

Heterogeneity in carbon intensity of consumption

July 2023

Abstract

In this study ...

Keywords: Climate mitigation, inequality, poverty

JEL Codes:

1 Introduction

- Many criteria influence the evaluation of different policy instruments, including efficiency, effectiveness, tractability, institutional feasibility, but also political feasibility, including equity and fairness. One important aspect are distributional implications. In the context of climate policy people may ask: Who loses from climate policy and why?
- Distributional effects of climate policy instruments hinge on many aspects, including household-specific ability to substitute away from carbon-intensive goods and services, industries' ability to reduce emissions-intensive inputs, and household-level price elasticities of demand.
- Some policy instruments are considered superior with regard to aggregate cost-effectiveness, but might require supplementary measures, such as subsidies, allowances, or transfers to address unintended distributional consequences for households.
- One important metric that helps assessing the impacts of climate policy is the carbon intensity of consumption or production. For households, the carbon intensity expresses the amount of CO_2 -emissions that link to the consumption of consumed goods and services per unit of expenditure. The carbon intensity of consumption gives an accurate approximation of the cost burden resulting from any policy instrument that directly or indirectly increases the price of CO_2 -emissions.
- Households that consume more carbon-intensive than others spend relatively more money on carbon-intensive goods and services, such as transport fuels, heating fuels, cooking fuels, or electricity.
- Evidence suggests many socio-economic socio-demographic characteristics to drive or correlate with more carbon-intensive consumption.
- Ex-ante economic assessments often focus on single-country or -policy contexts or aggregated cross-country analyses. What is missing is a systematic cross-country analyses with detailed household-level information.
- Why distributional implications of climate policy are subject to academic research.

In this study, we analyze the heterogeneity in carbon intensity of consumption within countries and compare results across countries. Transgressing traditional analyses of vertical and horizontal heterogeneity, we study country-level household characteristics that correlate with and drive the carbon intensity of consumption. We construct a unique dataset on household-level carbon intensity of consumption for 1.5 million single households representative for 5 billion people in 86 countries that comprise 68% of global GDP and 52% of global CO_2 -emissions.

2 Vertical and horizontal inequality of climate policy

- Introducing vertical and horizontal inequality
- Three paragraphs on distributional impacts of climate policy (theoretical arguments, one on broad relevance, one on price-based policies, one on standards, subsidies, behavioural interventions)
- Two paragraphs on distributional impacts of climate policy (empirical studies, mainly on price-based policies, also on standards, subsidies, behavioural interventions)
- One paragraph on macro-level studies on carbon inequality (within countries)

3 Analyzing heterogeneity in carbon intensity of consumption

- Introduce carbon intensity of consumption as major indicator
- Show that carbon intensity is equivalent to first-order carbon pricing incidence
- Show that sector-specific carbon intensities can help to learn about other policies
- Argue backwards: Carbon intensity of consumption consists of household expenditure shares and sectoral carbon intensities
- Household expenditure shares: Data, cleaning, homogenizing and shortcomings
- Sectoral carbon intensities: Data, method, intuition and shortcomings
- Methodological discussion (brief)
- Analyzing vertical inequality
- Analyzing horizontal inequality
- Introduce boosted regression trees
- Introduce logit model as robustness check, supplementary analysis
- Critical appraisal

4 Results

- Summary statistics
- Show differences between poor and rich households.
- Show differences within poor and rich households.
- One figure: One country (quintiles and boxplots), all countries (poorest quintile and between-quintile differences), all countries (vertical over horizontal inequality)
- Within-quintile differences exceed between-quintile differences
- Horizontal heterogeneity even more pronounced than vertical heterogeneity in majority of countries
- Households that consume more carbon-intensively than others are poorer than others in richer countries and richer than others in poorer countries. Explain basic intuition.
- If within-quintile differences exceed between-quintile differences using differences in income as a main indicator for evaluating heterogeneity is insufficient.
- Learning about the most carbon-intensively consuming households and their characteristics (beyond income) is important.
- Discuss main arguments for single characteristics (possibly already in methods section).
- Show results for different characteristics.
- One figure: One country (Marginal effects from Logit-model), Shapley-values from boosted regression trees

- One figure: Comparing marginal effects from Logit-model across countries
- More carbon-intensive households are more likely to own (and use) a car, more likely to use fossil fuels for cooking, such as coal, gas, or LPG, less likely to use firewood, charcoal or biomass for cooking, compared to households cooking with electricity. More likely connected to the electricity grid, more likely to have secondary or higher education, more likely to live in rural areas (in richer countries). Discuss differences in space, across provinces and districts. Depending on the country-context, they are more/less likely to identify with ethnic majorities or minorities.
- Comparing model outcomes across countries. One figure: A: Show classification for single countries with colour codes (order in clusters). B: Show clustering of countries with colour codes.
- Discuss differences in instruments: electricity sector instruments, transport sector instruments, international trade policy etc. Highlight main differences: electricity sector characteristics and electrification critical for electricity sector instruments, transport sector policies likely regressive in richer countries, progressive in poorer countries, carbon border adjustments more likely to affect people who consume more carbon-intensive and imported goods and services. Non-consumption impacts probably more severe. (If anything, possibly also Appendix. I suggest the figure comparing vertical and horizontal aspects here).

5 Discussion

- Discuss role of findings for design of different policies (standards, subsidies, brief)
- Discuss role of findings for design of transfers
- Discuss “value chain of climate policy implementation”. Discuss literature on public acceptance. Highlight research gaps: Which distributional implications matter to households and why? How could compensation increase public support? Public support of which groups matter for people with political power?
- Discuss dynamic effects and inaccuracies in modeling approach (tax pass-through, short- vs. medium-term, technological path dependencies/barriers on household-level)
- Distinguish results from analyses about climate policy on labour, wealth, impacts, adaptation, co-benefits, co-costs.

6 Conclusion

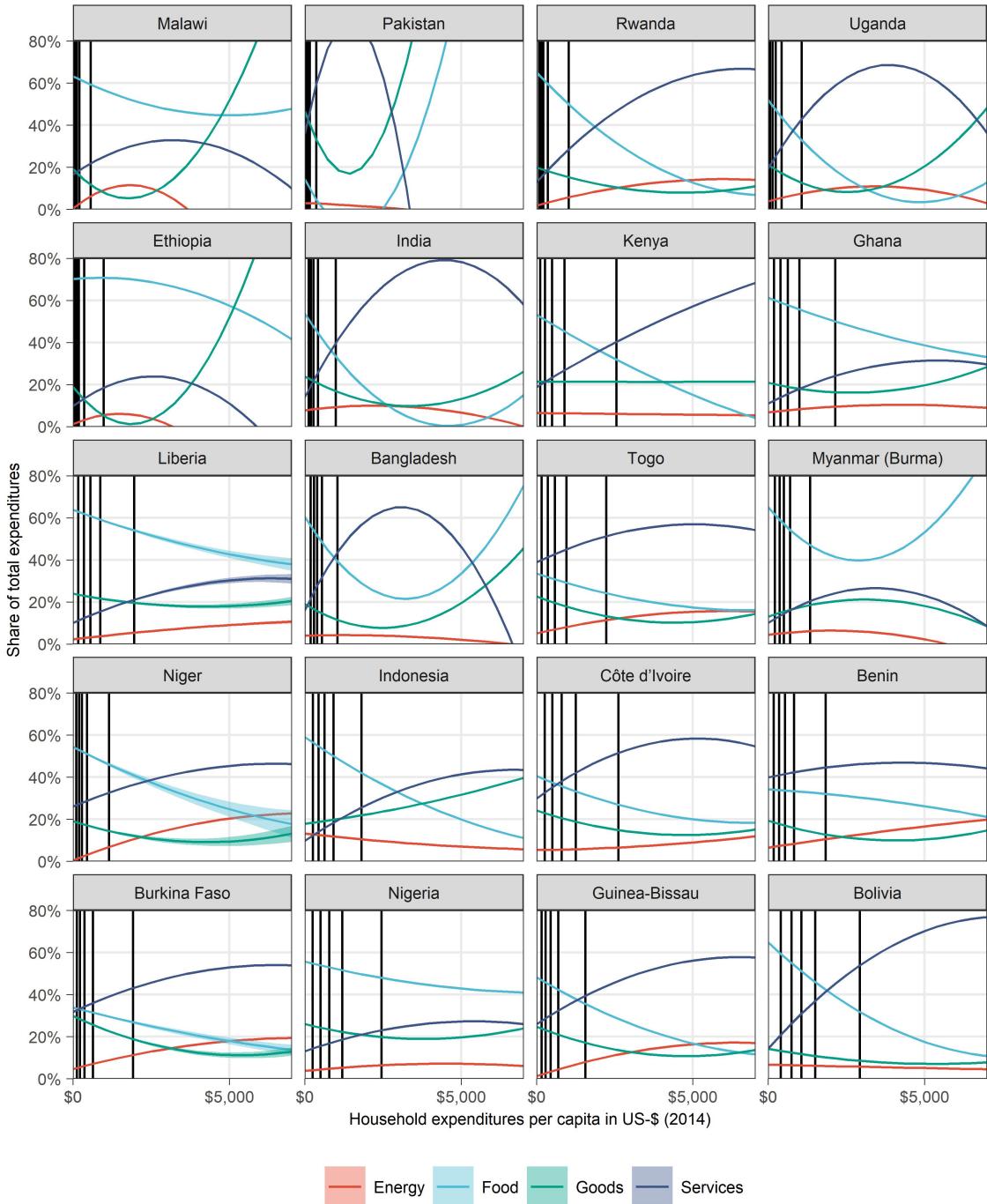
- Differences in income one important criterion for comparing outcomes across groups.
- Misses important parts of the picture. Necessary to factor in other characteristics.
- More nuanced analyses can help to facilitate discussion on acceptable climate policy.

A Appendix

A.1 Data cleaning

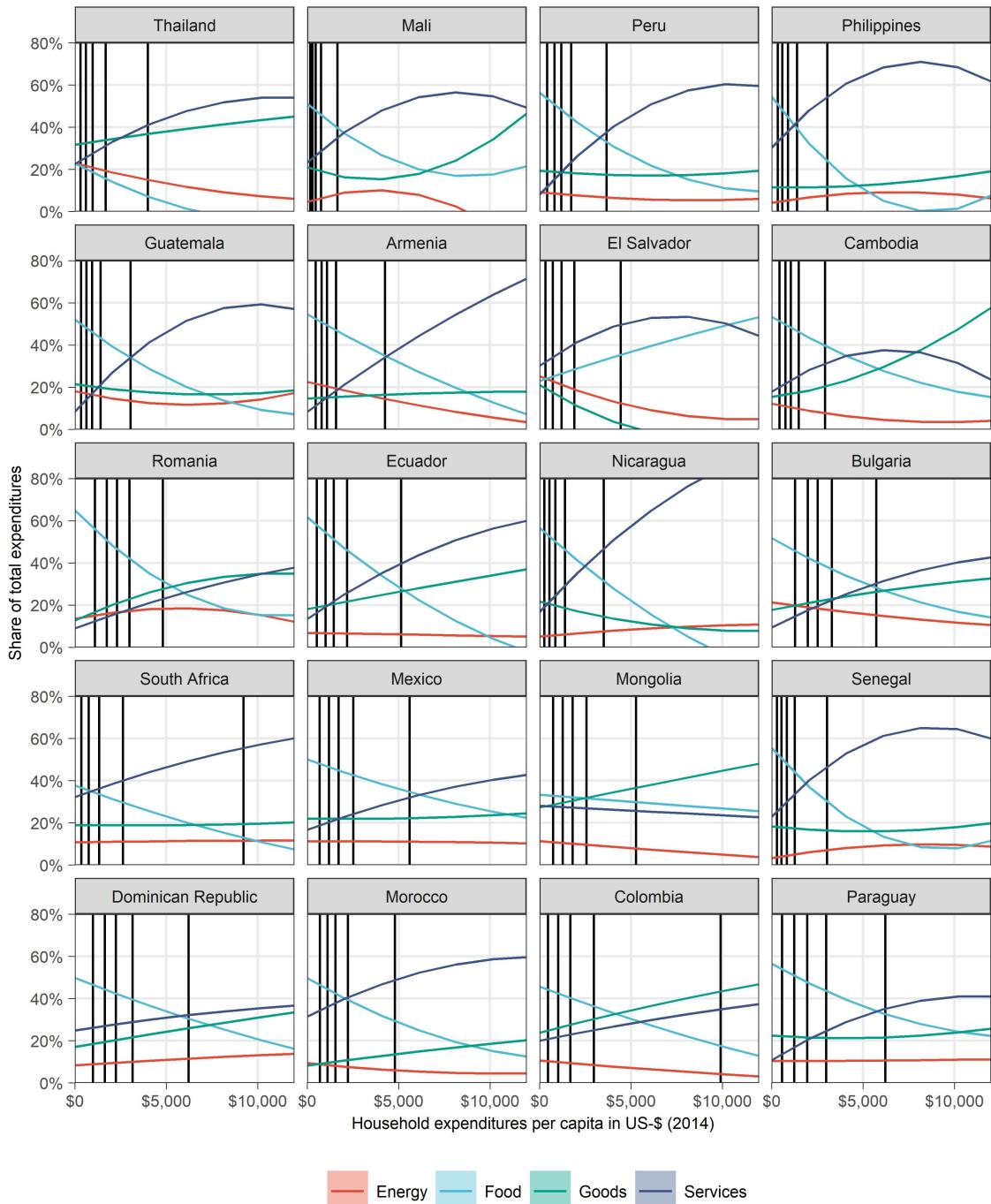
A.2 Supplementary figures

Figure A.1: Engel curves: expenditure shares over total household expenditures - Part A



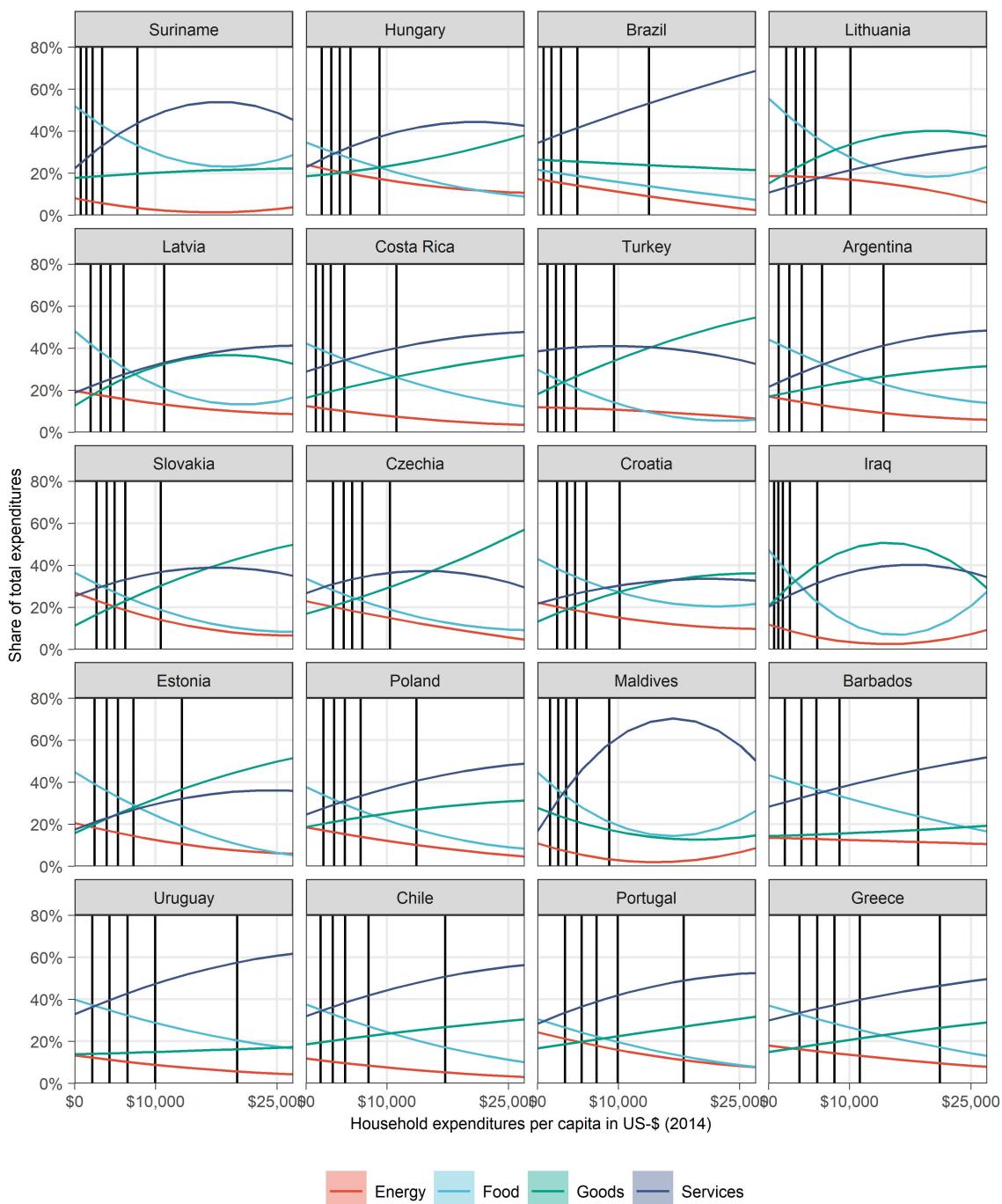
This figure displays fitted lines for parametric and quadratic Engel curves for each consumption category in 20 countries of our sample. Black vertical lines indicate average household expenditures per capita for each expenditure quintile and country.

Figure A.2: Engel curves: expenditure shares over total household expenditures - Part B



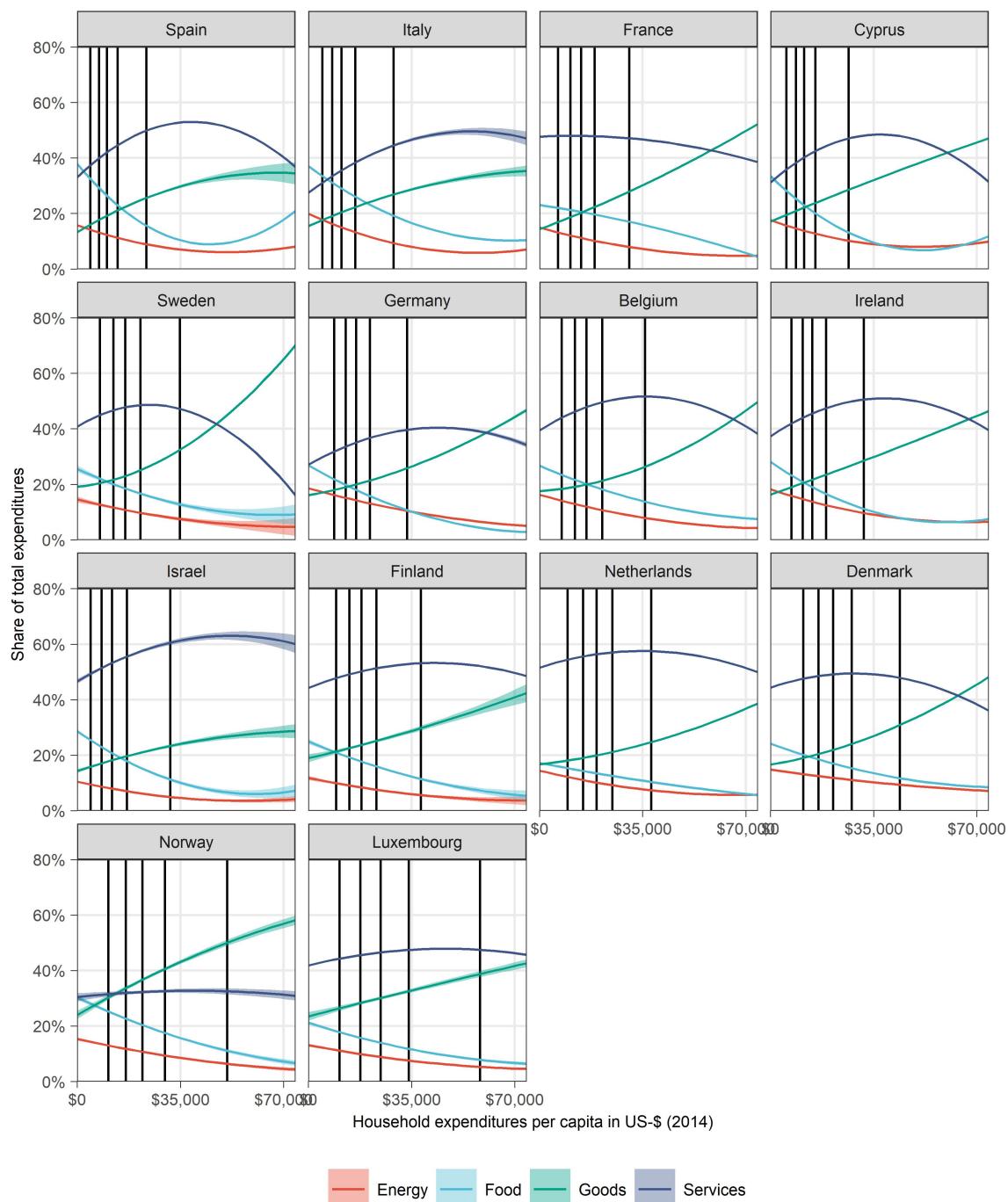
This figure displays fitted lines for parametric and quadratic Engel curves for each consumption category in 20 countries of our sample. Black vertical lines indicate average household expenditures per capita for each expenditure quintile and country.

Figure A.3: Engel curves: expenditure shares over total household expenditures - Part C



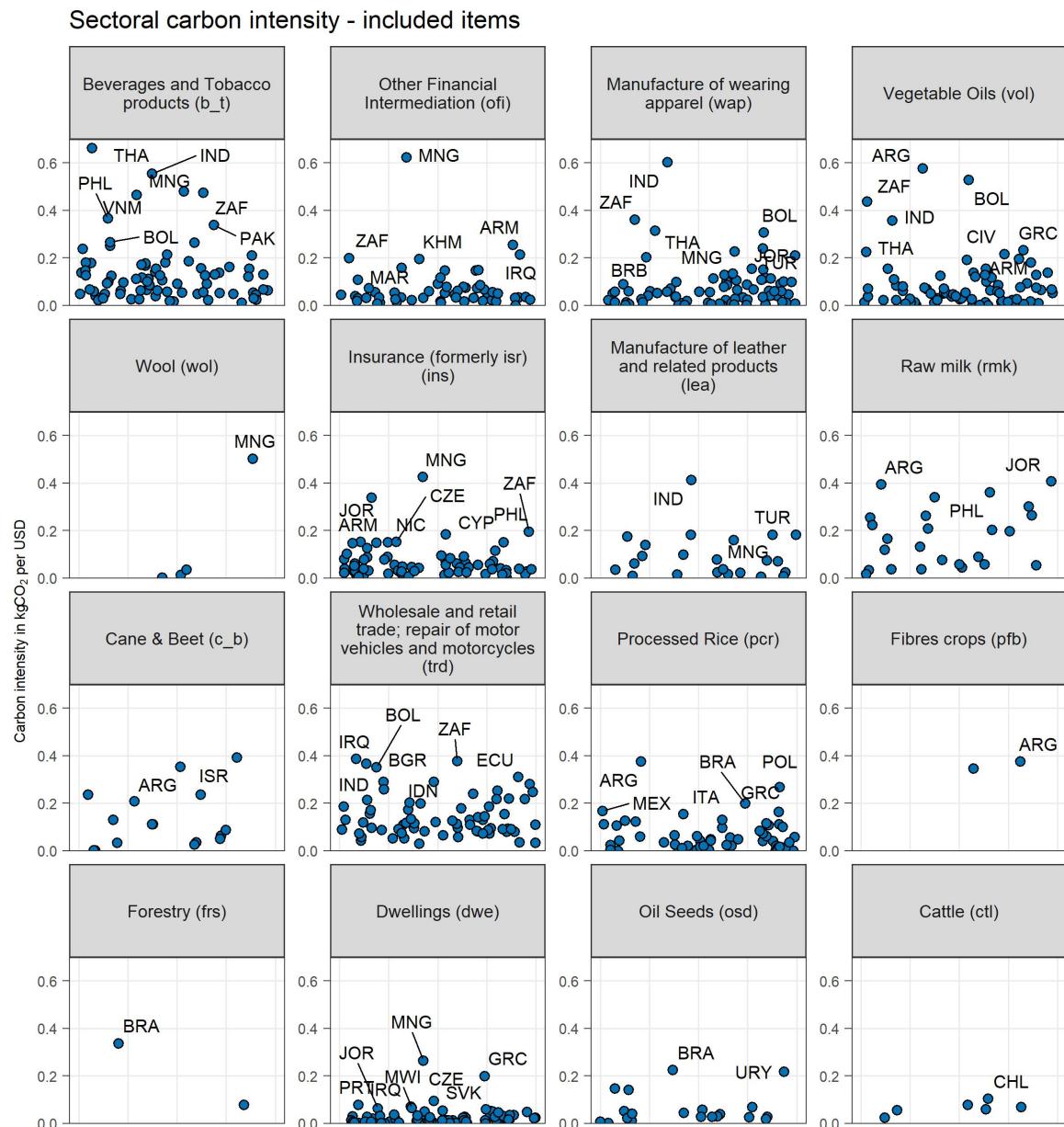
This figure displays fitted lines for parametric and quadratic Engel curves for each consumption category in 20 countries of our sample. Black vertical lines indicate average household expenditures per capita for each expenditure quintile and country.

Figure A.4: Engel curves: expenditure shares over total household expenditures - Part D



This figure displays fitted lines for parametric and quadratic Engel curves for each consumption category in 20 countries of our sample. Black vertical lines indicate average household expenditures per capita for each expenditure quintile and country.

Figure A.5: Sectoral carbon intensities from GTAP - Part A



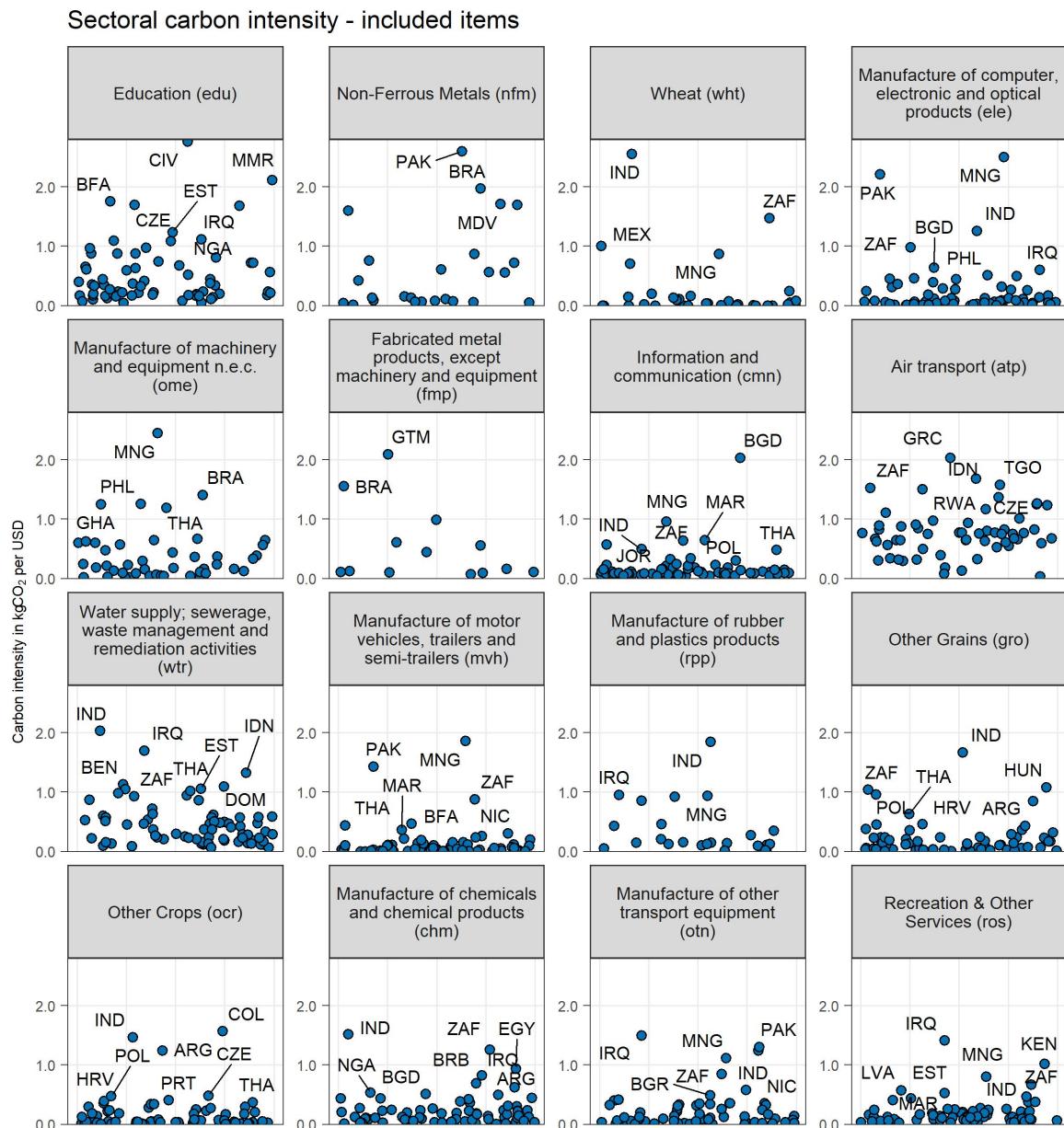
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Figure A.6: Sectoral carbon intensities from GTAP - Part B



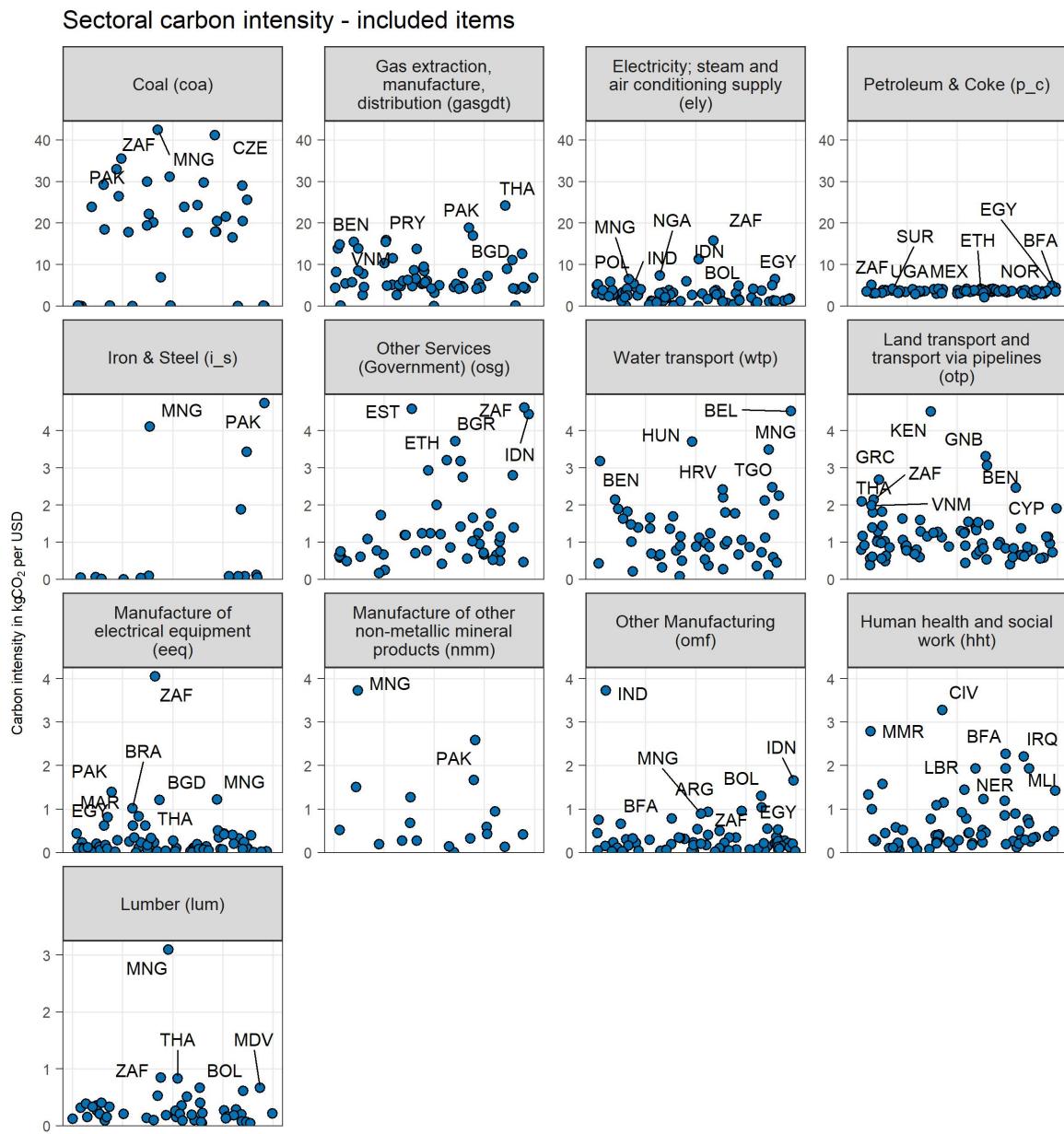
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Figure A.7: Sectoral carbon intensities from GTAP - Part C



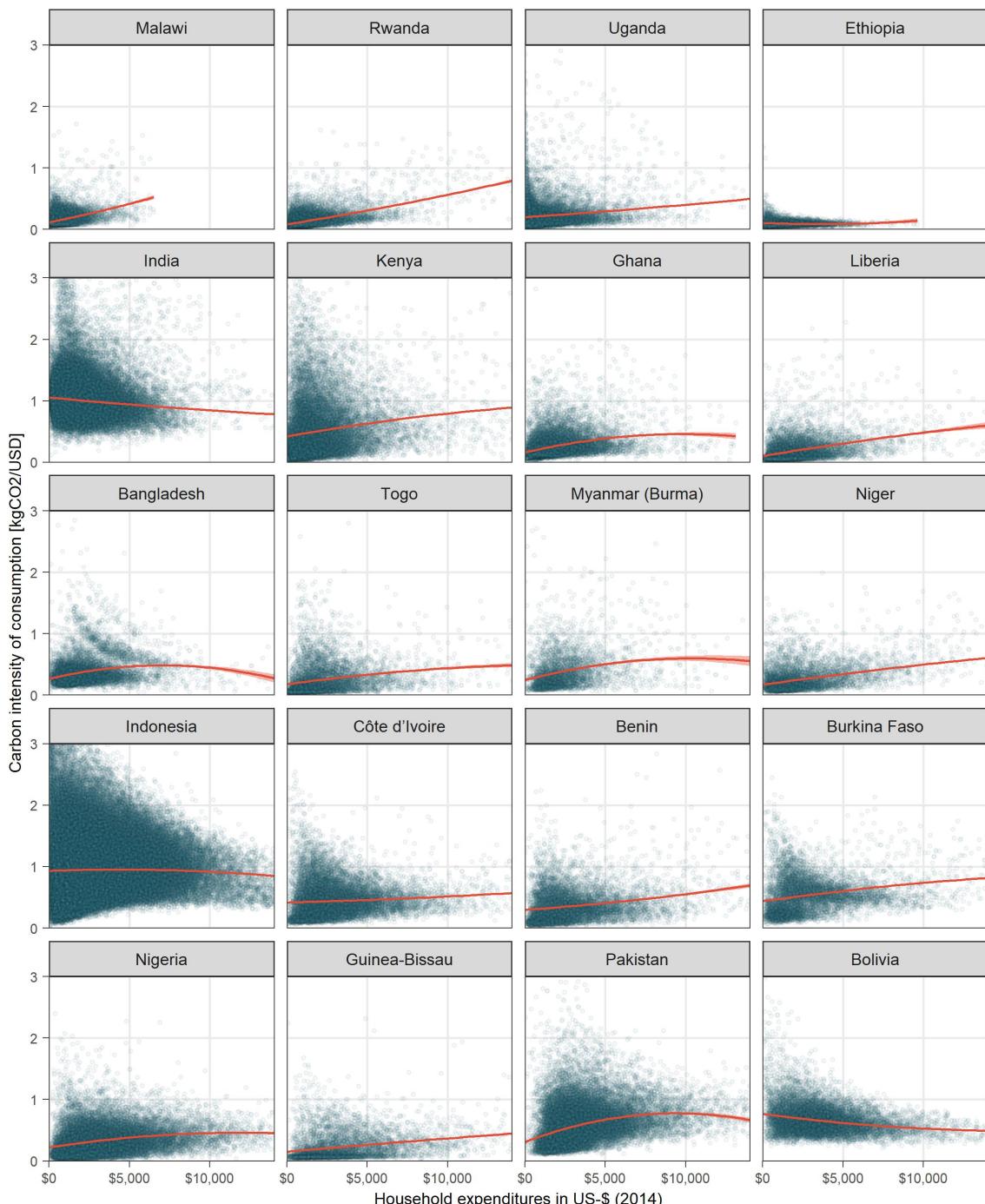
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Figure A.8: Sectoral carbon intensities from GTAP - Part D



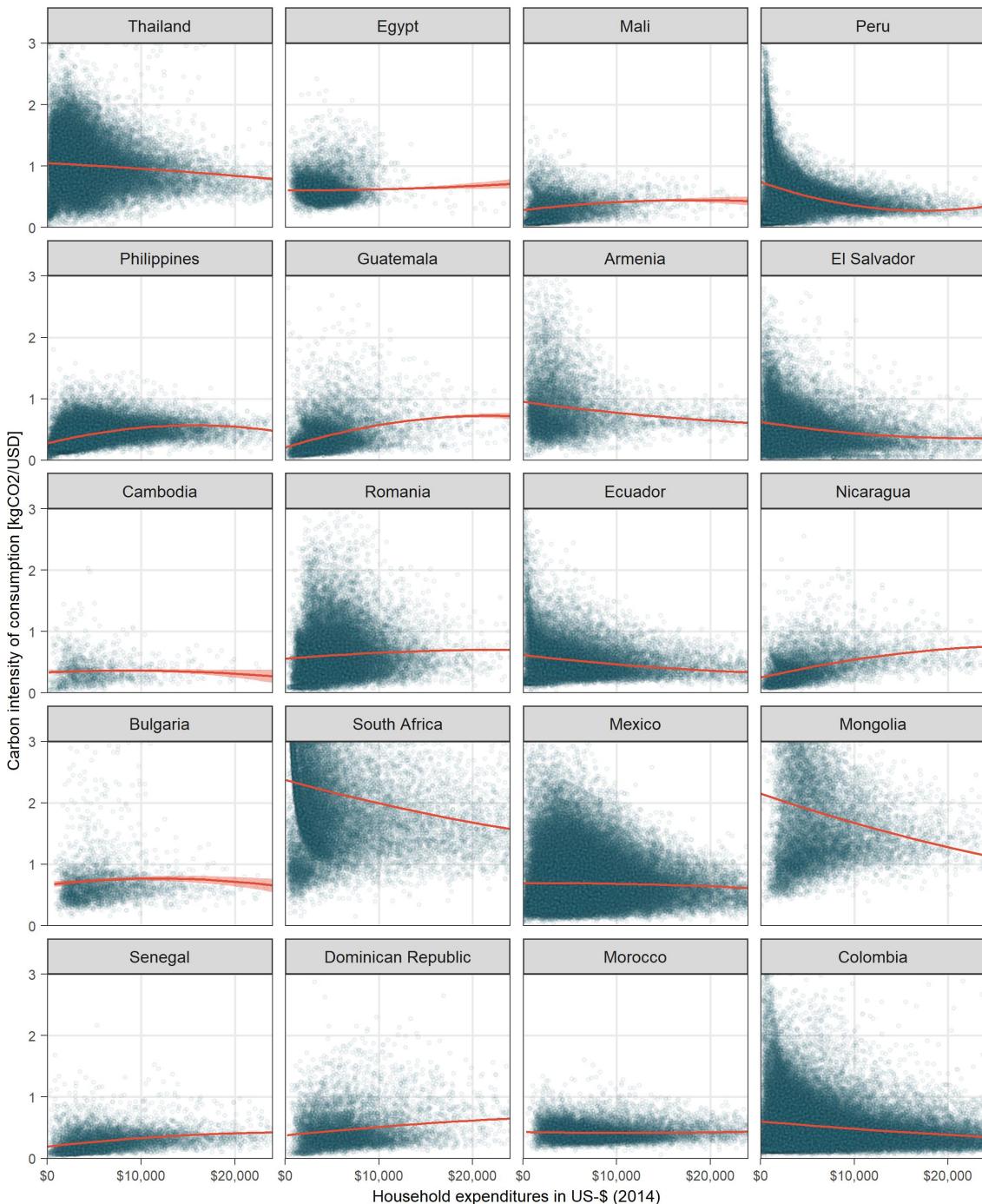
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Figure A.9: Carbon intensity of consumption over total household expenditures - Part A



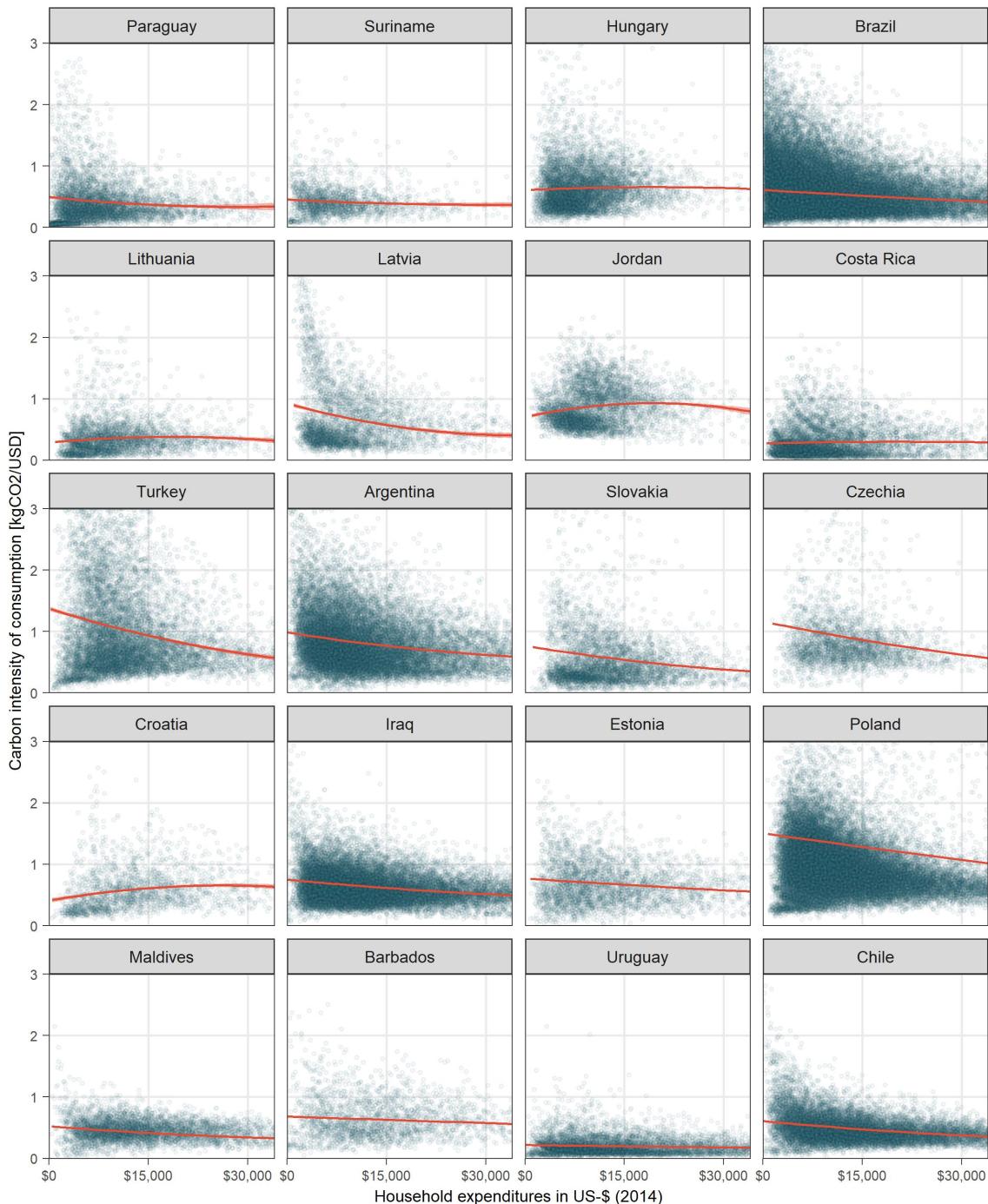
This figure displays carbon intensity of aggregate consumption (in $kgCO_2/USD$) over total household expenditures in USD for 20 countries in our sample. Household expenditures are inflated (or deflated) to 2014. Points represent single households. The red line represents a fitted curve for a quadratic OLS-regression including a 95%-confidence interval.

