Globally representative evidence on the actual and perceived support for climate action

In the format provided by the authors and unedited

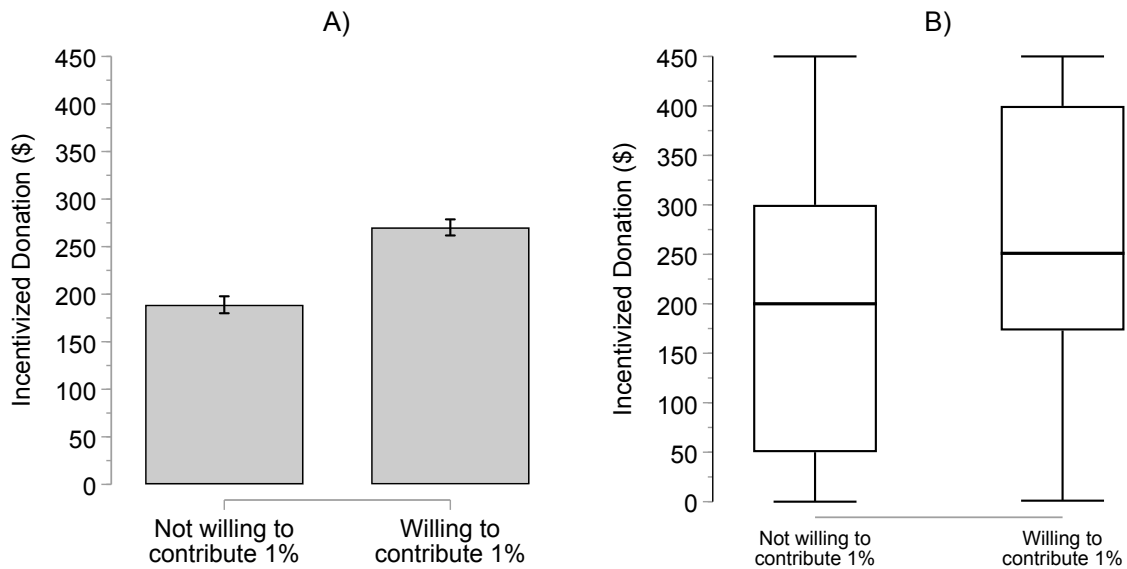# Supplementary Information

Figure S1: **Willingness to contribute 1% and donations to a pro-climate charity**
This figure presents data from Andre et al. (2022)[30] ($N = 2000$). See Methods for details about the data collection. US respondents were asked whether they would be willing to contribute 1% of their income for the fight against climate change (yes/no). We also measure incentivized donations to a pro-climate charity. Specifically, respondents are asked to divide \$450 between themselves and a charitable organization that fights global warming. Panel A of this figure presents the average amount that respondents allocated to the pro-climate charity separately for respondents who say that they would be willing to contribute 1% of their income (yes) and those who were not willing to contribute 1% of their income (no). The mean difference in donations across groups is \$81 (95%-CI: [69.1, 93.6], p-value<0.001 for a two-sided t-test, N=1,993). 95% confidence intervals are shown. Panel B of this figures presents a corresponding boxplot that indicates the median as a black solid line, 25th and 75th percentile as a box, and the maximum and minimum of the distribution as whiskers (N=1,993).

Table S1: Correlation between willingness to contribute and concrete climate-friendly behaviors

Correlation coefficients (ρ):	Willingness to contribute
Restrict meat consumption	0.338
	(<0.001)
Avoid taking flights	0.210
	(<0.001)
Use environmentally-friendly alternatives to car	0.385
	(<0.001)
Receive electricity from green sources	0.346
	(<0.001)
Adapt shopping behavior	0.365
	(<0.001)

Notes: This table shows correlation coefficients using data from Andre et al. (2022)[30] ($N = 1{,}996$). See Methods for details about the data collection. Specifically, the table presents univariate correlations between a binary indicator taking value one for respondents who say that they are willing to contribute 1% of their income for the fight against climate change (yes/no) and a set of binary indicators for whether respondents report to have engaged in concrete climate-friendly behaviors in the previous twelve months (yes/no). 45% of US respondents in Andre et al. (2022)[30] are willing to contribute 1% of their income, while 48% of respondents in our US sample from the World Poll are willing to contribute 1% of their income (p-value = 0.109, two-sided t-test). p-values from a two-sided t-test are shown in parentheses ($N = 1{,}996$).

