Fighting Climate Change:
Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Italy

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
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This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Italy, based on a sample of 2,088 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Italy is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bpiASf7NzB8u0wS?Q_Language=IT

The climate policies video is available here:

The climate impacts video is available here:
Table 1: Sample representativeness – Italy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Italy Population</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 years old</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 years old</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49 years old</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50 years old</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Q1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Q2</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Q3</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Q4</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 1</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 4</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College education (25-64)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of voters</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters: Left</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters: Center</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters: Right</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters: Other</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters: Not reported</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivity rate (15-64)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (15-64)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate (15-64)</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For College education (25-64), the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the Share of voters, the sample statistics include the share of people who indicated having voted. For the Voters variables, the sample statistics include the share of respondents who indicated voted for a party/candidate classified in each category, among respondents who indicated having voted. The Voters: Not reported category includes people who indicated having voted but did not report the candidate/party they voted for. For Inactivity rate (15-64), the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “Inactive (not searching for a job),” a “Student,” or “Retired.” For Unemployment rate (15-64), the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being “Unemployed (searching for a job),” among active people (“Unemployed (searching for a job),” “Full-time employed,” “Part-time employed,” or “Self-employed”). For Employment rate (15-64), the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “Full-time employed,” “Part-time employed,” or “Self-employed.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-7 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”
Table 2: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic leaning</th>
<th>Very left</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Right</th>
<th>Very right</th>
<th>Not reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altro</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forza Italia</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fratelli d’Italia</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lega</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberi e Uguali</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movimento 5 Stelle</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partito Democratico</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferisco non dirlo</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vote not reported</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not vote</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.
Figure 1: Knowledge about climate change

(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”

(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”

(C) GHG Emission Ranking

(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”

Note: Panel A, B, and C show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)
Figure 2: Correlation between knowledge (Knowledge index) and socioeconomic characteristics

Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the Knowledge index on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for gender (gender: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for age, lowest income quartile for income, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for education, “left leaning” for economic leaning. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.
Figure 3: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors

(A) Willingness & Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>A little</th>
<th>Moderately</th>
<th>A lot</th>
<th>A great deal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have a fuel-efficient or electric vehicle</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit flying</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit beef consumption</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit driving</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit heating or cooling your home</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Factors that would encourage behavior adoption:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>A little</th>
<th>Moderately</th>
<th>A lot</th>
<th>A great deal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The most well off also changing their behavior</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having enough financial support</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People around you also changing their behavior</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambitious climate policies</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Amount willing to donate

% of the prize willing to donate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of the prize willing to donate</th>
<th>Not willing to donate</th>
<th>(0, 25]</th>
<th>(25, 50]</th>
<th>(50, 75]</th>
<th>(75, 100]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) Willing to sign petition

Willing to sign petition supporting climate action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Willing to sign petition</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “How important are the factors below in order for you to adopt a sustainable lifestyle (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, cycle more, etc.)?”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).
Figure 4: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.

- **Main Policies Studied:**
  - Green infrastructure program: 45% support, 33% oppose.
  - Ban on combustion-engine cars: 17% support, 33% oppose.
  - Carbon tax with cash transfers: 27% support, 38% oppose.

- **Transportation Policies:**
  - Ban on polluting cars in city centers: 21% support, 28% oppose.
  - Ban on combustion-engine vehicles w. alternatives available: 23% support, 29% oppose.
  - Tax on flying (+20%): 27% support, 41% oppose.

- **Energy Policies:**
  - Subsidies to low-carbon technologies: 46% support, 28% oppose.
  - Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings: 40% support, 23% oppose.
  - Funding clean energy in low-income countries: 48% support, 28% oppose.
  - Tax on fossil fuels ($45/tCO2): 23% support, 28% oppose.

- **Food Policies:**
  - Subsidies on organic and local vegetables: 44% support, 27% oppose.
  - Ban of intensive cattle farming: 35% support, 25% oppose.
  - Removal of subsidies for cattle farming: 25% support, 17% oppose.
  - A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices: 28% support, 13% oppose.

- **Support for Carbon Tax With:**
  - Funding environmental infrastructures: 47% support, 29% oppose.
  - Subsidies to low-carbon tech.: 47% support, 29% oppose.
  - Reduction in personal income taxes: 50% support, 22% oppose.
  - Cash transfers to the poorest households: 44% support, 25% oppose.
  - Cash transfers to constrained households: 45% support, 17% oppose.
  - Tax rebates for the most affected firms: 47% support, 19% oppose.
  - Reduction in the public deficit: 45% support, 21% oppose.
  - Progressive transfers: 44% support, 21% oppose.
  - Equal cash transfers to all households: 32% support, 32% oppose.
  - Reduction in corporate income taxes: 41% support, 15% oppose.