Figure A.10: Carbon intensity of consumption over total household expenditures - Part B



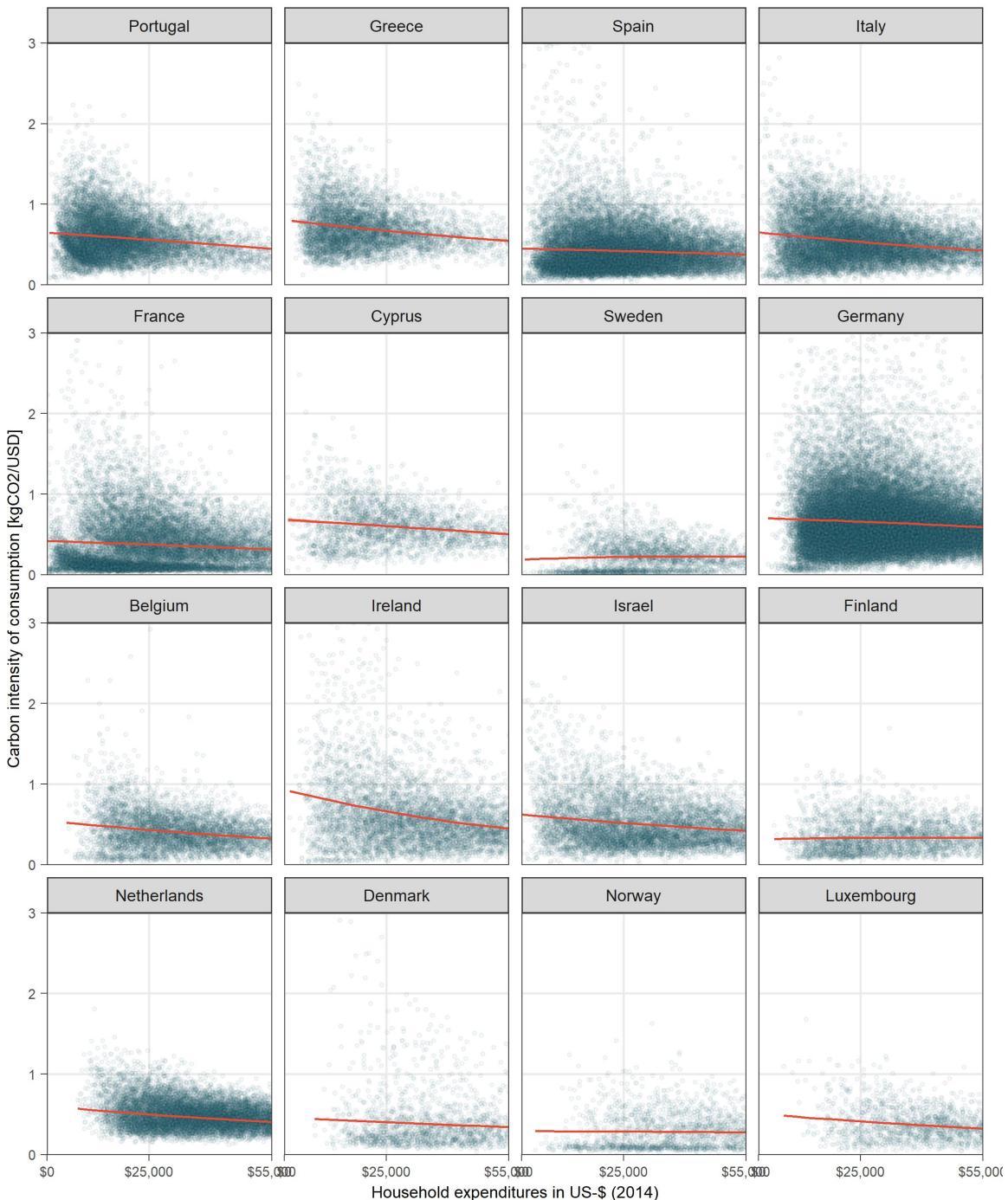
This figure displays carbon intensity of aggregate consumption (in $kgCO_2/USD$) over total household expenditures in USD for 20 countries in our sample. Household expenditures are inflated (or deflated) to 2014. Points represent single households. The red line represents a fitted curve for a quadratic OLS-regression including a 95%-confidence interval.

Figure A.11: Carbon intensity of consumption over total household expenditures - Part C



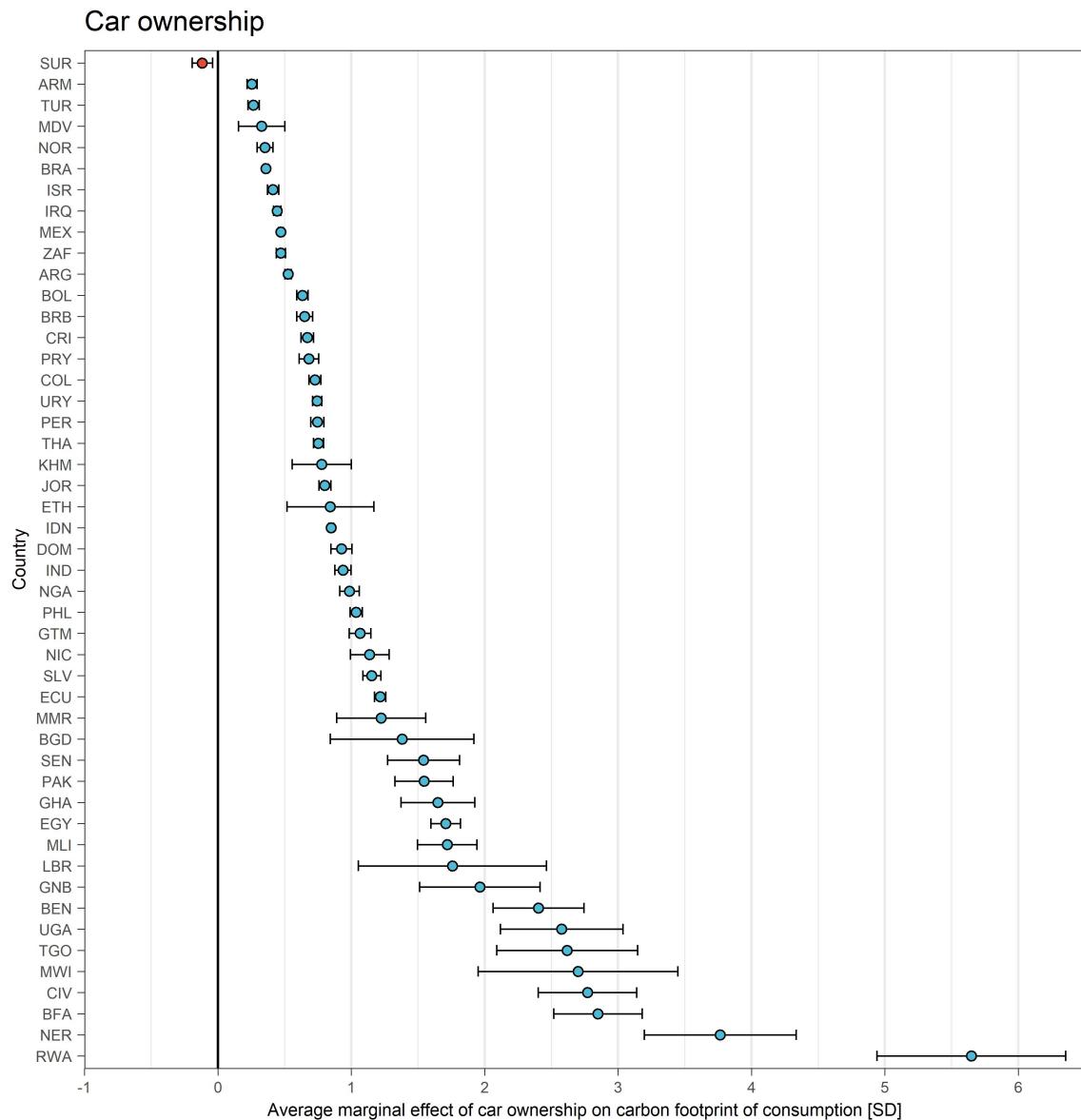
This figure displays carbon intensity of aggregate consumption (in $kgCO_2/USD$) over total household expenditures in USD for 20 countries in our sample. Household expenditures are inflated (or deflated) to 2014. Points represent single households. The red line represents a fitted curve for a quadratic OLS-regression including a 95%-confidence interval.

Figure A.12: Carbon intensity of consumption over total household expenditures - Part D



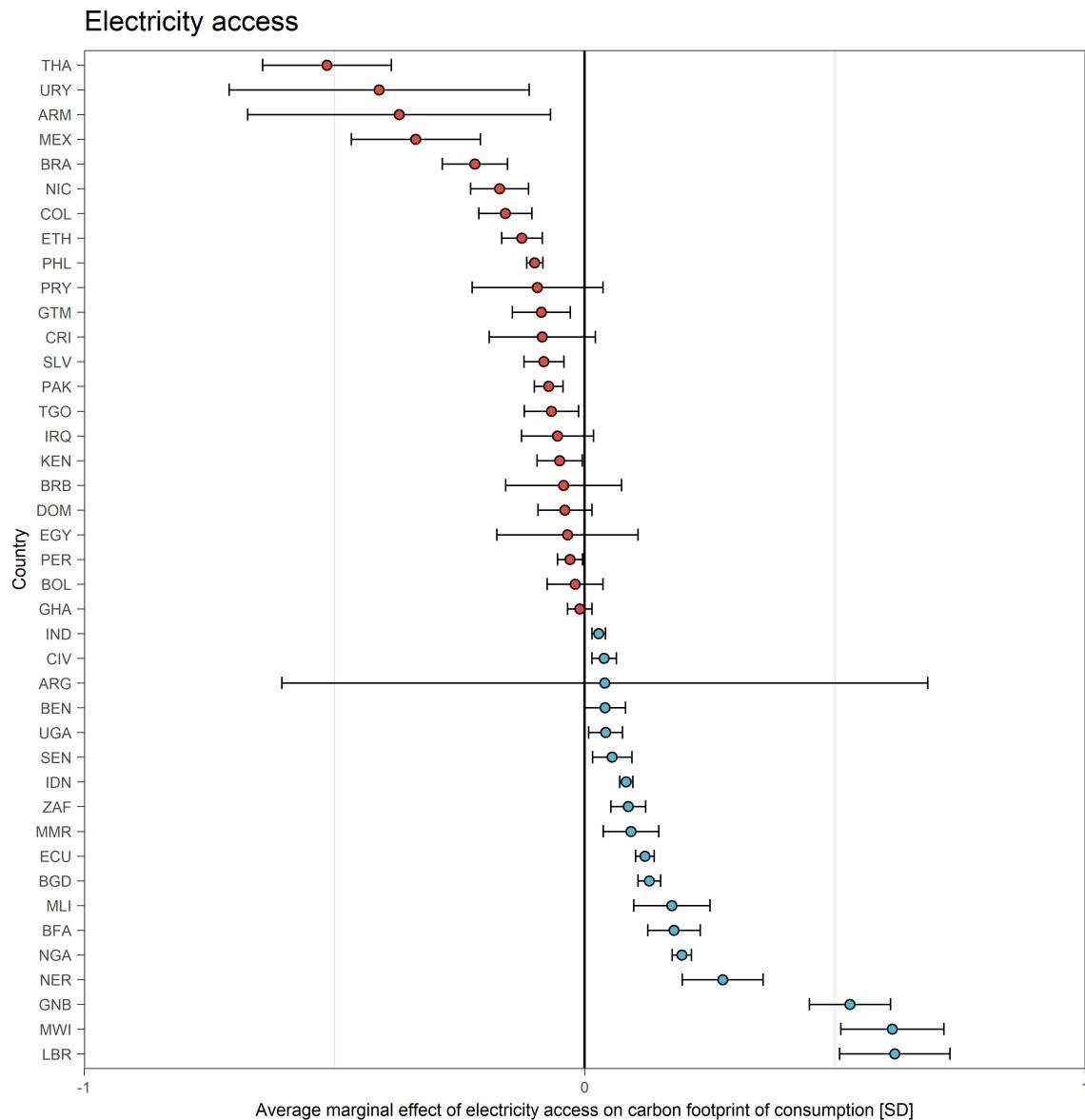
This figure displays carbon intensity of aggregate consumption (in $kgCO_2/USD$) over total household expenditures in USD for 20 countries in our sample. Household expenditures are inflated (or deflated) to 2014. Points represent single households. The red line represents a fitted curve for a quadratic OLS-regression including a 95%-confidence interval.

Figure A.13: Average marginal effects of car ownership



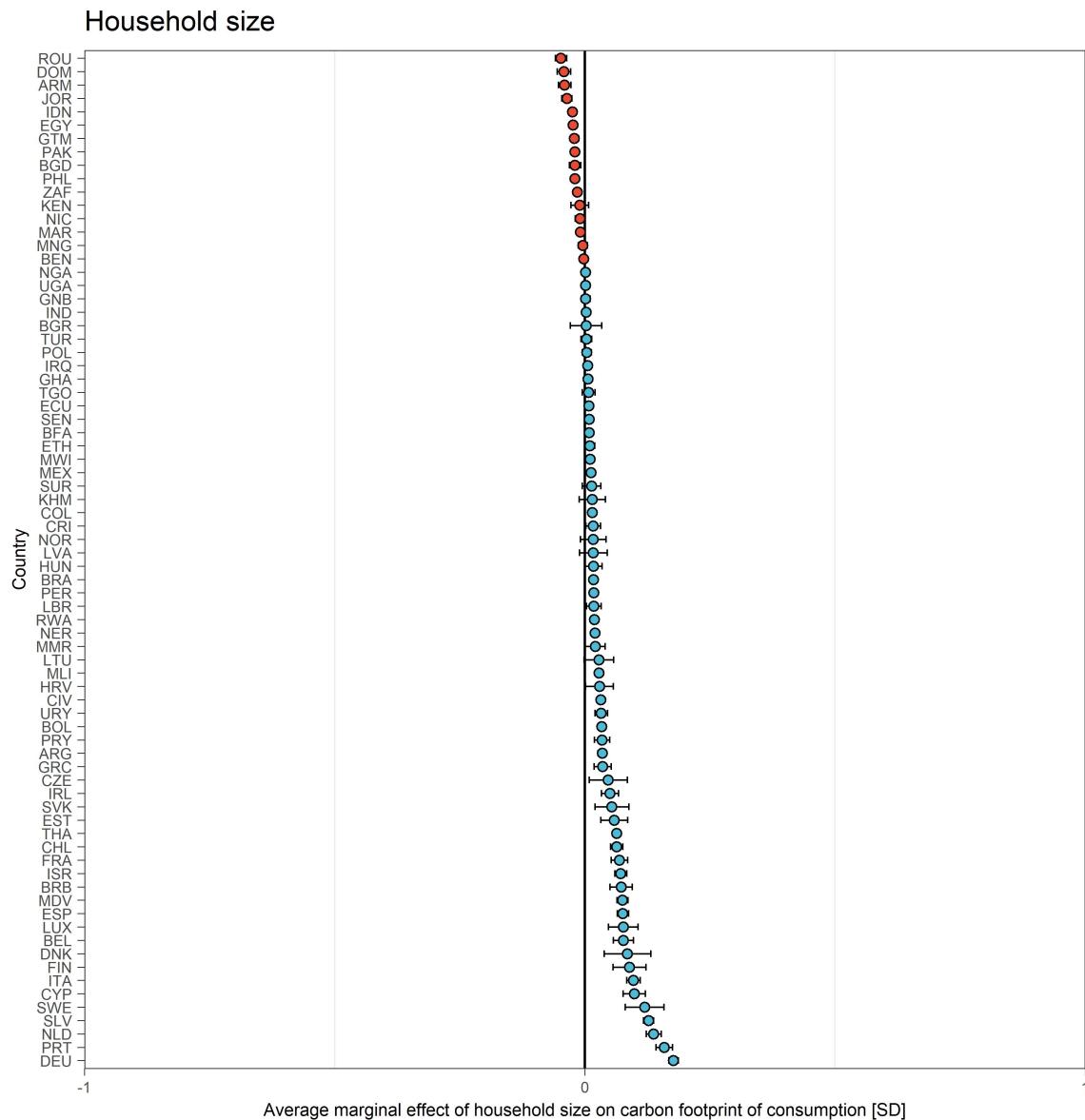
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Figure A.14: Average marginal effects of electricity access



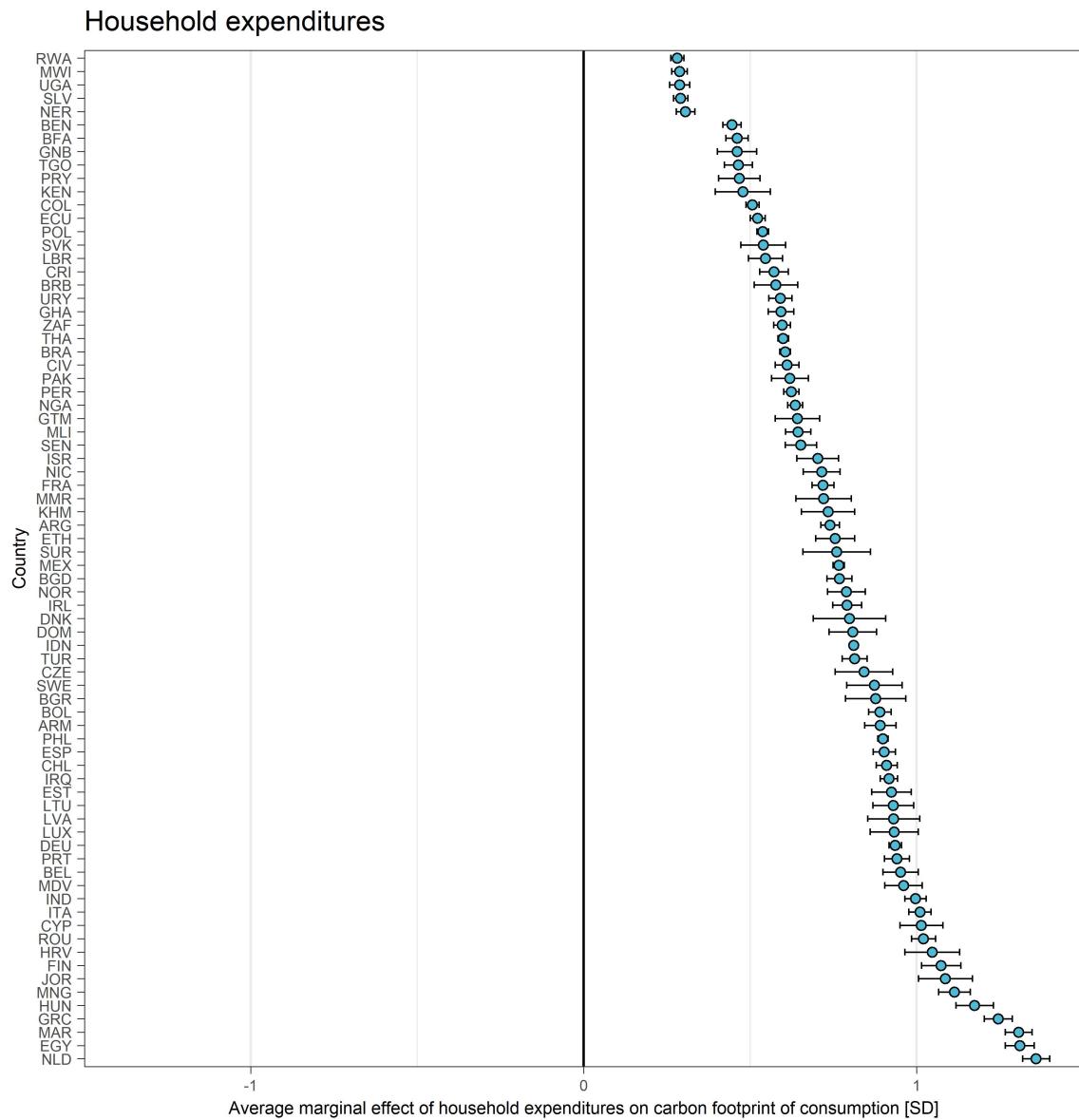
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Figure A.15: Average marginal effects of household size



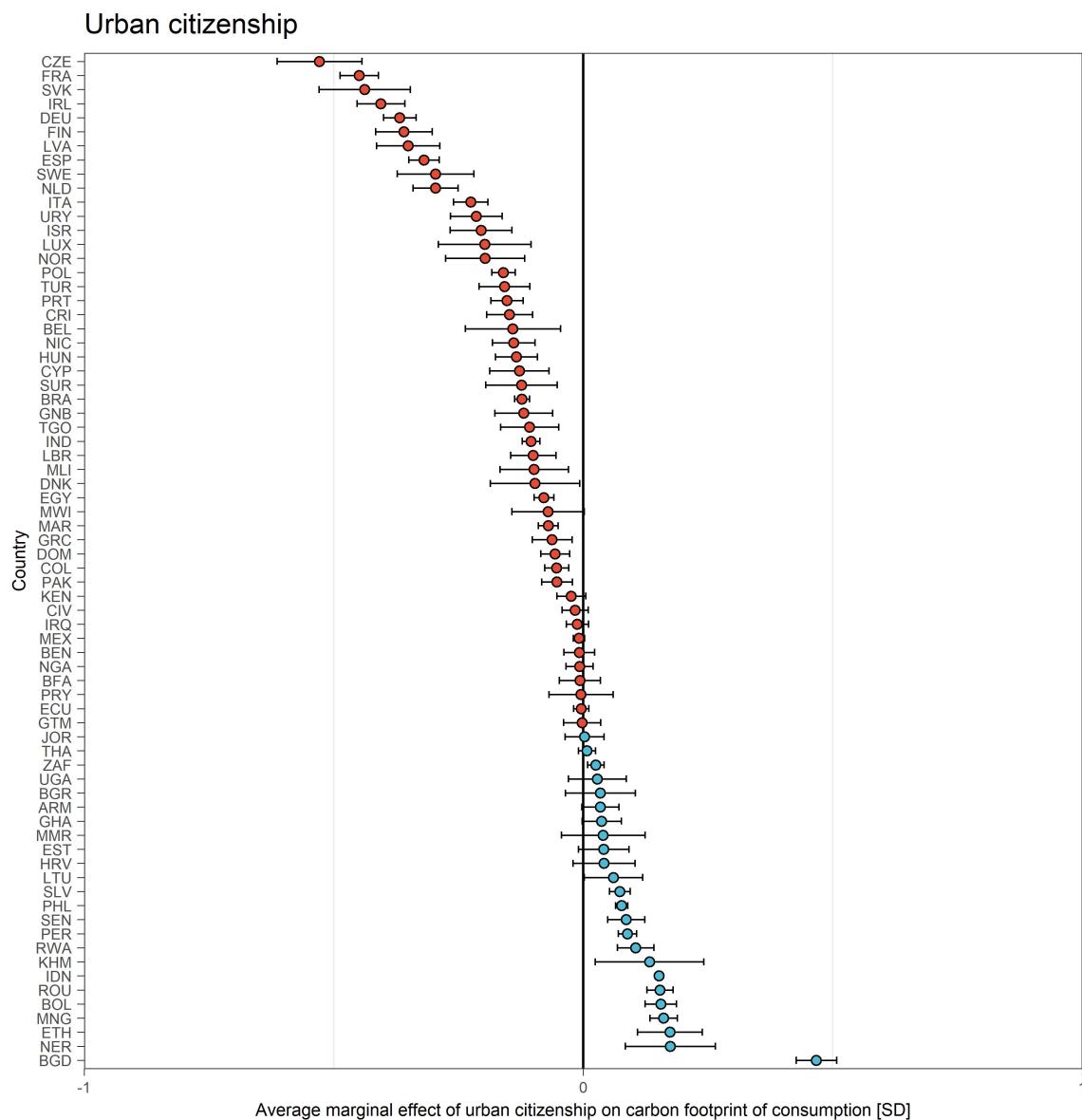
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Figure A.16: Average marginal effects of household expenditures



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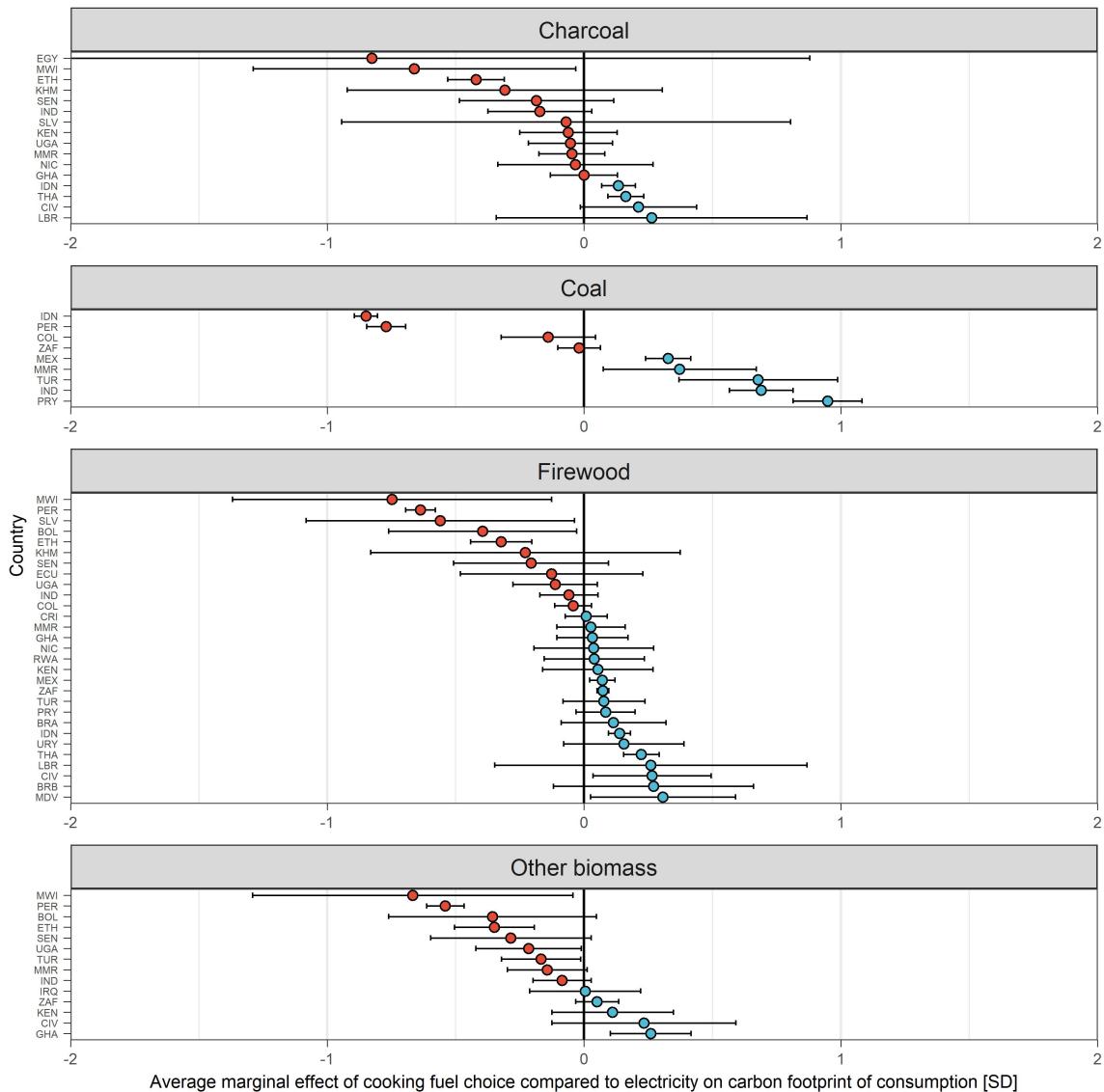
Figure A.17: Average marginal effects of urban citizenship



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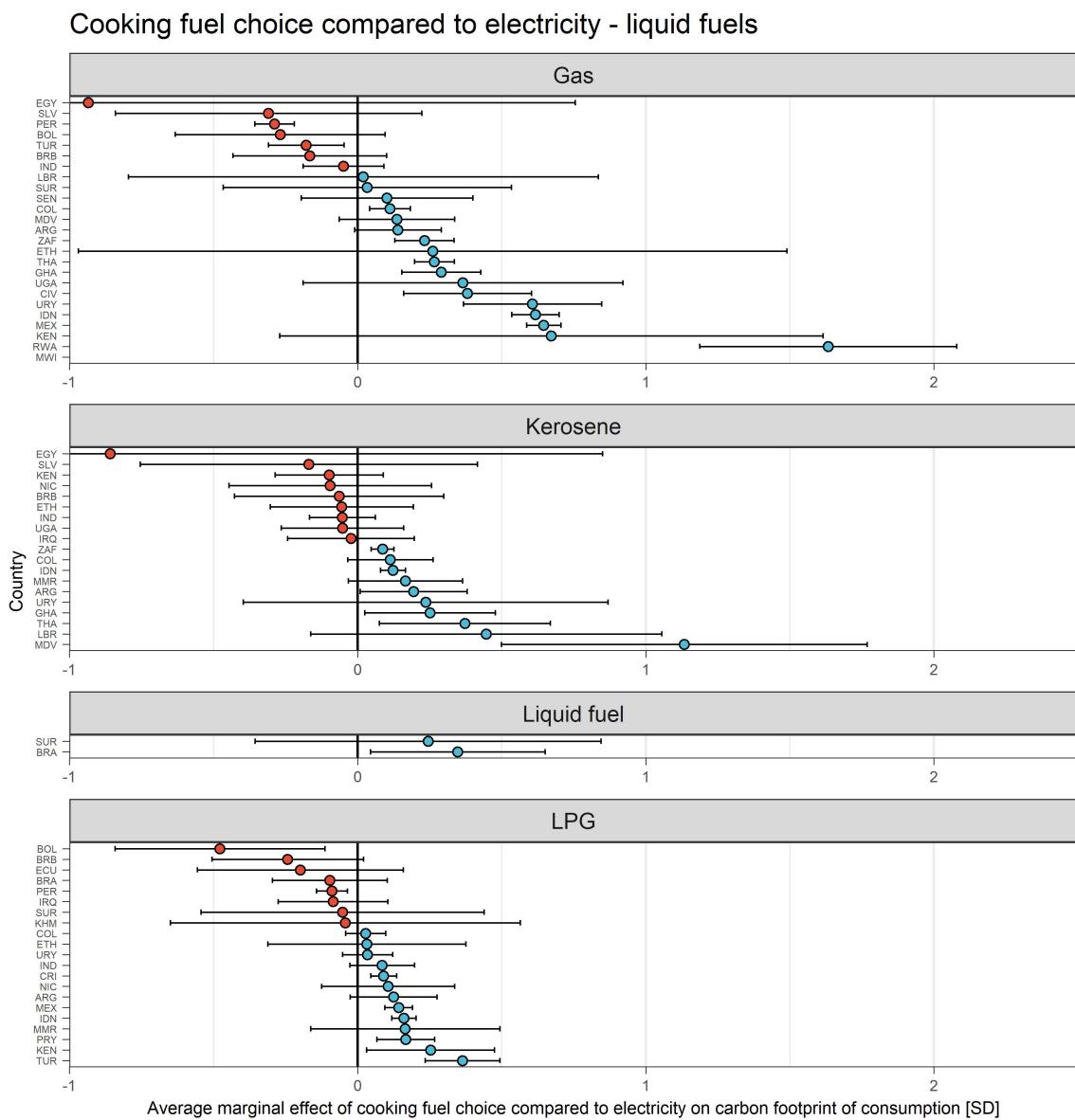
Figure A.18: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part A

Cooking fuel choice compared to electricity - solid fuels



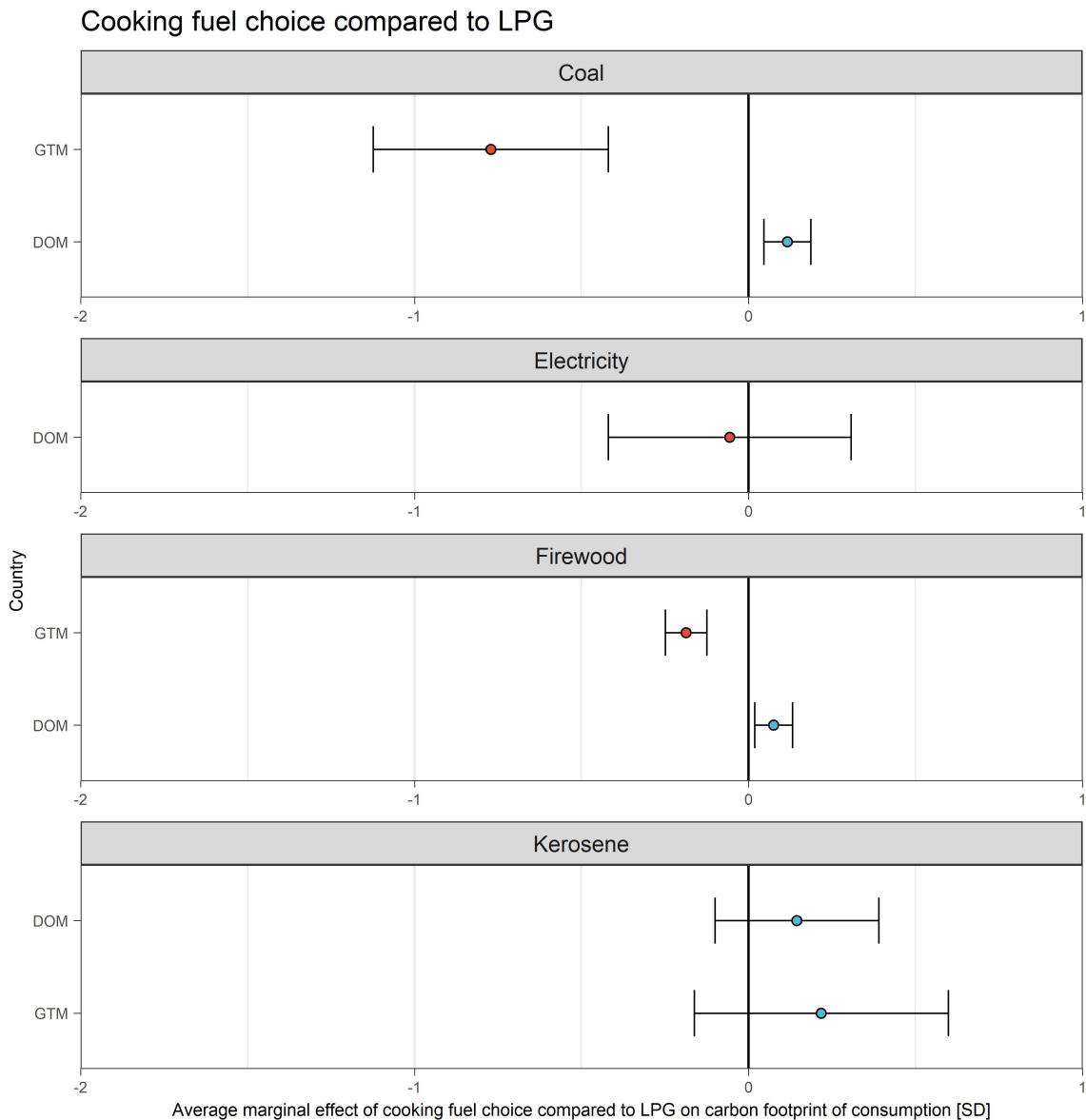
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Figure A.19: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part B