Table S2: Correlation between approval of general and specific pro-climate norms

Correlation coefficients (ρ):	Should try to fight global warming
Should restrict meat consumption	0.380 ($<$0.001)
Should avoid taking flights	0.353 ($<$0.001)
Should use environmentally-friendly alternatives to car	0.510 ($<$0.001)
Should receive electricity from green sources	0.446 ($<$0.001)
Should adapt shopping behavior	0.499 ($<$0.001)

Notes: This table shows correlation coefficients using data from Andre et al. (2022)[30] ($N = 1,996$). See Methods for details about the data collection. Specifically, the table presents univariate correlations between a binary indicator taking value one for respondents who approve of a general pro-climate norm that people should try to fight global warming (yes/no) and a set of binary indicators for whether they approve of specific pro-climate norms (yes/no). 79% of US respondents in Andre et al. (2022)[30] approve of pro-climate norms, while 79% of respondents in our US sample from the World Poll approve of pro-climate norms elicited in a comparable way (p-value = 0.782, two-sided t-test). p-values from a two-sided t-test are shown in parentheses ($N = 1,996$).

Table S3: Correlation between demand for political action and support for concrete climate change policies

Correlation coefficients (ρ):	Government should do more to fight global warming
Fund research into renewables	0.569 (<0.001)
Regulate CO2 emissions as a pollutant	0.554 (<0.001)
Set strict CO2 limits on coal-fired plants	0.594 (<0.001)
Carbon tax on fossil fuel companies	0.584 (<0.001)
Min. 20% of energy from renewable sources	0.550 (<0.001)
Tax rebate for energy-efficient vehicle purchases	0.486 (<0.001)

Notes: This table shows correlation coefficients using data from Andre et al. (2022)[30] ($N = 1,996$). See Methods for details about the data collection. Specifically, the table presents univariate correlations between a binary indicator taking value one for respondents who say that the national government should do more to fight global warming (yes/no) and their support for specific climate change-related policies. 76% of US respondents in Andre et al. (2022)[30] say that the government should do more to fight global warming, while 74% of respondents in our US sample from the World Poll demand more political actions from their national governments (p-value = 0.188, two-sided t-test). Support for these policies is measured on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly support" to "Strongly oppose." p-values from a two-sided t-test are shown in parentheses ($N = 1,996$).

