

Public support for carbon taxes varies across
countries and policy design must consider the
national context

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1 Descriptive Statistics

Supplementary Table 1: Description of the pooled sample

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Tax level	13992	183.69	84.12	79.20	285.12
Revenue recycling schemes					
No scheme	13992	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Welfare investments	13992	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Green adaptions	13992	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Social cushioning	13992	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Lump sum	13992	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Efficacy	13992	1.46	0.50	1.00	2.00
Cost transparency	13992	1.46	0.50	1.00	2.00
International cooperation					
No countries	13992	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU and USA	13992	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU, USA and China/India	13992	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
Age, gender & income ¹					
18-24	13992	0.14	0.35	0.00	1.00
25-34	13992	0.21	0.40	0.00	1.00
35-44	13992	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
45-55	13992	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
55+	13992	0.28	0.45	0.00	1.00
Male	13986	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
Female	13986	0.49	0.50	0.00	1.00
Other	13875	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
Less than \$7,500	13592	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00
\$7,500 - \$14,999	13592	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00
\$15,000 - \$29,999	13592	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00
\$30,000 - \$44,999	13592	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00
\$45,000 - \$59,999	13592	0.11	0.32	0.00	1.00
\$60,000 - \$89,999	13592	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
\$90,000 - \$149,999	13592	0.14	0.35	0.00	1.00
\$150,000 - \$224,999	13592	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
\$225,000 or more	13592	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
Years of education					
0-5 years	13860	0.02	0.14	0.00	1.00
6-9 years	13860	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00
10-14 years	13860	0.47	0.50	0.00	1.00
15 or more years	13860	0.43	0.49	0.00	1.00
Social justice attitudes					
Equality	13893	3.22	1.25	1.00	5.00
Merit	13893	3.53	1.13	1.00	5.00
Need	13893	3.68	1.15	1.00	5.00
Entitlement	13893	3.38	1.25	1.00	5.00
Housing					
House	13863	0.59	0.49	0.00	1.00
Apartment or condominium	13863	0.32	0.47	0.00	1.00
Townhouse	13863	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
Mobile home	13863	0.01	0.10	0.00	1.00
Other	13875	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
Trust in government	13953	4.37	2.17	1.00	7.00
Heating					
Oil	13875	0.14	0.35	0.00	1.00
Natural gas	13875	0.35	0.48	0.00	1.00
Electric	13875	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00
Propane	13875	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.00
District heating	13875	0.15	0.36	0.00	1.00
Other	13875	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
Type of settlement					
Rural	13884	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Suburban	13884	0.25	0.43	0.00	1.00
City	13884	0.55	0.50	0.00	1.00

¹ For better international comparability, income brackets have been converted to US Dollars (USD) using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) from 2022.

Supplementary Table 2: Description of the sample for the UK

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Tax level	3432	183.60	84.15	79.20	285.12
Revenue recycling schemes					
No scheme	3432	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Welfare investments	3432	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Green adaption	3432	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Social cushioning	3432	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Lump sum	3432	0.21	0.40	0.00	1.00
Efficacy	3432	1.45	0.50	1.00	2.00
Cost transparency	3432	1.46	0.50	1.00	2.00
International cooperation					
No countries	3432	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU and USA	3432	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU, USA and China/India	3432	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
Age, gender & income					
18-24	3432	0.12	0.33	0.00	1.00
25-34	3432	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
35-44	3432	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00
45-55	3432	0.19	0.40	0.00	1.00
55+	3432	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00
Male	3432	0.49	0.50	0.00	1.00
Female	3432	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
Other	3399	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Less than £5,000	3278	0.04	0.18	0.00	1.00
£10,000 - £19,999	3278	0.17	0.37	0.00	1.00
£20,000 - £29,999	3278	0.21	0.41	0.00	1.00
£30,000 - £39,999	3278	0.15	0.36	0.00	1.00
£40,000 - £59,999	3278	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00
£60,000 - £99,999	3278	0.13	0.33	0.00	1.00
£60,000 - £99,999	3278	0.13	0.33	0.00	1.00
£100,000 - £149,999	3278	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
£150,000 or more	3278	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Years of education					
0-5 years	3395	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00
6-9 years	3395	0.08	0.28	0.00	1.00
10-14 years	3395	0.44	0.50	0.00	1.00
15 or more years	3395	0.44	0.50	0.00	1.00
Social justice attitudes					
Equality	3402	2.79	1.27	1.00	5.00
Merit	3402	3.11	1.13	1.00	5.00
Need	3402	3.34	1.28	1.00	5.00
Entitlement	3402	3.52	1.12	1.00	5.00
Housing					
House	3393	0.73	0.44	0.00	1.00
Apartment or condominium	3393	0.21	0.40	0.00	1.00
Townhouse	3393	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00
Mobile home	3393	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00
Other	3399	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Trust in government	3417	3.04	1.84	1.00	7.00
Heating					
Oil	3399	0.06	0.23	0.00	1.00
Natural gas	3399	0.61	0.49	0.00	1.00
Electric	3399	0.27	0.45	0.00	1.00
Propane	3399	0.01	0.10	0.00	1.00
District heating	3399	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00
Other	3399	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Type of settlement					
Rural	3399	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00
Suburban	3399	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
City	3399	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00

Supplementary Table 3: Description of the sample for Germany

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Tax level	3396	183.78	84.11	79.20	285.12
Revenue recycling schemes					
No scheme	3396	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Welfare investments	3396	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Green adaption	3396	0.19	0.40	0.00	1.00
Social cushioning	3396	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Lump sum	3396	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Efficacy	3396	1.47	0.50	1.00	2.00
Cost transparency	3396	1.45	0.50	1.00	2.00
International cooperation					
No countries	3396	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU and USA	3396	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU, USA and China/India	3396	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
Age, gender & income					
18-24	3396	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00
25-34	3396	0.17	0.38	0.00	1.00
35-44	3396	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
45-55	3396	0.21	0.41	0.00	1.00
55+	3396	0.34	0.47	0.00	1.00
Male	3396	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
Female	3396	0.49	0.50	0.00	1.00
Other	3369	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
Less than 5,000€	3213	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00
5,000€ - 9,999€	3213	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00
10,000€ - 19,999€	3213	0.12	0.33	0.00	1.00
20,000€ - 29,999€	3213	0.15	0.36	0.00	1.00
30,000€ - 39,999€	3213	0.15	0.36	0.00	1.00
40,000€ - 59,999€	3213	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
60,000€ - 99,999€	3213	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00
100,000€ - 149,999€	3213	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
150,000€ or more	3213	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.00
Years of education					
0-5 years	3360	0.02	0.13	0.00	1.00
6-9 years	3360	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00
10-14 years	3360	0.64	0.48	0.00	1.00
15 or more years	3360	0.25	0.43	0.00	1.00
Social justice attitudes					
Equality	3375	3.38	1.08	1.00	5.00
Merit	3375	3.49	1.07	1.00	5.00
Need	3375	3.92	0.96	1.00	5.00
Entitlement	3375	2.50	1.25	1.00	5.00
Housing					
House	3369	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
Apartment or condominium	3369	0.59	0.49	0.00	1.00
Townhouse	3369	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
Mobile home	3369	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.00
Other	3369	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
Trust in government	3390	2.84	1.75	1.00	7.00
Heating					
Oil	3369	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
Natural gas	3369	0.44	0.50	0.00	1.00
Electric	3369	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
Propane	3369	0.02	0.14	0.00	1.00
District heating	3369	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00
Other	3369	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
Type of settlement					
Rural	3369	0.29	0.45	0.00	1.00
Suburban	3369	0.27	0.44	0.00	1.00
City	3369	0.44	0.50	0.00	1.00