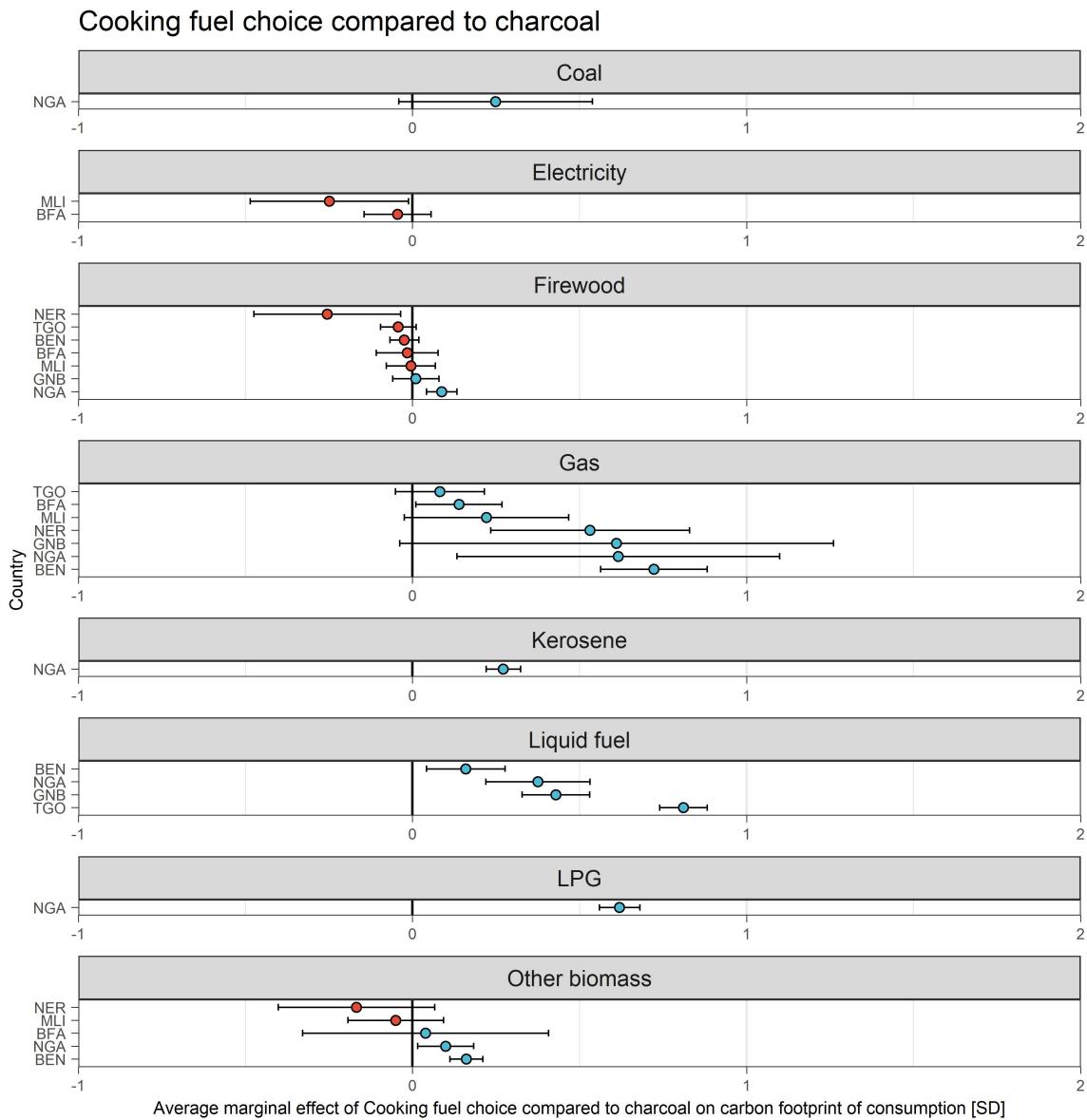
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Figure A.20: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part C



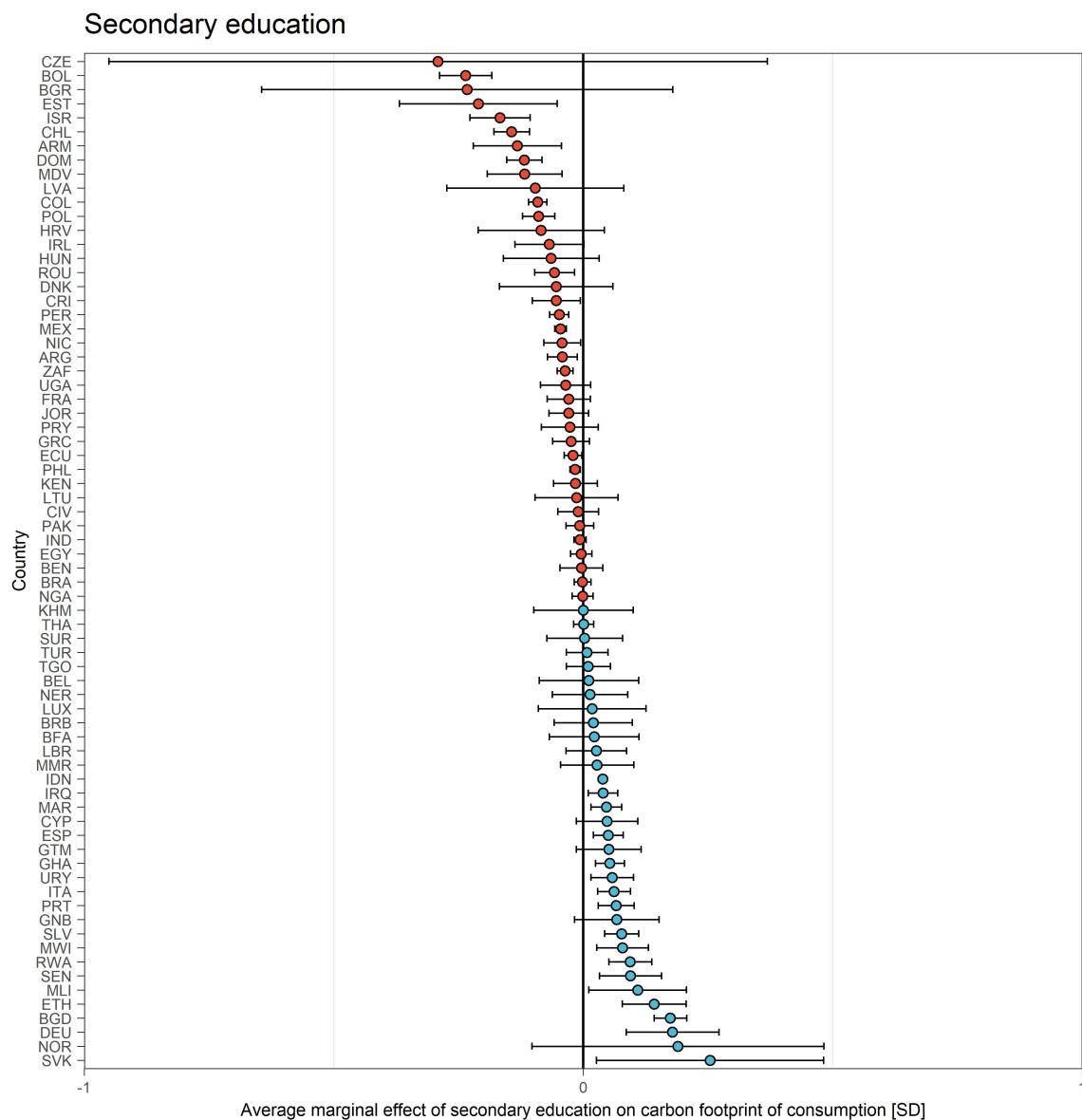
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Figure A.21: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part D



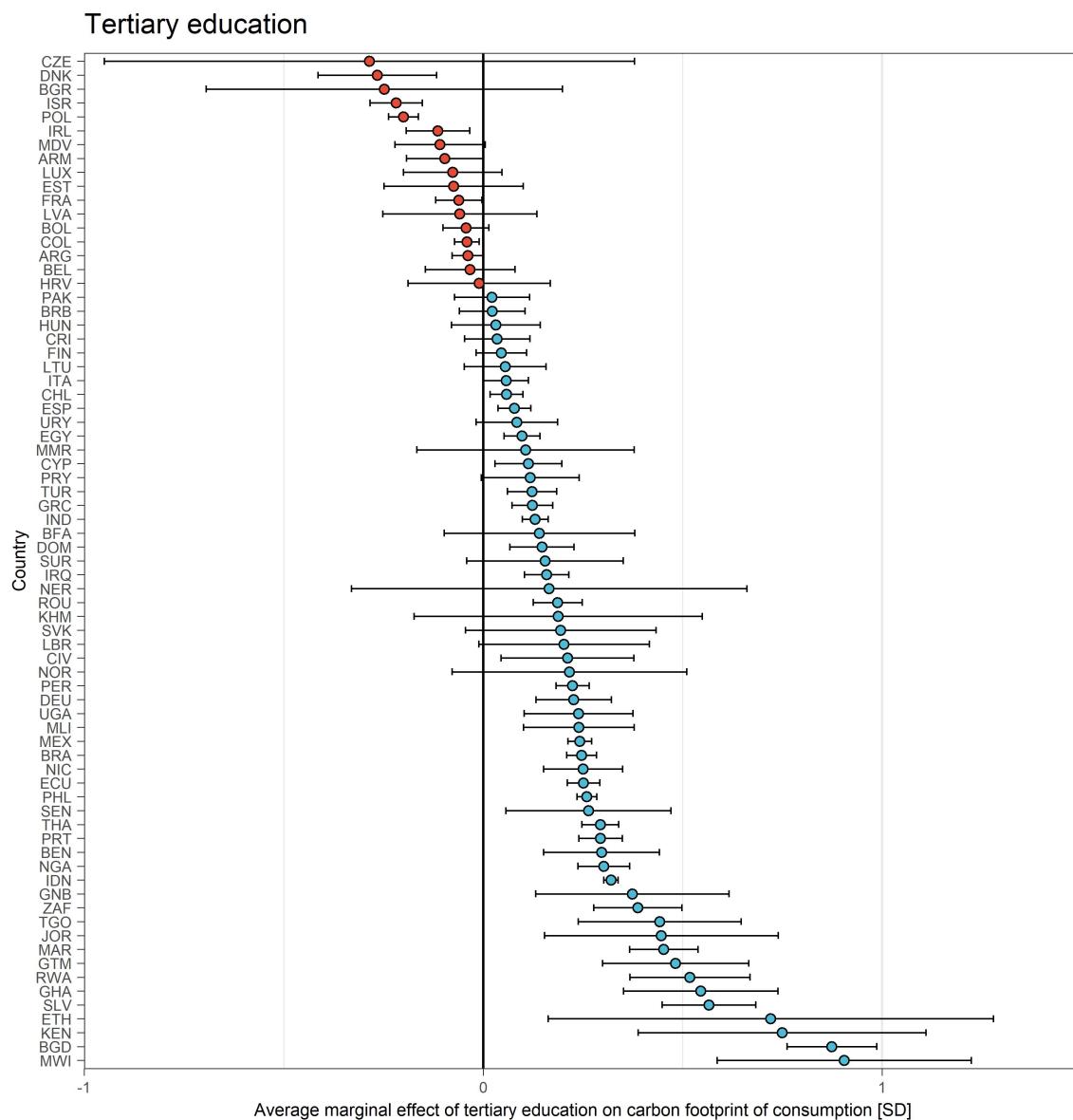
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Figure A.22: Average marginal effects of secondary education



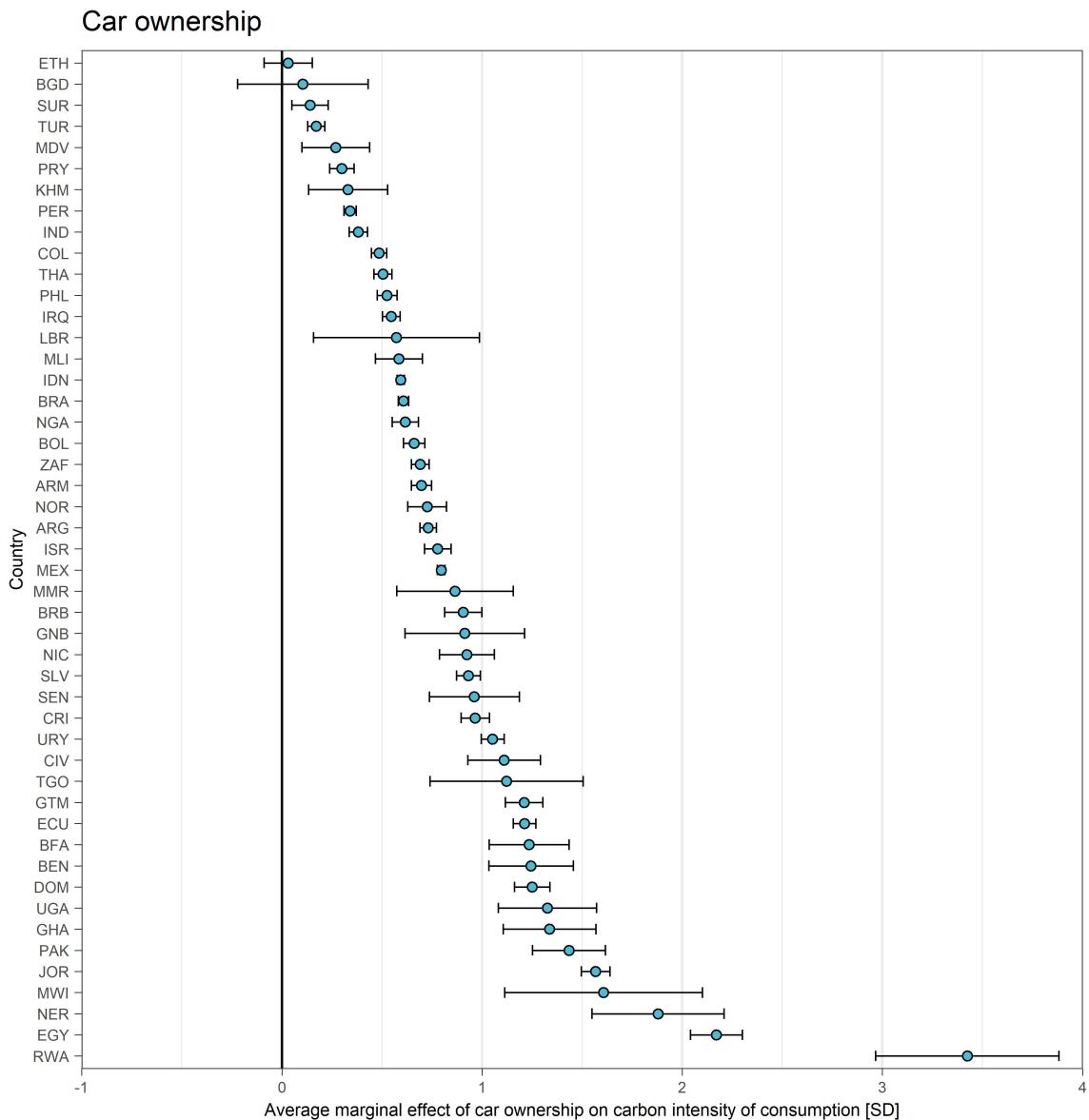
This figure displays ... Finland special case

Figure A.23: Average marginal effects of higher education



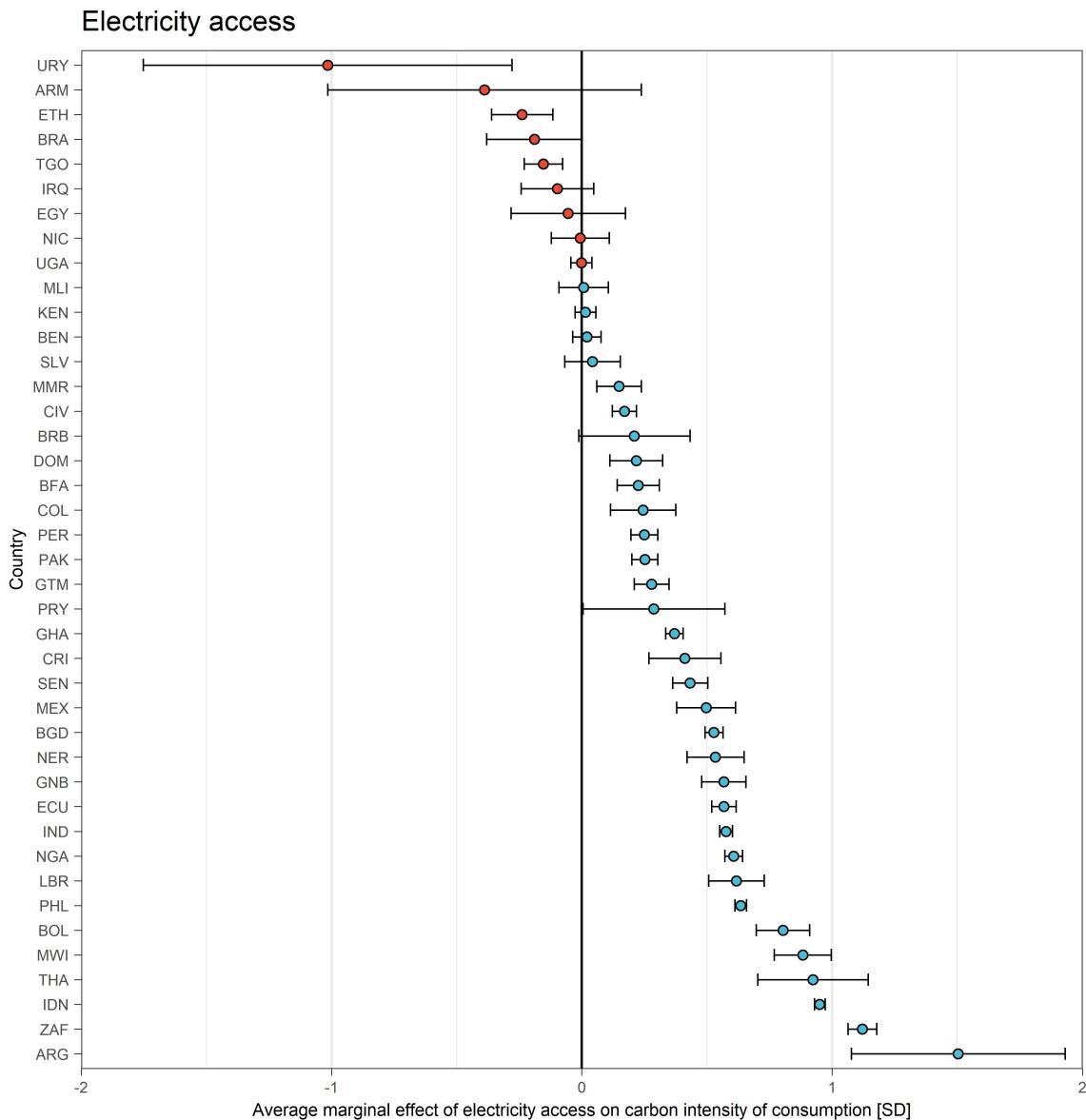
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Figure A.24: Average marginal effects of car ownership



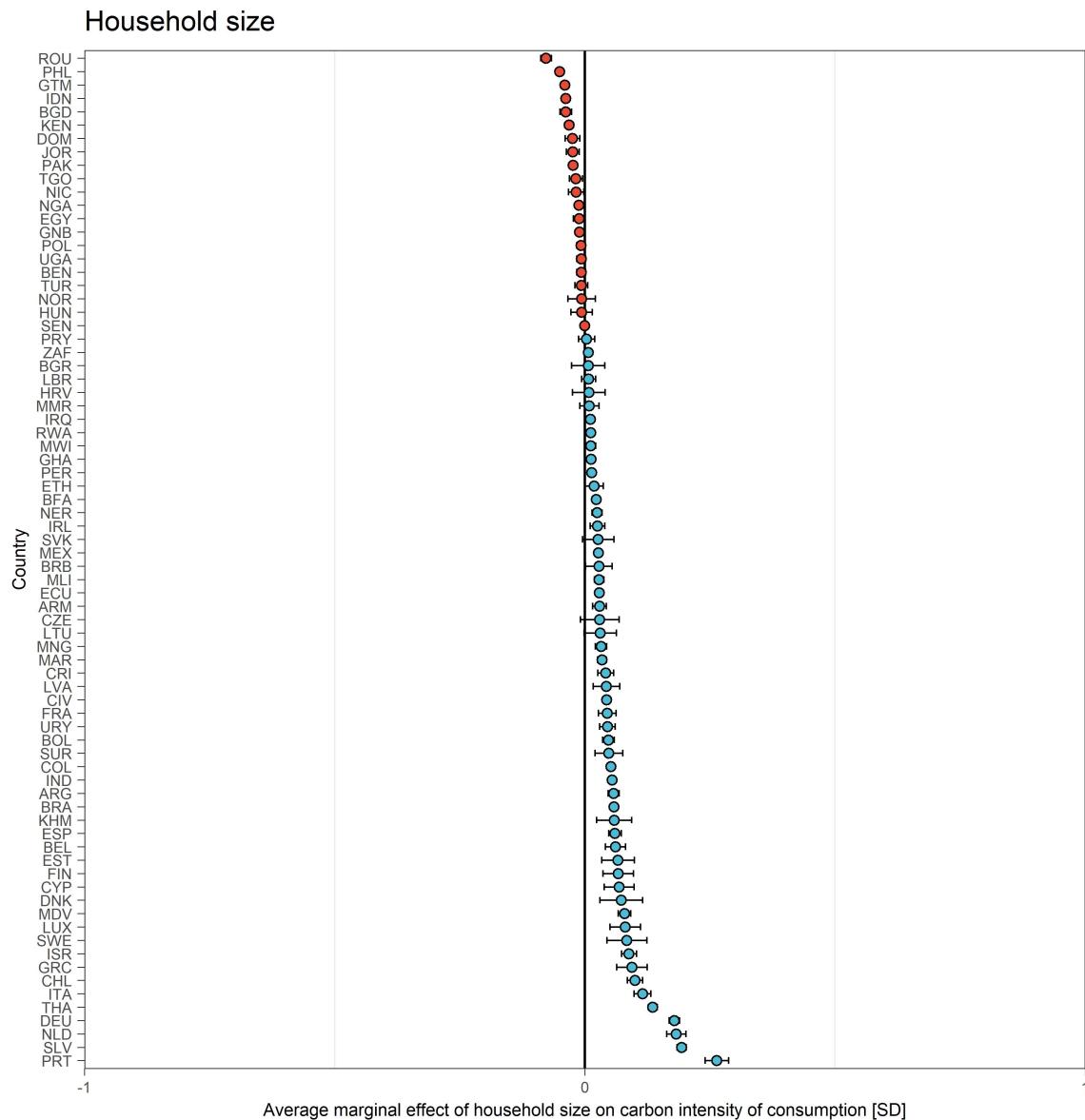
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Figure A.25: Average marginal effects of electricity access



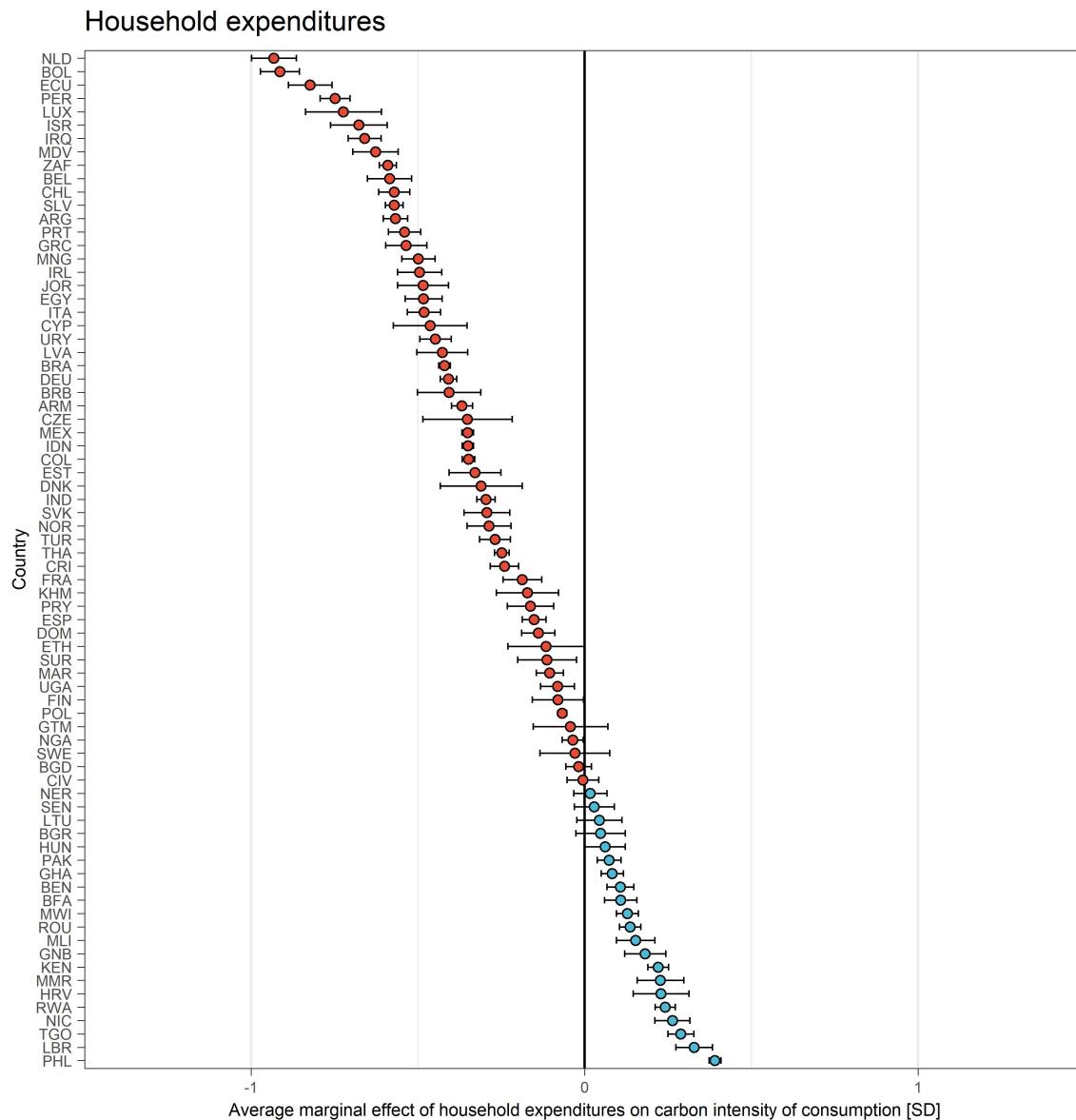
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Figure A.26: Average marginal effects of household size



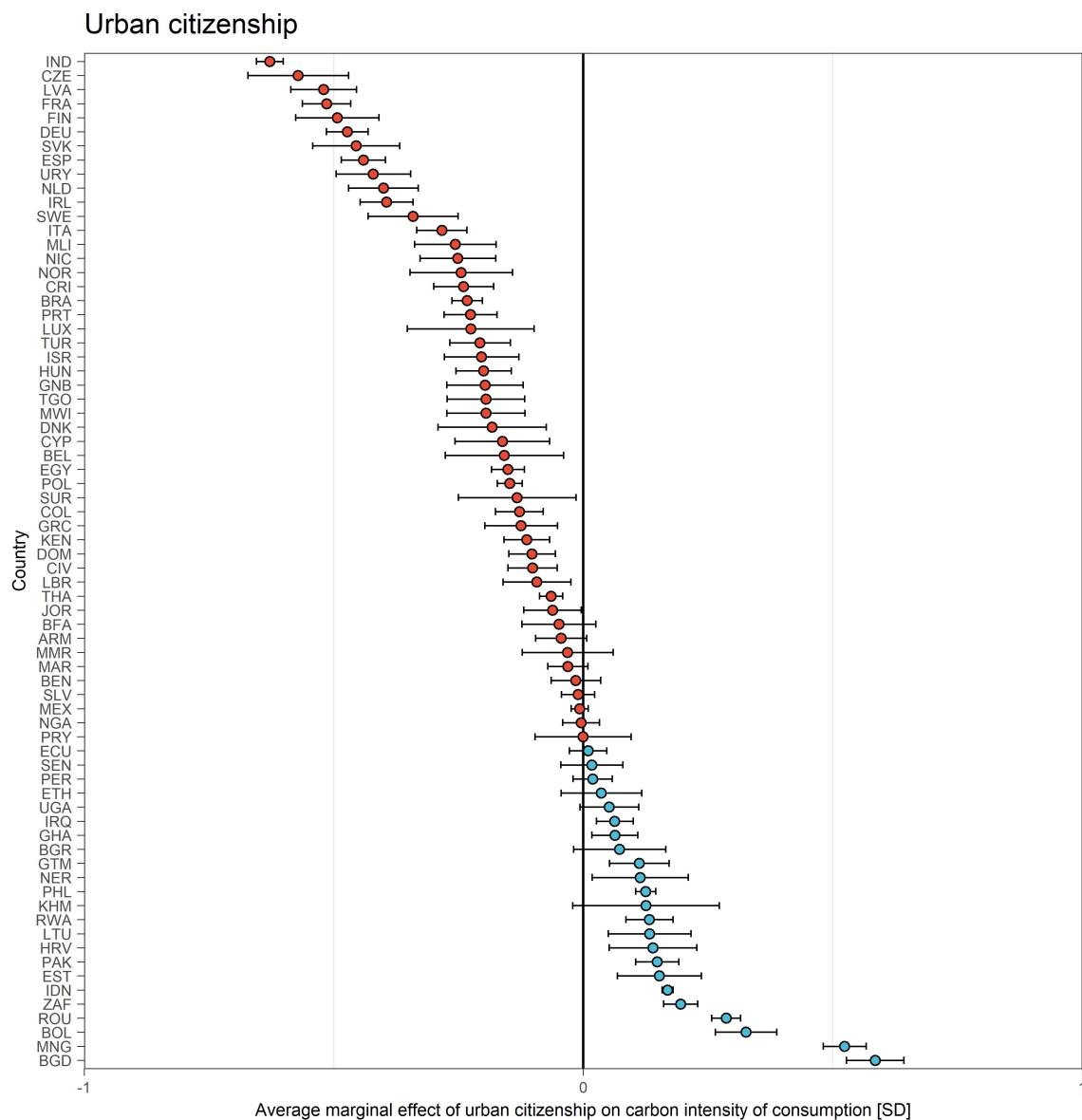
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Figure A.27: Average marginal effects of household expenditures



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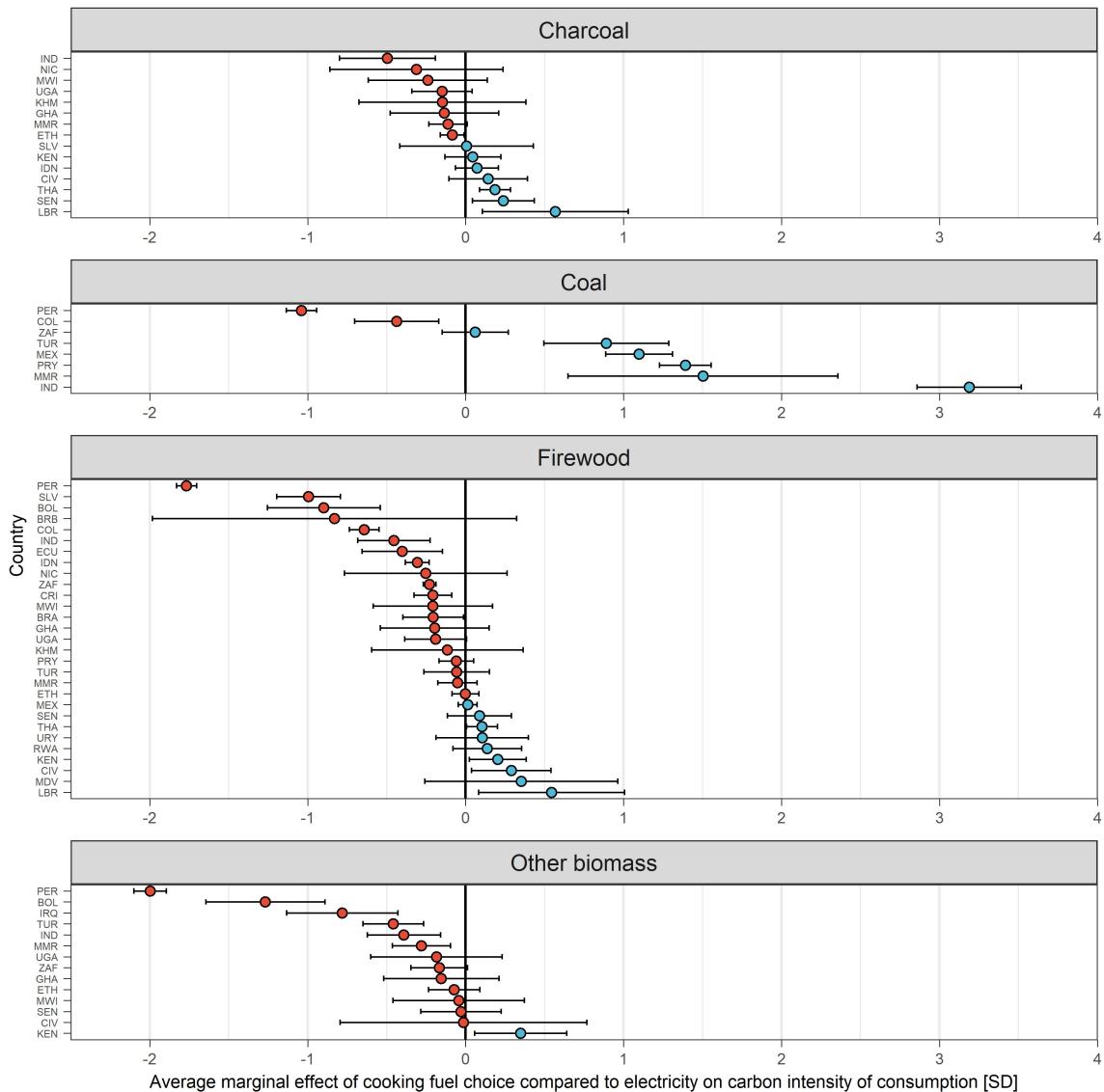
Figure A.28: Average marginal effects of urban citizenship



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Figure A.29: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part A

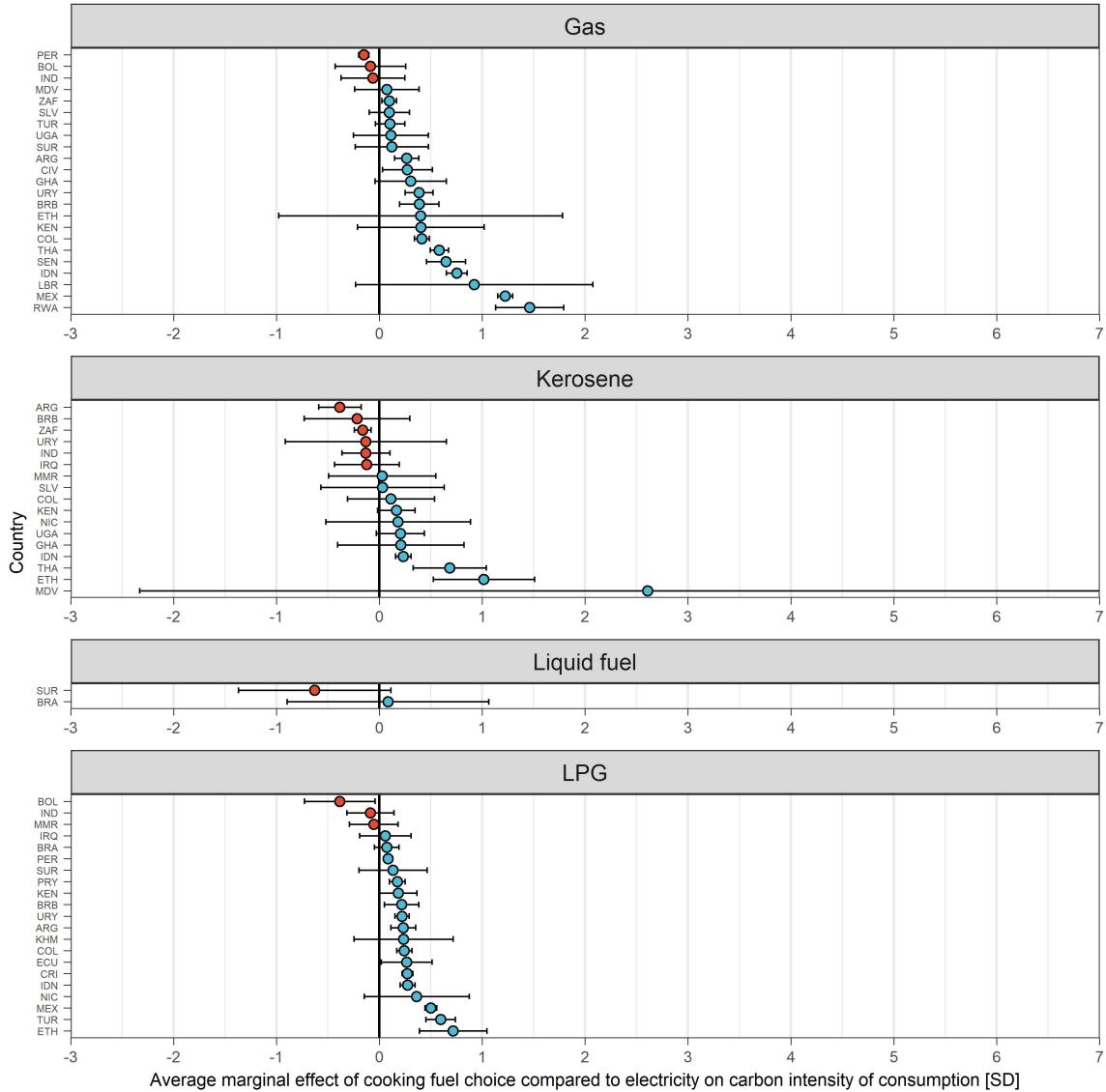
Cooking fuel choice compared to electricity - solid fuels



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Figure A.30: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part B

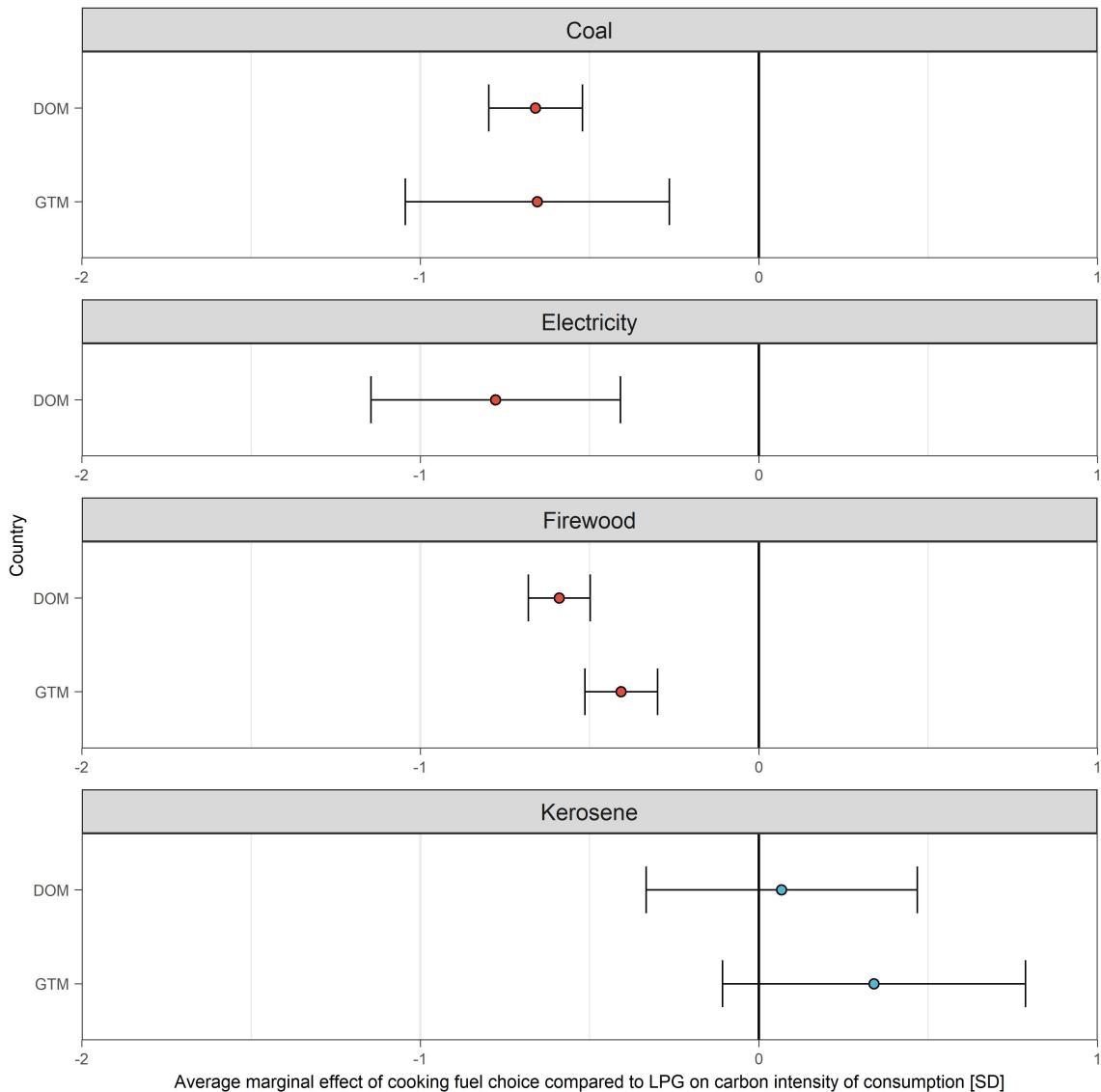
Cooking fuel choice compared to electricity - liquid fuels