Table S4: National averages

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Approval of pro-climate norms	Demand for political action	Beliefs about others' WTC	Belief that a majority is WTC
Myanmar	92.8	95.4	–	60.2	52.2
Uzbekistan	91.6	95.9	93.0	62.5	51.5
Mongolia	89.6	91.8	92.7	64.4	53.9
Cambodia	87.4	96.0	96.1	54.7	43.0
Mali	85.9	94.4	96.6	42.1	31.5
Paraguay	85.8	95.0	96.1	47.5	28.1
Laos	85.3	82.5	87.1	50.5	35.3
Mauritius	85.1	94.7	97.1	53.7	42.0
Venezuela	85.0	94.0	96.1	45.4	30.8
Bolivia	84.6	96.3	97.9	44.0	28.5
Burkina Faso	84.4	87.1	90.1	41.9	29.1
Benin	84.3	87.2	93.0	44.0	31.3
Kosovo	84.2	89.2	93.2	48.0	33.1
Guinea	83.6	88.2	93.8	39.3	26.3
Ivory Coast	83.4	86.4	90.9	43.7	31.1
Nepal	83.0	87.2	91.0	41.8	26.3
Morocco	83.0	86.1	92.9	54.0	42.5
Sierra Leone	82.9	81.6	89.0	44.2	30.6
Dominican Republic	82.7	87.5	92.6	43.3	30.3
Bangladesh	82.6	87.2	94.0	48.7	36.9
Georgia	82.5	91.0	95.6	51.3	42.6
Cameroon	82.1	81.2	89.6	42.8	29.2
Afghanistan	82.0	89.7	88.5	40.5	27.2
United Arab Emirates	81.7	92.3	–	53.9	46.0
Bosnia Herzegovina	81.7	85.8	90.9	41.0	25.5
Zambia	81.4	75.5	86.4	55.2	47.5
Nicaragua	81.2	93.2	95.7	46.2	29.8
Gabon	81.1	88.0	89.4	40.6	26.1
China	80.9	95.9	97.1	55.6	48.4
Costa Rica	80.7	95.1	94.6	44.5	29.9
Philippines	80.6	89.9	94.1	49.4	32.7
Indonesia	80.0	84.1	86.5	43.5	26.9
Sri Lanka	79.9	87.2	94.6	47.4	37.7
Togo	79.9	92.3	96.7	38.6	26.2
Kenya	79.0	82.4	92.7	39.3	22.4
Senegal	78.7	90.5	91.5	47.8	36.2
Tajikistan	78.0	91.3	95.1	50.9	37.1
Greece	77.8	87.9	92.6	36.0	23.1
Ecuador	77.6	94.8	95.9	44.2	29.8
Colombia	77.4	95.1	96.8	50.1	37.3
Saudi Arabia	77.2	87.9	–	52.5	43.5
Peru	77.2	92.9	96.2	40.5	23.8
Vietnam	77.1	93.5	96.9	49.9	41.2
Congo Brazzaville	76.7	77.5	84.2	38.1	25.0
North Macedonia	76.5	89.2	93.7	40.9	24.3
Cyprus	76.4	93.8	96.1	37.5	24.6
Serbia	76.3	88.3	89.9	37.8	21.9
Slovenia	76.1	92.8	91.0	44.3	32.9
Mozambique	75.8	65.2	68.5	41.3	28.3
Iran	75.8	91.3	95.2	44.3	33.2
Mexico	75.4	95.8	96.3	41.6	26.5
Armenia	75.4	82.7	83.9	40.7	26.1
Uganda	74.6	88.5	93.6	38.1	23.0
Hungary	73.2	90.6	88.3	36.9	21.7
Kyrgyzstan	73.0	85.4	86.5	53.2	40.1
El Salvador	72.9	92.3	92.4	43.3	26.6