Supplementary Table 4: Description of the sample for India

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Tax level	3405	183.60	84.15	79.20	285.12
Revenue recycling schemes					
No scheme	3405	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Welfare investments	3405	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Green adaption	3405	0.21	0.40	0.00	1.00
Social cushioning	3405	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Lump sum	3405	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Efficacy	3405	1.47	0.50	1.00	2.00
Cost transparency	3405	1.47	0.50	1.00	2.00
International cooperation					
No countries	3405	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU and USA	3405	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU, USA and China/India	3405	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
Age, gender & income					
18-24	3405	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
25-34	3405	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00
35-44	3405	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
45-55	3405	0.15	0.36	0.00	1.00
55+	3405	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00
Male	3399	0.52	0.50	0.00	1.00
Female	3399	0.48	0.50	0.00	1.00
Other	3375	0.09	0.28	0.00	1.00
Less than ₹10,000	3384	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
₹10,000 - ₹19,999	3384	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
₹20,000 - ₹39,999	3384	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00
₹40,000 - ₹59,999	3384	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
₹60,000 - ₹79,999	3384	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
₹80,000 - ₹119,999	3384	0.28	0.45	0.00	1.00
₹120,000 - ₹219,999	3384	0.06	0.23	0.00	1.00
₹200,000 - ₹299,999	3384	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
₹300,000 or more	3384	0.36	0.48	0.00	1.00
Years of education					
0-5 years	3367	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
6-9 years	3367	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00
10-14 years	3367	0.46	0.50	0.00	1.00
15 or more years	3367	0.43	0.50	0.00	1.00
Social justice attitudes					
Equality	3384	3.41	1.38	1.00	5.00
Merit	3384	3.61	1.21	1.00	5.00
Need	3384	3.41	1.22	1.00	5.00
Entitlement	3384	3.69	1.16	1.00	5.00
Housing					
House	3372	0.73	0.44	0.00	1.00
Apartment or condominium	3372	0.17	0.37	0.00	1.00
Townhouse	3372	0.06	0.23	0.00	1.00
Mobile home	3372	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
Other	3375	0.09	0.28	0.00	1.00
Trust in government	3396	5.77	1.51	1.00	7.00
Heating					
Oil	3375	0.32	0.47	0.00	1.00
Natural gas	3375	0.13	0.33	0.00	1.00
Electric	3375	0.37	0.48	0.00	1.00
Propane	3375	0.03	0.16	0.00	1.00
District heating	3375	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
Other	3375	0.09	0.28	0.00	1.00
Type of settlement					
Rural	3384	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00
Suburban	3384	0.14	0.35	0.00	1.00
City	3384	0.63	0.48	0.00	1.00

Supplementary Table 5: Description of the sample for China

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Tax level	3759	183.79	84.11	79.20	285.12
Revenue recycling schemes					
No scheme	3759	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Welfare investments	3759	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Green adaption	3759	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Social cushioning	3759	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Lump sum	3759	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Efficacy	3759	1.46	0.50	1.00	2.00
Cost transparency	3759	1.46	0.50	1.00	2.00
International cooperation					
No countries	3759	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU and USA	3759	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
EU, USA and China/India	3759	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
Age, gender & income					
18-24	3759	0.15	0.36	0.00	1.00
25-34	3759	0.21	0.40	0.00	1.00
35-44	3759	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00
45-55	3759	0.17	0.38	0.00	1.00
55+	3759	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00
Male	3759	0.53	0.50	0.00	1.00
Female	3759	0.47	0.50	0.00	1.00
Other	3732	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Less than 10,000¥	3717	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00
10,000¥ - 19,999¥	3717	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00
20,000¥ - 29,999¥	3717	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00
30,000¥ - 49,999¥	3717	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00
50,000¥ - 79,999¥	3717	0.06	0.24	0.00	1.00
80,000¥ - 99,999¥	3717	0.05	0.23	0.00	1.00
100,000¥ - 149,999¥	3717	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
150,000¥ - 249,999¥	3717	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00
250,000 or more¥	3717	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00
Years of education					
0-5 years	3738	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00
6-9 years	3738	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
10-14 years	3738	0.37	0.48	0.00	1.00
15 or more years	3738	0.57	0.49	0.00	1.00
Social justice attitudes					
Equality	3732	3.28	1.17	1.00	5.00
Merit	3732	3.90	0.95	1.00	5.00
Need	3732	4.01	0.95	1.00	5.00
Entitlement	3732	3.75	1.06	1.00	5.00
Housing					
House	3729	0.55	0.50	0.00	1.00
Apartment or condominium	3729	0.34	0.47	0.00	1.00
Townhouse	3729	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
Mobile home	3729	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00
Other	3732	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Trust in government	3750	5.71	1.52	1.00	7.00
Heating					
Oil	3732	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Natural gas	3732	0.22	0.42	0.00	1.00
Electric	3732	0.44	0.50	0.00	1.00
Propane	3732	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
District heating	3732	0.29	0.46	0.00	1.00
Other	3732	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
Type of settlement					
Rural	3732	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00
Suburban	3732	0.11	0.32	0.00	1.00
City	3732	0.84	0.37	0.00	1.00

1.1 Country Means of Trust, Environmental Concern, and Support for Carbon Taxation

Supplementary Table 6: Country means of trust in government, environmental concern, and support for carbon taxation

Coun- try	Trust in Government	Environmental Concern	Support for Carbon Taxation
Ger- many	2.84	4.70	5.02
The UK	3.04	4.84	5.77
India	5.77	5.78	8.25
China	5.71	5.38	7.79

2 Regression Table

Supplementary Table 7: Hierarchical regression models predicting support for carbon taxation.