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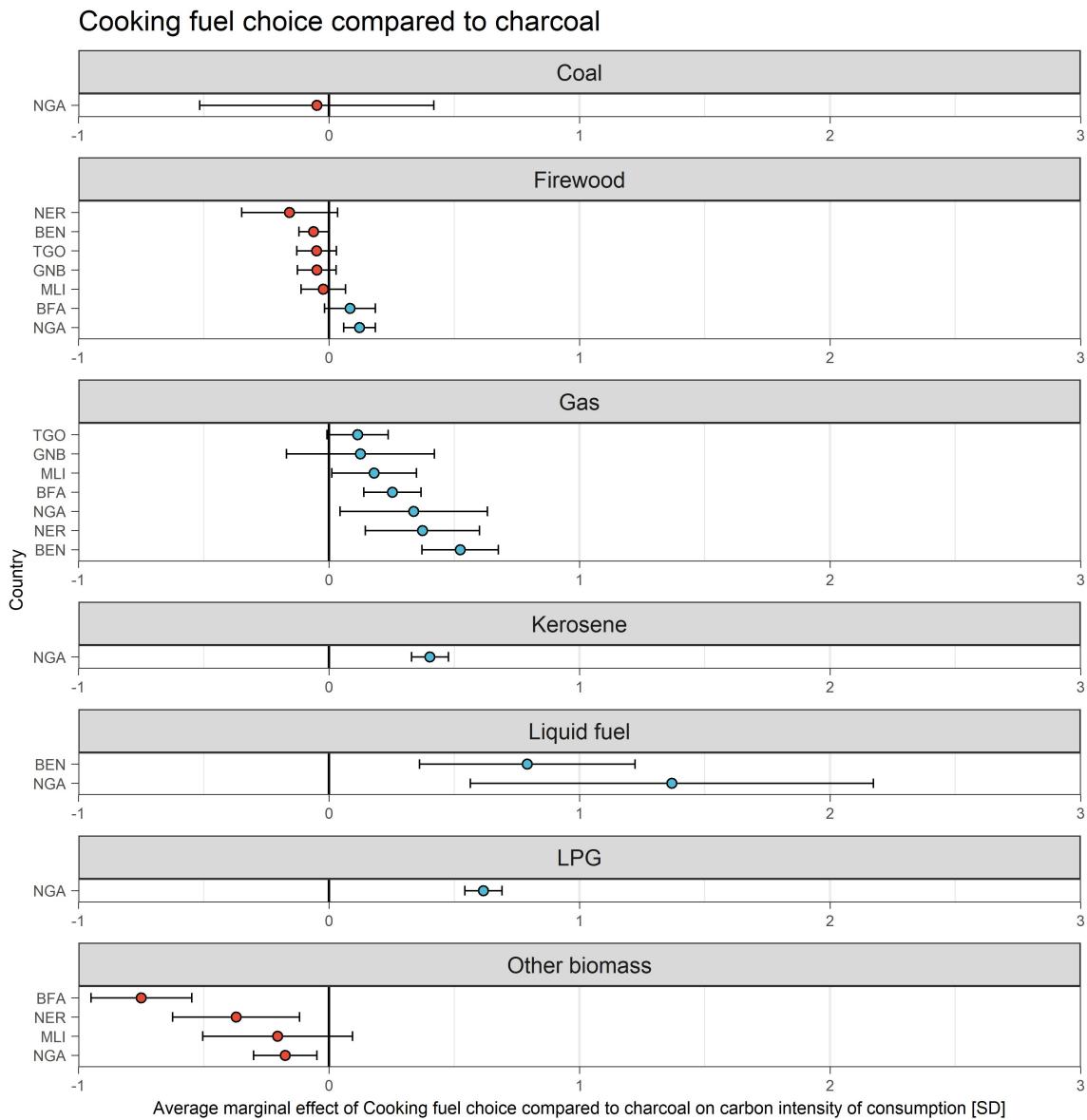
Figure A.31: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part C

Cooking fuel choice compared to LPG



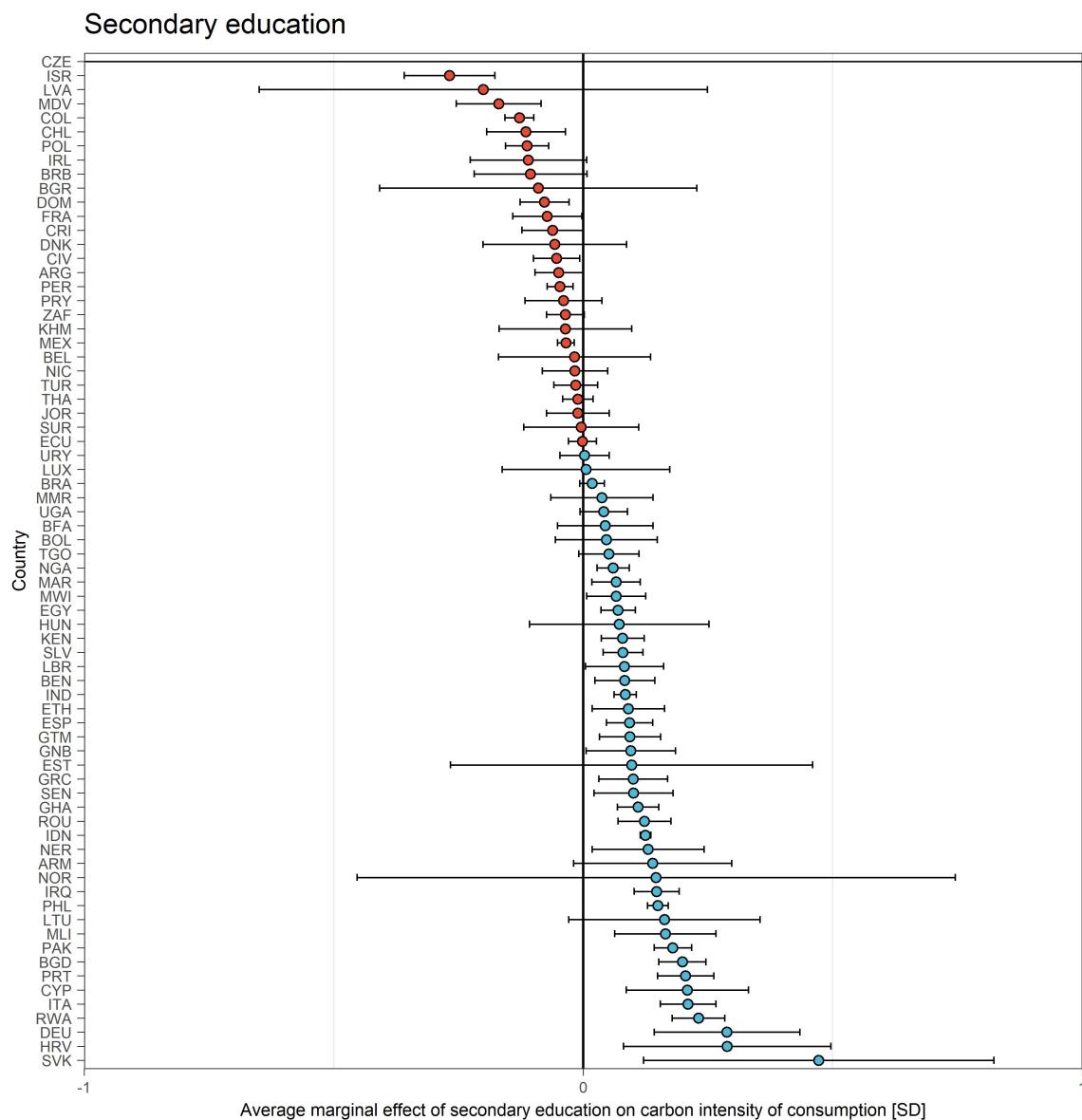
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Figure A.32: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part D



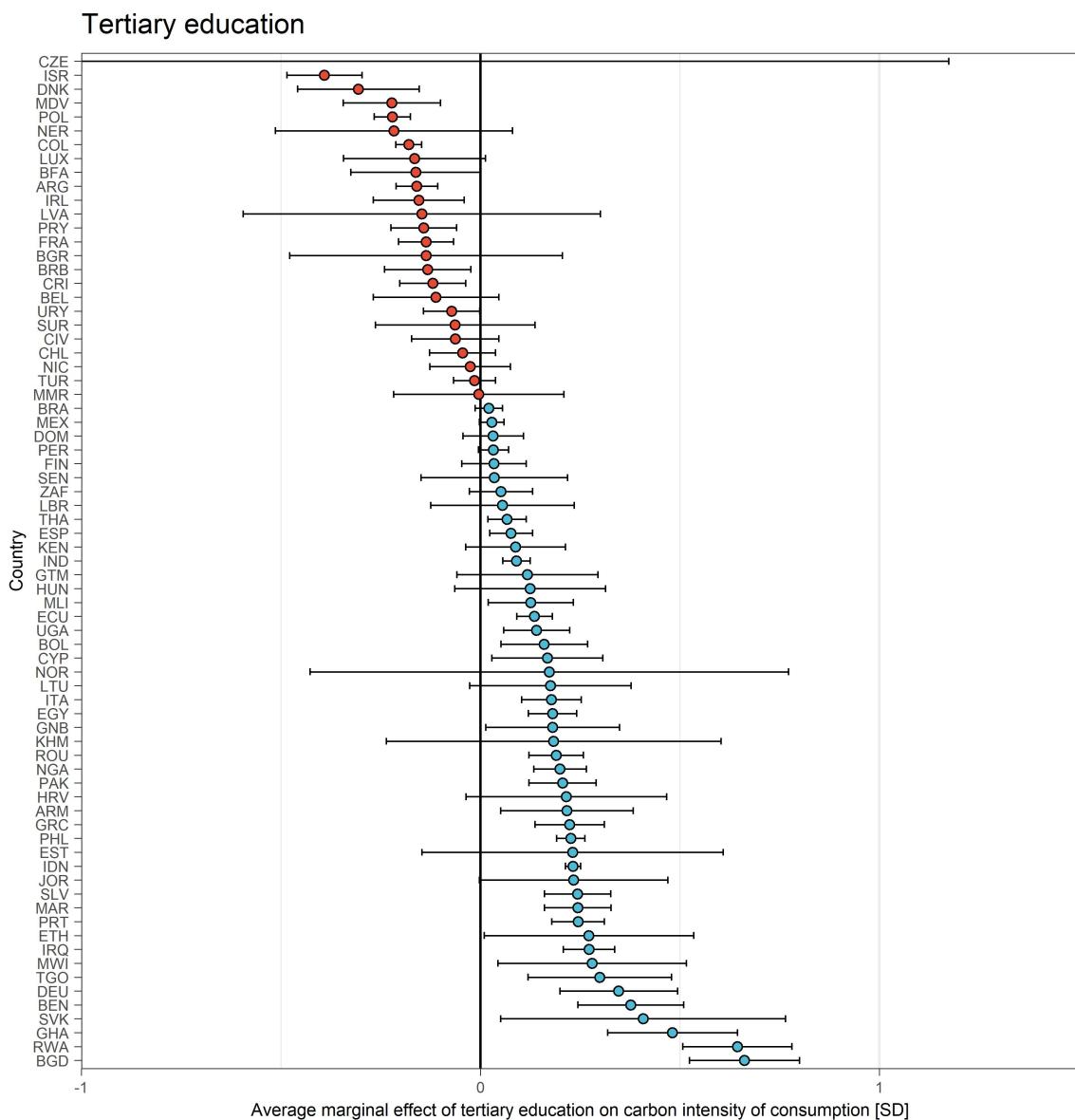
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Figure A.33: Average marginal effects of secondary education



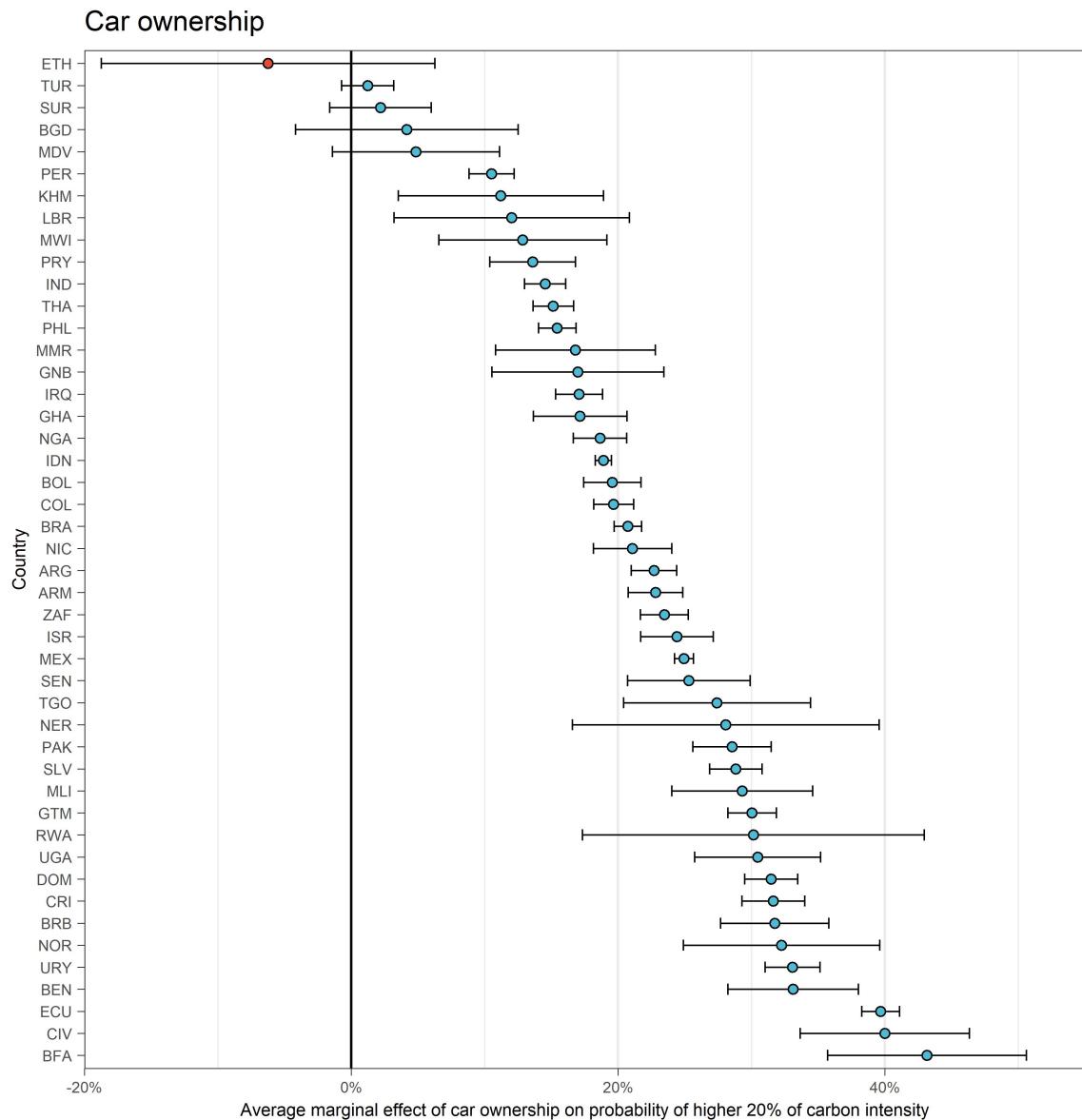
This figure displays ... Special case finland

Figure A.34: Average marginal effects of higher education



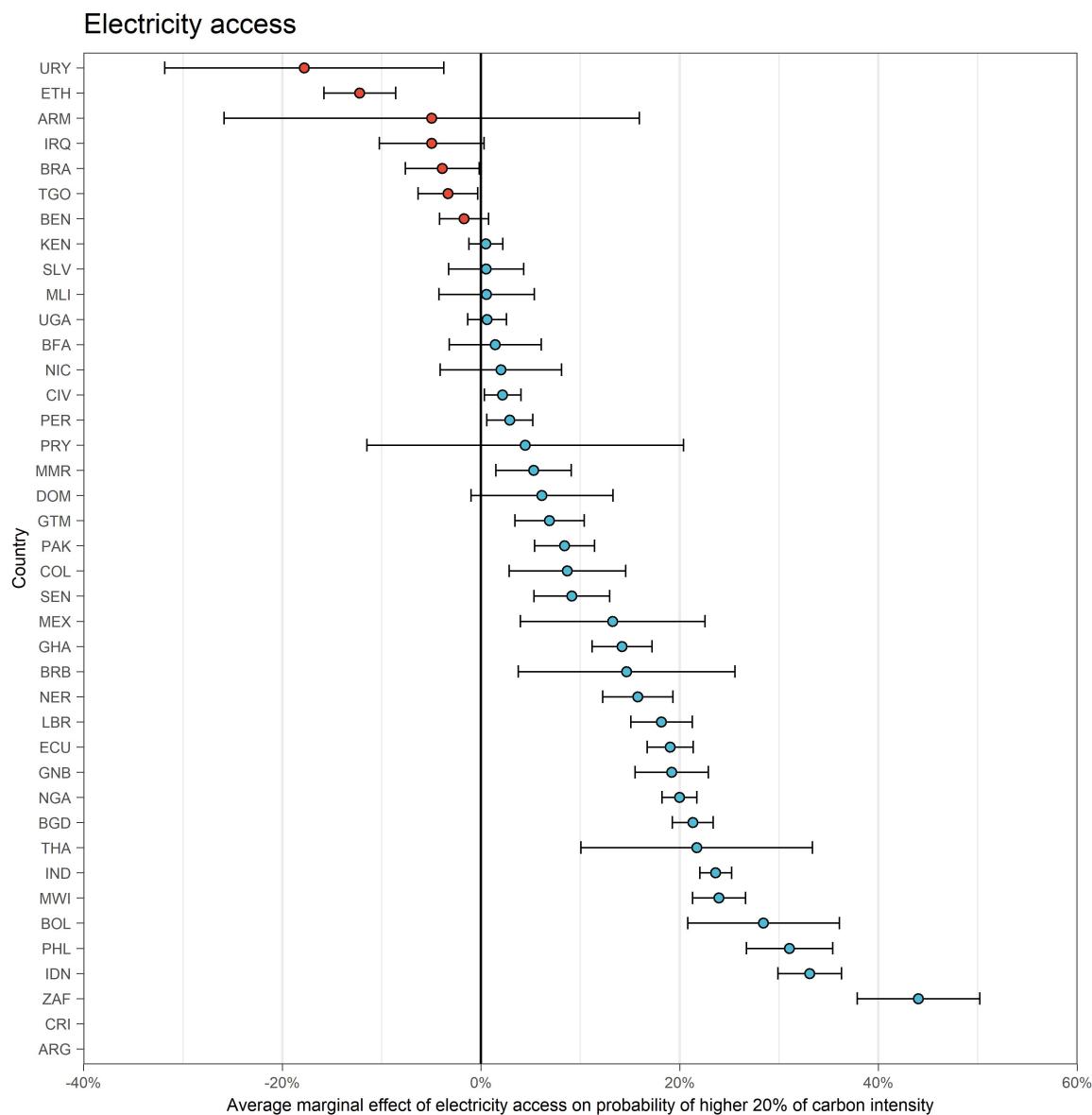
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Figure A.35: Average marginal effects of car ownership



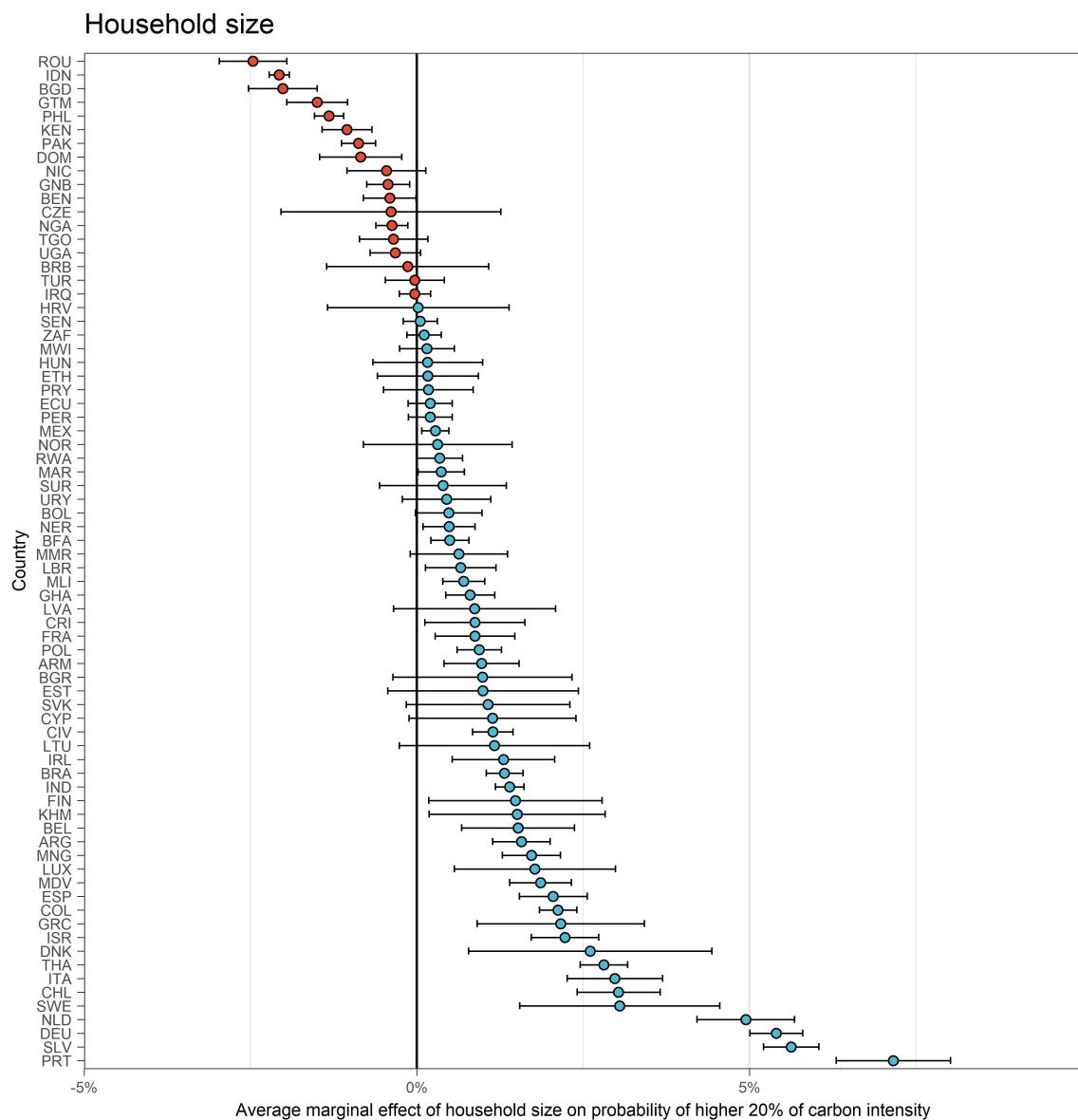
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Figure A.36: Average marginal effects of electricity.access



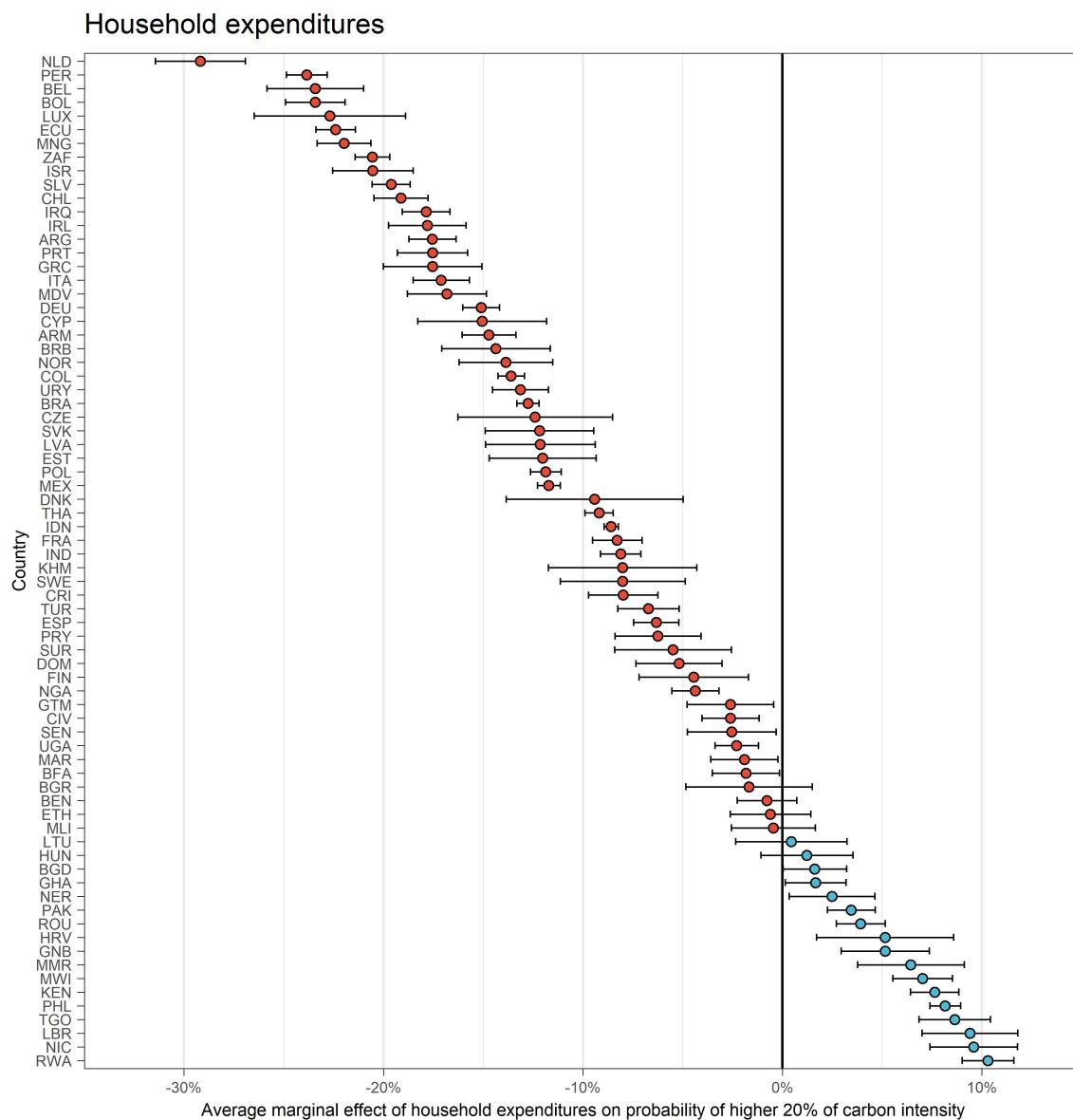
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Figure A.37: Average marginal effects of household size



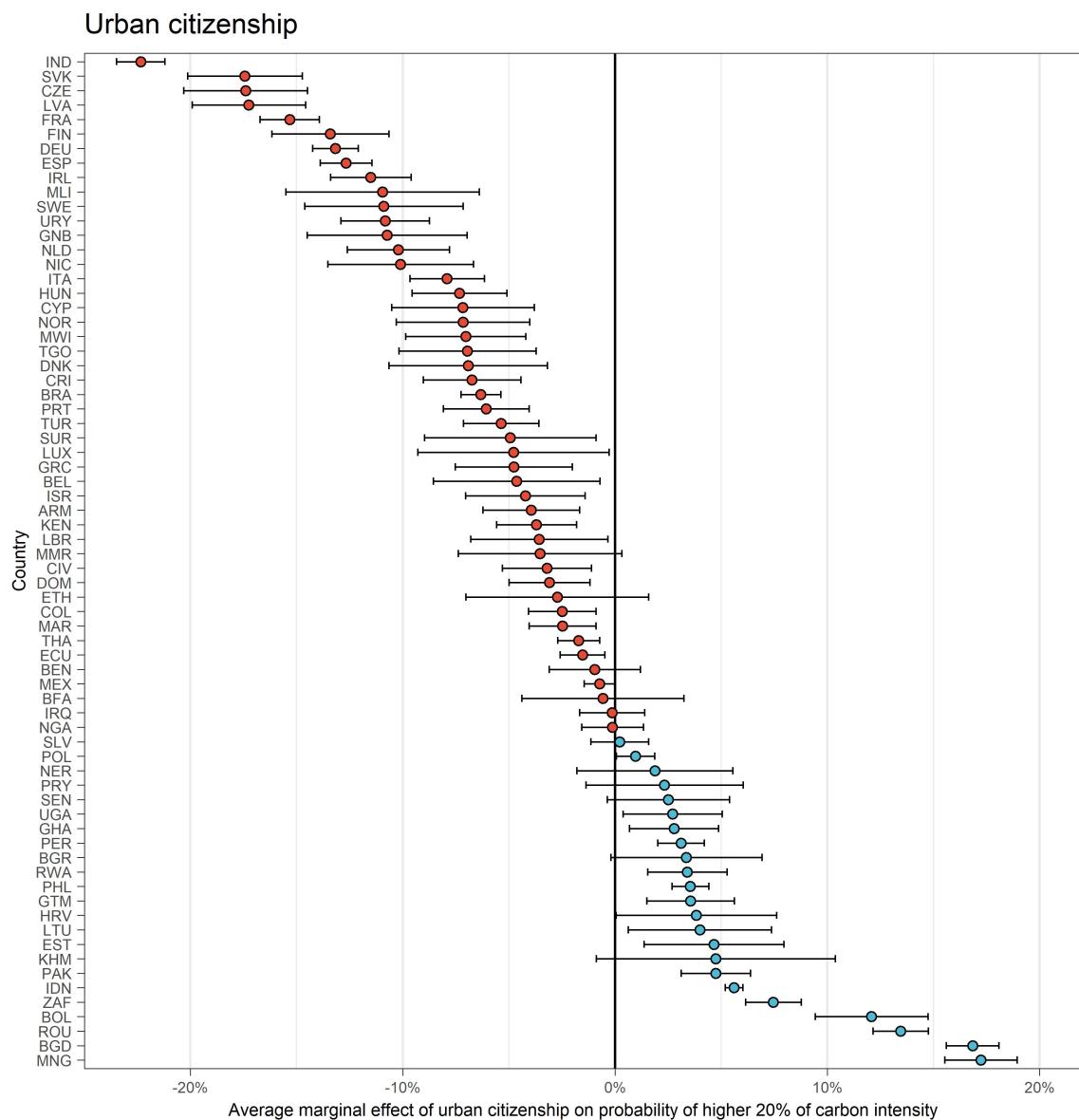
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Figure A.38: Average marginal effects of household expenditures



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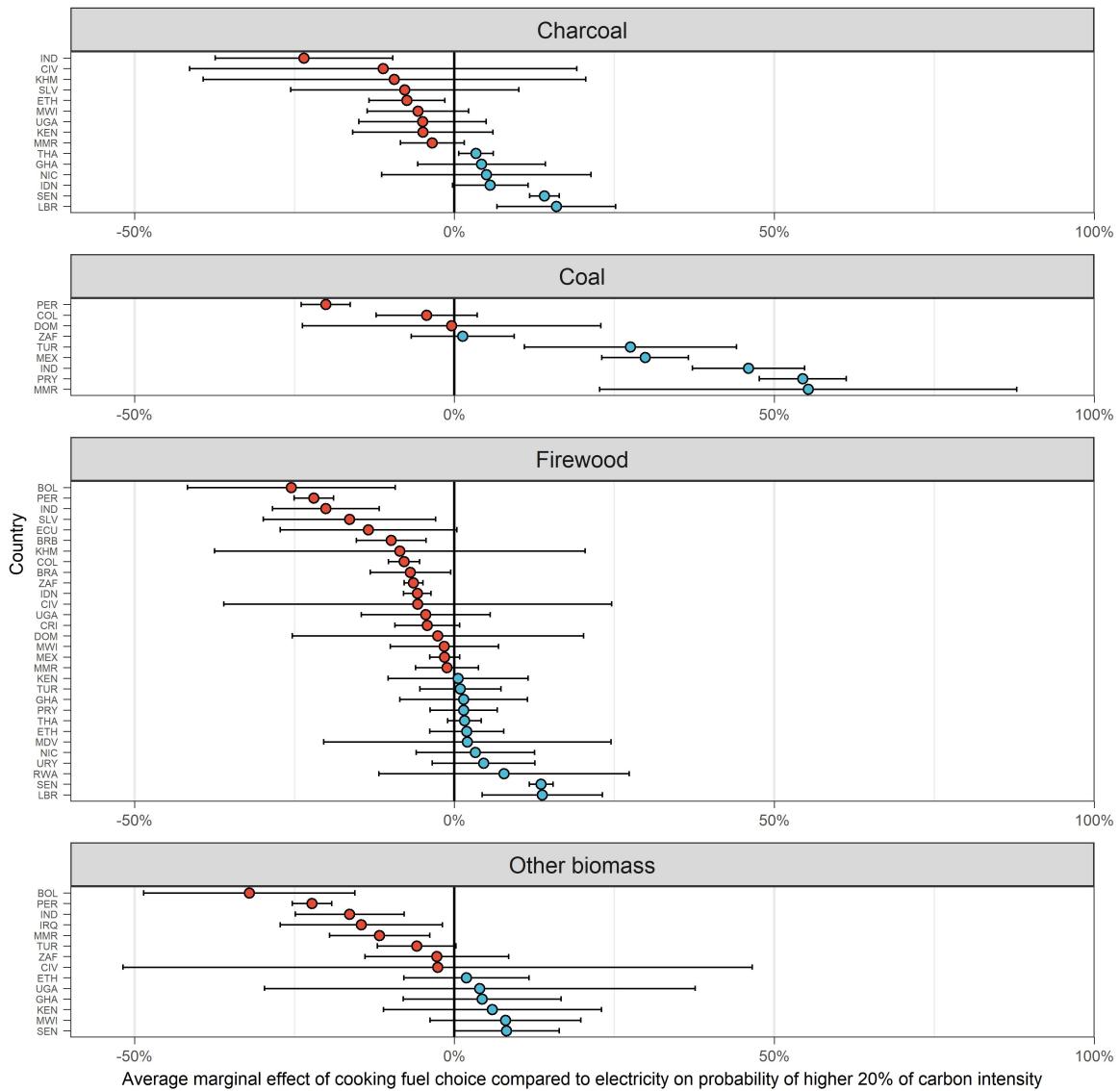
Figure A.39: Average marginal effects of urban citizenship



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Figure A.40: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part A

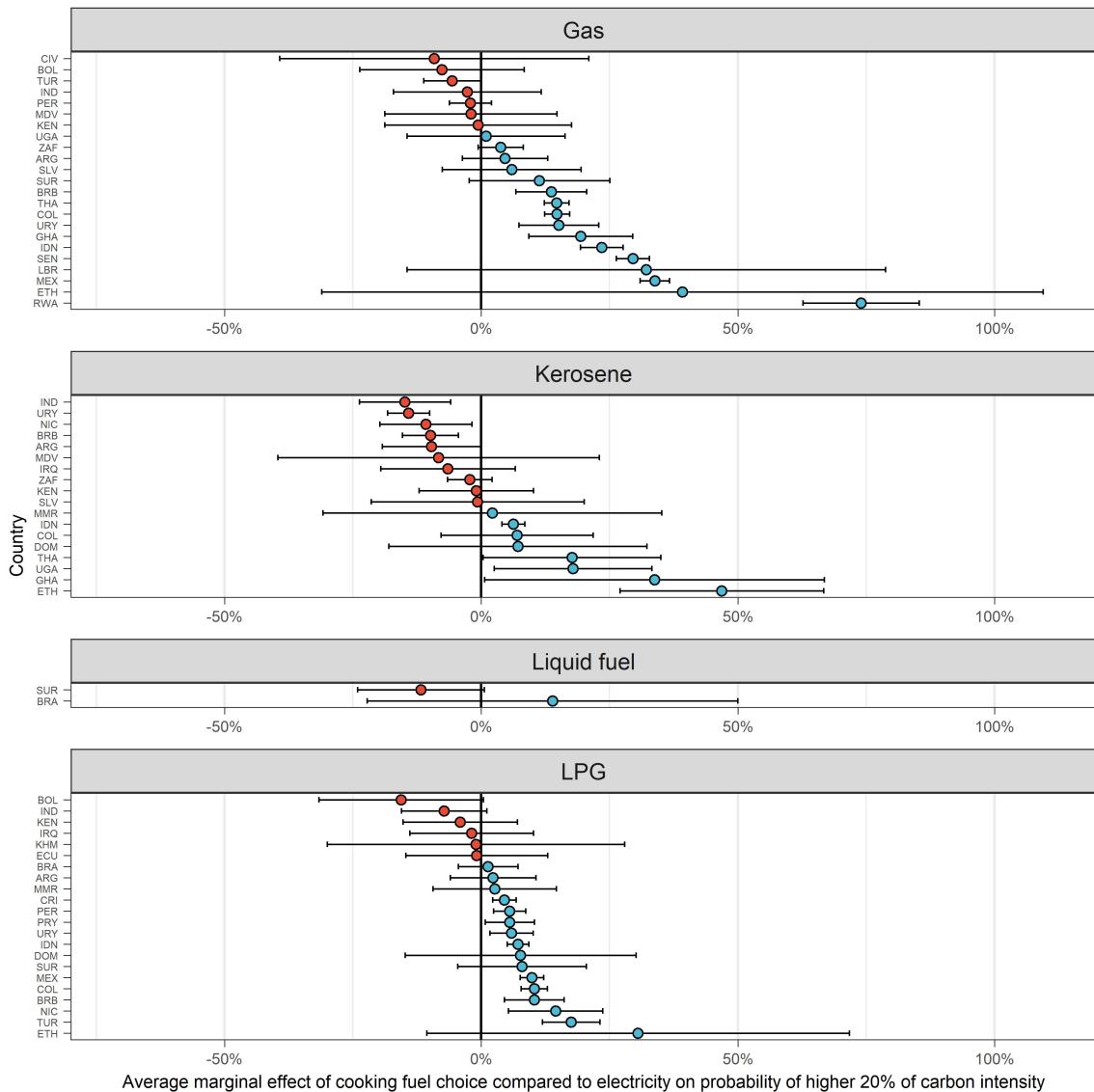
Cooking fuel choice compared to electricity - solid fuels



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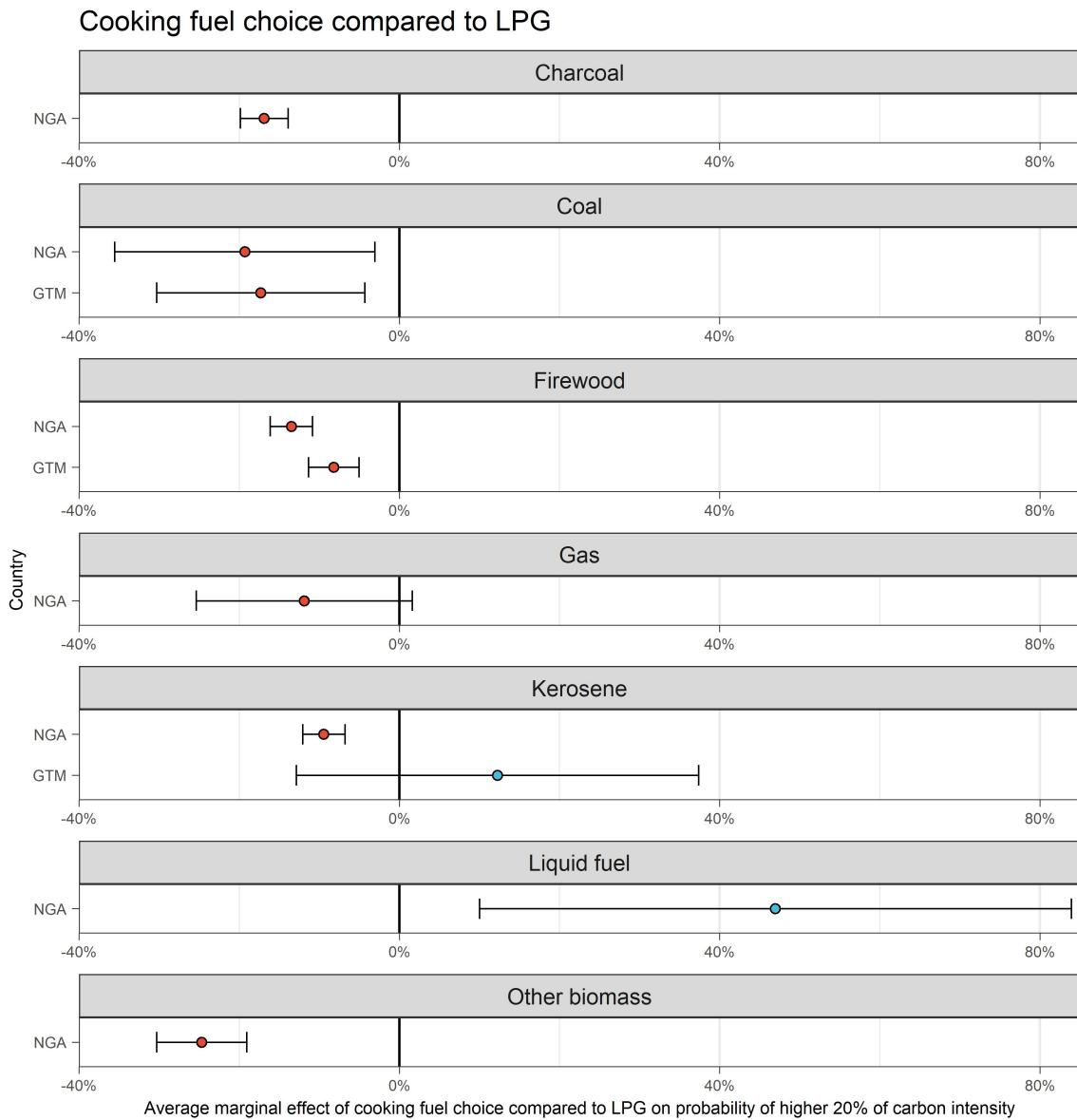
Figure A.41: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part B