Table S4: National averages

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Approval of pro-climate norms	Demand for political action	Beliefs about others' WTC	Belief that a majority is WTC
Austria	72.7	87.0	84.5	37.9	21.6
Zimbabwe	72.1	56.0	67.5	41.7	24.5
Denmark	72.0	91.0	72.7	46.3	35.3
Panama	72.0	89.8	92.9	38.5	19.2
Guatemala	72.0	89.8	90.3	41.4	20.3
Ghana	71.8	84.2	89.4	40.5	24.5
Iceland	71.8	91.5	80.9	43.6	31.1
Sweden	71.8	91.1	84.6	43.6	32.7
Malawi	71.3	63.7	75.6	39.1	21.2
Albania	71.3	86.9	92.8	43.8	29.0
Botswana	71.2	85.1	91.5	49.0	34.3
South Korea	70.9	91.9	93.6	34.5	20.6
Madagascar	70.5	76.7	83.2	34.2	17.8
Bulgaria	70.4	88.4	91.3	33.0	16.3
Croatia	70.0	85.5	83.1	36.7	21.4
Jamaica	69.9	83.5	93.3	34.5	18.8
Romania	69.4	89.1	94.0	32.7	17.1
Malta	68.5	91.9	92.9	40.7	24.0
Germany	67.9	90.4	85.9	39.5	22.9
Switzerland	67.8	91.5	83.8	41.3	26.5
Slovakia	67.8	92.2	88.6	33.3	16.2
Nigeria	67.3	79.4	89.2	39.4	24.8
Brazil	67.3	92.5	95.0	42.6	29.5
Norway	67.1	90.8	76.5	41.7	28.4
Malaysia	66.9	91.7	96.2	40.0	23.0
Turkey	66.4	82.9	89.0	40.4	28.6
Netherlands	65.6	86.1	81.8	41.9	31.1
Uruguay	65.5	89.9	90.1	40.4	25.5
Hong Kong	65.4	92.9	94.6	30.5	15.6
Iraq	65.4	69.1	72.8	38.1	24.7
Moldova	65.1	79.1	91.3	39.5	24.5
Spain	65.1	86.5	88.4	40.6	26.3
Ireland	65.0	89.2	87.7	37.3	20.5
Chile	64.9	97.3	98.2	36.0	19.3
Poland	64.2	46.9	86.2	37.9	22.4
India	64.0	77.1	80.0	36.1	20.0
Tanzania	63.7	69.6	81.6	45.0	29.5
Italy	63.7	92.0	92.8	39.0	27.2
Namibia	62.5	86.5	90.0	37.1	20.7
Taiwan	62.4	92.9	94.7	30.3	15.2
Jordan	62.3	77.1	85.9	33.8	22.9
Argentina	62.2	91.6	93.0	38.1	22.9
Belgium	61.4	90.7	89.8	37.7	25.0
Ukraine	59.4	83.5	86.0	32.5	15.5
Lebanon	59.4	67.1	74.2	40.9	26.6
Honduras	58.8	88.7	89.5	41.4	21.8
Tunisia	58.4	62.4	83.5	36.2	23.6
Thailand	58.3	91.9	93.2	46.3	32.3
Portugal	58.0	96.9	95.5	40.5	24.2
Australia	56.1	85.3	83.3	38.6	25.0
Czech Republic	54.9	87.2	87.6	32.3	13.7
Finland	54.6	87.3	61.9	36.2	21.5
Algeria	54.6	80.1	90.4	40.0	26.6
Latvia	54.5	77.1	76.7	31.0	13.9
South Africa	54.2	80.6	88.5	34.1	19.8
Estonia	53.7	78.9	70.1	36.0	18.1

Table S4: National averages

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Approval of pro-climate norms	Demand for political action	Beliefs about others' WTC	Belief that a majority is WTC
Singapore	53.1	91.4	93.0	35.1	21.0
France	51.1	87.8	85.1	38.5	25.5
Japan	48.8	87.7	85.7	24.2	8.1
Canada	48.7	86.9	82.5	34.2	19.6
United States	48.1	78.7	74.0	33.2	16.4
United Kingdom	47.6	86.5	83.4	37.2	21.8
Pakistan	47.4	77.3	80.7	30.7	15.6
New Zealand	46.4	84.0	73.7	35.9	22.3
Kazakhstan	45.0	70.8	78.7	38.2	25.0
Russia	41.0	71.4	78.6	29.4	13.7
Lithuania	40.6	85.5	88.7	25.8	8.7
Israel	37.3	75.7	89.5	19.5	5.4
Egypt	30.5	63.3	84.0	27.4	13.1
World	68.5	86.2	88.6	42.8	29.9

Notes: This table presents national averages for the willingness to contribute 1% of one's household income, the approval of pro-climate norms, the demand for political action, and beliefs about others' willingness to contribute. The final column presents the share of respondents in a country that believe that of the people in their country 50% or more are willing to contribute 1% of their income. For each question, we derive the averages, after excluding missing responses to this specific question. National averages are obtained by weighting individual responses with Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. Global averages are derived as population-weighted averages of the national shares.

Table S5: Willingness to contribute across world regions

	Willingness to contribute 1% (1)	Countries (2)
South and East Asia	72.2%	21
South America	72.0%	19
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.5%	25
Western Europe	61.7%	22
North Africa and Middle East	61.5%	12
Eastern Europe	56.1%	22
Australia and New Zealand	54.5%	2
North America	48.2%	2
World	68.5%	125

Notes: This table presents the share of individuals willing to contribute 1% of one's household income (in %) for different world regions and groups of countries. The regional averages are derived as population-weighted averages of the national shares (see Supp. Tab. S4). We further report the number of surveyed countries that belong to each group.