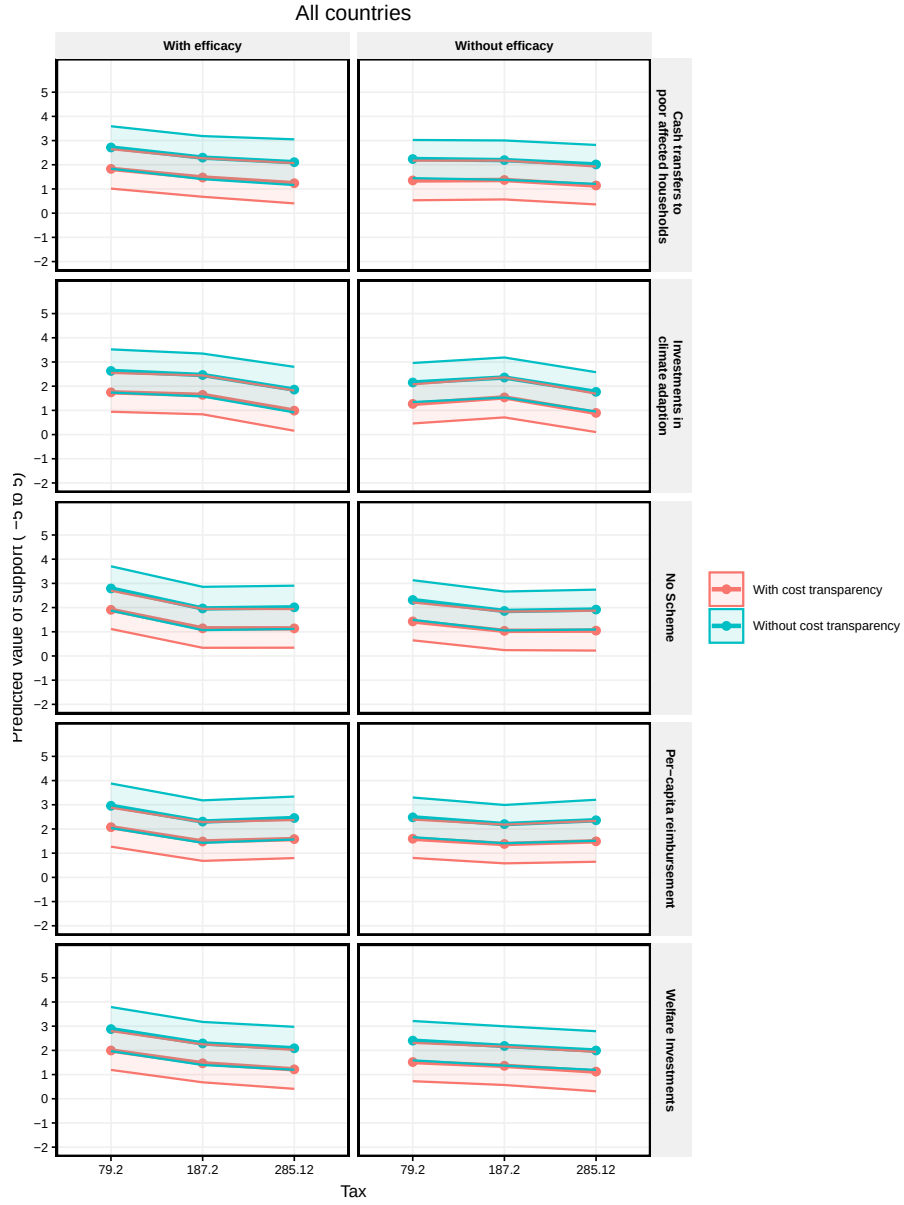
	All countries	Germany	China	India	The UK
(Intercept)	0.811 (0.450)	2.307 (0.827)*	1.351 (1.169)	0.946 (0.805)	0.826 (0.858)
Tax level	-0.002 (0.000)*	-0.003 (0.000)*	-0.002 (0.000)*	-0.002 (0.000)*	-0.003 (0.000)*
Welfare investments	0.140 (0.047)*	0.145 (0.099)	0.200 (0.087)*	0.005 (0.095)	0.196 (0.098)*
Green adaptations	0.083 (0.047)	0.290 (0.099)*	0.027 (0.087)	-0.042 (0.093)	0.074 (0.097)
Social cushioning	0.193 (0.048)*	0.320 (0.100)*	0.190 (0.089)*	0.183 (0.096)	0.073 (0.099)
Lump sum	0.258 (0.048)*	0.509 (0.101)*	0.310 (0.089)*	0.055 (0.098)	0.149 (0.099)
EU and USA	-0.033 (0.034)	0.101 (0.070)	-0.083 (0.062)	-0.048 (0.067)	-0.084 (0.069)
EU, USA and China/India	-0.005 (0.034)	0.200 (0.070)*	-0.142 (0.062)*	-0.032 (0.067)	-0.020 (0.069)
Efficacy	0.318 (0.192)	0.228 (0.389)	0.578 (0.346)	0.254 (0.376)	0.422 (0.414)
Cost transparency	-0.746 (0.190)*	-1.629 (0.387)*	-0.690 (0.347)*	-0.010 (0.375)	-0.828 (0.400)*
Information on average CO2 emissions	-0.024 (0.069)	0.022 (0.144)	-0.137 (0.127)	0.033 (0.135)	0.083 (0.148)
Deck2	-0.576 (0.271)*	-0.951 (0.557)	-0.646 (0.489)	0.043 (0.528)	-0.925 (0.580)
Deck3	-0.375 (0.272)	-0.306 (0.549)	-1.169 (0.497)*	0.100 (0.533)	-0.172 (0.575)
Deck4	0.250 (0.189)	1.283 (0.390)*	-0.237 (0.339)	0.039 (0.374)	0.147 (0.400)
Deck5	-0.182 (0.189)	-0.501 (0.396)	-0.095 (0.347)	0.020 (0.364)	-0.267 (0.390)
Deck6	-0.016 (0.190)	-0.419 (0.394)	0.001 (0.357)	0.821 (0.361)*	-0.569 (0.402)
Deck7	-0.906 (0.269)*	-1.576 (0.555)*	-0.835 (0.483)	-0.409 (0.531)	-1.229 (0.566)*
Deck8	0.260 (0.192)	1.213 (0.406)*	0.086 (0.350)	-0.226 (0.369)	-0.137 (0.405)
Deck9	0.069 (0.194)	0.789 (0.401)*	-0.478 (0.349)	0.087 (0.368)	-0.434 (0.430)
Deck10	-0.371 (0.269)	-0.680 (0.555)	-0.514 (0.489)	0.267 (0.522)	-0.917 (0.573)
Deck11	0.259 (0.192)	0.801 (0.402)*	-0.120 (0.344)	0.624 (0.374)	-0.001 (0.403)
Deck12	0.782 (0.192)*	1.378 (0.390)*	0.632 (0.351)	0.231 (0.383)	1.017 (0.399)*
Deck13	-0.023 (0.189)	-0.478 (0.389)	0.011 (0.339)	0.030 (0.394)	-0.010 (0.383)
25-34	-0.081 (0.124)	-0.512 (0.298)	-0.280 (0.222)	0.041 (0.226)	0.480 (0.282)
35-44	0.053 (0.126)	-0.569 (0.296)	0.135 (0.226)	0.301 (0.235)	0.275 (0.280)
45-55	-0.345 (0.129)*	-1.014 (0.292)*	-0.377 (0.232)	0.323 (0.266)	-0.162 (0.285)
55+	-0.287 (0.122)*	-0.749 (0.278)*	-0.379 (0.233)	0.229 (0.240)	-0.260 (0.277)
Female	0.202 (0.072)*	-0.264 (0.150)	0.119 (0.132)	0.871 (0.165)*	-0.052 (0.158)
Other gender	1.454 (1.339)	-1.663 (2.350)			2.603 (1.720)
6-9 years	-0.408 (0.272)	-0.552 (0.586)	0.413 (0.881)	0.297 (0.504)	-0.586 (0.459)
10-14 years	-0.493 (0.249)*	-0.704 (0.551)	0.284 (0.841)	0.485 (0.466)	-0.666 (0.404)
15 or more years	-0.541 (0.250)*	-0.731 (0.560)	0.053 (0.843)	0.608 (0.464)	-0.712 (0.403)
\$7,500-\$14,999	0.395 (0.252)	0.582 (0.432)	0.501 (0.532)	0.816 (0.598)	0.536 (0.534)
\$15,000-\$29,999	0.281 (0.217)	0.354 (0.357)	0.615 (0.532)	0.194 (0.555)	0.582 (0.448)
\$30,000-\$44,999	0.102 (0.213)	-0.126 (0.345)	0.590 (0.529)	0.580 (0.548)	0.560 (0.443)
\$45,000-\$59,999	-0.093 (0.213)	0.201 (0.351)	0.180 (0.485)	-0.822 (0.523)	0.469 (0.456)
\$60,000-\$89,999	0.214 (0.207)	0.224 (0.340)	0.838 (0.506)	0.126 (0.488)	0.563 (0.449)
\$90,000-\$149,999	0.287 (0.210)	0.134 (0.348)	0.579 (0.454)	0.579 (0.546)	0.510 (0.466)
\$150,000-\$224,999	0.314 (0.224)	-0.133 (0.454)	0.655 (0.455)	0.477 (0.552)	0.840 (0.545)
\$225,000 or more	0.353 (0.216)	0.746 (0.702)	0.519 (0.456)	0.436 (0.487)	1.855 (0.672)*
No car in household	0.181 (0.093)	0.317 (0.189)	-0.113 (0.200)	-0.513 (0.206)*	0.765 (0.171)*
Trust in government	0.509 (0.023)*	0.727 (0.048)*	0.369 (0.047)*	0.314 (0.055)*	0.474 (0.046)*
Equality	0.293 (0.035)*	0.060 (0.078)	0.286 (0.064)*	0.403 (0.074)*	0.179 (0.072)*
Merit	-0.012 (0.039)	0.012 (0.087)	-0.022 (0.080)	0.078 (0.083)	0.005 (0.072)
Need	0.069 (0.035)*	-0.080 (0.070)	0.208 (0.073)*	0.220 (0.077)*	-0.011 (0.071)
Entitlement	0.183 (0.032)*	0.119 (0.062)	0.238 (0.063)*	0.019 (0.078)	0.061 (0.067)
Suburban	0.224 (0.110)*	0.330 (0.204)	-0.555 (0.361)	0.773 (0.255)*	0.104 (0.188)
City	0.245 (0.105)*	0.342 (0.202)	-0.557 (0.326)	0.307 (0.196)	0.334 (0.231)
Natural gas	0.012 (0.125)	-0.062 (0.210)	0.270 (0.468)	-0.061 (0.259)	-0.193 (0.337)
Electric	0.234 (0.130)	0.385 (0.289)	0.120 (0.468)	0.436 (0.224)	0.058 (0.351)
Propane	0.631 (0.321)*	0.002 (0.564)		0.620 (0.474)	0.557 (0.807)
District heating	0.186 (0.146)	0.134 (0.258)	0.138 (0.470)	0.770 (0.313)*	-0.050 (0.545)
Other	0.071 (0.191)	-0.450 (0.335)	0.357 (0.644)	0.738 (0.304)*	-0.426 (0.601)
Apartment or condominium	0.027 (0.085)	-0.216 (0.184)	-0.008 (0.141)	-0.216 (0.194)	0.134 (0.194)
Townhouse	0.407 (0.143)*	0.134 (0.303)	0.380 (0.232)	0.497 (0.315)	0.088 (0.380)
Mobile home	-0.232 (0.343)	1.192 (1.111)	1.440 (1.285)	-0.545 (0.392)	0.893 (1.475)
Other housing	0.402 (0.372)	0.183 (1.365)	-1.304 (1.139)	0.253 (0.703)	0.361 (0.520)
Environmental concern	0.438 (0.024)*	0.400 (0.047)*	0.426 (0.054)*	0.305 (0.050)*	0.542 (0.045)*
SD (Observations)	1.582	1.619	1.529	1.578	1.600
SD (Intercept ResponseId)		2.103	1.973	2.009	2.158
SD (Intercept UserLanguage)	0.376				
SD (Intercept ResponseIdUserLanguage)	2.114				
Num.Obs.	13 377	3168	3669	3318	3222
R2 Marg.	0.341	0.360	0.226	0.292	0.308
R2 Cond.	0.768	0.762	0.710	0.730	0.755
AIC	58 732.1	14 096.5	15 875.5	14 557.0	14 322.4
BIC	59 189.7	14 460.2	16 235.6	14 917.3	14 687.1
ICC	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
RMSE	1.34	1.37	1.30	1.34	1.35