Cooking fuel choice compared to electricity - liquid fuels



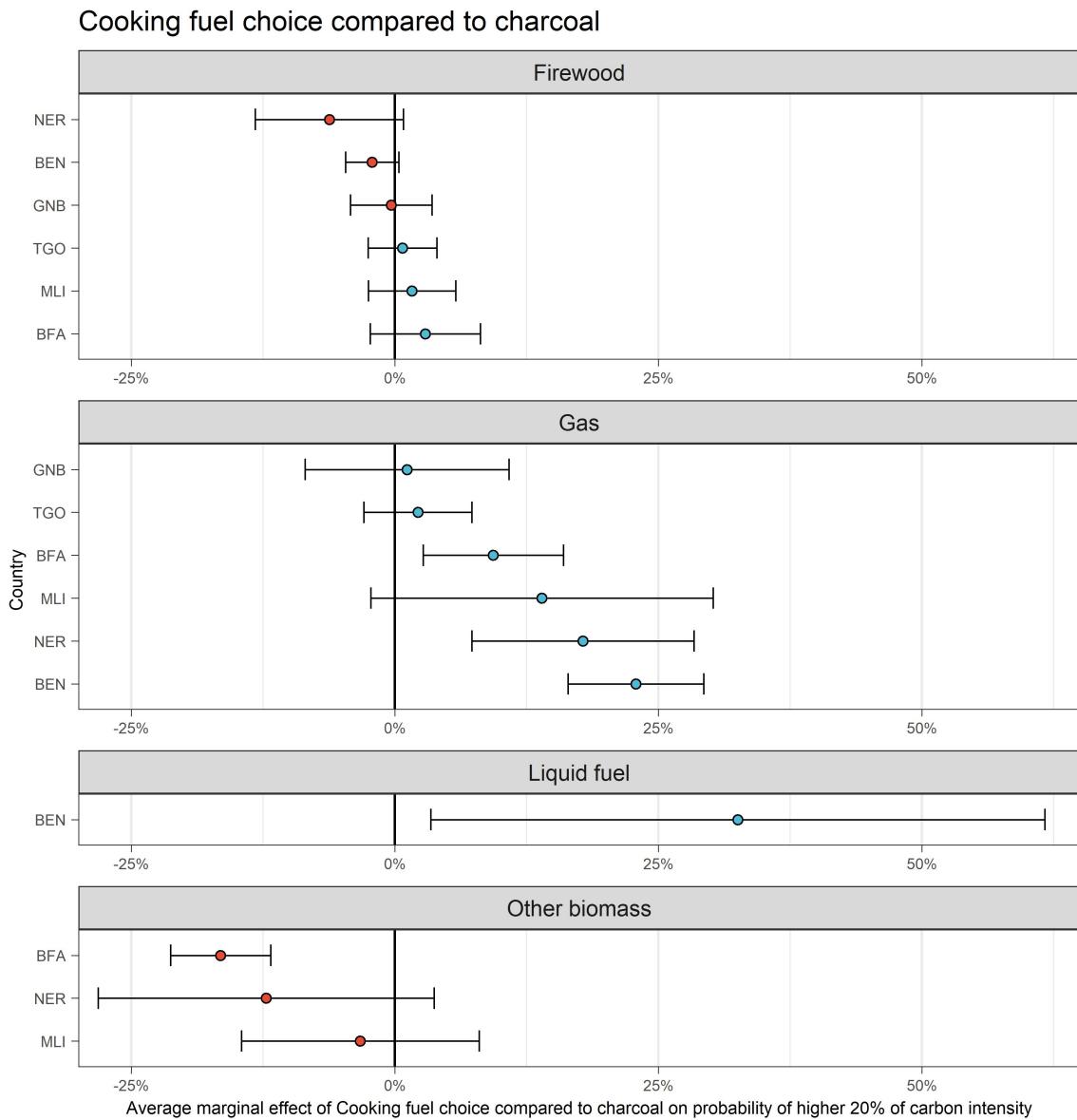
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Figure A.42: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part C



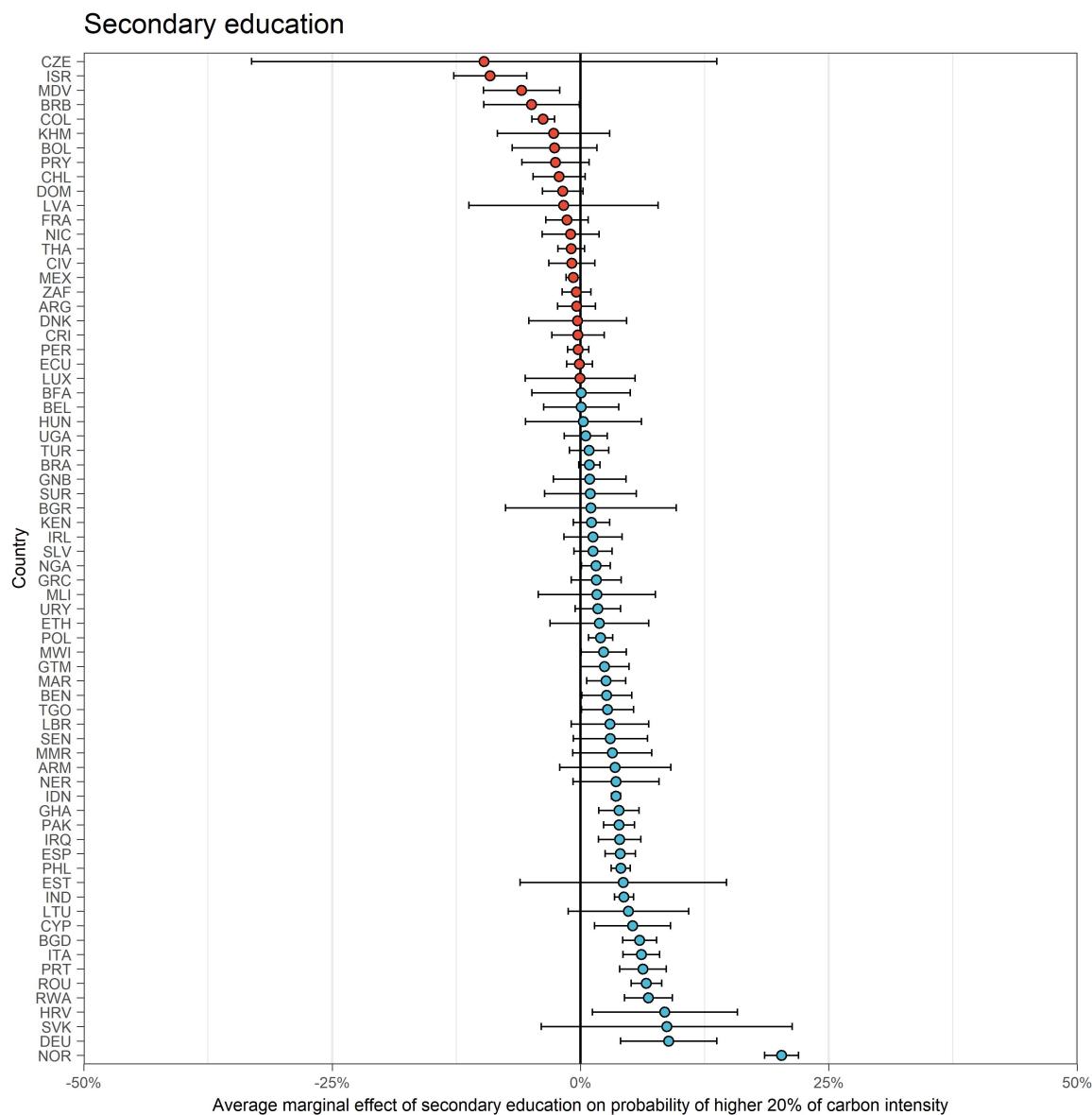
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Figure A.43: Average marginal effects of cooking fuel choice - Part D



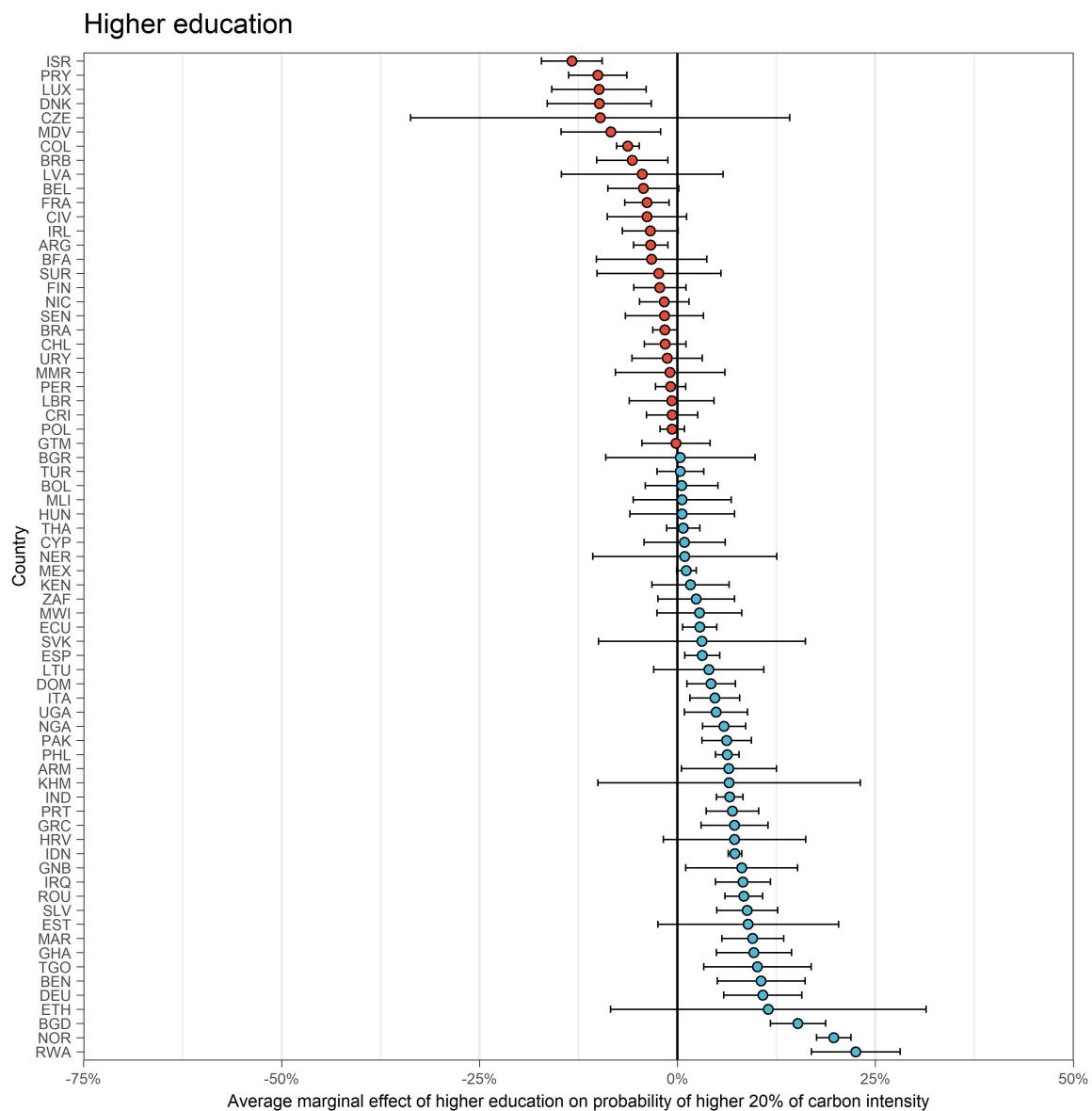
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Figure A.44: Average marginal effects of secondary education



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Figure A.45: Average marginal effects of higher education



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A.3 Supplementary tables

Table A.1: Summary statistics

Country	Observations	Average Household Size	Urban Population	Electricity Access	Average Household Expenditures [USD]	Car Ownership	Share of Firewood or Charcoal Cons.
ARG	21,539	3.19		99.9%	14,437	49%	5%
ARM	7,776	3.63	66%	99.8%	5,371	32%	1%
BEL	6,135	2.31	96%		36,297		9%
BEN	8,012	5.21	47%	33.1%	3,127	3%	97%
BFA	7,010	6.51	31%	24.4%	3,095	4%	92%
BGD	12,240	4.50	27%	55.2%	2,125	1%	39%
BGR	2,966	2.37	71%		6,376		37%
BOL	11,859	3.34	69%	94.7%	3,688	17%	12%
BRA	57,889	3.01	86%	99.5%	12,247	46%	3%
BRB	2,434	2.62		94.7%	16,842	52%	0%
CAN	4,012	2.32			54,976	86%	0%
CHL	15,237	3.29			19,547		11%
CIV	12,992	4.48	52%	64.1%	3,718	3%	77%
COL	86,866	3.35	79%	98.3%	8,586	14%	9%
CRI	7,046	3.24	71%	99.7%	12,177	45%	5%
CYP	2,876	2.70	74%		31,922		21%
CZE	2,929	2.22	67%		12,615		22%
DEU	52,412	2.00	90%		32,812		0%
DNK	2,205	2.12	67%		43,812		21%
DOM	8,884	3.21	81%	97.5%	7,786	21%	7%
ECU	28,263	3.68	69%	90.5%	6,432	19%	5%
EGY	12,485	4.17	46%	99.5%	4,072	7%	0%
ESP	22,127	2.50	75%		26,216		0%
EST	3,395	2.24	51%		13,491		33%
ETH	6,767	4.48	32%	55.9%	1,100	1%	96%
FIN	3,673	2.02	71%		36,791		43%
FRA	16,978	2.23	69%		31,107		0%
GBR	5,425	2.37	77%		43,652	75%	1%
GEO	13,247	2.44	61%	100%	3,074	27%	5%
GHA	13,521	3.91	56%	83.1%	2,312	4%	83%
GNB	5,351	8.18	47%	21.7%	4,172	3%	99%
GRC	6,150	2.58	72%		22,585		28%
GTM	11,534	4.77	54%	81%	4,830	17%	70%
HRV	2,029	2.89	59%		14,048		51%
HUN	7,185	2.34	56%		9,596		42%
IDN	295,116	3.77	55%	98.5%	2,799	11%	29%
IND	101,581	4.43	31%	79.9%	1,514	4%	63%
IRL	6,839	2.73	65%		39,751		31%
IRQ	24,994	6.73	72%	99.3%	13,940	35%	3%
ISR	8,786	3.28	90%		39,641	72%	0%
ITA	15,010	2.34	82%		27,521		15%
JOR	4,850	5.11	83%		11,757	51%	0%
KEN	21,714	3.98	44%	56.4%	2,372		82%
KHM	1,206	4.34	27%		5,263	11%	73%
LBR	8,332	4.27	52%	16.7%	2,617	2%	99%
LTU	3,443	2.15	47%		10,068		33%
LUX	3,167	2.42	81%		57,666		0%
LVA	3,844	2.37	56%		11,616		0%
MAR	15,970	4.74	65%		8,194		21%
MDV	4,749	5.19			19,238	5%	0%
MEX	88,899	3.55	79%	99.7%	6,846	40%	15%
MLI	6,602	7.14	28%	27.5%	4,011	4%	99%
MMR	3,648	4.53	29%	63%	2,541	4%	88%

Table A.1: Summary statistics (*continued*)

Country	Observations	Average Household Size	Urban Population	Electricity Access	Average Household Expenditures [USD]	Car Ownership	Share of Firewood or Charcoal Cons.
MNG	11,197	3.58	66%		7,174		44%
MWI	11,374	4.40	16%	10.7%	734	2%	99%
NER	6,024	5.96	17%	15.7%	2,206	2%	97%
NGA	22,110	5.08	40%	63.4%	3,955	8%	70%
NIC	6,850	4.38	60%	86.8%	4,985	8%	51%
NLD	14,408	2.19	90%		39,679		1%
NOR	3,363	2.77	82%		64,706	88%	0%
PAK	23,886	6.32	37%	90.1%	3,252		25%
PER	34,542	3.56	77%	95.6%	4,866	12%	15%
PHL	41,540	4.60	44%	91.1%	4,838	7%	45%
POL	37,148	2.80	64%		14,962		6%
PRT	11,398	2.53	73%		20,295		9%
PRY	5,410	3.90	61%	97.8%	8,371	25%	29%
ROU	30,625	2.66	58%		6,039		9%
RWA	14,577	4.39	19%		1,353	1%	41%
SEN	7,156	8.91	53%	63.7%	7,639	5%	86%
SLV	23,622	3.67	64%	95.7%	5,707	15%	12%
SUR	2,025	3.39	72%		8,490	38%	0%
SVK	4,785	2.93	71%		15,012		19%
SWE	2,871	2.13	45%		33,704		0%
TGO	6,171	4.23	47%	51.8%	2,733	3%	92%
THA	42,711	3.04	36%	99.8%	3,917	14%	26%
TUR	10,060	3.64	70%		12,906	39%	4%
UGA	15,627	4.82	28%	39.2%	1,494	3%	95%
URY	6,888	2.82	83%	99.7%	20,528	46%	13%
USA	5,588	2.44	94%		42,240		0%
VNM	9,334	3.81	31%	98.6%	1,456	1%	14%
ZAF	22,964	3.53	70%	92.7%	7,223	27%	10%

Note:

This table provides summary statistics for households in our sample. All values (except observations) are household-weighted averages.

Table A.2: Average household expenditures and average energy expenditure shares per expenditure quintile

Country	All	Average household expenditures [USD]					Average energy expenditure shares					
		Expenditure quintile					Expenditure quintile					
		EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5	All	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5
ARG	14,437	5,485	9,224	12,236	17,668	27,586	13.6%	17.1%	15%	13.7%	12.5%	9.9%
ARM	5,371	2,010	3,032	3,833	5,041	12,943	19.4%	23.6%	20.8%	19.9%	18.3%	14.4%
BEL	36,297	25,411	32,404	33,884	37,740	52,057	11.6%	14.4%	12.5%	12.2%	10.5%	8.2%
BEN	3,127	1,153	2,034	2,861	3,939	5,652	8.2%	6.1%	7.3%	8.2%	8.8%	10.5%
BFA	3,095	997	1,722	2,424	3,728	6,615	6.9%	4.3%	5.1%	5.9%	8.1%	11%
BGD	2,125	943	1,394	1,790	2,428	4,072	4.1%	4%	3.9%	4.2%	4.3%	4.1%
BGR	6,376	3,802	4,741	5,552	7,559	10,228	18%	19.6%	18.7%	18.7%	17.9%	15%
BOL	3,688	1,743	2,860	3,630	4,383	5,822	6.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%	5.7%
BRA	12,247	2,880	5,743	8,705	13,346	30,563	14.3%	21.7%	15.3%	13.5%	11.8%	9.3%
BRB	16,842	6,877	12,169	16,180	18,957	29,988	12.8%	12.5%	12.8%	14%	13.4%	11.1%
CHL	19,547	7,224	12,118	16,290	22,404	39,721	8.9%	12.7%	9.6%	8.7%	7.7%	5.9%
CIV	3,718	1,636	2,736	3,695	4,567	5,959	5.8%	4.9%	6%	6%	5.6%	6.6%
COL	8,586	1,970	3,796	5,610	8,930	22,622	8.5%	12.2%	10.1%	8.7%	7.1%	4.6%
CRI	12,177	4,900	7,525	9,901	13,675	24,893	10.3%	12.9%	11.2%	10.2%	9.7%	7.7%
CYP	31,922	18,208	26,426	31,221	38,447	45,339	13.5%	16.1%	14.9%	13.2%	12.2%	10.9%
CZE	12,615	9,969	11,717	11,858	12,910	16,633	17.9%	19.7%	19.3%	18.9%	16.9%	14.9%
DEU	32,812	24,340	27,616	30,657	34,351	47,101	13.8%	16.5%	14.8%	14%	13.1%	10.8%
DNK	43,812	35,662	40,694	38,827	44,675	59,247	11.6%	13.1%	12.2%	11.9%	11.3%	9.5%
DOM	7,786	4,154	5,899	7,159	8,574	13,146	9.8%	9.4%	9.1%	9.5%	9.2%	11.8%
ECU	6,432	2,447	4,128	5,341	7,037	13,211	6.5%	7.7%	6.2%	5.9%	6.3%	6.6%
EGY	4,072	3,023	3,748	4,162	4,454	4,975	6.2%	6.3%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	7.2%
ESP	26,216	13,602	20,502	25,651	31,705	39,623	12%	14.3%	13.1%	12.2%	11.1%	9.2%
EST	13,491	6,195	9,150	12,119	15,200	24,817	15.3%	19.1%	17.2%	15.5%	13.8%	11.1%
ETH	1,100	297	600	842	1,420	2,341	2.8%	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	4.6%	4.7%
FIN	36,791	26,624	30,741	34,239	37,916	54,429	8.1%	10.1%	8.9%	8.4%	7.3%	6%
FRA	31,107	19,320	26,490	30,622	34,260	44,849	10.9%	13.4%	11.8%	11.3%	10.1%	8.1%
GHA	2,312	1,119	1,883	2,344	2,857	3,357	8%	5.9%	8%	8.2%	9%	8.8%
GNB	4,172	1,706	2,838	3,781	4,990	7,551	4%	1.6%	1.9%	3.5%	5.5%	7.6%
GRC	22,585	12,984	16,873	20,463	24,323	38,297	13.8%	16.7%	15.6%	14.2%	12.3%	10%
GTM	4,830	2,190	3,401	4,321	5,513	8,732	16%	20%	16.3%	15%	14.6%	14.3%
HRV	14,048	8,835	11,506	13,362	16,025	20,535	18.2%	20.6%	19.7%	18.3%	17%	15.4%
HUN	9,596	6,305	8,157	9,195	10,770	13,553	20.3%	22.2%	21.2%	21.1%	19.6%	17.2%
IDN	2,799	1,084	1,789	2,450	3,359	5,317	12%	13.5%	12.3%	11.7%	11.4%	10.9%
IND	1,514	719	976	1,244	1,722	2,909	8.5%	6.9%	8.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.1%
IRL	39,751	24,624	32,977	39,808	46,069	55,278	13.3%	16%	14.9%	13.1%	12.5%	10%
IRQ	13,940	5,786	9,050	11,742	15,626	27,496	9.1%	11.9%	10%	9.3%	8.1%	6.4%
ISR	39,641	20,252	30,396	38,556	46,804	62,217	7.6%	10%	8.4%	7.3%	7.1%	5.5%
ITA	27,521	14,672	21,951	26,657	32,389	41,937	14.4%	19.1%	15.9%	13.9%	12.7%	10.4%
JOR	11,757	7,119	9,329	11,017	13,710	17,621	17.6%	14.8%	16.3%	17.9%	19%	19.8%
KEN	2,372	653	1,338	2,009	2,801	5,060	6.3%	6%	6.5%	6.8%	6.4%	5.9%
KHM	5,263	2,164	3,420	4,512	6,268	9,953	10%	12.1%	10.8%	9.8%	8.6%	8.6%
LBR	2,617	894	1,723	2,535	3,474	4,456	3.5%	2.6%	2.4%	3.2%	3.9%	5.3%
LTU	10,068	6,000	7,379	8,777	11,895	16,293	18%	18.1%	18.3%	19%	19.1%	15.8%
LUX	57,666	38,046	47,075	57,337	66,659	79,249	8.6%	11.8%	9.4%	8.2%	7.5%	6.1%
LVA	11,616	5,790	7,845	9,818	12,748	21,930	16.4%	17.8%	18.1%	16.8%	16%	13.1%
MAR	8,194	4,348	5,959	7,177	9,066	14,425	7.8%	10.3%	8%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%
MDV	19,238	10,074	15,158	18,870	23,676	28,443	6.8%	9.8%	8%	6.5%	5.4%	4.2%
MEX	6,846	3,038	4,878	6,181	7,814	12,319	11.2%	10.3%	11.1%	11.8%	12%	10.8%
MLI	4,011	1,388	2,361	3,470	5,136	7,703	6.3%	4.5%	5.5%	5.8%	7.5%	7.9%
MMR	2,541	1,166	1,723	2,249	2,951	4,619	5.3%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	5.5%	6.1%
MNG	7,174	3,576	5,052	6,198	7,767	13,280	9.8%	10.4%	11%	10.4%	9.8%	7.3%
MWI	734	171	372	551	843	1,735	2.5%	0.3%	0.7%	1.6%	3.5%	6.2%
NER	2,206	720	1,287	1,747	2,445	4,833	2.9%	0.6%	1.4%	1.9%	3.3%	7.1%
NGA	3,955	1,821	3,059	3,974	5,027	5,894	5%	3.6%	4.4%	5.1%	5.7%	6%
NIC	4,985	1,459	2,647	3,735	5,446	11,643	6%	4.3%	5.2%	6.2%	6.8%	7.6%
NLD	39,679	32,673	37,098	36,697	39,820	52,110	10%	12.5%	10.9%	9.9%	8.9%	7.8%
NOR	64,706	35,240	51,003	62,112	73,374	101,851	10.3%	13.6%	11.7%	10.2%	9%	7.1%
PAK	3,252	1,964	2,529	2,892	3,544	5,329	9.3%	6.8%	8.4%	9.7%	10.5%	11%
PER	4,866	1,668	3,251	4,532	5,848	9,033	8%	9%	8.7%	8%	7.6%	6.8%
PHL	4,838	1,946	2,951	4,143	5,790	9,360	5.7%	3.6%	5%	6.1%	6.9%	7.1%
POL	14,962	8,258	10,592	12,288	15,508	28,168	14.6%	16.1%	16.8%	16%	14.3%	9.9%

Table A.2: Average household expenditures and average energy expenditure shares per expenditure quintile (*continued*)

Country	All	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5	All	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5
PRT	20,295	10,263	14,950	18,560	23,242	34,468	17.2%	22.4%	19.1%	17.2%	15.3%	12.1%
PRY	8,371	2,793	5,437	7,872	10,284	15,473	10.4%	9.7%	11%	10.3%	10.5%	10.5%
ROU	6,039	4,012	5,024	5,881	6,640	8,640	16.6%	13.5%	16.6%	17.9%	18.1%	17%
RWA	1,353	439	723	988	1,468	3,147	3.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.6%	4.2%	6%
SEN	7,639	3,495	5,748	7,795	9,351	11,806	4.9%	2.5%	4%	5.5%	5.8%	6.5%
SLV	5,707	1,277	2,951	4,699	6,885	12,724	20%	25.9%	23%	20.4%	16.9%	13.9%
SUR	8,490	3,295	5,660	7,658	10,050	15,804	6%	8.3%	6.7%	5.8%	5.4%	3.9%
SVK	15,012	10,277	12,861	14,025	15,774	22,129	19.6%	23%	21.1%	20.8%	18.5%	14.5%
SWE	33,704	24,004	29,381	33,216	35,368	46,562	10.5%	12.9%	11.8%	10.8%	8.8%	8%
TGO	2,733	939	1,766	2,619	3,620	4,725	7.6%	3.6%	6.5%	8.2%	9.3%	10.3%
THA	3,917	1,084	1,957	3,133	4,961	8,451	19.8%	20.4%	23%	22.6%	18.8%	14.4%
TUR	12,906	6,400	9,001	11,595	14,389	23,145	11.4%	10.8%	12.2%	12.1%	11.8%	10.2%
UGA	1,494	341	776	1,225	1,900	3,223	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.6%	6.4%	7.5%
URY	20,528	7,939	13,025	17,923	24,282	39,484	9.7%	13.5%	10.8%	9.5%	8.3%	6.6%
ZAF	7,223	1,826	2,979	4,125	6,966	20,224	11%	10.8%	10%	10.6%	11.9%	11.6%

Note:

This table shows average household expenditures and average energy expenditure shares for households in our sample. We estimate household-weighted averages for the whole population and per expenditure quintile.

Table A.3: Average carbon footprint and average USD/tCO₂ carbon price incidence per expenditure quintile

Country	Average carbon footprint [tCO ₂]						Average incidence from USD 40/tCO ₂ carbon price					
	All	Expenditure quintile					All	Expenditure quintile				
		EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5		EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5
ARG	10.4	5.0	7.7	9.6	12.8	16.6	3.19%	3.93%	3.44%	3.18%	2.93%	2.45%
ARM	4.2	1.9	2.7	3.4	4.1	8.8	3.44%	3.91%	3.62%	3.53%	3.3%	2.86%
BEL	12.9	11.0	12.9	13.0	13.2	14.7	1.58%	1.8%	1.69%	1.67%	1.49%	1.25%
BEN	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.1	1.47%	1.26%	1.34%	1.37%	1.43%	1.95%
BFA	1.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.1	4.7	2.16%	1.98%	2.02%	2.06%	2.17%	2.56%
BGD	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.48%	1.2%	1.24%	1.38%	1.63%	1.93%
BGR	4.7	2.8	3.4	4.5	5.7	7.1	2.94%	2.83%	2.84%	3.09%	3.05%	2.88%
BOL	2.3	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.64%	2.84%	2.72%	2.67%	2.62%	2.36%
BRA	5.7	1.8	3.1	4.6	6.7	12.4	2.17%	2.78%	2.23%	2.11%	1.98%	1.73%
BRB	9.9	4.4	7.6	10.6	12.0	14.8	2.49%	2.65%	2.58%	2.66%	2.5%	2.09%
CHL	7.9	4.1	5.8	7.2	9.2	13.3	1.85%	2.41%	2%	1.82%	1.65%	1.37%
CIV	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.0	3.0	1.8%	1.89%	1.84%	1.77%	1.69%	1.79%
COL	3.6	1.2	2.2	2.9	4.0	7.7	2.05%	2.52%	2.31%	2.11%	1.84%	1.46%
CRI	3.5	1.4	2.4	3.0	4.3	6.2	1.16%	1.14%	1.24%	1.19%	1.2%	1.04%
CYP	17.2	11.8	16.3	17.2	19.8	21.0	2.32%	2.61%	2.51%	2.29%	2.18%	2.01%
CZE	10.8	9.8	10.6	10.9	10.7	12.0	3.65%	4.11%	3.76%	3.87%	3.49%	3.03%
DEU	20.1	18.3	18.8	19.7	20.6	22.9	2.56%	3.04%	2.71%	2.57%	2.42%	2.06%
DNK	15.2	14.8	15.0	13.8	15.0	17.6	1.47%	1.73%	1.54%	1.45%	1.37%	1.25%
DOM	4.1	1.8	2.7	3.5	4.2	8.2	1.92%	1.78%	1.8%	1.88%	1.86%	2.29%
ECU	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.5	3.4	6.0	2.1%	2.57%	2.08%	1.96%	1.95%	1.92%
EGY	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.3	2.44%	2.43%	2.34%	2.35%	2.43%	2.62%
ESP	10.5	6.1	9.2	11.0	12.6	13.7	1.66%	1.8%	1.79%	1.73%	1.6%	1.41%
EST	8.5	4.6	6.5	8.2	9.4	13.8	2.72%	3%	2.95%	2.72%	2.56%	2.39%
ETH	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4%	0.46%	0.4%	0.37%	0.38%	0.38%
FIN	12.0	9.4	10.7	12.2	12.4	15.3	1.32%	1.4%	1.36%	1.4%	1.28%	1.16%
FRA	10.6	7.9	10.2	11.4	11.3	12.1	1.45%	1.67%	1.56%	1.51%	1.37%	1.14%
GHA	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.11%	0.86%	0.99%	1.08%	1.24%	1.36%
GNB	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.9	0.98%	0.73%	0.76%	0.92%	1.09%	1.4%
GRC	14.5	9.9	12.2	14.0	15.4	20.8	2.75%	3.11%	2.94%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%
GTM	2.3	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.7	5.2	1.59%	0.96%	1.22%	1.59%	1.92%	2.25%
HRV	8.4	5.0	7.3	8.2	9.7	11.8	2.31%	2.05%	2.4%	2.35%	2.37%	2.37%
HUN	6.2	3.9	5.4	6.3	7.1	8.1	2.56%	2.44%	2.64%	2.72%	2.6%	2.4%
IDN	2.6	0.9	1.6	2.3	3.2	5.2	3.79%	3.67%	3.62%	3.74%	3.89%	4.01%
IND	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.7	4.08%	4.2%	4.2%	4.16%	4.07%	3.77%
IRL	20.1	15.1	19.1	20.7	23.3	22.3	2.3%	2.79%	2.55%	2.24%	2.18%	1.72%
IRQ	8.1	3.9	5.8	7.4	9.4	14.0	2.53%	2.83%	2.63%	2.58%	2.45%	2.18%
ISR	17.2	11.8	15.6	17.6	19.7	21.4	1.92%	2.54%	2.08%	1.82%	1.73%	1.42%
ITA	13.5	9.1	12.3	13.5	15.4	17.3	2.12%	2.53%	2.28%	2.07%	1.96%	1.73%
JOR	10.4	5.6	8.0	9.8	12.4	16.3	3.49%	3.2%	3.37%	3.56%	3.63%	3.67%
KEN	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	3.5	2.08%	1.59%	1.92%	2.06%	2.23%	2.59%
KHM	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.5	1.42%	1.42%	1.52%	1.39%	1.38%	1.39%
LBR	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.84%	0.57%	0.68%	0.84%	0.93%	1.19%
LTU	3.6	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.4	5.4	1.4%	1.33%	1.37%	1.47%	1.47%	1.34%
LUX	17.0	14.7	15.5	16.9	18.5	19.2	1.32%	1.68%	1.42%	1.25%	1.21%	1.04%
LVA	6.9	4.4	5.2	5.9	7.5	11.3	2.69%	3.66%	2.81%	2.47%	2.38%	2.13%
MAR	3.5	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.8	6.3	1.68%	1.79%	1.67%	1.65%	1.63%	1.68%
MDV	7.2	4.8	6.7	7.4	8.2	8.7	1.61%	1.95%	1.8%	1.6%	1.44%	1.25%
MEX	4.6	2.0	3.4	4.4	5.5	7.6	2.75%	2.65%	2.79%	2.88%	2.85%	2.56%
MLI	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.9	3.0	1.37%	1.32%	1.34%	1.3%	1.4%	1.48%
MMR	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.4	1.54%	1.27%	1.41%	1.46%	1.59%	1.99%
MNG	11.8	7.1	9.5	10.9	12.7	18.9	7.25%	8.13%	7.82%	7.33%	6.92%	6.05%
MWI	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.62%	0.54%	0.52%	0.56%	0.63%	0.87%
NER	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.99%	0.9%	0.84%	0.88%	0.96%	1.38%
NGA	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.37%	0.96%	1.17%	1.41%	1.6%	1.71%
NIC	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.7	6.9	1.58%	0.99%	1.28%	1.51%	1.84%	2.25%

Table A.3: Average carbon footprint and average USD/tCO₂ carbon price incidence per expenditure quintile (*continued*)

Country	All	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5	All	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5
NLD	17.1	16.9	17.3	16.0	16.3	19.1	1.83%	2.16%	1.95%	1.81%	1.68%	1.53%
NOR	15.9	10.2	14.4	16.6	18.1	20.5	1.06%	1.11%	1.14%	1.13%	1.03%	0.88%
PAK	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.22%	1.55%	1.87%	2.22%	2.54%	2.92%
PER	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.5	2.16%	2.56%	2.43%	2.17%	1.95%	1.67%
PHL	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.8	4.8	1.64%	1.17%	1.44%	1.7%	1.9%	2.01%
POL	17.2	10.8	15.1	16.9	19.1	23.9	5.15%	5.05%	5.65%	5.67%	5.35%	4.04%
PRT	11.0	7.3	9.4	10.8	12.4	15.0	2.3%	2.81%	2.48%	2.3%	2.12%	1.81%
PRY	3.3	1.3	2.7	3.3	3.8	5.4	1.7%	1.77%	2.06%	1.75%	1.53%	1.39%
ROU	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.7	2.48%	1.93%	2.4%	2.63%	2.73%	2.7%
RWA	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.57%	0.43%	0.44%	0.5%	0.58%	0.92%
SEN	2.6	0.8	1.4	2.5	3.3	4.8	1.19%	0.82%	0.95%	1.23%	1.38%	1.56%
SLV	2.7	0.9	1.8	2.5	3.1	5.0	2.09%	2.75%	2.4%	2.04%	1.75%	1.52%
SUR	3.4	1.5	2.4	3.2	4.3	5.8	1.68%	1.8%	1.77%	1.7%	1.66%	1.46%
SVK	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.9	7.7	8.4	2.2%	2.66%	2.29%	2.36%	2.06%	1.65%
SWE	7.3	6.2	7.1	7.7	7.1	8.5	0.88%	0.99%	0.92%	0.9%	0.78%	0.78%
TGO	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.06%	0.76%	0.98%	1.01%	1.13%	1.41%
THA	3.8	1.2	2.2	3.5	5.0	7.2	4.06%	4.06%	4.47%	4.46%	3.96%	3.36%
TUR	11.5	7.2	10.2	11.8	12.7	15.5	4.04%	4.43%	4.74%	4.32%	3.76%	2.97%
UGA	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.91%	1.03%	0.75%	0.74%	0.83%	1.2%
URY	3.7	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.5	6.4	0.78%	0.92%	0.81%	0.77%	0.72%	0.66%
ZAF	13.0	4.0	6.2	8.5	14.0	32.3	8.51%	9.67%	8.79%	8.67%	8.36%	7.03%

Note:

This table shows average carbon footprints in tCO₂ and average levels of carbon price incidence for households in all countries of our sample. We estimate household-weighted averages for the whole population and per expenditure quintile.

Table A.4: Share of households using cooking fuels

Country	Solid fuels					Liquid or gaseous fuels					Electricity				
	Expenditure quintile					Expenditure quintile					Expenditure quintile				
	EQ1	EQG2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5	EQ1	EQG2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5	EQ1	EQG2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5
ARG	-	-	-	-	-	99%	99%	99%	98%	96%	1%	0%	1%	2%	4%
BEN	100%	100%	99%	96%	77%	-	0%	1%	3%	23%	-	-	-	-	-
BFA	99%	100%	98%	89%	43%	0%	0%	1%	11%	56%	-	-	-	-	-
BOL	36%	12%	6%	3%	2%	63%	87%	92%	93%	89%	-	0%	0%	0%	1%
BRA	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	95%	98%	98%	99%	98%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
BRB	0%	0%	-	-	-	89%	95%	94%	94%	88%	4%	4%	5%	5%	11%
CIV	97%	92%	73%	49%	27%	2%	8%	26%	49%	68%	-	-	-	-	0%
COL	28%	10%	4%	3%	1%	68%	86%	92%	92%	92%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%
CRI	11%	4%	3%	2%	1%	52%	54%	47%	44%	29%	36%	41%	50%	54%	69%
DOM	10%	4%	3%	2%	1%	89%	94%	93%	92%	91%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%
ECU	15%	4%	2%	1%	0%	80%	94%	95%	96%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
EGY	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
ETH	99%	99%	98%	90%	64%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	8%	29%
GHA	97%	87%	70%	55%	31%	2%	11%	25%	35%	51%	-	0%	0%	0%	1%
GNB	100%	99%	98%	99%	93%	-	0%	0%	1%	6%	-	-	-	-	-
GTM	98%	92%	75%	58%	28%	1%	7%	23%	41%	68%	-	-	-	-	-
IDN	42%	21%	12%	6%	2%	57%	78%	87%	92%	92%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
IND	92%	84%	70%	41%	9%	2%	9%	25%	56%	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
IRQ	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	99%	100%	99%	99%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
JOR	0%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
KEN	98%	94%	79%	52%	24%	1%	5%	18%	44%	70%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%
KHM	82%	59%	59%	44%	24%	17%	41%	41%	54%	74%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%
LBR	100%	99%	99%	99%	98%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%
MDV	2%	0%	0%	-	-	96%	96%	98%	97%	95%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
MEX	38%	16%	9%	5%	2%	60%	83%	90%	93%	95%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
MLI	100%	100%	100%	99%	94%	-	-	-	1%	5%	-	-	-	-	-
MMR	95%	90%	85%	78%	66%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	10%	14%	19%	30%
MWI	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	5%	-
NER	98%	99%	99%	98%	81%	-	-	0%	1%	18%	-	-	-	-	-
NGA	98%	91%	72%	47%	19%	1%	9%	27%	52%	77%	-	-	-	-	-
NIC	94%	75%	49%	28%	10%	5%	24%	50%	70%	88%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
PER	31%	10%	4%	2%	0%	60%	85%	89%	87%	76%	1%	3%	5%	11%	21%
PRY	83%	56%	28%	17%	5%	12%	38%	65%	74%	81%	2%	4%	5%	8%	10%
RWA	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	5%	99%	99%	99%	100%	94%
SEN	98%	90%	71%	48%	18%	2%	10%	29%	51%	79%	-	-	0%	0%	0%
SLV	32%	12%	7%	3%	2%	62%	87%	91%	95%	88%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%
SUR	-	-	-	-	-	99%	98%	99%	97%	96%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%
TGO	100%	99%	96%	90%	62%	-	0%	3%	9%	36%	-	-	-	-	-
THA	56%	33%	16%	8%	4%	38%	63%	77%	76%	67%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%
TUR	16%	3%	1%	1%	0%	80%	96%	98%	98%	98%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%
UGA	96%	98%	97%	95%	85%	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%
URY	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	93%	96%	96%	94%	90%	3%	3%	3%	6%	10%
ZAF	28%	13%	6%	2%	0%	8%	9%	9%	6%	8%	63%	77%	85%	91%	92%

Note:

This table shows the share of households using different cooking fuels, such as solid fuels (e.g., firewood, charcoal, coal, biomass), liquid fuels (e.g., LPG, natural gas, kerosene), or electricity over expenditure quintiles.