Table S6: Cross-country variation in willingness to contribute

	Dependent variable: Willingness to contribute			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Log GDP (per capita, PPP)	-5.462***		-6.253***	-4.735***
	(0.809)		(1.433)	(1.669)
Annual temperature (°C)		0.523***	0.397**	0.485**
		(0.134)	(0.173)	(0.232)
Precipitation (mm per year)				0.003*
				(0.002)
Distance to coast (in 1,000 km)				3.129
				(4.119)
Terrain ruggedness index				1.955**
				(0.843)
Countries	125	125	125	121
R^2	0.219	0.119	0.299	0.341
Continent fixed effects			Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows OLS regression estimates where the unit of observation is a country. The dependent variable is the national share of respondents (ranging from 0 to 100) who are willing to contribute 1% of their income. National shares are obtained by weighting individual responses using Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. We include continent fixed effects (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania) in columns 3 and 4. We do not estimate a joint multivariate regression with the IPCC vulnerability index *and* log GDP and annual temperature as regressors because the IPCC vulnerability index is highly collinear with log GDP and temperature. In the text, we use the IPCC vulnerability index as a comprehensive summary measure of a country's vulnerability to climate change.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Two-sided t-tests. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table S7: Cross-country variation in willingness to contribute: Economic factors

	Dependent variable: Willingness to contribute (%)	
	(1)	(2)
Log GDP (per capita, PPP)	-6.253***	-6.793**
	(1.433)	(2.618)
Annual temperature (°C)	0.397**	0.448**
	(0.173)	(0.208)
Secondary education (share)		4.278
		(9.399)
Tertiary education (share)		16.093
		(17.395)
Average growth rate (2000-2019)		70.291
		(79.943)
Scientific articles (per capita)		7.788
		(388.443)
Electricity from fossil fuels (%)		1.207
		(3.881)
N	125	112
R^2	0.299	0.273
Continent fixed effects	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows OLS regression estimates where the unit of observation is a country. The dependent variable is the national share of respondents (from 0 to 100) who are willing to contribute 1% of their income. National shares are obtained by weighting responses using Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. All regressions include continent fixed effects (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania).

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Two-sided t-tests. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table S8: Cross-country variation in willingness to contribute: Political factors

	Dependent variable: Willingness to contribute (%)	
	(1)	(2)
Log GDP (per capita, PPP)	-6.253***	-5.903**
	(1.433)	(2.574)
Annual temperature (°C)	0.397**	0.379**
	(0.173)	(0.184)
Democracy (binary)		2.039
		(3.413)
Property rights (std.)		-2.080
		(2.512)
Perceived corruption (std.)		1.872
		(2.184)
Concentration of political power (std.)		-1.934*
		(1.122)
N	125	122
R^2	0.299	0.321
Continent fixed effects	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows OLS regression estimates where the unit of observation is a country. The dependent variable is the national share of respondents (from 0 to 100) who are willing to contribute 1% of their income. National shares are obtained by weighting responses using Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. All regressions include continent fixed effects (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania).

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Two-sided t-tests. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table S9: Cross-country variation in willingness to contribute: Cultural factors

	Dependent variable: Willingness to contribute (%)	
	(1)	(2)
Annual temperature (°C)	0.397**	0.512**
	(0.173)	(0.196)
Log GDP (per capita, PPP)	-6.253***	-6.094**
	(1.433)	(2.575)
Individualism-collectivism (std.)		4.375
		(3.642)
Traditional vs. secular values (std.)		-3.458
		(2.247)
Survival vs. self-expression values (std.)		2.436
		(2.642)
Kinship tightness (std.)		2.344*
		(1.232)
N	125	84
R^2	0.299	0.339
Continent fixed effects	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows OLS regression estimates where the unit of observation is a country. The dependent variable is the national share of respondents (from 0 to 100) who are willing to contribute 1% of their income. National shares are obtained by weighting responses using Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. All regressions include continent fixed effects (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania).