Note:

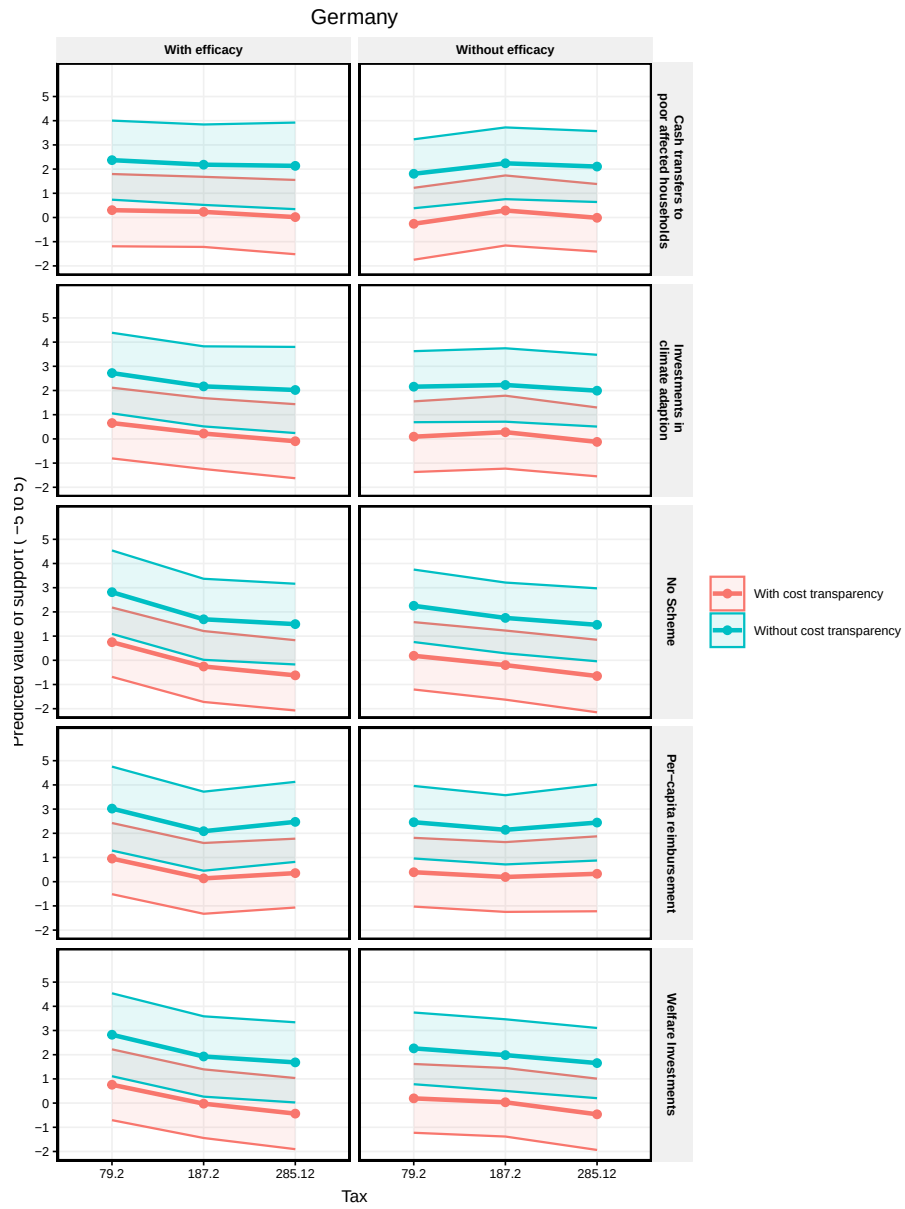
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, Two-sided test.