Table A.5: Share of households using lighting fuels

Country	Kerosene					Electricity					Other lighting fuels				
	Expenditure quintile					Expenditure quintile					Expenditure quintile				
	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	EQ4	EQ5
BEN	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	20%	30%	42%	60%	74%	80%	70%	58%	40%	25%
BFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	38%	44%	66%	91%	65%	59%	52%	30%	8%
BRB	1%	1%	1%	0%	-	88%	95%	97%	97%	97%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%
CIV	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	74%	84%	90%	95%	37%	24%	15%	9%	4%
CRI	-	-	-	-	-	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
DOM	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	96%	97%	98%	98%	99%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
ECU	-	-	-	-	-	95%	99%	99%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
EGY	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%	99%	99%	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ETH	30%	27%	23%	14%	3%	30%	43%	48%	68%	90%	41%	29%	29%	18%	7%
GHA	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	60%	80%	88%	92%	96%	36%	17%	11%	7%	4%
GNB	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	46%	49%	58%	72%	48%	48%	47%	37%	25%
GTM	-	-	-	-	-	58%	82%	89%	96%	97%	37%	15%	9%	4%	2%
IDN	-	-	-	-	-	96%	98%	99%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
IND	48%	28%	15%	6%	2%	51%	72%	85%	94%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
IRQ	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	-	-	-	-
KEN	56%	53%	37%	20%	9%	23%	38%	57%	75%	88%	18%	8%	5%	4%	2%
KHM	2%	1%	-	-	1%	85%	94%	96%	96%	98%	12%	5%	4%	4%	1%
LBR	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	3%	9%	20%	38%	98%	96%	90%	78%	59%
MLI	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	61%	66%	68%	80%	94%	27%	26%	26%	18%	5%
MMR	13%	5%	4%	5%	2%	46%	55%	61%	69%	77%	41%	39%	35%	27%	21%
MWI	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	10%	39%	97%	97%	95%	88%	58%
NER	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	13%	25%	58%	95%	94%	87%	74%	41%
NIC	14%	4%	3%	2%	0%	62%	85%	92%	96%	99%	-	-	-	-	-
PER	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	96%	98%	99%	99%	-	-	-	-	-
RWA	-	-	-	-	-	79%	83%	83%	85%	92%	20%	16%	16%	14%	8%
SEN	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	40%	61%	83%	91%	96%	55%	35%	14%	8%	3%
SLV	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	87%	96%	98%	99%	99%	9%	3%	2%	1%	1%
SUR	-	-	-	-	-	89%	96%	99%	99%	99%	6%	2%	1%	0%	1%
TGO	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	13%	36%	62%	79%	89%	85%	63%	37%	19%	10%
UGA	44%	50%	40%	24%	10%	14%	21%	33%	52%	76%	8%	3%	3%	5%	4%
URY	0%	0%	-	-	-	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ZAF	3%	2%	2%	1%	0%	85%	89%	92%	96%	99%	12%	8%	6%	3%	0%

Note:

This table shows the share of households using different lighting fuels over expenditure quintiles.

Table A.6: Share of households possessing different assets

Country	Car			TV			Refrigerator			AC			Washing machine		
	All	EQ1	EQ5	All	EQ1	EQ5	All	EQ1	EQ5	All	EQ1	EQ5	All	EQ1	EQ5
ARG	49%	26%	66%	97%	96%	97%	98%	95%	99%	53%	33%	72%	87%	81%	87%
ARM	32%	24%	41%	99%	99%	99%	96%	94%	98%	8%	4%	14%	92%	91%	95%
BEN	3%	0%	12%	23%	3%	52%	4%	0%	14%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
BFA	4%	0%	17%	30%	3%	78%	9%	0%	38%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
BGD	1%	0%	2%	36%	9%	71%	12%	0%	44%	-	-	-	0%	0%	1%
BOL	17%	5%	31%	84%	61%	92%	61%	28%	77%	10%	2%	22%	18%	2%	40%
BRA	46%	17%	77%	97%	94%	98%	98%	96%	99%	20%	6%	42%	65%	37%	87%
BRB	52%	21%	75%	49%	34%	61%	94%	84%	97%	8%	2%	18%	75%	60%	86%
CIV	3%	0%	10%	45%	15%	70%	15%	1%	35%	2%	0%	9%	2%	1%	5%
COL	14%	1%	39%	92%	81%	97%	83%	66%	92%	4%	1%	7%	61%	34%	82%
CRI	45%	19%	74%	97%	95%	98%	96%	92%	98%	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOM	21%	6%	45%	87%	83%	89%	83%	74%	87%	14%	2%	37%	80%	72%	84%
ECU	19%	2%	52%	91%	78%	98%	80%	56%	93%	6%	0%	17%	45%	15%	71%
EGY	7%	1%	21%	96%	95%	97%	97%	95%	98%	12%	4%	29%	95%	95%	94%
ETH	1%	0%	4%	18%	1%	51%	7%	0%	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHA	4%	1%	9%	64%	31%	85%	36%	7%	57%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%	3%
GNB	3%	0%	12%	26%	5%	59%	13%	0%	40%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%
GTM	17%	2%	44%	71%	34%	92%	5%	0%	16%	-	-	-	11%	0%	36%
IDN	11%	1%	36%	14%	2%	38%	57%	25%	80%	8%	0%	29%	-	-	-
IND	4%	1%	15%	59%	23%	82%	20%	1%	58%	12%	2%	30%	9%	0%	32%
IRQ	35%	17%	62%	-	-	-	92%	83%	98%	41%	21%	59%	69%	41%	89%
ISR	72%	53%	82%	88%	76%	93%	100%	100%	100%	93%	89%	97%	96%	97%	94%
JOR	51%	27%	70%	99%	98%	100%	98%	96%	98%	20%	9%	39%	97%	95%	97%
KHM	11%	2%	34%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LBR	2%	0%	6%	18%	1%	43%	4%	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%	-	-	-
MDV	5%	2%	8%	87%	86%	81%	90%	92%	82%	68%	58%	65%	90%	92%	82%
MEX	40%	21%	57%	67%	75%	54%	88%	74%	94%	100%	100%	100%	71%	50%	82%
MLI	4%	0%	17%	37%	13%	73%	10%	0%	34%	2%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%
MMR	4%	0%	11%	49%	26%	72%	14%	1%	34%	3%	0%	11%	4%	0%	12%
MNG	-	-	-	97%	94%	99%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWI	2%	0%	6%	11%	0%	38%	4%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NER	2%	0%	9%	10%	0%	41%	4%	0%	18%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
NGA	8%	1%	19%	48%	11%	76%	24%	2%	49%	3%	0%	9%	2%	0%	8%
NIC	8%	0%	29%	75%	39%	95%	40%	7%	79%	1%	0%	6%	10%	0%	31%
NOR	88%	85%	93%	97%	96%	98%	96%	96%	97%	-	-	-	94%	93%	96%
PER	12%	2%	29%	81%	52%	93%	53%	15%	80%	-	-	-	30%	3%	61%
PHL	7%	0%	27%	77%	45%	95%	41%	6%	81%	12%	0%	40%	36%	4%	72%
PRY	25%	2%	57%	87%	71%	93%	80%	59%	90%	25%	2%	60%	66%	40%	77%
RWA	1%	0%	5%	10%	0%	37%	2%	0%	8%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
SEN	5%	0%	20%	58%	17%	85%	32%	4%	65%	2%	0%	11%	0%	0%	2%
SLV	15%	1%	40%	87%	68%	95%	67%	36%	84%	1%	0%	5%	17%	2%	44%
SUR	38%	29%	44%	66%	66%	58%	80%	67%	84%	31%	10%	54%	83%	69%	88%
TGO	3%	0%	10%	36%	3%	70%	6%	0%	21%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%
THA	14%	1%	39%	97%	93%	97%	90%	82%	90%	18%	1%	45%	63%	39%	72%
TUR	39%	17%	65%	41%	23%	64%	99%	97%	100%	21%	13%	36%	96%	91%	98%
UGA	3%	0%	11%	17%	0%	52%	5%	0%	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-
URY	46%	26%	67%	97%	96%	97%	99%	97%	99%	42%	20%	60%	85%	74%	90%
ZAF	27%	3%	75%	79%	70%	91%	69%	54%	90%	-	-	-	34%	12%	69%

Note:

This table shows the share of households possessing different assets for all households (first and fifth expenditure quintile, respectively) in different countries.

Table A.7: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Argentina

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-7.39*** (0.358)	3.05*** (0.267)	-5.82*** (0.433)	-4.60*** (1.19)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.740*** (0.014)	-0.568*** (0.019)	-1.28*** (0.048)	0.943*** (0.054)	
HH Size	0.034*** (0.004)	0.057*** (0.006)	0.115*** (0.016)	-0.264*** (0.021)	
Electricity Acc.	0.040 (0.329)	1.50*** (0.218)	14.7*** (0.167)	-3.70*** (1.12)	
Car Ownership	0.525*** (0.012)	0.731*** (0.021)	1.65*** (0.066)	-1.49*** (0.073)	
CF = Gas	0.140* (0.077)	0.265*** (0.060)	0.372 (0.356)	-0.722*** (0.173)	
CF = Kerosene	0.194** (0.095)	-0.386*** (0.105)	-1.12** (0.561)	0.255 (0.464)	
CF = LPG	0.125 (0.077)	0.230*** (0.062)	0.189 (0.356)	-1.10*** (0.183)	
CF = Unknown	0.352 (0.250)	-0.115 (0.229)	-0.258 (0.704)	0.063 (0.555)	
ISCED = 2-5	-0.042*** (0.015)	-0.049** (0.024)	-0.028 (0.068)	0.212*** (0.076)	
ISCED = 6-8	-0.039* (0.020)	-0.160*** (0.027)	-0.252*** (0.083)	0.627*** (0.080)	
ISCED = 9	0.077 (0.049)	-0.016 (0.099)	0.283 (0.229)	0.115 (0.315)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	21,539	21,539	21,539	21,539	
Squared Correlation	0.53519	0.20573	0.12024	0.16005	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Argentina as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.8: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Armenia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS		Logit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-6.75*** (0.235)	2.95*** (0.354)	6.24*** (0.838)	-4.30*** (0.922)
HH Exp. (log)	0.891*** (0.024)	-0.368*** (0.016)	-1.02*** (0.050)	0.327*** (0.045)
HH Size	-0.041*** (0.006)	0.029*** (0.007)	0.068*** (0.020)	-0.132*** (0.023)
Urban Area	0.034* (0.019)	-0.044* (0.026)	-0.275*** (0.081)	0.002 (0.072)
Electricity Acc.	-0.371** (0.154)	-0.389 (0.320)	-0.346 (0.742)	1.41* (0.829)
Car Ownership	0.255*** (0.019)	0.697*** (0.026)	1.58*** (0.080)	-1.70*** (0.099)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.132*** (0.045)	0.139* (0.081)	0.265 (0.232)	-0.310* (0.187)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.096* (0.049)	0.216** (0.085)	0.467* (0.244)	-0.502** (0.199)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	7,776	7,776	7,776	7,776
Squared Correlation	0.61533	0.13425	0.10506	0.07033

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Armenia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.9: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Belgium

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-9.90*** (0.269)	6.11*** (0.357)	15.5*** (0.885)	-5.88*** (0.948)
HH Exp. (log)	0.952*** (0.027)	-0.586*** (0.034)	-1.63*** (0.090)	0.473*** (0.094)
HH Size	0.077*** (0.010)	0.061*** (0.010)	0.106*** (0.030)	-0.157*** (0.033)
Urban Area	-0.141*** (0.049)	-0.158*** (0.060)	-0.323** (0.140)	0.114 (0.154)
ISCED = 2-5	0.011 (0.051)	-0.018 (0.078)	0.005 (0.130)	-0.237* (0.138)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.033 (0.057)	-0.112 (0.080)	-0.315* (0.164)	-0.085 (0.156)
ISCED = 9	-0.034 (0.082)	-0.138 (0.096)	-0.713** (0.331)	0.149 (0.226)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	6,135	6,135	6,135	6,135
Squared Correlation	0.31004	0.10376	0.08728	0.02189

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Belgium as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.10: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Benin

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-3.57*** (0.104)	-0.858*** (0.150)	-0.923** (0.377)	4.52*** (0.405)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.445*** (0.014)	0.107*** (0.020)	-0.054 (0.052)	-0.775*** (0.056)		
HH Size	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.008* (0.004)	-0.028** (0.014)	-0.015 (0.012)		
Urban Area	-0.008 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.025)	-0.066 (0.076)	-0.041 (0.071)		
Electricity Acc.	0.040* (0.021)	0.020 (0.029)	-0.118 (0.088)	-0.501*** (0.104)		
Car Ownership	2.40*** (0.174)	1.24*** (0.108)	2.29*** (0.180)	-0.877 (0.597)		
CF = Firewood	-0.025 (0.022)	-0.062** (0.030)	-0.160* (0.087)	0.345*** (0.098)		
CF = Gas	0.722*** (0.081)	0.523*** (0.078)	1.15*** (0.141)	-1.27*** (0.490)		
CF = Liquid fuel	0.159*** (0.060)	0.791*** (0.220)	1.53** (0.624)	-11.9*** (0.079)		
CF = Unknown	-0.012 (0.056)	0.145 (0.256)	-0.106 (0.665)	0.212 (0.666)		
ISCED = 2-5	-0.004 (0.022)	0.083*** (0.031)	0.178** (0.084)	-0.295*** (0.100)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.296*** (0.074)	0.377*** (0.068)	0.630*** (0.147)	-0.838** (0.352)		
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	8,012		8,012	8,012	8,012	
Squared Correlation	0.58186		0.15193	0.09653	0.12151	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Benin as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Charcoal* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.11: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Burkina Faso

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-3.75*** (0.117)	-1.16*** (0.188)	-1.06** (0.463)	5.42*** (0.534)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.460*** (0.017)	0.108*** (0.025)	-0.127** (0.059)	-0.763*** (0.068)		
HH Size	0.009*** (0.002)	0.022*** (0.004)	0.034*** (0.010)	-0.073*** (0.016)		
Urban Area	-0.007 (0.021)	-0.050 (0.038)	-0.039 (0.135)	0.001 (0.114)		
Electricity Acc.	0.178*** (0.027)	0.225*** (0.043)	0.098 (0.163)	-1.69*** (0.245)		
Car Ownership	2.85*** (0.169)	1.23*** (0.102)	2.98*** (0.282)	-12.9*** (0.154)		
CF = Firewood	-0.016 (0.047)	0.083 (0.052)	0.219 (0.210)	-0.434* (0.235)		
CF = Gas	0.139** (0.066)	0.253*** (0.058)	0.591*** (0.224)	-1.64*** (0.351)		
CF = Otherbiomass	0.039 (0.188)	-0.749*** (0.103)	-11.5*** (0.218)	18.1*** (0.238)		
CF = Unknown	-0.014 (0.083)	-0.005 (0.280)	0.320 (0.603)	0.505 (0.546)		
ISCED = 2-5	0.022 (0.046)	0.044 (0.049)	0.003 (0.174)	-0.349* (0.198)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.140 (0.122)	-0.163** (0.083)	-0.244 (0.284)	-0.682 (0.844)		
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	7,010		7,010	7,010	7,010	
Squared Correlation	0.71061		0.10499	0.07269	0.14372	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Burkina Faso as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Charcoal* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.12: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Bangladesh

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-5.92*** (0.123)	-0.230* (0.126)	-3.85*** (0.466)	-1.70*** (0.347)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.768*** (0.019)	-0.018 (0.019)	0.139** (0.070)	0.184*** (0.054)	
HH Size	-0.020*** (0.006)	-0.038*** (0.006)	-0.174*** (0.023)	-0.025 (0.017)	
Urban Area	0.467*** (0.021)	0.585*** (0.029)	1.45*** (0.062)	-0.241*** (0.081)	
Electricity Acc.	0.129*** (0.011)	0.528*** (0.018)	1.84*** (0.092)	-1.88*** (0.069)	
Car Ownership	1.38*** (0.274)	0.104 (0.166)	0.358 (0.367)	-0.646 (0.499)	
ISCED = 2-5	0.175*** (0.017)	0.199*** (0.024)	0.489*** (0.070)	-0.393*** (0.073)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.873*** (0.057)	0.661*** (0.070)	1.14*** (0.116)	-0.788*** (0.222)	
ISCED = 9	0.177 (0.137)	0.445** (0.210)	1.21*** (0.452)	-0.285 (0.598)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	12,240	12,240	12,240	12,240	
Squared Correlation	0.54840	0.21213	0.20459	0.13223	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Bangladesh as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.13: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Bulgaria

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)		-7.32*** (0.251)	-0.392 (0.270)	-0.836 (0.793)	1.28 (0.909)
HH Exp. (log)		0.877*** (0.046)	0.047 (0.038)	-0.105 (0.101)	-0.151 (0.119)
HH Size		0.002 (0.016)	0.007 (0.017)	0.062 (0.043)	-0.142*** (0.055)
Urban Area		0.034 (0.036)	0.072 (0.047)	0.210* (0.114)	-0.896*** (0.100)
ISCED = 2-5		-0.222 (0.212)	-0.068 (0.163)	0.066 (0.283)	-0.474** (0.234)
ISCED = 6-8		-0.237 (0.230)	-0.114 (0.175)	0.022 (0.311)	-0.681** (0.269)
ISCED = 9		-0.296 (0.225)	-0.289 (0.200)	-0.010 (0.639)	1.07** (0.502)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966
Squared Correlation		0.26599	0.00354	0.00219	0.06200

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Bulgaria as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.14: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Bolivia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-6.83*** (0.224)	6.35*** (0.286)	10.1*** (0.671)	-14.7*** (0.858)
HH Exp. (log)	0.890*** (0.017)	-0.914*** (0.030)	-1.71*** (0.066)	2.06*** (0.079)
HH Size	0.033*** (0.004)	0.047*** (0.006)	0.035* (0.019)	-0.226*** (0.025)
Urban Area	0.155*** (0.016)	0.326*** (0.031)	0.884*** (0.104)	-0.555*** (0.107)
Electricity Acc.	-0.019 (0.028)	0.803*** (0.054)	2.08*** (0.287)	-2.15*** (0.178)
Car Ownership	0.633*** (0.021)	0.661*** (0.027)	1.43*** (0.084)	-1.48*** (0.102)
CF = Firewood	-0.396** (0.187)	-0.899*** (0.182)	-1.89*** (0.462)	1.81*** (0.638)
CF = Gas	-0.269 (0.186)	-0.089 (0.176)	-0.405 (0.428)	-0.419 (0.623)
CF = LPG	-0.478** (0.186)	-0.387** (0.176)	-0.953** (0.429)	0.444 (0.621)
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.357* (0.206)	-1.27*** (0.192)	-3.25*** (0.884)	1.76* (0.908)
CF = Unknown	-0.590*** (0.188)	-0.682*** (0.188)	-1.42*** (0.459)	1.39** (0.637)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.236*** (0.027)	0.046 (0.052)	-0.189 (0.151)	-0.387** (0.157)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.044 (0.029)	0.160*** (0.055)	0.035 (0.162)	-0.718*** (0.172)
ISCED = 9	-0.129* (0.071)	0.135 (0.094)	-0.288 (0.376)	-1.67*** (0.417)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	11,859	11,859	11,859	11,859
Squared Correlation	0.71756	0.23552	0.13893	0.15692

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Bolivia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.15: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Brazil

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS		Logit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-5.26*** (0.121)	3.62*** (0.135)	6.07*** (0.304)	-5.78*** (0.337)
HH Exp. (log)	0.605*** (0.008)	-0.421*** (0.009)	-0.897*** (0.021)	0.745*** (0.025)
HH Size	0.017*** (0.003)	0.058*** (0.004)	0.093*** (0.010)	-0.269*** (0.014)
Urban Area	-0.123*** (0.008)	-0.233*** (0.015)	-0.444*** (0.034)	0.270*** (0.043)
Electricity Acc.	-0.220*** (0.033)	-0.190* (0.097)	-0.275** (0.133)	-0.958*** (0.140)
Car Ownership	0.359*** (0.008)	0.607*** (0.013)	1.46*** (0.037)	-0.997*** (0.043)
CF = Firewood	0.114 (0.104)	-0.206** (0.098)	-0.599** (0.252)	0.988*** (0.265)
CF = Liquid fuel	0.347** (0.155)	0.082 (0.500)	0.849 (0.969)	0.830 (1.04)
CF = LPG	-0.097 (0.102)	0.070 (0.061)	0.093 (0.219)	-0.488** (0.237)
CF = Unknown	-0.003 (0.110)	-0.012 (0.101)	0.182 (0.291)	0.077 (0.278)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.002 (0.009)	0.018 (0.013)	0.061 (0.037)	0.017 (0.039)
ISCED = 6-8	0.246*** (0.019)	0.021 (0.017)	-0.117** (0.057)	0.162*** (0.054)
ISCED = 9	0.103*** (0.012)	0.026 (0.025)	-0.040 (0.060)	-0.138** (0.068)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	57,889	57,889	57,889	57,889
Squared Correlation	0.53188	0.15207	0.10929	0.07782

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Brazil as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.16: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Barbados

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS		Logit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-5.72*** (0.272)	2.93*** (0.446)	5.38*** (0.965)	-2.77*** (1.07)
HH Exp. (log)	0.577*** (0.033)	-0.407*** (0.048)	-1.06*** (0.108)	0.346*** (0.118)
HH Size	0.072*** (0.011)	0.028** (0.014)	-0.010 (0.046)	-0.151*** (0.045)
Electricity Acc.	-0.042 (0.059)	0.210* (0.114)	1.08*** (0.412)	-0.513* (0.286)
Car Ownership	0.649*** (0.030)	0.905*** (0.048)	2.35*** (0.168)	-1.68*** (0.158)
CF = Firewood	0.270 (0.199)	-0.831 (0.588)	-12.0*** (0.467)	0.924 (1.62)
CF = Gas	-0.166 (0.136)	0.386*** (0.097)	1.20*** (0.376)	-0.947*** (0.295)
CF = Kerosene	-0.065 (0.185)	-0.219 (0.262)	-12.5*** (0.348)	0.086 (0.801)
CF = LPG	-0.243* (0.134)	0.215** (0.086)	0.978*** (0.356)	-0.474* (0.247)
CF = Unknown	0.014 (0.162)	-0.157 (0.202)	0.214 (0.817)	0.324 (0.494)
ISCED = 2-5	0.020 (0.040)	-0.106* (0.058)	-0.352* (0.179)	0.240 (0.169)
ISCED = 6-8	0.022 (0.042)	-0.132** (0.055)	-0.413** (0.168)	0.494*** (0.164)
ISCED = 9	-0.063 (0.042)	-0.093 (0.070)	-0.591** (0.232)	0.134 (0.208)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	2,434	2,434	2,434	2,434
Squared Correlation	0.59054	0.18245	0.14794	0.08391

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Barbados as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.17: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Chile

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-8.90*** (0.146)	5.20*** (0.219)	11.4*** (0.505)	-7.04*** (0.582)
HH Exp. (log)	0.910*** (0.016)	-0.571*** (0.024)	-1.44*** (0.058)	0.702*** (0.062)
HH Size	0.064*** (0.006)	0.100*** (0.008)	0.228*** (0.024)	-0.420*** (0.030)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.144*** (0.018)	-0.115*** (0.040)	-0.160 (0.098)	0.136 (0.126)
ISCED = 6-8	0.058*** (0.021)	-0.045 (0.042)	-0.115 (0.098)	0.200* (0.114)
ISCED = 9	-0.007 (0.149)	0.232 (0.283)	0.500 (0.448)	1.00 (0.693)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	15,237	15,237	15,237	15,237
Squared Correlation	0.62880	0.19448	0.14630	0.07866

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Chile as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.18: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Colombia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	(4)
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	
(Intercept)	-4.31*** (0.079)	2.44*** (0.111)	4.93*** (0.304)	-2.72*** (0.243)
HH Exp. (log)	0.507*** (0.010)	-0.349*** (0.010)	-0.982*** (0.026)	0.437*** (0.026)
HH Size	0.015*** (0.003)	0.052*** (0.004)	0.153*** (0.010)	-0.215*** (0.014)
Urban Area	-0.053*** (0.012)	-0.128*** (0.024)	-0.180*** (0.059)	0.030 (0.062)
Electricity Acc.	-0.159*** (0.027)	0.245*** (0.066)	0.627*** (0.216)	-1.14*** (0.126)
Car Ownership	0.727*** (0.023)	0.485*** (0.020)	1.42*** (0.056)	-0.895*** (0.070)
CF = Coal	-0.140 (0.094)	-0.437*** (0.136)	-0.631 (0.720)	0.539 (0.508)
CF = Firewood	-0.043 (0.037)	-0.642*** (0.048)	-1.53*** (0.186)	1.12*** (0.115)
CF = Gas	0.111*** (0.036)	0.412*** (0.037)	1.20*** (0.142)	-1.26*** (0.085)
CF = Kerosene	0.113 (0.075)	0.111 (0.216)	0.665 (0.607)	-1.02** (0.422)
CF = LPG	0.028 (0.035)	0.241*** (0.038)	0.909*** (0.145)	-0.418*** (0.090)
CF = Unknown	-0.019 (0.046)	-0.419*** (0.053)	-1.03*** (0.309)	1.14*** (0.142)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.092*** (0.009)	-0.128*** (0.015)	-0.262*** (0.040)	0.132*** (0.044)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.041*** (0.016)	-0.180*** (0.016)	-0.457*** (0.055)	0.269*** (0.054)
ISCED = 9	-0.048 (0.084)	0.253 (0.215)	1.32** (0.618)	0.049 (0.538)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	86,866	86,866	86,866	86,866
Squared Correlation	0.47525	0.15627	0.12396	0.13369

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Colombia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.19: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Costa Rica

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-5.41*** (0.181)	1.32*** (0.190)	-9.70*** (0.539)	-2.29*** (0.705)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.571*** (0.022)	-0.241*** (0.022)	-0.595*** (0.067)	0.381*** (0.076)		
HH Size	0.016** (0.008)	0.042*** (0.008)	0.065** (0.028)	-0.299*** (0.035)		
Urban Area	-0.148*** (0.024)	-0.240*** (0.031)	-0.502*** (0.089)	0.362*** (0.100)		
Electricity Acc.	-0.085 (0.054)	0.411*** (0.074)	12.4*** (0.105)	-1.11*** (0.375)		
Car Ownership	0.669*** (0.024)	0.965*** (0.036)	2.36*** (0.102)	-1.14*** (0.115)		
CF = Firewood	0.008 (0.042)	-0.209*** (0.061)	-0.318 (0.238)	0.529*** (0.173)		
CF = LPG	0.090*** (0.023)	0.271*** (0.027)	0.327*** (0.085)	-1.59*** (0.102)		
CF = Unknown	0.128 (0.085)	-0.021 (0.189)	-0.397 (0.479)	0.778** (0.392)		
ISCED = 2-5	-0.054** (0.025)	-0.061** (0.031)	-0.020 (0.100)	0.139 (0.106)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.035 (0.042)	-0.120*** (0.042)	-0.051 (0.124)	0.269** (0.134)		
ISCED = 9	-0.111 (0.152)	-0.524*** (0.065)	-13.3*** (0.096)	2.31*** (0.728)		
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust					
Observations	7,046	7,046	7,046	7,046		
Squared Correlation	0.44491	0.20737	0.15345	0.17009		

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Costa Rica as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.20: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Cyprus

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-10.5*** (0.307)	4.50*** (0.537)	8.80*** (1.04)	-3.38*** (1.21)
HH Exp. (log)	1.01*** (0.033)	-0.464*** (0.056)	-1.02*** (0.113)	0.275** (0.129)
HH Size	0.098*** (0.011)	0.068*** (0.015)	0.077* (0.043)	-0.188*** (0.048)
Urban Area	-0.128*** (0.030)	-0.162*** (0.048)	-0.484*** (0.117)	0.105 (0.121)
ISCED = 2-5	0.048 (0.032)	0.208*** (0.063)	0.359** (0.140)	-0.544*** (0.132)
ISCED = 6-8	0.113*** (0.043)	0.168** (0.071)	0.066 (0.194)	-0.547*** (0.165)
ISCED = 9	0.012 (0.216)	-0.165 (0.162)	-12.5*** (0.182)	0.828 (0.546)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	2,876	2,876	2,876	2,876
Squared Correlation	0.60134	0.07439	0.06273	0.02174

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Cyprus as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.21: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Czechia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-7.31*** (0.507)	5.43*** (1.79)	7.82*** (1.28)	-9.62*** (1.62)
HH Exp. (log)	0.842*** (0.044)	-0.352*** (0.068)	-0.849*** (0.135)	0.979*** (0.150)
HH Size	0.047** (0.019)	0.029 (0.020)	-0.027 (0.058)	-0.325*** (0.059)
Urban Area	-0.529*** (0.043)	-0.572*** (0.051)	-1.19*** (0.110)	0.861*** (0.119)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.291 (0.337)	-1.85 (1.54)	-0.580 (0.638)	-0.850 (0.950)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.286 (0.339)	-1.84 (1.54)	-0.584 (0.659)	-0.813 (0.958)
ISCED = 9	-0.259 (0.356)	-1.88 (1.54)	-1.25 (1.25)	-0.718 (1.16)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	2,929	2,929	2,929	2,929
Squared Correlation	0.26641	0.09876	0.08059	0.05512

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Czechia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.22: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Germany

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit		
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-9.79*** (0.100)	3.99*** (0.143)	8.16*** (0.384)	-7.63*** (0.389)
HH Exp. (log)		0.936*** (0.010)	-0.409*** (0.013)	-0.997*** (0.031)	0.709*** (0.034)
HH Size		0.177*** (0.005)	0.179*** (0.005)	0.356*** (0.013)	-0.611*** (0.019)
Urban Area		-0.368*** (0.017)	-0.473*** (0.021)	-0.870*** (0.037)	0.719*** (0.056)
ISCED = 2-5		0.179*** (0.048)	0.288*** (0.074)	0.702*** (0.248)	-0.592*** (0.221)
ISCED = 6-8		0.226*** (0.048)	0.346*** (0.075)	0.820*** (0.250)	-0.768*** (0.223)
ISCED = 9		0.123** (0.048)	0.197*** (0.075)	0.483* (0.249)	-0.400* (0.222)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		52,412	52,412	52,412	52,412
Squared Correlation		0.38241	0.07576	0.05118	0.05658

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Germany as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.23: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Denmark

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit		
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-8.47*** (0.550)	3.33*** (0.655)	5.03*** (1.48)	-3.07* (1.59)
HH Exp. (log)		0.798*** (0.056)	-0.311*** (0.063)	-0.607*** (0.147)	0.193 (0.159)
HH Size		0.085*** (0.024)	0.073*** (0.022)	0.168*** (0.060)	-0.214*** (0.071)
Urban Area		-0.097** (0.046)	-0.183*** (0.055)	-0.446*** (0.125)	0.204 (0.138)
ISCED = 2-5		-0.054 (0.058)	-0.057 (0.073)	-0.018 (0.152)	-0.084 (0.169)
ISCED = 6-8		-0.266*** (0.076)	-0.306*** (0.078)	-0.749*** (0.281)	0.146 (0.242)
ISCED = 9		-0.258** (0.102)	-0.334*** (0.105)	-0.554 (0.440)	-0.548 (0.444)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205
Squared Correlation		0.18110	0.04599	0.03137	0.01099

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Denmark as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.24: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Dominican Republic

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-7.04*** (0.294)	0.976*** (0.211)	1.37* (0.743)	-2.65*** (0.529)
HH Exp. (log)	0.809*** (0.036)	-0.139*** (0.026)	-0.404*** (0.087)	0.225*** (0.065)
HH Size	-0.042*** (0.007)	-0.025*** (0.007)	-0.066*** (0.024)	-0.042* (0.023)
Urban Area	-0.057*** (0.015)	-0.103*** (0.024)	-0.240*** (0.076)	0.186*** (0.071)
Electricity Acc.	-0.040 (0.027)	0.217*** (0.054)	0.477* (0.284)	-0.786*** (0.147)
Car Ownership	0.925*** (0.040)	1.25*** (0.045)	2.45*** (0.101)	-2.00*** (0.191)
CF = Coal	0.116*** (0.036)	-0.660*** (0.071)	-0.720** (0.357)	2.45*** (0.197)
CF = Electricity	-0.056 (0.186)	-0.778*** (0.188)	-0.675 (1.21)	3.31*** (0.898)
CF = Firewood	0.075*** (0.029)	-0.590*** (0.046)	-0.966*** (0.252)	1.92*** (0.131)
CF = Kerosene	0.145 (0.125)	0.067 (0.204)	-0.041 (0.440)	0.421 (0.608)
CF = Unknown	-0.028 (0.026)	-0.486*** (0.047)	-0.490*** (0.184)	1.74*** (0.124)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.118*** (0.018)	-0.078*** (0.025)	-0.143* (0.084)	0.244*** (0.075)
ISCED = 6-8	0.147*** (0.041)	0.032 (0.039)	0.307*** (0.109)	-0.154 (0.118)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	8,884	8,884	8,884	8,884
Squared Correlation	0.56717	0.26282	0.18972	0.14755

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Dominican Republic as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *LPG* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.25: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Ecuador

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-4.63*** (0.194)	5.86*** (0.285)	12.4*** (0.674)	-10.5*** (0.563)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.522*** (0.011)	-0.823*** (0.033)	-1.93*** (0.056)	1.44*** (0.059)	
HH Size	0.008** (0.003)	0.029*** (0.004)	0.017 (0.015)	-0.134*** (0.014)	
Urban Area	-0.004 (0.008)	0.010 (0.019)	-0.132*** (0.046)	0.400*** (0.049)	
Electricity Acc.	0.120*** (0.010)	0.568*** (0.025)	1.64*** (0.103)	-1.98*** (0.065)	
Car Ownership	1.22*** (0.022)	1.21*** (0.029)	3.41*** (0.082)	-2.08*** (0.089)	
CF = Firewood	-0.127 (0.181)	-0.402*** (0.129)	-1.48** (0.577)	0.947*** (0.351)	
CF = LPG	-0.199 (0.182)	0.263** (0.126)	-0.079 (0.576)	-1.16*** (0.343)	
CF = Unknown	-0.077 (0.183)	-0.309** (0.157)	-1.28** (0.633)	1.18*** (0.378)	
ISCED = 2-5	-0.021** (0.009)	-0.002 (0.014)	-0.009 (0.058)	0.125** (0.055)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.251*** (0.021)	0.135*** (0.023)	0.234*** (0.089)	-0.161* (0.085)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	28,263	28,263	28,263	28,263	
Squared Correlation	0.68797	0.32697	0.28914	0.16198	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Ecuador as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.26: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Spain

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-9.01*** (0.154)	1.62*** (0.178)	2.74*** (0.343)	-0.329 (0.409)
HH Exp. (log)	0.903*** (0.017)	-0.152*** (0.018)	-0.411*** (0.037)	-0.064 (0.045)
HH Size	0.076*** (0.006)	0.060*** (0.006)	0.133*** (0.017)	-0.233*** (0.023)
Urban Area	-0.319*** (0.016)	-0.441*** (0.022)	-0.822*** (0.042)	0.400*** (0.052)
ISCED = 2-5	0.050*** (0.015)	0.093*** (0.024)	0.270*** (0.055)	-0.206*** (0.057)
ISCED = 6-8	0.078*** (0.021)	0.077*** (0.027)	0.214*** (0.077)	-0.249*** (0.073)
ISCED = 9	0.152** (0.066)	0.116* (0.060)	0.071 (0.238)	-0.621** (0.265)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	22,127	22,127	22,127	22,127
Squared Correlation	0.41499	0.05536	0.04130	0.01707

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Spain as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.27: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Estonia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-8.52*** (0.249)	2.69*** (0.355)	5.12*** (0.788)	-4.67*** (0.904)
HH Exp. (log)	0.924*** (0.030)	-0.329*** (0.040)	-0.786*** (0.091)	0.408*** (0.099)
HH Size	0.059*** (0.014)	0.066*** (0.017)	0.065 (0.048)	-0.268*** (0.054)
Urban Area	0.041 (0.026)	0.153*** (0.043)	0.305*** (0.109)	-0.220** (0.104)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.210*** (0.081)	0.097 (0.185)	0.318 (0.433)	0.296 (0.391)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.074 (0.089)	0.231 (0.193)	0.607 (0.458)	-0.127 (0.409)
ISCED = 9	-0.149 (0.105)	0.144 (0.201)	0.399 (0.499)	0.138 (0.439)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395
Squared Correlation	0.54119	0.02929	0.02736	0.01561

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Estonia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.28: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Ethiopia

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-4.78*** (0.212)	0.791** (0.391)	-0.840* (0.484)	0.359 (0.432)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.755*** (0.030)	-0.116** (0.058)	-0.040 (0.068)	-0.190*** (0.064)		
HH Size	0.010* (0.005)	0.018** (0.009)	0.011 (0.025)	-0.089*** (0.024)		
Urban Area	0.173*** (0.033)	0.036 (0.041)	-0.179 (0.144)	-0.405*** (0.140)		
Electricity Acc.	-0.126*** (0.021)	-0.239*** (0.062)	-0.806*** (0.124)	0.447*** (0.118)		
Car Ownership	0.842*** (0.166)	0.032 (0.061)	-0.412 (0.420)	-0.145 (0.364)		
CF = Charcoal	-0.421*** (0.056)	-0.085** (0.038)	-0.603** (0.250)	-0.429** (0.191)		
CF = Firewood	-0.324*** (0.061)	-0.002 (0.043)	0.109 (0.199)	-0.105 (0.164)		
CF = Gas	0.260 (0.627)	0.399 (0.704)	1.81 (1.49)	1.40 (1.13)		
CF = Kerosene	-0.056 (0.127)	1.01*** (0.251)	2.20*** (0.501)	-4.72*** (0.647)		
CF = LPG	0.032 (0.175)	0.716*** (0.168)	1.59* (0.874)	-3.75*** (1.17)		
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.350*** (0.079)	-0.073 (0.083)	0.104 (0.324)	-0.532 (0.326)		
CF = Unknown	-0.118 (0.130)	0.168** (0.070)	0.027 (0.391)	-0.995** (0.507)		
ISCED = 2-5	0.142*** (0.033)	0.090** (0.037)	0.122 (0.160)	-0.456*** (0.150)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.720** (0.285)	0.272** (0.134)	0.652 (0.511)	-0.162 (0.474)		
ISCED = 9	0.102 (0.110)	0.217 (0.215)	0.327 (0.630)	-2.43*** (0.752)		
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust					
Observations	6,767	6,767	6,767	6,767		
Squared Correlation	0.61208	0.02148	0.02840	0.02446		

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Ethiopia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.29: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Finland

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-11.0*** (0.286)	1.05*** (0.399)	2.04** (0.890)	0.712 (1.09)	
HH Exp. (log)	1.07*** (0.030)	-0.080** (0.039)	-0.290*** (0.090)	-0.228** (0.112)	
HH Size	0.089*** (0.017)	0.066*** (0.016)	0.096** (0.043)	-0.322*** (0.073)	
Urban Area	-0.360*** (0.029)	-0.493*** (0.043)	-0.873*** (0.096)	1.09*** (0.140)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.045 (0.032)	0.033 (0.041)	-0.146 (0.112)	-0.152 (0.125)	
ISCED = 9	-0.242*** (0.081)	-0.302*** (0.081)	-1.05*** (0.335)	0.729*** (0.266)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	
Squared Correlation	0.48048	0.06644	0.04150	0.05690	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Finland as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED is ISCED-level 2-5 (secondary education)).