**Note:** The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-5 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”
Figure 5: Correlation between “Support for main climate policies index” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics

Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the Support for main climate policies index on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for Place characteristics is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 2. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.
Figure 6: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group

Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.
Figure 7: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Infrastructure Program</th>
<th>Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers</th>
<th>Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>High Inc.</td>
<td>Middle Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce air pollution</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO₂ emissions from cars</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make electricity production greener</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage insulation of buildings</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive effect on economy and employment</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costless way to fight climate change</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Believes the following groups would gain</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those living in rural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-income earners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The middle class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-income earners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Believes own household would gain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perceived Fairness and Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support main climate policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main climate policies are fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The questions on the effectiveness and fairness have answer options Strongly disagree/Somewhat disagree/Neither agree nor disagree/Somewhat agree/Strongly agree. We report the share of respondents who answer “Somewhat agree” or “Strongly agree.” Questions on the distributional impacts and self-interest have answer options Lose a lot/Mostly lose/Neither win nor lose/Mostly win/Win a lot. Depicted is the share of respondents who say “Mostly win” or “Win a lot.” “Support main climate policies” has answer options Strongly oppose/Somewhat oppose/Neither support nor oppose/Somewhat support/Strongly support. We show the share of respondents who “Somewhat support” or “Strongly support.” The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-5 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”
Figure 8: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies

Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure ?? for a list of the omitted categories.
Figure 9: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs

- Trusts the government
- Believes inequality is an important problem
- Worries about the consequences of CC
- Believes net-zero is technically feasible
- Believes will suffer from climate change
- Understands emissions across activities/regions
- Knows CC is real & caused by humans
- Knows which gases cause CC
- Knows impacts of CC
- Considers policies would have positive econ. effects
- Considers policies would reduce pollution
- Considers policies would reduce emissions
- Believes own household would lose
- Believes low-income earners would lose
- Believes high-income earners would lose

(B) Share of the variation in Support for main policies explained by different beliefs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belief or Perception</th>
<th>% of response variances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Believes policies would reduce emissions</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes policies would reduce pollution</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes own household would lose</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes the policy would have positive econ. effects</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes low-income earners would lose</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worries about the consequences of CC</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knows CC is real &amp; caused by humans</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes net-zero is technically feasible</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes will suffer from climate change</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusts the government</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Panel B depicts the share of the variance in the Support for main policies index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.
Figure 10: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

(A) Share who believes [policy] would reduce pollution

- Ban on combustion-engine cars
- Green infrastructure program
- Carbon tax with cash transfers

(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

- Ban on combustion-engine cars
- Green infrastructure program
- Carbon tax with cash transfers
(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Very right</th>
<th>Right</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Very left</th>
<th>Econ leaning</th>
<th>College+</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>No education</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does not live with child(ren)&lt;14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lives with child(ren)&lt;14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49 years old</td>
<td></td>
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Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.
Figure 11: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action

- **Climate Impacts**
- **Climate Policies**
- **Both Treatments**

**Support for Main Climate Policies**
- Ban on combustion-engine cars
- Green infrastructure program
- Carbon tax with cash transfers
- Fairness of main climate policies

**Support for Other Climate Policies**
- Ban on combustion-engine cars w. alternatives available
- Carbon tax with progressive transfers
- Tax on fossil fuels
- Ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas
- Tax on flying (raising price by 20%)
- Subsidies for low-carbon technologies
- Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings

**Private Behaviors**
- Willing to donate to reforestation cause
- Willing to adopt climate-friendly behavior
- Willing to sign petition supporting climate action

Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.
Figure 12: Climate attitudes by treatment group

- Control
- Climate Impacts
- Climate Policies
- Both Treatments

**Support for Main Climate Policies**
- Ban on combustion-engine cars
- Green infrastructure program
- Carbon tax with cash transfers
- Fairness of main climate policies

**Support for Other Climate Policies**
- Ban on combustion-engine cars w. alternatives available
- Carbon tax with progressive transfers
- Tax on fossil fuels
- Ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas
- Tax on flying (raising price by 20%)
- Subsidies for low-carbon technologies
- Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings

**Private Behaviors**
- Willing to donate to reforestation cause
- Willing to adopt climate friendly behavior
- Willing to sign petition supporting climate action

% Support

*Note:* This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% of the money prize. *Willing to adopt climate-friendly behavior* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent is willing to adopt each climate-friendly behavior a lot or a great deal. *Willing to sign petition supporting climate action* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to sign a petition supporting climate action.
Figure 13: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning

- **Trust and General Perceptions**
  - Trusts the government
  - Believes inequality is an important problem

- **Views about Climate Change**
  - Worries about the consequences of CC
  - Believes net-zero is technically feasible
  - Believes will suffer from climate change

- **Climate Change Knowledge**
  - Understands emissions across activities/regions
  - Knows CC is real & caused by humans
  - Knows which gases cause CC
  - Understands impacts of CC

(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies

- **Effectiveness of the Climate Policy**
  - Believes the policy would have positive econ. effects
  - Believes the policy would reduce pollution
  - Believes the policy would reduce emissions

- **Distributional Impacts of the Climate Policy**
  - Believes own household would lose
  - Believes low-income earners would lose
  - Believes high-income earners would lose

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*Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents’ beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.*