3 Two-way Interactions

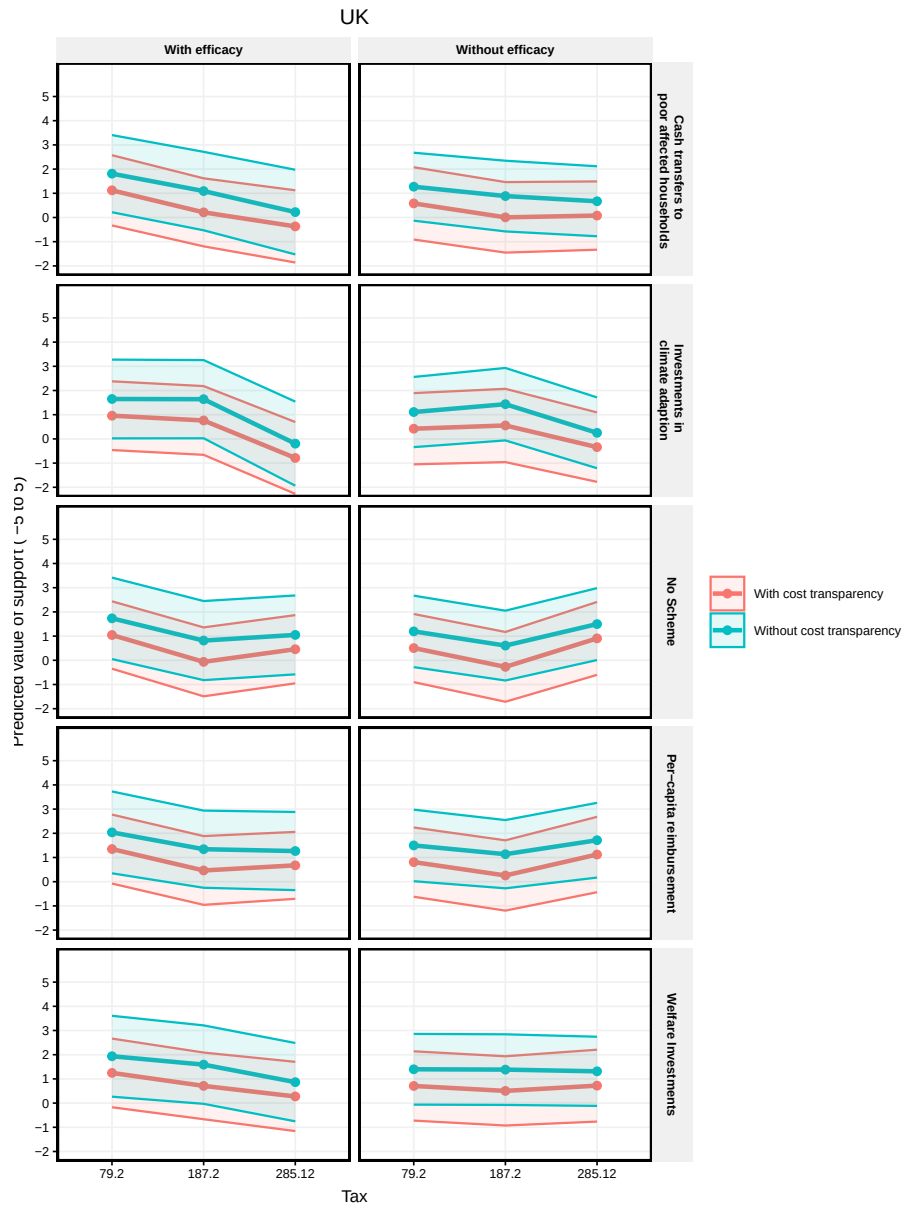
3.1 Plots



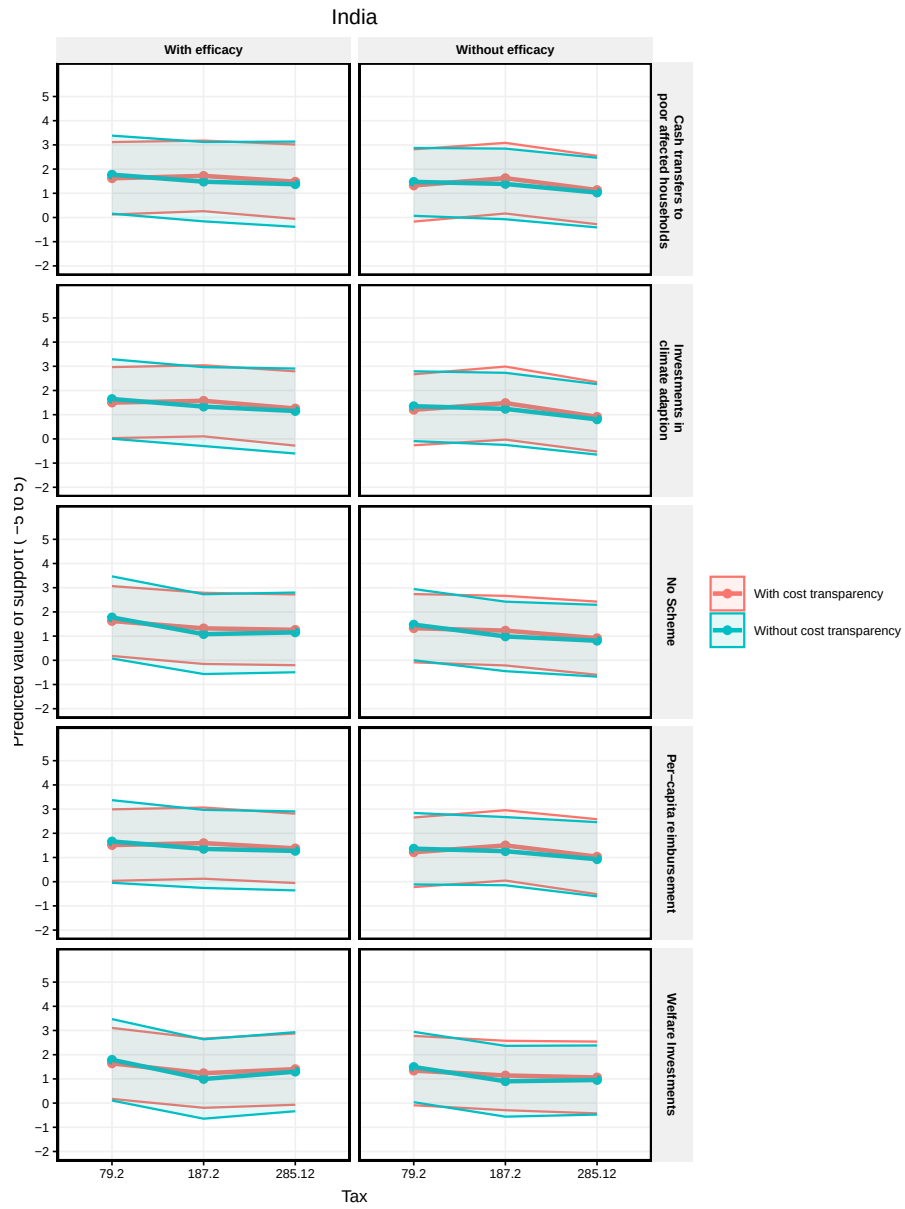
Supplementary Figure 1: Support for carbon taxation both with and without cost transparency and effectiveness in combination with different revenue recycling schemes for pooled data from all countries. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.