Table A.30: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in France

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit		
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-7.13*** (0.159)	2.24*** (0.312)	4.80*** (0.404)	0.348 (0.464)
HH Exp. (log)		0.719*** (0.017)	-0.187*** (0.030)	-0.551*** (0.042)	-0.201*** (0.049)
HH Size		0.069*** (0.008)	0.045*** (0.009)	0.058*** (0.020)	-0.224*** (0.026)
Urban Area		-0.449*** (0.020)	-0.515*** (0.025)	-1.02*** (0.050)	0.846*** (0.061)
ISCED = 2-5		-0.029 (0.022)	-0.072** (0.035)	-0.088 (0.069)	0.164** (0.081)
ISCED = 6-8		-0.061** (0.030)	-0.137*** (0.035)	-0.260*** (0.096)	0.203** (0.101)
ISCED = 9		-0.135* (0.071)	-0.215*** (0.063)	-0.413* (0.241)	0.151 (0.247)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		16,978	16,978	16,978	16,978
Squared Correlation		0.28362	0.03655	0.02261	0.02257

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in France as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.31: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Ghana

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	(4)
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	
(Intercept)	-4.70*** (0.161)	-1.08*** (0.212)	-4.46*** (0.632)	5.85*** (0.697)
HH Exp. (log)	0.593*** (0.020)	0.083*** (0.017)	0.121** (0.057)	-0.661*** (0.053)
HH Size	0.006* (0.003)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.058*** (0.014)	-0.029** (0.011)
Urban Area	0.037* (0.020)	0.063*** (0.023)	0.202*** (0.077)	-0.205** (0.091)
Electricity Acc.	-0.010 (0.012)	0.369*** (0.018)	1.03*** (0.110)	-1.64*** (0.069)
Car Ownership	1.65*** (0.141)	1.34*** (0.118)	1.25*** (0.134)	0.151 (0.285)
CF = Charcoal	-0.001 (0.067)	-0.135 (0.175)	0.389 (0.502)	-0.936 (0.589)
CF = Firewood	0.032 (0.071)	-0.196 (0.176)	0.163 (0.504)	-0.551 (0.590)
CF = Gas	0.290*** (0.070)	0.304* (0.177)	1.34*** (0.501)	-2.33*** (0.599)
CF = Kerosene	0.251** (0.115)	0.207 (0.313)	2.02** (0.886)	-1.58 (1.00)
CF = Otherbiomass	0.259*** (0.080)	-0.155 (0.186)	0.450 (0.579)	-0.409 (0.641)
CF = Unknown	0.041 (0.069)	-0.166 (0.180)	0.392 (0.513)	-0.251 (0.595)
ISCED = 2-5	0.053*** (0.015)	0.110*** (0.021)	0.276*** (0.073)	-0.277*** (0.078)
ISCED = 6-8	0.545*** (0.099)	0.481*** (0.083)	0.634*** (0.142)	-0.670** (0.320)
ISCED = 9	1.21 (0.920)	0.815* (0.481)	0.960 (0.596)	0.048 (0.679)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	13,521	13,521	13,521	13,521
Squared Correlation	0.50151	0.22277	0.12251	0.25161

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Ghana as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.32: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Greece

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-12.3*** (0.196)	5.02*** (0.292)	9.70*** (0.737)	-7.91*** (0.844)
HH Exp. (log)	1.25*** (0.021)	-0.535*** (0.031)	-1.17*** (0.084)	0.763*** (0.094)
HH Size	0.035*** (0.009)	0.094*** (0.016)	0.144*** (0.042)	-0.295*** (0.058)
Urban Area	-0.062*** (0.020)	-0.125*** (0.037)	-0.318*** (0.094)	0.046 (0.092)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.025 (0.019)	0.100*** (0.035)	0.110 (0.090)	-0.472*** (0.095)
ISCED = 6-8	0.123*** (0.026)	0.223*** (0.044)	0.459*** (0.133)	-0.589*** (0.112)
ISCED = 9	-0.257*** (0.058)	-0.306*** (0.080)	-0.313 (0.338)	0.533** (0.214)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	6,150	6,150	6,150	6,150
Squared Correlation	0.67822	0.08792	0.05253	0.04292

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Greece as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.33: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Guatemala

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	(4)
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	
(Intercept)	-5.22*** (0.253)	0.315 (0.499)	0.147 (0.799)	-0.161 (0.701)
HH Exp. (log)	0.642*** (0.034)	-0.042 (0.057)	-0.240** (0.102)	-0.542*** (0.071)
HH Size	-0.021*** (0.004)	-0.040*** (0.004)	-0.138*** (0.021)	0.083*** (0.015)
Urban Area	-0.002 (0.019)	0.112*** (0.030)	0.327*** (0.095)	-0.338*** (0.082)
Electricity Acc.	-0.087*** (0.030)	0.279*** (0.035)	0.634*** (0.165)	-1.43*** (0.078)
Car Ownership	1.06*** (0.041)	1.21*** (0.048)	2.76*** (0.114)	-2.09*** (0.246)
CF = Coal	-0.772*** (0.180)	-0.655*** (0.199)	-1.79* (1.08)	-8.61*** (0.553)
CF = Firewood	-0.187*** (0.032)	-0.407*** (0.055)	-0.715*** (0.124)	4.38*** (0.473)
CF = Kerosene	0.218 (0.194)	0.340 (0.228)	0.818 (0.727)	-8.08*** (0.471)
CF = Unknown	-0.031 (0.098)	-0.153 (0.180)	-0.699** (0.286)	3.66*** (0.600)
ISCED = 2-5	0.051 (0.033)	0.093*** (0.031)	0.215** (0.109)	-0.497*** (0.124)
ISCED = 6-8	0.482*** (0.093)	0.118 (0.090)	-0.017 (0.207)	-0.966 (0.784)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	11,534	11,534	11,534	11,534
Squared Correlation	0.59971	0.37298	0.28082	0.23216

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Guatemala as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *LPG* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.34: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Croatia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-9.84*** (0.346)	-2.50*** (0.352)	-5.19*** (0.957)	9.37*** (1.26)
HH Exp. (log)	1.05*** (0.042)	0.229*** (0.043)	0.326*** (0.111)	-1.01*** (0.152)
HH Size	0.029** (0.014)	0.008 (0.017)	0.001 (0.044)	-0.271*** (0.067)
Urban Area	0.042 (0.032)	0.140*** (0.045)	0.243** (0.123)	-0.135 (0.131)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.084 (0.064)	0.288*** (0.106)	0.633* (0.342)	-0.758*** (0.241)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.010 (0.091)	0.215* (0.128)	0.552 (0.387)	-0.726** (0.332)
ISCED = 9	-0.058 (0.098)	-0.295** (0.125)	-0.698 (0.809)	0.793* (0.414)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	2,029	2,029	2,029	2,029
Squared Correlation	0.49738	0.04854	0.01402	0.17842

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Croatia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.35: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Hungary

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit		
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-10.5*** (0.238)	-0.507* (0.266)	-1.88*** (0.632)	2.34*** (0.711)
HH Exp. (log)		1.17*** (0.029)	0.061** (0.031)	0.077 (0.074)	-0.364*** (0.086)
HH Size		0.017* (0.009)	-0.007 (0.011)	0.010 (0.026)	0.014 (0.033)
Urban Area		-0.134*** (0.021)	-0.200*** (0.028)	-0.462*** (0.074)	0.080 (0.071)
ISCED = 2-5		-0.064 (0.049)	0.072 (0.092)	0.018 (0.190)	-0.482*** (0.164)
ISCED = 6-8		0.031 (0.057)	0.124 (0.096)	0.037 (0.214)	-0.886*** (0.191)
ISCED = 9		-0.154 (0.178)	-0.151 (0.144)	-0.704 (0.525)	0.175 (0.419)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		7,185	7,185	7,185	7,185
Squared Correlation		0.45319	0.00813	0.00612	0.01490

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Hungary as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.36: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Indonesia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-6.60*** (0.036)	1.49*** (0.070)	0.433*** (0.161)	-1.43*** (0.129)
HH Exp. (log)	0.811*** (0.004)	-0.351*** (0.009)	-0.580*** (0.013)	0.403*** (0.013)
HH Size	-0.025*** (0.001)	-0.038*** (0.002)	-0.140*** (0.005)	0.021*** (0.005)
Urban Area	0.152*** (0.003)	0.169*** (0.006)	0.378*** (0.014)	-0.160*** (0.015)
Electricity Acc.	0.083*** (0.007)	0.950*** (0.011)	2.23*** (0.110)	-2.29*** (0.038)
Car Ownership	0.849*** (0.009)	0.594*** (0.010)	1.28*** (0.022)	-0.789*** (0.029)
CF = Charcoal	0.129*** (0.034)	0.071 (0.069)	0.392* (0.204)	-0.079 (0.163)
CF = Firewood	0.138*** (0.022)	-0.307*** (0.038)	-0.579*** (0.091)	0.482*** (0.091)
CF = Gas	0.617*** (0.042)	0.750*** (0.051)	1.37*** (0.122)	-1.88*** (0.208)
CF = Kerosene	0.122*** (0.022)	0.230*** (0.038)	0.455*** (0.091)	-0.578*** (0.093)
CF = LPG	0.160*** (0.022)	0.273*** (0.037)	0.495*** (0.089)	-0.855*** (0.090)
CF = Unknown	-0.004 (0.028)	0.175*** (0.061)	-0.227** (0.102)	0.418*** (0.104)
ISCED = 2-5	0.039*** (0.003)	0.125*** (0.005)	0.244*** (0.016)	-0.389*** (0.016)
ISCED = 6-8	0.320*** (0.009)	0.232*** (0.010)	0.467*** (0.026)	-0.657*** (0.032)
ISCED = 9	0.168*** (0.006)	-0.008 (0.015)	-0.023 (0.034)	0.166*** (0.028)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	295,116	295,116	295,116	295,116
Squared Correlation	0.67198	0.17766	0.08847	0.16664

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Indonesia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.37: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in India

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-7.09*** (0.120)	1.81*** (0.146)	1.96*** (0.322)	-9.42*** (0.355)
HH Exp. (log)	0.997*** (0.016)	-0.296*** (0.014)	-0.586*** (0.037)	1.37*** (0.038)
HH Size	0.002 (0.002)	0.054*** (0.003)	0.101*** (0.008)	-0.252*** (0.011)
Urban Area	-0.105*** (0.009)	-0.628*** (0.014)	-1.61*** (0.042)	1.36*** (0.049)
Electricity Acc.	0.028*** (0.007)	0.576*** (0.013)	1.71*** (0.062)	-1.61*** (0.052)
Car Ownership	0.937*** (0.031)	0.382*** (0.023)	1.05*** (0.058)	-0.890*** (0.066)
CF = Charcoal	-0.173* (0.103)	-0.496*** (0.154)	-1.58** (0.614)	0.745* (0.445)
CF = Coal	0.690*** (0.064)	3.19*** (0.168)	2.47*** (0.243)	-2.28*** (0.319)
CF = Firewood	-0.060 (0.058)	-0.455*** (0.117)	-1.29*** (0.219)	0.572** (0.260)
CF = Gas	-0.050 (0.071)	-0.063 (0.158)	-0.164 (0.385)	-0.353 (0.514)
CF = Kerosene	-0.053 (0.058)	-0.133 (0.119)	-0.897*** (0.243)	-0.381 (0.275)
CF = LPG	0.085 (0.057)	-0.089 (0.116)	-0.413* (0.217)	-0.466* (0.257)
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.086 (0.058)	-0.391*** (0.118)	-1.00*** (0.226)	0.527** (0.268)
CF = Unknown	-0.019 (0.059)	-0.494*** (0.118)	-1.69*** (0.237)	0.344 (0.274)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.007 (0.006)	0.084*** (0.011)	0.314*** (0.035)	-0.174*** (0.040)
ISCED = 6-8	0.130*** (0.016)	0.090*** (0.018)	0.457*** (0.056)	-0.292*** (0.062)
ISCED = 9	-0.030 (0.170)	0.572 (0.351)	2.21** (1.00)	-4.15*** (1.17)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	101,581	101,581	101,581	101,581
Squared Correlation	0.64397	0.28969	0.14869	0.14466

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in India as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.38: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Ireland

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-8.04*** (0.209)	5.46*** (0.356)	12.0*** (0.711)	-4.63*** (0.764)
HH Exp. (log)	0.791*** (0.022)	-0.495*** (0.034)	-1.28*** (0.074)	0.264*** (0.079)
HH Size	0.050*** (0.009)	0.025*** (0.007)	0.093*** (0.028)	-0.095*** (0.030)
Urban Area	-0.406*** (0.024)	-0.394*** (0.027)	-0.824*** (0.072)	0.929*** (0.081)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.068* (0.035)	-0.110* (0.059)	0.086 (0.105)	0.026 (0.128)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.114*** (0.041)	-0.155*** (0.058)	-0.260* (0.133)	0.150 (0.140)
ISCED = 9	-0.238*** (0.084)	-0.216*** (0.076)	-0.273 (0.376)	0.682*** (0.244)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	6,839	6,839	6,839	6,839
Squared Correlation	0.28620	0.14335	0.12266	0.03431

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Ireland as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.39: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Iraq

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-8.59*** (0.155)	5.80*** (0.260)	9.89*** (0.578)	-10.1*** (0.555)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.917*** (0.013)	-0.660*** (0.025)	-1.24*** (0.045)	1.03*** (0.045)		
HH Size	0.006*** (0.002)	0.011*** (0.003)	-0.002 (0.008)	-0.054*** (0.008)		
Urban Area	-0.012 (0.011)	0.063*** (0.019)	-0.009 (0.054)	-0.322*** (0.049)		
Electricity Acc.	-0.055 (0.037)	-0.098 (0.074)	-0.344* (0.186)	0.258 (0.197)		
Car Ownership	0.444*** (0.014)	0.547*** (0.022)	1.18*** (0.065)	-0.851*** (0.063)		
CF = Kerosene	-0.024 (0.112)	-0.124 (0.161)	-0.477 (0.455)	0.415 (0.388)		
CF = LPG	-0.086 (0.097)	0.056 (0.128)	-0.120 (0.397)	-0.184 (0.340)		
CF = Otherbiomass	0.004 (0.110)	-0.782*** (0.180)	-1.36*** (0.508)	1.60*** (0.409)		
ISCED = 2-5	0.039*** (0.015)	0.147*** (0.023)	0.271*** (0.072)	-0.476*** (0.067)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.159*** (0.028)	0.272*** (0.033)	0.535*** (0.104)	-0.528*** (0.103)		
ISCED = 9	0.084*** (0.027)	0.212*** (0.040)	0.373*** (0.113)	-0.723*** (0.126)		
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust					
Observations	24,994	24,994	24,994	24,994		
Squared Correlation	0.62213	0.17199	0.08170	0.08000		

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Iraq as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.40: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Israel

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-7.45*** (0.305)	6.63*** (0.422)	12.9*** (0.809)	-12.8*** (0.873)
HH Exp. (log)	0.703*** (0.032)	-0.678*** (0.043)	-1.50*** (0.086)	1.20*** (0.088)
HH Size	0.072*** (0.006)	0.088*** (0.008)	0.162*** (0.019)	-0.391*** (0.032)
Urban Area	-0.205*** (0.032)	-0.204*** (0.038)	-0.308*** (0.105)	0.758*** (0.140)
Car Ownership	0.412*** (0.022)	0.778*** (0.034)	1.78*** (0.109)	-1.68*** (0.093)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.167*** (0.031)	-0.268*** (0.046)	-0.566*** (0.109)	0.463*** (0.143)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.219*** (0.034)	-0.391*** (0.048)	-0.890*** (0.119)	0.763*** (0.147)
ISCED = 9	-0.162*** (0.038)	-0.184*** (0.060)	-0.605*** (0.145)	0.086 (0.190)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786
Squared Correlation	0.50093	0.21892	0.13399	0.15129

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Israel as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.41: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Italy

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-10.2*** (0.160)	4.64*** (0.246)	9.81*** (0.457)	-3.59*** (0.499)
HH Exp. (log)	1.01*** (0.017)	-0.482*** (0.025)	-1.17*** (0.050)	0.269*** (0.053)
HH Size	0.097*** (0.007)	0.115*** (0.008)	0.203*** (0.025)	-0.305*** (0.029)
Urban Area	-0.226*** (0.018)	-0.284*** (0.026)	-0.540*** (0.062)	0.507*** (0.071)
ISCED = 2-5	0.062*** (0.017)	0.210*** (0.028)	0.443*** (0.073)	-0.342*** (0.068)
ISCED = 6-8	0.057** (0.029)	0.177*** (0.038)	0.350*** (0.115)	-0.215** (0.105)
ISCED = 9	-0.113 (0.084)	-0.004 (0.075)	-0.090 (0.345)	0.483* (0.262)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	15,010	15,010	15,010	15,010
Squared Correlation	0.53428	0.09715	0.07665	0.02597

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Italy as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.42: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Kenya

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-3.51*** (0.315)	-1.66*** (0.142)	-4.64*** (0.428)	2.64*** (0.463)
HH Exp. (log)	0.478*** (0.042)	0.221*** (0.016)	0.488*** (0.040)	-0.519*** (0.029)
HH Size	-0.010 (0.009)	-0.031*** (0.004)	-0.067*** (0.012)	0.030*** (0.010)
Urban Area	-0.024 (0.015)	-0.113*** (0.023)	-0.237*** (0.062)	0.064 (0.060)
Electricity Acc.	-0.050** (0.023)	0.014 (0.021)	0.030 (0.056)	-0.032 (0.051)
CF = Charcoal	-0.061 (0.097)	0.045 (0.090)	-0.322 (0.348)	-0.249 (0.420)
CF = Firewood	0.053 (0.110)	0.202** (0.092)	0.048 (0.345)	-0.217 (0.419)
CF = Gas	0.672 (0.481)	0.402 (0.314)	-0.055 (0.581)	0.104 (0.654)
CF = Kerosene	-0.099 (0.096)	0.164* (0.093)	-0.051 (0.352)	-0.555 (0.430)
CF = LPG	0.253** (0.113)	0.182** (0.092)	-0.251 (0.354)	-1.35*** (0.435)
CF = Otherbiomass	0.111 (0.121)	0.348** (0.149)	0.339 (0.491)	-0.502 (0.528)
CF = Unknown	0.026 (0.103)	0.168 (0.128)	0.346 (0.387)	0.701 (0.442)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.016 (0.022)	0.079*** (0.022)	0.070 (0.060)	-0.336*** (0.058)
ISCED = 6-8	0.749*** (0.184)	0.088 (0.064)	0.104 (0.153)	-0.042 (0.183)
ISCED = 9	-0.070 (0.049)	-0.076 (0.100)	-0.276 (0.313)	0.619** (0.289)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	21,714	21,714	21,714	21,714
Squared Correlation	0.28496	0.04628	0.02977	0.07044

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Kenya as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.43: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Cambodia

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-6.17*** (0.441)	1.10** (0.457)	2.71** (1.24)	-0.459 (1.57)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.734*** (0.041)	-0.172*** (0.048)	-0.518*** (0.124)	-0.153 (0.147)		
HH Size	0.015 (0.013)	0.058*** (0.018)	0.097** (0.044)	-0.220*** (0.062)		
Urban Area	0.133** (0.056)	0.125* (0.075)	0.306 (0.186)	-0.062 (0.215)		
Car Ownership	0.777*** (0.113)	0.330*** (0.101)	0.723*** (0.256)	-1.17** (0.494)		
CF = Charcoal	-0.309 (0.313)	-0.148 (0.269)	-0.617 (0.852)	1.70 (1.11)		
CF = Firewood	-0.229 (0.308)	-0.116 (0.245)	-0.573 (0.799)	1.62 (1.08)		
CF = LPG	-0.043 (0.310)	0.234 (0.246)	-0.089 (0.796)	0.588 (1.08)		
CF = Unknown	0.121 (0.475)	-1.16*** (0.357)	-13.9*** (0.812)	3.16* (1.62)		
ISCED = 2-5	0.0002 (0.051)	-0.036 (0.068)	-0.179 (0.192)	-0.363* (0.216)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.187 (0.184)	0.183 (0.214)	0.369 (0.445)	0.248 (0.680)		
ISCED = 9	0.029 (0.053)	-0.120 (0.087)	-0.087 (0.225)	0.688*** (0.201)		
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	1,206		1,206	1,206	1,206	
Squared Correlation	0.53196		0.06071	0.03278	0.11476	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Cambodia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.44: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Liberia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS		Logit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-4.62*** (0.372)	-3.22*** (0.303)	-9.22*** (1.30)	7.74*** (0.831)
HH Exp. (log)	0.546*** (0.026)	0.328*** (0.028)	0.707*** (0.092)	-0.920*** (0.075)
HH Size	0.018** (0.008)	0.007 (0.007)	0.050** (0.020)	-0.155*** (0.023)
Urban Area	-0.100*** (0.023)	-0.091*** (0.035)	-0.269** (0.125)	-0.433*** (0.140)
Electricity Acc.	0.619*** (0.056)	0.617*** (0.057)	1.37*** (0.130)	-1.86*** (0.315)
Car Ownership	1.76*** (0.360)	0.572*** (0.211)	0.905*** (0.341)	0.573 (0.534)
CF = Charcoal	0.263 (0.309)	0.567** (0.236)	1.79* (1.09)	-1.61** (0.684)
CF = Firewood	0.260 (0.310)	0.544** (0.236)	1.62 (1.09)	-1.09 (0.676)
CF = Gas	0.019 (0.416)	0.919 (0.589)	2.73* (1.60)	-2.95** (1.30)
CF = Unknown	0.638 (0.420)	1.55** (0.662)	2.72** (1.33)	-1.34 (0.826)
ISCED = 2-5	0.026 (0.031)	0.083** (0.040)	0.234 (0.161)	-0.470*** (0.140)
ISCED = 6-8	0.203* (0.109)	0.056 (0.092)	-0.063 (0.235)	-1.12*** (0.322)
ISCED = 9	0.072*** (0.027)	0.081** (0.039)	0.297* (0.156)	-0.098 (0.129)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	8,332	8,332	8,332	8,332
Squared Correlation	0.40577	0.15100	0.12228	0.15872

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Liberia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.45: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Lithuania

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-8.47*** (0.252)	-0.677** (0.298)	-2.20*** (0.745)	5.67*** (1.02)
HH Exp. (log)	0.930*** (0.031)	0.044 (0.035)	0.028 (0.089)	-0.636*** (0.125)
HH Size	0.028* (0.015)	0.030* (0.016)	0.073 (0.046)	-0.057 (0.059)
Urban Area	0.060** (0.030)	0.133*** (0.042)	0.251** (0.108)	-1.20*** (0.131)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.013 (0.042)	0.163* (0.098)	0.326 (0.229)	-0.915*** (0.173)
ISCED = 6-8	0.055 (0.052)	0.175* (0.103)	0.271 (0.257)	-1.05*** (0.215)
ISCED = 9	-0.016 (0.087)	-0.095 (0.153)	-0.395 (0.773)	-0.172 (0.433)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	3,443	3,443	3,443	3,443
Squared Correlation	0.37257	0.00514	0.00337	0.11699

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Lithuania as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.46: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Luxembourg

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-10.1*** (0.372)	7.84*** (0.631)	16.1*** (1.54)	-8.99*** (1.34)
HH Exp. (log)	0.932*** (0.037)	-0.724*** (0.058)	-1.63*** (0.150)	0.747*** (0.126)
HH Size	0.077*** (0.015)	0.080*** (0.016)	0.127*** (0.046)	-0.277*** (0.053)
Urban Area	-0.198*** (0.048)	-0.226*** (0.065)	-0.344** (0.165)	0.326* (0.167)
ISCED = 2-5	0.018 (0.055)	0.005 (0.086)	-0.003 (0.189)	-0.223 (0.194)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.077 (0.063)	-0.166* (0.091)	-0.817*** (0.243)	0.091 (0.214)
ISCED = 9	0.080 (0.064)	0.031 (0.098)	0.078 (0.246)	-0.310 (0.222)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	3,167	3,167	3,167	3,167
Squared Correlation	0.31107	0.17502	0.12758	0.03959

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Luxembourg as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.47: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Latvia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-8.24*** (0.332)	4.26*** (0.418)	6.95*** (0.919)	-4.31*** (0.732)
HH Exp. (log)	0.931*** (0.040)	-0.427*** (0.039)	-0.862*** (0.110)	0.389*** (0.084)
HH Size	0.017 (0.014)	0.043*** (0.013)	0.062 (0.044)	-0.178*** (0.046)
Urban Area	-0.351*** (0.032)	-0.520*** (0.034)	-1.22*** (0.108)	0.589*** (0.105)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.096 (0.090)	-0.201 (0.229)	-0.116 (0.319)	-0.498 (0.353)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.059 (0.098)	-0.147 (0.228)	-0.314 (0.348)	-0.754** (0.370)
ISCED = 9	0.572** (0.275)	0.313 (0.263)	0.646 (1.13)	-14.3*** (0.378)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	3,844	3,844	3,844	3,844
Squared Correlation	0.44037	0.18718	0.15075	0.02709

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Latvia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.48: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Morocco

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit		
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-11.5*** (0.167)	0.757*** (0.172)	-0.401 (0.442)	-3.31*** (0.360)
HH Exp. (log)		1.31*** (0.020)	-0.105*** (0.021)	-0.120** (0.054)	0.310*** (0.044)
HH Size		-0.009*** (0.003)	0.034*** (0.005)	0.023** (0.011)	-0.146*** (0.012)
Urban Area		-0.070*** (0.010)	-0.031 (0.021)	-0.155*** (0.050)	-0.157*** (0.051)
ISCED = 2-5		0.046*** (0.016)	0.066*** (0.025)	0.160*** (0.061)	-0.056 (0.061)
ISCED = 6-8		0.452*** (0.044)	0.244*** (0.043)	0.532*** (0.101)	-0.480*** (0.126)
ISCED = 9		-0.021 (0.033)	-0.028 (0.038)	-0.089 (0.101)	-0.046 (0.092)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		15,970	15,970	15,970	15,970
Squared Correlation		0.64166	0.00944	0.00387	0.01332

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Morocco as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.49: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Maldives

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-9.80*** (0.277)	5.63*** (0.364)	9.24*** (0.858)	-10.4*** (1.17)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.960*** (0.028)	-0.627*** (0.035)	-1.16*** (0.076)	1.05*** (0.120)	
HH Size	0.075*** (0.006)	0.079*** (0.006)	0.128*** (0.017)	-0.252*** (0.033)	
Car Ownership	0.328*** (0.089)	0.269*** (0.087)	0.333 (0.220)	-0.743* (0.382)	
CF = Firewood	0.307** (0.144)	0.352 (0.312)	0.163 (0.714)	-1.40 (1.11)	
CF = Gas	0.136 (0.102)	0.072 (0.160)	-0.117 (0.541)	-0.084 (0.457)	
CF = Kerosene	1.13*** (0.324)	2.61 (2.52)	-0.611 (1.34)	-8.59*** (0.495)	
CF = Unknown	0.168 (0.123)	-0.198 (0.238)	-0.573 (0.611)	1.03* (0.543)	
ISCED = 2-5	-0.118*** (0.038)	-0.170*** (0.043)	-0.428*** (0.154)	0.094 (0.175)	
ISCED = 6-8	-0.109* (0.058)	-0.223*** (0.062)	-0.645** (0.295)	0.160 (0.197)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	4,749	4,749	4,749	4,749	
Squared Correlation	0.64938	0.07712	0.03402	0.04732	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Maldives as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.50: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Mexico

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS		Logit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-6.65*** (0.104)	1.64*** (0.095)	3.18*** (0.412)	-0.193 (0.234)
HH Exp. (log)	0.766*** (0.009)	-0.351*** (0.009)	-0.868*** (0.023)	0.271*** (0.024)
HH Size	0.012*** (0.002)	0.027*** (0.002)	0.020*** (0.008)	-0.125*** (0.008)
Urban Area	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.009)	-0.054** (0.027)	-0.054** (0.028)
Electricity Acc.	-0.338*** (0.066)	0.496*** (0.060)	0.981*** (0.351)	-1.33*** (0.145)
Car Ownership	0.471*** (0.008)	0.795*** (0.009)	1.85*** (0.031)	-1.50*** (0.033)
CF = Coal	0.327*** (0.045)	1.10*** (0.108)	2.04*** (0.213)	-2.02*** (0.239)
CF = Firewood	0.070*** (0.025)	0.012 (0.030)	-0.198 (0.146)	-0.361*** (0.085)
CF = Gas	0.645*** (0.030)	1.22*** (0.036)	2.23*** (0.147)	-2.55*** (0.110)
CF = LPG	0.142*** (0.024)	0.500*** (0.029)	0.896*** (0.141)	-1.49*** (0.080)
CF = Unknown	0.083* (0.048)	-0.311*** (0.050)	-0.783*** (0.293)	0.685*** (0.146)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.045*** (0.006)	-0.035*** (0.009)	-0.055** (0.028)	0.082*** (0.028)
ISCED = 6-8	0.242*** (0.015)	0.028* (0.016)	0.080* (0.045)	0.071 (0.051)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	88,899	88,899	88,899	88,899
Squared Correlation	0.55657	0.22125	0.15566	0.12693

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Mexico as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.51: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Mali

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-5.46*** (0.149)	-1.38*** (0.227)	-1.53*** (0.545)	6.07*** (0.542)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.644*** (0.019)	0.153*** (0.029)	-0.030 (0.070)	-0.945*** (0.072)	
HH Size	0.028*** (0.004)	0.028*** (0.005)	0.046*** (0.011)	-0.093*** (0.020)	
Urban Area	-0.098*** (0.035)	-0.257*** (0.042)	-0.718*** (0.147)	0.279** (0.115)	
Electricity Acc.	0.174*** (0.039)	0.007 (0.050)	0.036 (0.161)	0.124 (0.157)	
Car Ownership	1.72*** (0.114)	0.585*** (0.060)	1.92*** (0.184)	-1.91*** (0.569)	
CF = Firewood	-0.005 (0.037)	-0.023 (0.045)	0.107 (0.145)	0.600*** (0.160)	
CF = Gas	0.221* (0.126)	0.180** (0.086)	0.760* (0.398)	-2.35*** (0.864)	
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.051 (0.073)	-0.206 (0.153)	-0.241 (0.462)	0.919** (0.365)	
CF = Unknown	-0.200 (0.161)	-0.690*** (0.098)	-1.74** (0.841)	2.24*** (0.742)	
ISCED = 2-5	0.109** (0.050)	0.164*** (0.052)	0.105 (0.188)	-1.37*** (0.287)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.240*** (0.071)	0.126** (0.054)	0.037 (0.204)	-0.689** (0.272)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	6,602	6,602	6,602	6,602	
Squared Correlation	0.61212	0.05851	0.04445	0.10060	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Mali as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Charcoal* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.52: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Myanmar (Burma)

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	Logit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-5.73*** (0.328)	-1.86*** (0.269)	-5.09*** (0.699)	1.83*** (0.661)
HH Exp. (log)	0.720*** (0.042)	0.227*** (0.036)	0.428*** (0.091)	-0.437*** (0.087)
HH Size	0.020** (0.010)	0.009 (0.010)	0.042* (0.025)	-0.109*** (0.029)
Urban Area	0.040 (0.043)	-0.031 (0.046)	-0.235* (0.130)	-0.087 (0.144)
Electricity Acc.	0.092*** (0.028)	0.148*** (0.045)	0.352*** (0.130)	-0.452*** (0.112)
Car Ownership	1.22*** (0.170)	0.864*** (0.148)	1.12*** (0.206)	-0.580 (0.473)
CF = Charcoal	-0.048 (0.066)	-0.112* (0.062)	-0.242 (0.172)	0.933*** (0.255)
CF = Coal	0.372** (0.152)	1.50*** (0.436)	2.66*** (0.987)	-11.3*** (0.247)
CF = Firewood	0.026 (0.068)	-0.053 (0.064)	-0.120 (0.159)	1.07*** (0.240)
CF = Kerosene	0.165 (0.101)	0.026 (0.265)	0.050 (0.995)	0.300 (1.07)
CF = LPG	0.165 (0.168)	-0.056 (0.120)	0.157 (0.364)	0.220 (0.709)
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.144* (0.079)	-0.280*** (0.094)	-1.04** (0.427)	1.42*** (0.374)
CF = Unknown	0.979*** (0.294)	1.60*** (0.335)	2.05*** (0.486)	-0.900 (0.669)
ISCED = 2-5	0.028 (0.037)	0.037 (0.052)	0.210 (0.137)	-0.189 (0.128)
ISCED = 6-8	0.106 (0.139)	-0.004 (0.109)	-0.068 (0.255)	-0.695* (0.398)
ISCED = 9	-0.001 (0.038)	0.004 (0.060)	-0.051 (0.163)	-0.050 (0.137)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	3,648	3,648	3,648	3,648
Squared Correlation	0.42244	0.12351	0.06261	0.08438

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Myanmar (Burma) as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.53: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Mongolia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-9.72*** (0.195)	3.86*** (0.214)	10.8*** (0.422)	1.09*** (0.383)
HH Exp. (log)	1.11*** (0.024)	-0.499*** (0.025)	-1.58*** (0.054)	-0.190*** (0.048)
HH Size	-0.005 (0.005)	0.032*** (0.006)	0.124*** (0.016)	-0.041** (0.016)
Urban Area	0.161*** (0.014)	0.524*** (0.022)	1.24*** (0.064)	-1.20*** (0.048)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	11,197	11,197	11,197	11,197
Squared Correlation	0.58202	0.09462	0.10353	0.06908

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Mongolia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.54: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Malawi

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-1.24*** (0.326)	-0.735*** (0.219)	-4.74*** (0.472)	-0.296 (0.650)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.288*** (0.012)	0.128*** (0.017)	0.512*** (0.057)	-0.026 (0.031)		
HH Size	0.010** (0.004)	0.011** (0.005)	0.011 (0.015)	-0.161*** (0.015)		
Urban Area	-0.069* (0.037)	-0.194*** (0.040)	-0.513*** (0.106)	0.015 (0.118)		
Electricity Acc.	0.615*** (0.053)	0.883*** (0.058)	1.75*** (0.104)	-1.76*** (0.245)		
Car Ownership	2.71*** (0.381)	1.61*** (0.252)	0.937*** (0.235)	-1.16* (0.692)		
CF = Charcoal	-0.653** (0.321)	-0.240 (0.192)	-0.427 (0.277)	-0.318 (0.616)		
CF = Firewood	-0.737** (0.317)	-0.208 (0.193)	-0.120 (0.296)	-0.040 (0.628)		
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.656** (0.318)	-0.044 (0.212)	0.488 (0.378)	-0.188 (0.682)		
CF = Unknown	1.42 (1.71)	2.72* (1.47)	2.53 (2.50)	-10.0*** (0.627)		
ISCED = 2-5	0.078*** (0.026)	0.066** (0.030)	0.164** (0.079)	-0.462*** (0.093)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.913*** (0.162)	0.286** (0.120)	0.193 (0.182)	-1.36*** (0.479)		
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	11,374		11,374	11,374	11,374	
Squared Correlation	0.49700		0.20096	0.15836	0.04758	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Malawi as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.55: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Niger

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-2.29*** (0.152)	-0.279 (0.199)	-3.02*** (0.606)	-0.750 (0.578)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.306*** (0.014)	0.017 (0.026)	0.186** (0.082)	-0.024 (0.062)	
HH Size	0.020*** (0.004)	0.024*** (0.005)	0.036** (0.015)	-0.138*** (0.018)	
Urban Area	0.174*** (0.046)	0.114** (0.049)	0.141 (0.141)	-0.780*** (0.178)	
Electricity Acc.	0.275*** (0.041)	0.534*** (0.058)	1.19*** (0.138)	-2.25*** (0.531)	
Car Ownership	3.76*** (0.290)	1.88*** (0.169)	2.11*** (0.449)	-1.24 (0.753)	
CF = Firewood	-0.256** (0.112)	-0.158 (0.098)	-0.426** (0.217)	0.613* (0.363)	
CF = Gas	0.531*** (0.152)	0.372*** (0.116)	0.946*** (0.271)	-0.920 (0.809)	
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.168 (0.119)	-0.371*** (0.129)	-0.955 (0.780)	0.389 (0.602)	
CF = Unknown	-0.245** (0.116)	0.027 (0.189)	0.211 (0.409)	0.414 (0.548)	
ISCED = 2-5	0.013 (0.038)	0.130** (0.057)	0.252* (0.148)	-0.814*** (0.230)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.165 (0.253)	-0.217 (0.152)	0.067 (0.432)	-1.00 (1.06)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	6,024	6,024	6,024	6,024	
Squared Correlation	0.69312	0.27528	0.22796	0.08968	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Niger as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Charcoal* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.56: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Nigeria

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-5.55*** (0.086)	-0.363*** (0.124)	-0.526 (0.334)	4.23*** (0.283)
HH Exp. (log)	0.635*** (0.011)	-0.036** (0.016)	-0.320*** (0.045)	-0.598*** (0.037)
HH Size	0.0010 (0.002)	-0.012*** (0.002)	-0.028*** (0.009)	0.033*** (0.007)
Urban Area	-0.008 (0.014)	-0.005 (0.019)	-0.009 (0.054)	0.127** (0.062)
Electricity Acc.	0.194*** (0.010)	0.606*** (0.018)	1.46*** (0.066)	-1.19*** (0.052)
Car Ownership	0.985*** (0.037)	0.616*** (0.034)	1.37*** (0.079)	-1.01*** (0.171)
CF = Coal	0.249* (0.148)	-0.049 (0.238)	-0.256 (0.945)	0.247 (0.686)
CF = Firewood	0.087*** (0.023)	0.122*** (0.032)	0.288*** (0.107)	-0.153 (0.100)
CF = Gas	0.616** (0.247)	0.338** (0.150)	0.395 (0.513)	-13.6*** (0.099)
CF = Kerosene	0.271*** (0.026)	0.402*** (0.038)	0.602*** (0.114)	-1.79*** (0.155)
CF = Liquid fuel	0.375*** (0.079)	1.37*** (0.411)	3.53*** (1.20)	-10.4*** (0.132)
CF = LPG	0.620*** (0.031)	0.616*** (0.038)	1.17*** (0.114)	-2.79*** (0.258)
CF = Otherbiomass	0.099** (0.043)	-0.175*** (0.065)	-1.09** (0.543)	0.540** (0.229)
CF = Unknown	0.063 (0.044)	-0.018 (0.076)	0.168 (0.219)	0.676*** (0.174)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.001 (0.011)	0.060*** (0.016)	0.113** (0.054)	-0.247*** (0.048)
ISCED = 6-8	0.302*** (0.033)	0.199*** (0.034)	0.404*** (0.090)	-0.516*** (0.162)
ISCED = 9	0.029 (0.066)	0.085 (0.149)	0.478 (0.463)	0.434 (0.331)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	22,110	22,110	22,110	22,110
Squared Correlation	0.62300	0.23683	0.14191	0.18356

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Nigeria as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Charcoal* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.57: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Nicaragua

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-5.72*** (0.236)	-2.01*** (0.314)	-7.93*** (0.852)	5.64*** (0.862)
HH Exp. (log)	0.715*** (0.028)	0.263*** (0.027)	0.732*** (0.086)	-0.874*** (0.110)
HH Size	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.018** (0.008)	-0.035 (0.023)	0.053* (0.031)
Urban Area	-0.139*** (0.022)	-0.251*** (0.039)	-0.772*** (0.127)	0.369*** (0.119)
Electricity Acc.	-0.170*** (0.029)	-0.006 (0.059)	0.152 (0.238)	0.189 (0.166)
Car Ownership	1.14*** (0.074)	0.924*** (0.070)	1.61*** (0.122)	-1.25*** (0.398)
CF = Charcoal	-0.034 (0.154)	-0.312 (0.280)	0.515 (0.803)	-0.055 (0.609)
CF = Firewood	0.037 (0.119)	-0.253 (0.263)	0.335 (0.549)	0.028 (0.399)
CF = Kerosene	-0.096 (0.179)	0.181 (0.359)	-9.73*** (0.538)	-11.7*** (0.396)
CF = LPG	0.106 (0.118)	0.361 (0.260)	1.18** (0.539)	-3.97*** (0.445)
CF = Unknown	0.291** (0.146)	0.002 (0.316)	1.51** (0.701)	0.055 (0.518)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.043** (0.019)	-0.017 (0.033)	-0.076 (0.113)	-0.010 (0.142)
ISCED = 6-8	0.250*** (0.050)	-0.026 (0.051)	-0.130 (0.126)	-0.273 (0.539)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,850
Squared Correlation	0.62853	0.29292	0.17221	0.30223

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Nicaragua as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.58: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Netherlands

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-14.3*** (0.207)	9.73*** (0.355)	19.6*** (0.829)	-17.1*** (0.860)
HH Exp. (log)	1.36*** (0.021)	-0.932*** (0.034)	-2.03*** (0.082)	1.51*** (0.083)
HH Size	0.137*** (0.008)	0.183*** (0.010)	0.344*** (0.027)	-0.550*** (0.039)
Urban Area	-0.296*** (0.023)	-0.401*** (0.035)	-0.711*** (0.087)	1.00*** (0.142)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	14,408	14,408	14,408	14,408
Squared Correlation	0.52843	0.19857	0.12307	0.08289

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Netherlands as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.59: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Norway

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-9.13*** (0.304)	2.32*** (0.447)	-4.78*** (0.750)	2.09 (1.46)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.789*** (0.029)	-0.288*** (0.034)	-0.939*** (0.083)	-0.280*** (0.090)	
HH Size	0.017 (0.013)	-0.006 (0.014)	0.021 (0.038)	0.028 (0.040)	
Urban Area	-0.197*** (0.040)	-0.245*** (0.052)	-0.485*** (0.109)	0.255** (0.123)	
Car Ownership	0.352*** (0.030)	0.725*** (0.049)	2.18*** (0.260)	-0.748*** (0.127)	
ISCED = 2-5	0.327*** (0.121)	0.387 (0.298)	11.9*** (0.157)	0.026 (1.19)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.353*** (0.122)	0.414 (0.298)	11.9*** (0.168)	-0.274 (1.19)	
ISCED = 9	0.261 (0.185)	0.291 (0.332)	11.5*** (0.525)	0.104 (1.25)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	3,363	3,363	3,363	3,363	
Squared Correlation	0.30148	0.07512	0.07122	0.02968	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Norway as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.60: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Pakistan

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-3.86*** (0.151)	-0.766*** (0.101)	-3.54*** (0.241)	1.24*** (0.221)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.619*** (0.028)	0.073*** (0.018)	0.239*** (0.042)	-0.266*** (0.041)	
HH Size	-0.020*** (0.004)	-0.024*** (0.003)	-0.061*** (0.009)	0.015* (0.008)	
Urban Area	-0.053*** (0.016)	0.148*** (0.022)	0.330*** (0.058)	-0.361*** (0.067)	
Electricity Acc.	-0.072*** (0.015)	0.251*** (0.026)	0.583*** (0.106)	-0.738*** (0.064)	
Car Ownership	1.54*** (0.112)	1.43*** (0.093)	1.98*** (0.111)	-1.88*** (0.336)	
ISCED = 2-5	-0.007 (0.014)	0.179*** (0.019)	0.270*** (0.055)	-0.463*** (0.054)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.022 (0.048)	0.206*** (0.043)	0.415*** (0.098)	-0.765*** (0.134)	
ISCED = 9	-0.063 (0.090)	0.452** (0.190)	1.11*** (0.361)	-0.423 (0.372)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	17,986	17,986	17,986	17,986	
Squared Correlation	0.38693	0.15807	0.10351	0.06771	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Pakistan as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.61: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Peru

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS		Logit
Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-5.14*** (0.089)	5.97*** (0.176)	15.9*** (0.480)	-9.46*** (0.504)
HH Exp. (log)	0.624*** (0.012)	-0.749*** (0.023)	-2.24*** (0.062)	1.12*** (0.064)
HH Size	0.018*** (0.003)	0.013*** (0.003)	0.019 (0.016)	-0.147*** (0.016)
Urban Area	0.088*** (0.009)	0.019 (0.020)	0.292*** (0.053)	-0.238*** (0.063)
Electricity Acc.	-0.030** (0.013)	0.249*** (0.027)	0.272** (0.111)	-0.732*** (0.078)
Car Ownership	0.745*** (0.025)	0.341*** (0.016)	0.987*** (0.082)	-0.754*** (0.093)
CF = Coal	-0.772*** (0.038)	-1.04*** (0.049)	-3.64*** (0.716)	2.58*** (0.205)
CF = Firewood	-0.638*** (0.029)	-1.77*** (0.032)	-5.97*** (0.255)	4.52*** (0.141)
CF = Gas	-0.289*** (0.035)	-0.153*** (0.025)	-0.198 (0.194)	0.203* (0.118)
CF = LPG	-0.090*** (0.027)	0.084*** (0.019)	0.454*** (0.141)	-0.654*** (0.087)
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.541*** (0.037)	-2.00*** (0.052)	-7.70*** (1.08)	5.15*** (0.294)
CF = Unknown	-0.548*** (0.034)	-1.72*** (0.046)	-6.18*** (0.492)	4.12*** (0.179)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.048*** (0.010)	-0.047*** (0.013)	-0.023 (0.051)	-0.219*** (0.059)
ISCED = 6-8	0.224*** (0.021)	0.032* (0.019)	-0.083 (0.092)	-0.128 (0.088)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	34,542	34,542	34,542	34,542
Squared Correlation	0.66556	0.41969	0.36722	0.47513

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Peru as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and Electricity for cooking fuel (CF).