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Two-sided t-tests. Robust standard errors in parentheses.
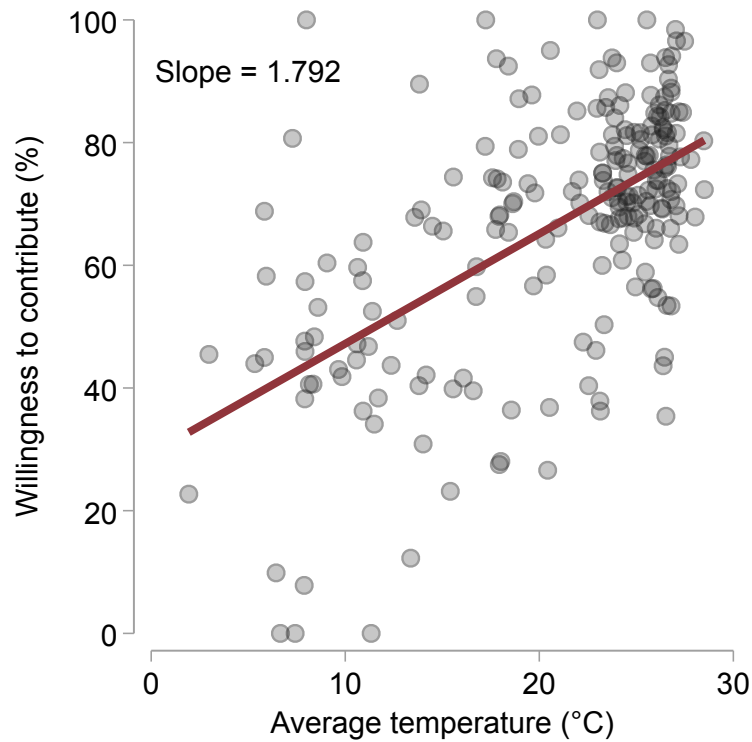
Figure S2: **Regional willingness to contribute and temperature in North America**
Scatter plot of the regional mean willingness to contribute (in %) and the regional average annual temperature (in °C, 2010-2019) in North America (p-value<0.001 for a two-sided t-test, $N = 216$). Regions are defined by Gallup and usually correspond to the first administrative unit below the national level (e.g., states in the US).

Table S10: Cross-country variation in approval of pro-climate norms and demand for political action

	(1) Approval of pro-climate norms (%)	(2) Demand for political action (%)
Log GDP (per capita, PPP)	0.959 (0.907)	0.065 (0.833)
Annual temperature (°C)	0.252** (0.106)	0.400*** (0.105)
N	125	122
R^2	0.196	0.237
Continent fixed effects	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows OLS regression estimates where the unit of observation is a country. The dependent variables are the approval of pro-climate norms (column 1, ranging from 0 to 100) and the demand for political action (column 2, ranging from 0 to 100). National shares are obtained by weighting individual responses using Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. We include continent fixed effects (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania).

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Two-sided t-tests. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table S11: Willingness to contribute and beliefs about others' willingness to contribute

	Dependent variable: Willingness to contribute (binary)	
	(1)	(2)
Belief about others' WTC	0.455***	0.401***
	(0.022)	(0.018)
R^2	0.090	0.143
Individuals	111,134	111,134
Countries	125	125
Country fixed effects		Yes

Notes: This table shows weighted least-squares regression estimates where the unit of observation is an individual respondent. The dependent variable is a binary indicator taking value one for respondents who are willing to contribute 1% of their income (yes/no). "Beliefs about others' WTC" are respondents' beliefs about the share of people in their country who would contribute 1% of their income (scaled from 0 to 1). We use Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. Standard errors are clustered at the country level.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Two-sided t-tests. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table S12: National averages for WTC and perceived WTC after excluding missing responses to either of the two questions