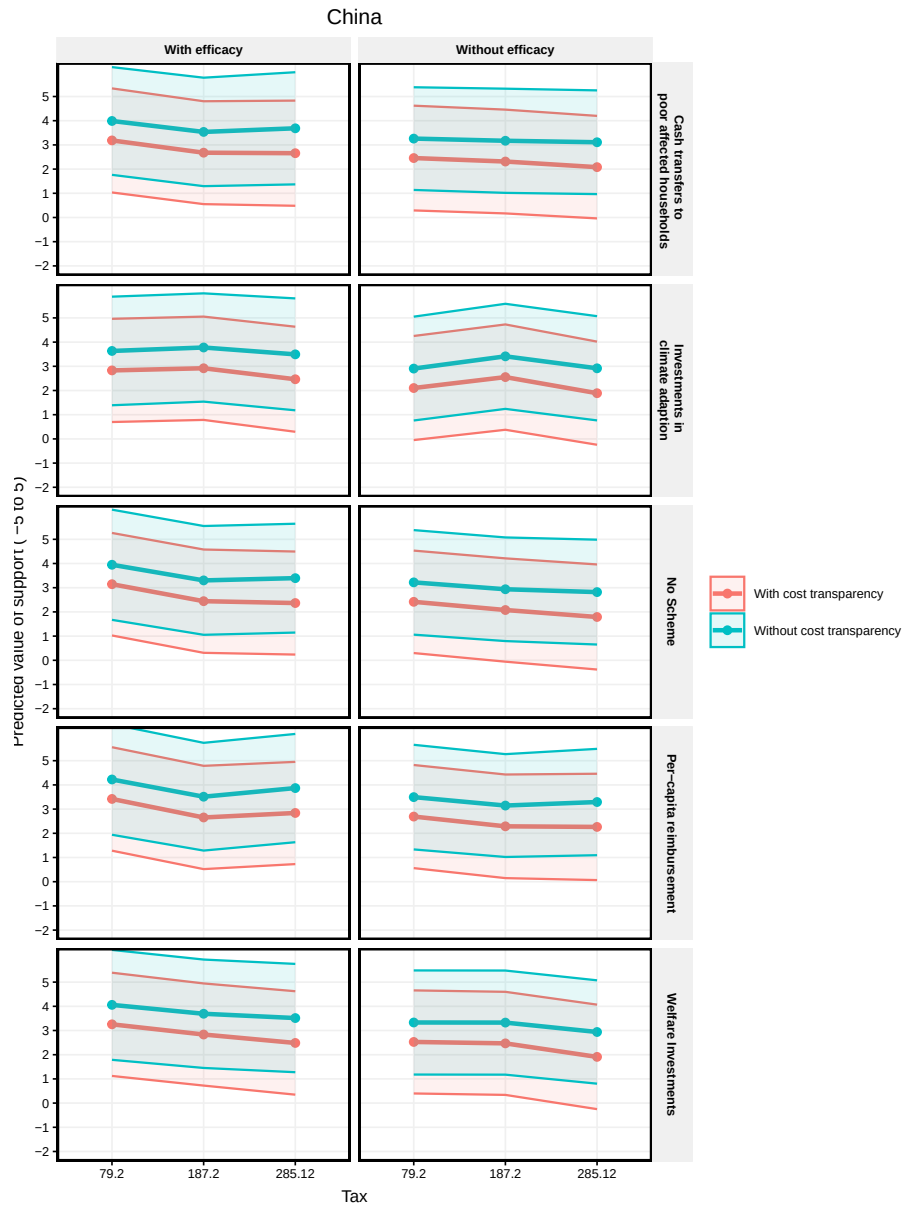
Supplementary Figure 2: Support for carbon taxation both with and without cost transparency and effectiveness in combination with different revenue recycling schemes for Germany. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.



Supplementary Figure 3: Support for carbon taxation both with and without cost transparency and effectiveness in combination with different revenue recycling schemes for the UK. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.



Supplementary Figure 4: Support for carbon taxation both with and without cost transparency and effectiveness in combination with different revenue recycling schemes for India. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.



Supplementary Figure 5: Support for carbon taxation both with and without cost transparency and effectiveness in combination with different revenue recycling schemes for China. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.

3.2 Interaction table

Supplementary Table 8: Hierarchical regression models predicting support for carbon taxation, including two-way interactions of tax level and revenue use.