Table A.62: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Philippines

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-7.34*** (0.057)	-3.75*** (0.062)	-8.44*** (0.252)	10.8*** (0.237)
HH Exp. (log)	0.899*** (0.008)	0.391*** (0.009)	0.583*** (0.028)	-1.37*** (0.033)
HH Size	-0.020*** (0.001)	-0.051*** (0.002)	-0.095*** (0.008)	0.136*** (0.007)
Urban Area	0.077*** (0.006)	0.125*** (0.010)	0.253*** (0.032)	-0.399*** (0.037)
Electricity Acc.	-0.100*** (0.008)	0.634*** (0.012)	2.22*** (0.158)	-1.84*** (0.045)
Car Ownership	1.04*** (0.023)	0.525*** (0.025)	1.10*** (0.053)	-0.667*** (0.164)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.016*** (0.005)	0.149*** (0.010)	0.297*** (0.037)	-0.329*** (0.033)
ISCED = 6-8	0.260*** (0.013)	0.226*** (0.018)	0.443*** (0.052)	-0.629*** (0.072)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	41,540	41,540	41,540	41,540
Squared Correlation	0.74056	0.28728	0.12132	0.28749

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Philippines as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.63: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Poland

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-4.84*** (0.072)	0.870*** (0.057)	5.47*** (0.214)	-10.4*** (0.248)
HH Exp. (log)	0.537*** (0.009)	-0.067*** (0.007)	-0.770*** (0.025)	1.08*** (0.028)
HH Size	0.004 (0.005)	-0.008* (0.004)	0.061*** (0.011)	-0.141*** (0.012)
Urban Area	-0.160*** (0.012)	-0.147*** (0.013)	0.063** (0.030)	-0.459*** (0.029)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.090*** (0.016)	-0.113*** (0.022)	0.132*** (0.042)	-0.523*** (0.042)
ISCED = 6-8	-0.201*** (0.019)	-0.221*** (0.023)	-0.046 (0.054)	-0.848*** (0.050)
ISCED = 9	-0.268*** (0.028)	-0.279*** (0.028)	-0.142 (0.190)	-0.938*** (0.147)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	37,148	37,148	37,148	37,148
Squared Correlation	0.12266	0.01507	0.02546	0.08801

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Poland as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.64: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Portugal

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit		
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-9.51*** (0.171)	4.63*** (0.224)	8.88*** (0.549)	-8.29*** (0.626)
HH Exp. (log)		0.941*** (0.019)	-0.540*** (0.025)	-1.19*** (0.063)	0.865*** (0.069)
HH Size		0.158*** (0.008)	0.264*** (0.012)	0.486*** (0.030)	-0.691*** (0.043)
Urban Area		-0.153*** (0.017)	-0.226*** (0.027)	-0.412*** (0.070)	0.417*** (0.071)
ISCED = 2-5		0.066*** (0.018)	0.205*** (0.029)	0.428*** (0.081)	-0.318*** (0.075)
ISCED = 6-8		0.294*** (0.028)	0.244*** (0.034)	0.469*** (0.110)	-0.628*** (0.097)
ISCED = 9		0.645*** (0.179)	0.265** (0.118)	0.217 (0.507)	-0.350 (0.323)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		11,398	11,398	11,398	11,398
Squared Correlation		0.58662	0.11826	0.07123	0.07477

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Portugal as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.65: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Paraguay

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-4.50*** (0.261)	0.848*** (0.295)	1.41 (0.869)	3.47*** (0.614)
HH Exp. (log)	0.467*** (0.032)	-0.163*** (0.035)	-0.484*** (0.085)	-0.341*** (0.071)
HH Size	0.034*** (0.008)	0.003 (0.008)	0.013 (0.027)	-0.072*** (0.024)
Urban Area	-0.005 (0.033)	-0.0006 (0.049)	0.181 (0.147)	0.328*** (0.121)
Electricity Acc.	-0.095 (0.067)	0.288** (0.145)	0.344 (0.632)	-1.29*** (0.294)
Car Ownership	0.682*** (0.037)	0.299*** (0.031)	1.05*** (0.130)	-1.22*** (0.159)
CF = Coal	0.948*** (0.068)	1.39*** (0.084)	2.89*** (0.265)	-3.52*** (0.429)
CF = Firewood	0.083 (0.059)	-0.060 (0.056)	0.146 (0.278)	0.316* (0.186)
CF = LPG	0.167*** (0.051)	0.172*** (0.039)	0.493** (0.246)	-1.06*** (0.166)
CF = Unknown	0.153* (0.079)	-0.243*** (0.071)	-0.456 (0.456)	-0.094 (0.330)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.027 (0.029)	-0.040 (0.039)	-0.187 (0.129)	0.100 (0.116)
ISCED = 6-8	0.118* (0.063)	-0.142*** (0.042)	-0.885*** (0.189)	0.939*** (0.185)
ISCED = 9	0.142* (0.079)	0.436 (0.326)	0.066 (0.266)	0.268 (0.251)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	5,410	5,410	5,410	5,410
Squared Correlation	0.48873	0.20585	0.18732	0.16681

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Paraguay as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.66: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Romania

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS	Logit		
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-8.67*** (0.134)	-1.24*** (0.116)	-4.23*** (0.310)	2.77*** (0.334)
HH Exp. (log)		1.02*** (0.018)	0.136*** (0.016)	0.257*** (0.041)	-0.433*** (0.045)
HH Size		-0.048*** (0.006)	-0.078*** (0.006)	-0.161*** (0.018)	0.178*** (0.017)
Urban Area		0.153*** (0.013)	0.286*** (0.015)	0.881*** (0.044)	-0.837*** (0.041)
ISCED = 2-5		-0.058*** (0.020)	0.122*** (0.027)	0.493*** (0.066)	-0.575*** (0.052)
ISCED = 6-8		0.186*** (0.031)	0.190*** (0.035)	0.602*** (0.088)	-0.983*** (0.094)
ISCED = 9		0.518*** (0.129)	0.398*** (0.095)	1.05*** (0.220)	-1.24*** (0.372)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations		30,625	30,625	30,625	30,625
Squared Correlation		0.34308	0.03872	0.04433	0.06340

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Romania as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.67: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Rwanda

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
<i>Variables</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)		-2.13*** (0.066)	-1.83*** (0.097)	-7.28*** (0.343)	3.35*** (0.219)
HH Exp. (log)		0.281*** (0.010)	0.242*** (0.015)	0.787*** (0.052)	-0.674*** (0.036)
HH Size		0.019*** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.026* (0.013)	-0.019 (0.012)
Urban Area		0.105*** (0.019)	0.132*** (0.024)	0.260*** (0.073)	-0.722*** (0.108)
Car Ownership		5.65*** (0.361)	3.42*** (0.234)	2.30*** (0.499)	-11.3*** (0.112)
CF = Firewood		0.039 (0.100)	0.136 (0.111)	0.514 (0.598)	-12.5*** (0.131)
CF = Gas		1.63*** (0.228)	1.46*** (0.168)	4.61*** (1.01)	-11.8*** (0.129)
CF = Unknown		-0.022 (0.014)	-0.017 (0.066)	-0.023 (0.316)	0.410* (0.233)
ISCED = 2-5		0.094*** (0.022)	0.231*** (0.027)	0.470*** (0.077)	-0.646*** (0.115)
ISCED = 6-8		0.518*** (0.077)	0.644*** (0.070)	1.30*** (0.134)	-2.68*** (0.713)
ISCED = 9		0.062 (0.058)	0.025 (0.242)	0.412 (1.04)	0.159 (0.975)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	14,577	14,577	14,577	14,577	
Squared Correlation	0.67197	0.38717	0.18865	0.06367	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Rwanda as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.68: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Senegal

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS		Logit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-5.84*** (0.258)	-0.903*** (0.286)	-11.0*** (0.744)	-4.26*** (0.633)
HH Exp. (log)	0.652*** (0.024)	0.029 (0.031)	-0.185** (0.083)	-0.613*** (0.073)
HH Size	0.008*** (0.002)	-0.0007 (0.002)	0.004 (0.010)	-0.007 (0.008)
Urban Area	0.086*** (0.019)	0.017 (0.032)	0.183* (0.107)	0.052 (0.101)
Electricity Acc.	0.055*** (0.020)	0.433*** (0.036)	0.665*** (0.142)	-1.67*** (0.107)
Car Ownership	1.54*** (0.138)	0.961*** (0.115)	1.84*** (0.183)	-0.372 (0.661)
CF = Charcoal	-0.186 (0.153)	0.238** (0.100)	10.0*** (0.147)	8.79*** (0.133)
CF = Firewood	-0.207 (0.154)	0.087 (0.104)	10.0*** (0.165)	9.35*** (0.143)
CF = Gas	0.102 (0.152)	0.645*** (0.097)	11.0*** (0.102)	6.92*** (0.258)
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.286* (0.159)	-0.030 (0.130)	9.40*** (0.615)	9.41*** (0.333)
CF = Unknown	-0.033 (0.185)	0.496** (0.211)	10.6*** (0.375)	8.35*** (0.536)
ISCED = 2-5	0.094*** (0.032)	0.101** (0.040)	0.209 (0.128)	-0.580*** (0.169)
ISCED = 6-8	0.263** (0.106)	0.034 (0.094)	-0.125 (0.197)	-0.726 (0.553)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	7,156	7,156	7,156	7,156
Squared Correlation	0.63177	0.21344	0.09982	0.26796

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Senegal as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.69: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in El Salvador

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	(1)	(2)	OLS		Logit	
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-2.73*** (0.257)	3.82*** (0.160)		8.98*** (0.618)	-6.83*** (0.474)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.291*** (0.011)	-0.571*** (0.013)		-1.58*** (0.050)	1.04*** (0.041)	
HH Size	0.127*** (0.005)	0.193*** (0.005)		0.454*** (0.020)	-0.657*** (0.024)	
Urban Area	0.073*** (0.011)	-0.010 (0.017)		0.018 (0.056)	0.069 (0.058)	
Electricity Acc.	-0.082*** (0.020)	0.042 (0.057)		0.040 (0.156)	-1.13*** (0.138)	
Car Ownership	1.15*** (0.035)	0.932*** (0.030)		2.33*** (0.087)	-2.39*** (0.164)	
CF = Charcoal	-0.070 (0.446)	0.005 (0.216)		-0.803 (0.949)	-0.170 (0.609)	
CF = Firewood	-0.561** (0.267)	-0.995*** (0.103)		-2.69*** (0.585)	2.61*** (0.335)	
CF = Gas	-0.309 (0.271)	0.094 (0.100)		0.430 (0.587)	-0.070 (0.320)	
CF = Kerosene	-0.170 (0.298)	0.028 (0.306)		-0.103 (0.923)	0.291 (0.882)	
CF = Unknown	-0.392 (0.275)	-0.801*** (0.112)		-4.20*** (0.649)	2.32*** (0.366)	
ISCED = 2-5	0.077*** (0.017)	0.080*** (0.020)		0.102 (0.079)	-0.293*** (0.075)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.565*** (0.060)	0.243*** (0.042)		0.649*** (0.133)	-0.262* (0.135)	
ISCED = 9	-0.179* (0.097)	-0.389 (0.335)		-7.02*** (0.055)	10.6*** (0.045)	
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	23,622	23,622	23,622	23,622	23,622	
Squared Correlation	0.60178	0.30637	0.20873	0.26854		

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in El Salvador as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.70: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Suriname

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
			OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-6.53*** (0.453)	0.786** (0.387)	1.14 (0.953)	-0.122 (0.916)		
HH Exp. (log)	0.760*** (0.052)	-0.113** (0.045)	-0.352*** (0.097)	-0.021 (0.100)		
HH Size	0.013 (0.010)	0.048*** (0.014)	0.025 (0.031)	-0.148*** (0.041)		
Urban Area	-0.124*** (0.036)	-0.133** (0.060)	-0.317** (0.133)	-0.139 (0.133)		
Car Ownership	-0.118*** (0.039)	0.140*** (0.046)	0.140 (0.125)	-0.543*** (0.133)		
CF = Gas	0.033 (0.255)	0.119 (0.181)	0.833 (0.638)	-0.456 (0.474)		
CF = Liquid fuel	0.244 (0.306)	-0.630* (0.378)	-13.6*** (0.625)	0.281 (1.03)		
CF = LPG	-0.053 (0.250)	0.131 (0.168)	0.618 (0.617)	-0.558 (0.441)		
CF = Unknown	-0.235 (0.317)	0.398 (0.660)	0.965 (0.860)	0.349 (0.751)		
ISCED = 2-5	0.003 (0.039)	-0.004 (0.059)	0.062 (0.147)	0.148 (0.157)		
ISCED = 6-8	0.155 (0.100)	-0.064 (0.102)	-0.155 (0.271)	0.303 (0.253)		
ISCED = 9	0.035 (0.055)	-0.257*** (0.086)	-0.381* (0.230)	0.577*** (0.208)		
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025		
Squared Correlation	0.41682	0.02508	0.02993	0.02823		

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Suriname as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.71: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Slovakia

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-5.20*** (0.294)	2.57*** (0.328)	6.44*** (1.00)	-4.62*** (1.30)
HH Exp. (log)	0.539*** (0.034)	-0.294*** (0.035)	-0.840*** (0.098)	0.262** (0.121)
HH Size	0.054*** (0.017)	0.026 (0.016)	0.074* (0.043)	-0.090* (0.047)
Urban Area	-0.438*** (0.047)	-0.455*** (0.044)	-1.20*** (0.103)	0.793*** (0.125)
ISCED = 2-5	0.254** (0.116)	0.472*** (0.179)	0.690 (0.636)	0.391 (0.900)
ISCED = 6-8	0.194 (0.122)	0.407** (0.182)	0.278 (0.653)	0.444 (0.909)
ISCED = 9	0.626 (0.496)	0.512** (0.231)	0.609 (0.825)	0.291 (0.994)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	4,785	4,785	4,785	4,785
Squared Correlation	0.15791	0.07804	0.09740	0.02782

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Slovakia as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.72: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Sweden

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
(Intercept)	-9.10*** (0.411)	0.278 (0.544)	3.78*** (1.02)	15.6*** (1.78)
HH Exp. (log)	0.873*** (0.042)	-0.029 (0.053)	-0.518*** (0.103)	-1.70*** (0.185)
HH Size	0.119*** (0.020)	0.084*** (0.020)	0.197*** (0.050)	-0.013 (0.074)
Urban Area	-0.296*** (0.039)	-0.341*** (0.046)	-0.704*** (0.126)	0.516*** (0.135)
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust		
Observations	2,871	2,871	2,871	2,871
Squared Correlation	0.27067	0.03373	0.02833	0.11952

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Sweden as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education).

Table A.73: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Togo

Model	Dependent Variables:	CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
		OLS		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Variables</i>					
(Intercept)	-3.56*** (0.141)	-2.00*** (0.133)	-5.71*** (0.438)	7.29*** (0.426)	
HH Exp. (log)	0.465*** (0.021)	0.289*** (0.020)	0.589*** (0.061)	-1.19*** (0.061)	
HH Size	0.007 (0.006)	-0.018*** (0.007)	-0.024 (0.018)	-0.004 (0.016)	
Urban Area	-0.108*** (0.030)	-0.196*** (0.040)	-0.475*** (0.114)	0.086 (0.122)	
Electricity Acc.	-0.067** (0.028)	-0.155*** (0.039)	-0.228** (0.105)	-0.068 (0.112)	
Car Ownership	2.62*** (0.269)	1.12*** (0.195)	1.87*** (0.255)	-1.78** (0.721)	
CF = Firewood	-0.043 (0.027)	-0.050 (0.040)	0.047 (0.116)	0.185 (0.126)	
CF = Gas	0.082 (0.068)	0.114* (0.062)	0.186 (0.167)	-0.405 (0.265)	
CF = Unknown	0.214** (0.093)	0.355** (0.180)	0.667 (0.459)	-0.583 (0.467)	
ISCED = 2-5	0.010 (0.023)	0.051* (0.031)	0.184** (0.089)	0.048 (0.092)	
ISCED = 6-8	0.442*** (0.104)	0.299*** (0.092)	0.611*** (0.186)	-0.350 (0.306)	
Standard-Errors		Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	6,171	6,171	6,171	6,171	
Squared Correlation	0.47676	0.10748	0.07007	0.17058	

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Togo as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Charcoal* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.74: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Thailand

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	(1)	(2)	OLS		Logit	
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-4.76*** (0.086)	0.170 (0.142)		0.409 (0.434)		-0.265 (0.323)
HH Exp. (log)	0.599*** (0.008)	-0.249*** (0.011)		-0.608*** (0.024)		0.448*** (0.032)
HH Size	0.064*** (0.003)	0.136*** (0.005)		0.186*** (0.012)		-0.557*** (0.020)
Urban Area	0.007 (0.009)	-0.064*** (0.012)		-0.113*** (0.033)		0.168*** (0.036)
Electricity Acc.	-0.515*** (0.066)	0.923*** (0.113)		1.43*** (0.393)		-2.15*** (0.253)
Car Ownership	0.753*** (0.019)	0.505*** (0.023)		1.00*** (0.052)		-1.19*** (0.068)
CF = Charcoal	0.162*** (0.036)	0.185*** (0.050)		0.334** (0.148)		-0.492*** (0.098)
CF = Firewood	0.222*** (0.035)	0.103** (0.050)		0.164 (0.148)		-0.401*** (0.095)
CF = Gas	0.266*** (0.035)	0.581*** (0.045)		1.12*** (0.134)		-1.39*** (0.078)
CF = Kerosene	0.372** (0.151)	0.682*** (0.182)		1.28*** (0.479)		-1.67** (0.754)
CF = Unknown	0.047 (0.035)	0.067 (0.049)		0.241 (0.148)		-0.328*** (0.083)
ISCED = 2-5	0.0007 (0.010)	-0.011 (0.016)		-0.063 (0.046)		0.042 (0.047)
ISCED = 6-8	0.293*** (0.024)	0.066*** (0.024)		0.047 (0.068)		-0.244*** (0.070)
ISCED = 9	0.072*** (0.013)	-0.169*** (0.029)		-0.201*** (0.072)		0.628*** (0.069)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	42,711	42,711	42,711	42,711	42,711	
Squared Correlation	0.64083	0.12541	0.05266	0.15128		

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Thailand as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (ISCED) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and Electricity for cooking fuel (CF).

Table A.75: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Turkey

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-7.72*** (0.170)	2.22*** (0.223)	2.45*** (0.548)	-1.33** (0.660)
HH Exp. (log)	0.814*** (0.019)	-0.269*** (0.024)	-0.478*** (0.056)	0.133* (0.073)
HH Size	0.003 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.016)	-0.020 (0.018)
Urban Area	-0.158*** (0.026)	-0.207*** (0.031)	-0.381*** (0.065)	0.179** (0.083)
Car Ownership	0.266*** (0.022)	0.172*** (0.022)	0.087 (0.071)	-1.02*** (0.072)
CF = Coal	0.678*** (0.158)	0.890*** (0.202)	1.70*** (0.465)	-1.50*** (0.439)
CF = Firewood	0.077 (0.081)	-0.057 (0.106)	0.080 (0.342)	-0.116 (0.242)
CF = Gas	-0.179*** (0.067)	0.102 (0.073)	-0.846*** (0.318)	-0.689*** (0.203)
CF = LPG	0.363*** (0.066)	0.595*** (0.073)	1.23*** (0.302)	-1.42*** (0.200)
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.168** (0.079)	-0.459*** (0.098)	-0.906** (0.451)	0.865*** (0.282)
CF = Unknown	0.084 (0.113)	0.022 (0.206)	0.227 (0.650)	-0.580 (0.479)
ISCED = 2-5	0.008 (0.021)	-0.015 (0.022)	0.060 (0.071)	-0.019 (0.070)
ISCED = 6-8	0.122*** (0.032)	-0.015 (0.027)	0.025 (0.107)	0.056 (0.096)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	10,060	10,060	10,060	10,060
Squared Correlation	0.34462	0.12794	0.10910	0.06852

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Turkey as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.76: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Uganda

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	(4)
<i>Variables</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	
(Intercept)	-2.00*** (0.125)	0.671*** (0.195)	-0.179 (0.367)	-0.313 (0.613)
HH Exp. (log)	0.288*** (0.015)	-0.081*** (0.026)	-0.150*** (0.036)	-0.214*** (0.031)
HH Size	0.001 (0.004)	-0.008* (0.004)	-0.021* (0.013)	-0.011 (0.011)
Urban Area	0.028 (0.030)	0.052* (0.030)	0.177** (0.078)	-0.082 (0.077)
Electricity Acc.	0.042** (0.017)	-0.002 (0.021)	0.039 (0.065)	0.122* (0.074)
Car Ownership	2.58*** (0.234)	1.33*** (0.125)	1.99*** (0.164)	-1.33*** (0.377)
CF = Charcoal	-0.054 (0.084)	-0.150 (0.097)	-0.335 (0.286)	0.069 (0.560)
CF = Firewood	-0.113 (0.084)	-0.190* (0.100)	-0.295 (0.290)	0.721 (0.569)
CF = Gas	0.365 (0.283)	0.110 (0.186)	0.165 (0.433)	-0.565 (0.768)
CF = Kerosene	-0.053 (0.108)	0.203* (0.119)	0.835** (0.380)	-1.62* (0.878)
CF = Otherbiomass	-0.217** (0.105)	-0.185 (0.212)	0.171 (0.905)	0.156 (1.00)
CF = Unknown	0.178* (0.099)	0.375** (0.151)	0.323 (0.313)	-0.558 (0.598)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.036 (0.026)	0.041* (0.024)	0.034 (0.072)	-0.245*** (0.072)
ISCED = 6-8	0.239*** (0.070)	0.141*** (0.042)	0.296** (0.117)	-0.887*** (0.151)
ISCED = 9	-0.170*** (0.041)	-0.102 (0.069)	-0.938** (0.413)	-0.492 (0.434)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	15,627	15,627	15,627	15,627
Squared Correlation	0.40938	0.06241	0.04632	0.04199

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Uganda as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.77: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in Uruguay

Model	Dependent Variables:		CO ₂ footprint	CO ₂ intensity	Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	(1)	(2)	OLS		Logit	
<i>Variables</i>						
(Intercept)	-5.62*** (0.225)	4.88*** (0.444)		8.63*** (0.810)		-9.07*** (1.04)
HH Exp. (log)	0.591*** (0.018)	-0.448*** (0.024)		-1.05*** (0.063)		0.943*** (0.081)
HH Size	0.032*** (0.006)	0.045*** (0.008)		0.036 (0.027)		-0.285*** (0.033)
Urban Area	-0.214*** (0.026)	-0.421*** (0.038)		-0.867*** (0.088)		0.710*** (0.123)
Electricity Acc.	-0.411*** (0.153)	-1.02*** (0.376)		-1.42** (0.575)		0.426 (0.693)
Car Ownership	0.744*** (0.018)	1.05*** (0.029)		2.65*** (0.102)		-2.80*** (0.124)
CF = Firewood	0.155 (0.120)	0.104 (0.149)		0.408 (0.362)		0.177 (0.345)
CF = Gas	0.607*** (0.123)	0.384*** (0.069)		1.19*** (0.303)		-1.25*** (0.319)
CF = Kerosene	0.236 (0.323)	-0.133 (0.399)		-9.41*** (0.221)		0.737 (1.30)
CF = LPG	0.034 (0.044)	0.219*** (0.035)		0.515** (0.217)		-1.08*** (0.151)
CF = Unknown	0.203 (0.179)	-0.132 (0.257)		-0.617 (1.29)		0.219 (0.638)
ISCED = 2-5	0.058*** (0.022)	0.002 (0.025)		0.136 (0.091)		0.283*** (0.093)
ISCED = 6-8	0.084 (0.052)	-0.072** (0.036)		-0.107 (0.189)		0.633*** (0.174)
ISCED = 9	0.021 (0.024)	-0.156*** (0.038)		-0.446*** (0.135)		-0.029 (0.127)
Standard-Errors			Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	
Squared Correlation	0.55033	0.27994	0.20847	0.21190		

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in Uruguay as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.78: Model coefficients: carbon-intensive consumers in South Africa

Model	Dependent Variables:		Upper 20%	Lower 20%
	CO ₂ footprint OLS	CO ₂ intensity OLS	Logit	(4)
Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	
(Intercept)	-5.14*** (0.096)	3.57*** (0.100)	7.32*** (0.361)	-7.77*** (0.337)
HH Exp. (log)	0.596*** (0.013)	-0.591*** (0.013)	-1.58*** (0.043)	1.25*** (0.045)
HH Size	-0.015*** (0.002)	0.006** (0.003)	0.008 (0.010)	-0.094*** (0.011)
Urban Area	0.025*** (0.008)	0.195*** (0.017)	0.572*** (0.051)	-0.183*** (0.062)
Electricity Acc.	0.087*** (0.018)	1.12*** (0.029)	3.38*** (0.247)	-3.77*** (0.129)
Car Ownership	0.471*** (0.017)	0.691*** (0.023)	1.80*** (0.078)	-1.70*** (0.082)
CF = Coal	-0.020 (0.042)	0.060 (0.107)	0.095 (0.297)	0.117 (0.518)
CF = Firewood	0.073*** (0.011)	-0.229*** (0.020)	-0.544*** (0.071)	0.468*** (0.087)
CF = Gas	0.231*** (0.053)	0.094*** (0.036)	0.272* (0.152)	-0.217 (0.144)
CF = Kerosene	0.086*** (0.020)	-0.165*** (0.042)	-0.176 (0.180)	0.022 (0.168)
CF = Otherbiomass	0.050 (0.043)	-0.168* (0.092)	-0.219 (0.475)	0.361 (0.354)
CF = Unknown	0.014 (0.098)	-0.644*** (0.136)	-2.95*** (1.15)	1.43** (0.664)
ISCED = 2-5	-0.037*** (0.008)	-0.036* (0.019)	-0.031 (0.056)	0.093 (0.066)
ISCED = 6-8	0.387*** (0.056)	0.051 (0.040)	0.172 (0.176)	0.114 (0.133)
ISCED = 9	0.009 (0.010)	-0.009 (0.025)	-0.093 (0.073)	0.098 (0.085)
Standard-Errors	Heteroskedasticity-robust			
Observations	22,964	22,964	22,964	22,964
Squared Correlation	0.65354	0.26202	0.20550	0.25988

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard-errors in parentheses

Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1

Note:

This table displays regression results from equation OLS on the carbon emissions embedded in consumption [SD] (1) and on the carbon intensity of consumption [SD] (2), respectively. Column (3) ((4) respectively) shows regression results from equation LOGIT on the log-odds transformed probability of higher (lower) additional costs than 80% of the population in South Africa as the dependent variable. Reference group for education (*ISCED*) is ISCED-level 0-1 (primary or no education) and *Electricity* for cooking fuel (*CF*).

Table A.79: Comparing Median Additional Costs (AC) and Horizontal Spread between first and fifth Expenditure Quintile

Country	\overline{AC}_r^1	\overline{AC}_r^5	\overline{H}_r^1	\overline{H}_r^5	\overline{H}_r^{1*}	\overline{H}_r^{5*}	\widehat{AC}_r^1	\widehat{H}_r^1	\widehat{H}_r^{1*}
ARG	3.45%	2.12%	6.43%	4.03%	2.92%	2.02%	1.63	1.59	1.44
ARM	3.37%	2.60%	6.63%	4.08%	2.97%	1.59%	1.30	1.62	1.86
BEL	1.67%	1.16%	3.32%	2.08%	1.57%	1.03%	1.44	1.59	1.53
BEN	0.91%	1.64%	3.10%	4.29%	1.67%	1.81%	0.55	0.72	0.92
BFA	1.41%	2.31%	4.54%	3.87%	2.17%	1.60%	0.61	1.17	1.35
BGD	1.09%	1.63%	1.28%	3.16%	0.62%	1.62%	0.67	0.41	0.39
BGR	2.45%	2.43%	3.69%	3.47%	1.53%	1.26%	1.01	1.06	1.21
BOL	2.57%	2.23%	3.39%	2.46%	1.32%	1.22%	1.15	1.38	1.08
BRA	2.37%	1.52%	4.89%	2.87%	2.10%	1.42%	1.56	1.70	1.48
BRB	2.30%	1.89%	5.36%	3.00%	2.37%	1.49%	1.22	1.79	1.59
CHL	2.24%	1.31%	3.46%	1.42%	1.61%	0.73%	1.71	2.44	2.20
CIV	1.58%	1.58%	3.88%	2.99%	2.08%	1.41%	1.00	1.30	1.47
COL	1.88%	1.23%	6.07%	2.40%	2.83%	1.10%	1.54	2.53	2.57
CRI	0.85%	0.79%	2.68%	2.57%	1.19%	1.36%	1.08	1.04	0.88
CYP	2.51%	1.95%	3.90%	2.39%	2.02%	1.20%	1.29	1.63	1.67
CZE	3.21%	2.58%	8.29%	4.75%	2.19%	1.82%	1.24	1.74	1.20
DEU	2.72%	1.82%	4.95%	3.30%	2.17%	1.46%	1.50	1.50	1.49
DNK	1.18%	0.99%	4.79%	2.58%	1.53%	0.98%	1.20	1.86	1.55
DOM	1.56%	1.88%	3.03%	4.49%	1.44%	2.26%	0.83	0.68	0.64
ECU	2.09%	1.71%	4.69%	2.87%	1.74%	1.44%	1.23	1.63	1.21
ESP	1.47%	1.26%	3.37%	2.25%	1.65%	1.15%	1.17	1.50	1.44
EST	2.69%	2.21%	5.41%	3.63%	2.49%	1.89%	1.22	1.49	1.32
ETH	0.35%	0.36%	0.82%	0.39%	0.32%	0.18%	0.96	2.13	1.79
FIN	1.25%	1.02%	2.51%	1.87%	1.29%	0.99%	1.22	1.34	1.30
FRA	1.16%	0.93%	4.31%	2.60%	2.17%	1.41%	1.25	1.66	1.54
GHA	0.67%	1.12%	1.66%	2.83%	0.66%	0.92%	0.60	0.59	0.71
GNB	0.31%	1.20%	2.56%	2.92%	0.76%	1.42%	0.26	0.88	0.54
GRC	2.94%	2.15%	3.85%	2.45%	1.88%	1.22%	1.37	1.57	1.54
GTM	0.74%	1.92%	1.90%	4.08%	0.67%	1.94%	0.39	0.46	0.35
HRV	1.78%	2.07%	3.55%	4.42%	1.70%	1.93%	0.86	0.80	0.88
HUN	2.03%	2.24%	4.36%	3.59%	2.11%	1.89%	0.91	1.21	1.12
IDN	3.34%	3.77%	5.46%	4.92%	2.47%	2.50%	0.88	1.11	0.99
IND	4.02%	3.62%	2.51%	3.21%	1.19%	1.38%	1.11	0.78	0.86
IRL	2.27%	1.53%	6.00%	2.73%	2.59%	1.40%	1.49	2.19	1.85
IRQ	2.60%	2.09%	3.55%	2.87%	1.57%	1.21%	1.24	1.24	1.30
ISR	2.24%	1.23%	4.05%	2.28%	1.95%	1.09%	1.82	1.77	1.79
ITA	2.38%	1.61%	3.89%	2.37%	1.95%	1.17%	1.48	1.64	1.66
KEN	1.00%	2.22%	4.75%	5.73%	1.73%	2.52%	0.45	0.83	0.69
KHM	1.29%	1.18%	2.97%	2.12%	1.39%	1.08%	1.10	1.40	1.29
LBR	0.34%	0.93%	1.53%	3.24%	0.55%	1.21%	0.36	0.47	0.46
LTU	1.05%	1.19%	3.06%	2.38%	1.37%	1.02%	0.88	1.29	1.35
LUX	1.46%	0.96%	3.01%	1.77%	1.38%	0.86%	1.52	1.70	1.61
LVA	2.22%	1.86%	9.11%	3.60%	4.47%	1.95%	1.19	2.53	2.30
MAR	1.70%	1.57%	1.71%	1.80%	0.75%	0.84%	1.08	0.95	0.89
MDV	1.88%	1.16%	2.34%	1.52%	1.05%	0.73%	1.62	1.53	1.44
MEX	2.19%	2.28%	5.03%	4.26%	2.30%	2.10%	0.96	1.18	1.09
MLI	1.08%	1.41%	3.06%	2.39%	1.78%	1.25%	0.77	1.28	1.43
MMR	0.92%	1.58%	2.78%	5.31%	1.33%	2.06%	0.58	0.52	0.65
MNG	6.79%	5.53%	14.38%	6.76%	8.06%	2.91%	1.23	2.13	2.77
MWI	0.43%	0.72%	0.83%	1.56%	0.32%	0.76%	0.60	0.54	0.42
NER	0.70%	1.19%	1.75%	2.84%	0.75%	1.37%	0.59	0.62	0.55
NGA	0.70%	1.61%	2.31%	2.66%	0.99%	1.24%	0.43	0.87	0.80
NIC	0.77%	2.04%	1.96%	3.41%	0.92%	1.50%	0.38	0.57	0.61
NLD	2.03%	1.43%	2.39%	1.68%	1.15%	0.85%	1.42	1.43	1.35
NOR	0.81%	0.75%	2.60%	1.84%	1.48%	0.88%	1.08	1.42	1.68
PAK	1.06%	1.57%	1.84%	3.27%	0.80%	1.58%	0.68	0.56	0.51
PER	2.09%	1.55%	6.55%	2.19%	3.28%	1.06%	1.35	3.00	3.10
PHL	1.06%	1.94%	1.50%	2.11%	0.67%	1.02%	0.55	0.71	0.66

Table A.79: Comparing Median Additional Costs (AC) and Horizontal Spread between first and fifth Expenditure Quintile (*continued*)

POL	4.05%	2.75%	8.16%	7.73%	3.21%	1.91%	1.47	1.06	1.68
PRT	2.64%	1.71%	3.82%	2.39%	1.88%	1.26%	1.55	1.60	1.49
PRY	1.01%	1.20%	6.15%	2.58%	2.13%	1.17%	0.84	2.38	1.82
ROU	1.64%	2.33%	3.70%	4.69%	1.59%	2.22%	0.70	0.79	0.72
RWA	0.35%	0.71%	0.81%	2.10%	0.30%	0.69%	0.49	0.39	0.43
SEN	0.64%	1.39%	1.69%	2.35%	0.77%	1.02%	0.46	0.72	0.76
SLV	2.38%	1.22%	5.60%	3.51%	3.26%	1.51%	1.96	1.60	2.17
SUR	1.65%	1.30%	3.40%	2.35%	1.54%	0.95%	1.27	1.45	1.62
SVK	1.70%	1.30%	7.04%	3.06%	2.61%	1.40%	1.30	2.30	1.86
SWE	0.85%	0.67%	2.86%	1.72%	1.57%	0.99%	1.27	1.67	1.60
TGO	0.37%	1.05%	2.58%	3.50%	0.80%	1.47%	0.35	0.74	0.55
THA	4.15%	3.11%	5.57%	4.53%	2.91%	2.14%	1.34	1.23	1.36
TUR	3.05%	2.39%	11.42%	5.71%	5.37%	2.06%	1.27	2.00	2.60
UGA	0.62%	0.85%	2.92%	2.90%	1.03%	0.96%	0.73	1.01	1.08
URY	0.75%	0.56%	1.94%	1.22%	0.78%	0.62%	1.34	1.59	1.25
ZAF	8.52%	6.30%	16.21%	9.14%	7.25%	4.13%	1.35	1.77	1.75

Note:

This table shows the median additional costs from carbon pricing in the first expenditure quintile (\overline{AC}_r^1) and in the fifth quintile (\overline{AC}_r^5). It displays the difference between the 5th (20th) and 95th (80th) within quintile percentile incidence for the first (\overline{H}_r^1 and \overline{H}_r^{1*}) and the fifth quintile (\overline{H}_r^5 and \overline{H}_r^{5*}). It also compares median additional costs from carbon pricing in the first income quintile to that in the fifth quintile (\hat{AC}_r^1). Lastly it displays our comparison index facilitating the comparison of within quintile variation between the first and fifth quintile (\hat{H}_r^1 and \hat{H}_r^{1*} respectively).