	All Countries	Germany	China	India	The UK
(Intercept)	0.919 (0.463)*	2.579 (0.858)*	1.434 (1.186)	1.193 (0.836)	0.608 (0.888)
Tax level	-0.003 (0.001)*	-0.003 (0.001)*	-0.003 (0.001)*	-0.003 (0.001)*	-0.002 (0.001)
Welfare investments	0.046 (0.126)	-0.067 (0.266)	0.074 (0.233)	-0.186 (0.251)	0.377 (0.262)
Green adaption	0.074 (0.133)	-0.021 (0.278)	-0.229 (0.246)	0.010 (0.266)	0.613 (0.277)*
Social cushioning	-0.047 (0.147)	-0.388 (0.308)	0.075 (0.272)	0.013 (0.295)	0.121 (0.305)
Lump sum	-0.046 (0.148)	-0.145 (0.309)	0.034 (0.273)	-0.261 (0.304)	0.182 (0.300)
Efficacy	0.349 (0.207)	0.540 (0.422)	0.504 (0.374)	0.122 (0.408)	0.480 (0.443)
Cost transparency	-0.740 (0.212)*	-1.694 (0.434)*	-0.488 (0.387)	-0.237 (0.418)	-0.697 (0.443)
EU and USA	-0.047 (0.042)	0.009 (0.088)	-0.075 (0.077)	-0.006 (0.084)	-0.110 (0.087)
EU, USA and China/India	-0.002 (0.035)	0.189 (0.073)*	-0.112 (0.064)	-0.041 (0.070)	-0.016 (0.072)
Information on average CO2 emissions	-0.024 (0.069)	0.022 (0.144)	-0.137 (0.127)	0.033 (0.135)	0.083 (0.148)
Deck2	-0.578 (0.273)*	-0.922 (0.562)	-0.695 (0.493)	0.067 (0.533)	-0.923 (0.585)
Deck3	-0.353 (0.274)	-0.248 (0.555)	-1.166 (0.502)*	0.169 (0.538)	-0.205 (0.581)
Deck4	0.269 (0.190)	1.323 (0.393)*	-0.209 (0.342)	0.082 (0.377)	0.107 (0.403)
Deck5	-0.216 (0.194)	-0.611 (0.406)	-0.193 (0.350)	0.040 (0.374)	-0.201 (0.400)
Deck6	-0.090 (0.196)	-0.551 (0.406)	-0.014 (0.367)	0.792 (0.373)*	-0.692 (0.414)
Deck7	-0.987 (0.273)*	-1.701 (0.564)*	-0.879 (0.491)	-0.435 (0.539)	-1.359 (0.575)*
Deck8	0.372 (0.200)	1.482 (0.422)*	0.162 (0.364)	-0.105 (0.386)	-0.148 (0.420)
Deck9	0.105 (0.197)	0.936 (0.408)*	-0.418 (0.355)	0.093 (0.375)	-0.505 (0.436)
Deck10	-0.432 (0.275)	-0.826 (0.567)	-0.568 (0.499)	0.282 (0.533)	-0.973 (0.584)
Deck11	0.326 (0.194)	0.927 (0.408)*	-0.110 (0.349)	0.701 (0.379)	0.055 (0.409)
Deck12	0.884 (0.196)*	1.598 (0.399)*	0.643 (0.359)	0.337 (0.392)	1.091 (0.407)*
Deck13	0.010 (0.193)	-0.448 (0.396)	0.075 (0.346)	0.093 (0.401)	-0.033 (0.391)
25-34	-0.081 (0.124)	-0.512 (0.298)	-0.280 (0.222)	0.041 (0.226)	0.480 (0.282)
35-44	0.053 (0.126)	-0.569 (0.296)	0.135 (0.226)	0.301 (0.235)	0.275 (0.280)
45-55	-0.345 (0.129)*	-1.014 (0.292)*	-0.377 (0.232)	0.323 (0.266)	-0.162 (0.285)
55+	-0.287 (0.122)*	-0.749 (0.278)*	-0.379 (0.233)	0.229 (0.240)	-0.260 (0.277)
Female	0.202 (0.072)*	-0.264 (0.150)	0.119 (0.132)	0.871 (0.165)*	-0.052 (0.158)
Other gender	1.454 (1.339)	-1.663 (2.350)			2.603 (1.720)
6-9 years	-0.408 (0.272)	-0.552 (0.586)	0.413 (0.881)	0.297 (0.504)	-0.586 (0.459)
10-14 years	-0.493 (0.249)*	-0.704 (0.551)	0.284 (0.841)	0.485 (0.466)	-0.666 (0.404)
15 or more years	-0.541 (0.250)*	-0.731 (0.560)	0.053 (0.843)	0.608 (0.464)	-0.712 (0.403)
\$7,500-\$14,999	0.395 (0.252)	0.582 (0.432)	0.501 (0.532)	0.816 (0.598)	0.536 (0.534)
\$15,000-\$29,999	0.281 (0.217)	0.354 (0.357)	0.615 (0.532)	0.194 (0.555)	0.582 (0.448)
\$30,000-\$44,999	0.102 (0.213)	-0.126 (0.345)	0.590 (0.529)	0.580 (0.548)	0.560 (0.443)
\$45,000-\$59,999	-0.093 (0.213)	0.201 (0.351)	0.180 (0.485)	-0.822 (0.523)	0.469 (0.456)
\$60,000-\$89,999	0.214 (0.207)	0.224 (0.340)	0.838 (0.506)	0.126 (0.488)	0.563 (0.449)
\$90,000-\$149,999	0.287 (0.210)	0.134 (0.348)	0.579 (0.454)	0.579 (0.546)	0.510 (0.466)
\$150,000-\$224,999	0.314 (0.224)	-0.133 (0.454)	0.655 (0.455)	0.477 (0.552)	0.840 (0.545)
\$225,000 or more	0.353 (0.216)	0.746 (0.702)	0.519 (0.456)	0.436 (0.487)	1.855 (0.672)*
No car in household	0.181 (0.093)	0.317 (0.189)	-0.113 (0.200)	-0.513 (0.206)*	0.765 (0.171)*
Trust in government	0.509 (0.023)*	0.727 (0.048)*	0.369 (0.047)*	0.314 (0.055)*	0.474 (0.046)*
Equality	0.293 (0.035)*	0.060 (0.078)	0.286 (0.064)*	0.403 (0.074)*	0.179 (0.072)*
Merit	-0.012 (0.039)	0.012 (0.087)	-0.022 (0.080)	0.078 (0.083)	0.005 (0.072)
Need	0.069 (0.035)*	-0.080 (0.070)	0.208 (0.073)*	0.220 (0.077)*	-0.011 (0.071)
Entitlement	0.183 (0.032)*	0.119 (0.062)	0.238 (0.063)*	0.019 (0.078)	0.061 (0.067)
Suburban	0.224 (0.110)*	0.330 (0.204)	-0.555 (0.361)	0.773 (0.255)*	0.104 (0.188)
City	0.245 (0.105)*	0.342 (0.202)	-0.557 (0.326)	0.307 (0.196)	0.334 (0.231)
Natural gas	0.012 (0.125)	-0.062 (0.210)	0.270 (0.468)	-0.061 (0.259)	-0.193 (0.337)
Electric	0.234 (0.130)	0.385 (0.289)	0.120 (0.468)	0.436 (0.224)	0.058 (0.351)
Propane	0.631 (0.321)*	0.002 (0.564)		0.620 (0.474)	0.557 (0.807)
District heating	0.186 (0.146)	0.134 (0.258)	0.138 (0.470)	0.770 (0.313)*	-0.050 (0.545)
Other	0.071 (0.191)	-0.450 (0.335)	0.357 (0.644)	0.738 (0.304)*	-0.426 (0.601)
Apartment or condominium	0.027 (0.085)	-0.216 (0.184)	-0.008 (0.141)	-0.216 (0.194)	0.134 (0.194)
Townhouse	0.407 (0.143)*	0.134 (0.303)	0.389 (0.232)	0.497 (0.315)	0.088 (0.380)
Mobile home	-0.232 (0.343)	1.192 (1.111)	1.440 (1.285)	-0.545 (0.392)	0.893 (1.475)
Other housing	0.402 (0.372)	0.183 (1.365)	-1.304 (1.139)	0.253 (0.703)	0.361 (0.520)
Environmental concern	0.438 (0.024)*	0.400 (0.047)*	0.426 (0.054)*	0.305 (0.050)*	0.542 (0.045)*
Tax level:Welfare investments	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Tax level:Green adaption	0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.003 (0.001)*
Tax level:Social cushioning	0.001 (0.001)	0.004 (0.002)*	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.002)	0.000 (0.002)
Tax level:Lump sum	0.002 (0.001)*	0.004 (0.002)*	0.001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.000 (0.002)
Tax level:Efficacy	0.000 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Tax level:Cost transparency	0.000 (0.000)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)*	0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
SD (Observations)	1.582	1.617	1.529	1.578	1.599
SD (Intercept Response)		2.104	1.973	2.009	2.158
SD (Intercept Response UserLanguage)	2.114				
SD (Intercept UserLanguage)	0.376				
Num.Obs.	13 377	3168	3669	3318	3222
R2 Marg.	0.341	0.361	0.227	0.292	0.309
R2 Cond.	0.768	0.763	0.710	0.730	0.755
AIC	58 813.9	14 166.5	15 952.9	14 634.2	14 397.8
BIC	59 316.5	14 566.5	16 350.2	15 031.2	14 798.9
ICC	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
RMSE	1.34	1.37	1.29	1.34	1.35

Note:

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, Two-sided test.

4 Supplementary Discussion

The Yellow Vest movement, or “Mouvement des gilets jaunes” in French, was a grass-roots protest movement that began in France in November 2018. It was initially sparked by rising fuel prices and a planned increase in fuel taxes, which the government claimed was part of its efforts to combat climate change¹. The protesters, who wore high-visibility yellow vests that French drivers are required to keep in their vehicles, quickly expanded their grievances to include a wider range of economic issues, such as the high cost of living, income inequality, and what they perceived as the disproportionate burden of environmental policies on working-class and rural citizens². The movement gained significant traction and spread across France, leading to widespread demonstrations, some of which turned violent. The protests forced the French government to suspend the planned fuel tax increase and make other concessions. The Yellow Vest movement highlighted the challenges of implementing climate policies without addressing social and economic inequalities, and it has become a notable case study in the complexities of public acceptance of carbon pricing policies³.

5 Supplementary Notes

The following questions were asked to respondents in the UK. Versions for other countries can be found in the replication package, translated into the relevant languages and using the local currencies.

1. **About how many years of education have you completed, whether full-time or part-time?**
 - 0-5 Years
 - 6-9 Years
 - 10-14 Years
 - 15 or more Years
 - Prefer not to answer
2. **What is the approximate annual gross (before tax) income of your household?**
 - Less than £5,000
 - £5,000 - £9,999
 - £10,000 - £19,999
 - £20,000 - £29,999
 - £30,000 - £39,999
 - £40,000 - £59,999
 - £60,000 - £99,999
 - £100,000 - £149,999
 - £150,000 or more
 - Don't know
3. **Do you or your household own a fossil fuel powered vehicle (for example car, motorbike)?**
 - Yes
 - No

In public discussions, people have talked a lot about how fossil fuels harm the environment and the climate. One idea to help with this is to have a tax on CO₂

We'd like you to give your opinion on three different policy proposals next.

[The following sentence was shown randomly to 50% of all respondents]

For your information: In the UK, annual CO₂ emissions per capita amount to around 6 tonnes.

[The survey presented respondents with a random selection of three of the 45 policy proposals. The full list of the 45 proposals for each country and language can be found in the replication pack.]

4. Policy Proposal Number: 1

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

5. Policy Proposal Number: 2

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1

- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

6. Policy Proposal Number: 3

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

7. Policy Proposal Number: 4

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2

- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

8. **Policy Proposal Number: 5**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

9. **Policy Proposal Number: 6**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare).

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3

- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

10. **Policy Proposal Number: 7**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

11. **Policy Proposal Number: 8**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

12. **Policy Proposal Number: 9**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

13. **Policy Proposal Number: 10**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 1.15% increase in average costs per household per year. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g.,

schools and healthcare). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

14. **Policy Proposal Number: 11**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.3% increase in average costs per household per year. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- Completely support 5

15. **Policy Proposal Number: 12**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.88% increase in average costs per household per year. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes. To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

16. **Policy Proposal Number: 13**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 1.15% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes. To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1

- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

17. **Policy Proposal Number: 14**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.3% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

18. **Policy Proposal Number: 15**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.88% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection).

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3

- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

19. **Policy Proposal Number: 16**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 1.15% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection).

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

20. **Policy Proposal Number: 17**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.3% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

21. **Policy Proposal Number: 18**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.88% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

22. Policy Proposal Number: 19

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 1.15% increase in average costs per household per year. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

23. Policy Proposal Number: 20

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.3% increase in average costs per household per year. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2

- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

24. **Policy Proposal Number: 21**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.88% increase in average costs per household per year. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

25. **Policy Proposal Number: 22**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3

- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

26. Policy Proposal Number: 23

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

27. Policy Proposal Number: 24

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3

- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

28. **Policy Proposal Number: 25**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 1.15% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

29. **Policy Proposal Number: 26**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.3% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

30. **Policy Proposal Number: 27**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.88% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

31. **Policy Proposal Number: 28**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

32. **Policy Proposal Number: 29**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection).

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- Completely support 5

33. **Policy Proposal Number: 30**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

34. **Policy Proposal Number: 31**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare).

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1

- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

35. **Policy Proposal Number: 32**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

36. **Policy Proposal Number: 33**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

37. **Policy Proposal Number: 34**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

38. **Policy Proposal Number: 35**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2

- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

39. **Policy Proposal Number: 36**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase investments in climate change adaptation measures (e.g., flood and fire protection). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

40. **Policy Proposal Number: 37**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 1.15% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce

similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

41. Policy Proposal Number: 38

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.3% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare).

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

42. **Policy Proposal Number: 39**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.88% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

43. **Policy Proposal Number: 40**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to compensate low-income households and those most affected by the tax. All those below a certain income threshold will receive a needs-based amount.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

- 4
- Completely support 5

44. **Policy Proposal Number: 41**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

45. **Policy Proposal Number: 42**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare). This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

46. **Policy Proposal Number: 43**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £48 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 1.15% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 10%. The CO₂ tax revenue is redistributed evenly as a lump sum to all individuals. This means that people with below-average emissions make a profit, while those with higher emissions still have higher expenses. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU), the United States (USA), and China collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

47. **Policy Proposal Number: 44**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £113 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.3% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 26%. The CO₂ tax revenue will be used to increase government investments in the welfare system (e.g., schools and healthcare).

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

48. **Policy Proposal Number: 45**

One policy option of the UK Government to reduce CO₂ emissions is the introduction of a CO₂ tax of £171 per ton of CO₂. This political measure will lead to a 2.88% increase in average costs per household per year. This CO₂ tax will likely reduce CO₂ emissions in the UK by 39%. This political measure will only come into effect if the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA) collaborate and introduce similar CO₂ taxes.

To what extent do you support or oppose this?

- Completely oppose -5
- -4
- -3
- -2
- -1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Completely support 5

49. **In general, how much do you trust the UK Government?**

- No trust at all
- 1

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 A very high level of trust

50. **There are different ideas about how a society can be fair and just. What is your personal opinion about it? *It is fair and just if...***

- ... income and wealth are equally distributed among the members of our society
- ... society takes care of those who are poor and needy
- ... every person receives only that which has been acquired through their own efforts
- ... members of respectable families have advantages in their lives
- Disagree strongly
- Disagree
- Neither disagree nor agree
- Agree
- Agree strongly

51. **Do you currently reside in a rural area or a city?**

- Rural
- Suburban
- City

52. **What is the primary source of heating in your home during the winter months?**

- Oil
- Natural Gas
- Electric
- Propane
- District heating
- Other

53. **What type of dwelling do you currently live in?**

- House
- Apartment/Condominium
- Townhouse
- Mobile Home
- Other

54. **How concerned are you about climate change?**

- Not at all concerned
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- Very concerned

6 Supplementary References

1. Jetten, J., Mols, F. & Selvanathan, H. P. How economic inequality fuels the rise and persistence of the yellow vest movement. *International Review of Social Psychology* (2020) doi:[10.5334/irsp.356](https://doi.org/10.5334/irsp.356).
2. Boyer, P. C., Delemotte, T., Gauthier, G., Rollet, V. & Schmutz, B. Les déterminants de la mobilisation des Gilets jaunes. *Revue économique* **71**, 109–138 (2020).
3. Douenne, T. & Fabre, A. [Yellow vests, pessimistic beliefs, and carbon tax aversion](#). *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* **14**, 81–110 (2022).