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Beliefs about others' WTC
Uzbekistan	93.6	63.1
Myanmar	92.6	60.4
Cambodia	91.9	54.9
Mongolia	89.6	64.7
Paraguay	89.2	47.9
Laos	89.0	50.5
Zambia	87.6	56.2
Bangladesh	87.6	49.6
Mali	87.1	42.1
Georgia	87.1	51.7
Dominican Republic	86.8	43.5
Sierra Leone	86.8	44.3
Bolivia	86.7	44.0
Mauritius	86.6	53.8
Burkina Faso	85.7	42.5
Morocco	85.5	54.6
Venezuela	85.5	45.5
Benin	85.4	44.1
Kosovo	85.2	48.5
Nepal	84.7	41.8
Afghanistan	84.6	40.5
Nicaragua	84.2	46.7
Bosnia Herzegovina	83.9	41.1
Guinea	83.9	39.7
United Arab Emirates	83.8	54.0
Ivory Coast	83.4	43.9
Senegal	83.3	47.8
Togo	83.3	38.8
Cameroon	83.2	42.8
Costa Rica	82.6	44.5
Sri Lanka	82.3	48.1
Gabon	82.1	40.6
Indonesia	81.8	44.0
Tajikistan	81.6	51.5
China	81.5	55.6
El Salvador	81.4	44.2
Philippines	81.2	49.4
Peru	81.0	40.6
North Macedonia	81.0	41.0
Vietnam	79.8	51.2
Mozambique	79.4	41.9
Ecuador	79.4	44.3
Congo Brazzaville	79.4	39.1
Kenya	79.3	39.5
Panama	78.9	39.1
Colombia	78.3	50.0
Cyprus	78.3	37.8
Armenia	78.2	41.2
Greece	78.1	36.2
Serbia	77.9	38.4
Guatemala	77.8	41.8
Saudi Arabia	77.5	52.6
Kyrgyzstan	77.2	53.8
Slovenia	77.1	44.3
Mexico	76.6	42.0

Table S12: National averages for WTC and perceived WTC after excluding missing responses to either of the two questions

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Beliefs about others' WTC
Iran	76.5	44.4
Uganda	75.1	38.2
Ghana	74.9	40.6
Jamaica	74.0	34.7
Botswana	73.8	49.4
Hungary	73.7	37.0
Romania	73.5	33.0
Malawi	73.4	39.0
Austria	73.4	38.1
Zimbabwe	73.4	41.8
Nigeria	73.0	39.4
Albania	72.9	44.1
Iceland	72.4	43.9
Croatia	72.2	36.7
Sweden	72.2	43.6
Madagascar	72.1	34.3
Bulgaria	72.1	33.1
Denmark	72.0	46.4
India	72.0	36.7
South Korea	71.6	34.6
Tanzania	70.6	45.0
Brazil	69.8	42.6
Malta	69.6	40.8
Malaysia	69.5	40.2
Turkey	69.4	40.3
Slovakia	68.7	33.2
Switzerland	68.5	41.4
Germany	68.1	39.6
Uruguay	67.9	40.4
Chile	67.3	36.4
Iraq	67.0	38.2
Norway	66.9	41.7
Netherlands	65.8	41.8
Hong Kong	65.6	30.5
Honduras	65.5	41.6
Spain	65.2	40.6
Moldova	65.1	39.8
Ireland	65.0	37.4
Taiwan	64.7	30.4
Namibia	64.6	37.0
Poland	64.2	37.9
Jordan	63.6	33.6
Italy	63.6	39.1
Argentina	63.5	38.2
Belgium	62.8	37.8
Thailand	62.3	46.8
Lebanon	61.9	41.0
Portugal	61.8	40.5
Tunisia	61.8	36.5
Ukraine	61.7	32.6
South Africa	60.3	34.0
Algeria	59.1	40.7
Australia	57.1	38.6
Czech Republic	56.9	32.4
Estonia	56.3	36.3

Table S12: National averages for WTC and perceived WTC after excluding missing responses to either of the two questions

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Beliefs about others' WTC
Singapore	55.6	35.0
Finland	55.1	36.3
Latvia	54.9	31.7
Kazakhstan	53.1	38.6
France	52.5	38.1
Pakistan	50.3	31.2
Japan	49.2	24.4
Canada	49.0	34.2
United States	48.7	33.2
United Kingdom	48.3	37.2
New Zealand	47.0	35.9
Lithuania	43.9	26.3
Russia	41.9	29.4
Israel	41.4	19.4
Egypt	36.6	27.8
World	71.3	42.7

Notes: This table presents national averages for the willingness to contribute 1% of one's household income and beliefs about others' willingness to contribute. For each question, we derive the averages, after excluding observations with missing responses to either of the two questions. National averages are obtained by weighting individual responses with Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. Global averages are derived as population-weighted averages of the national shares.
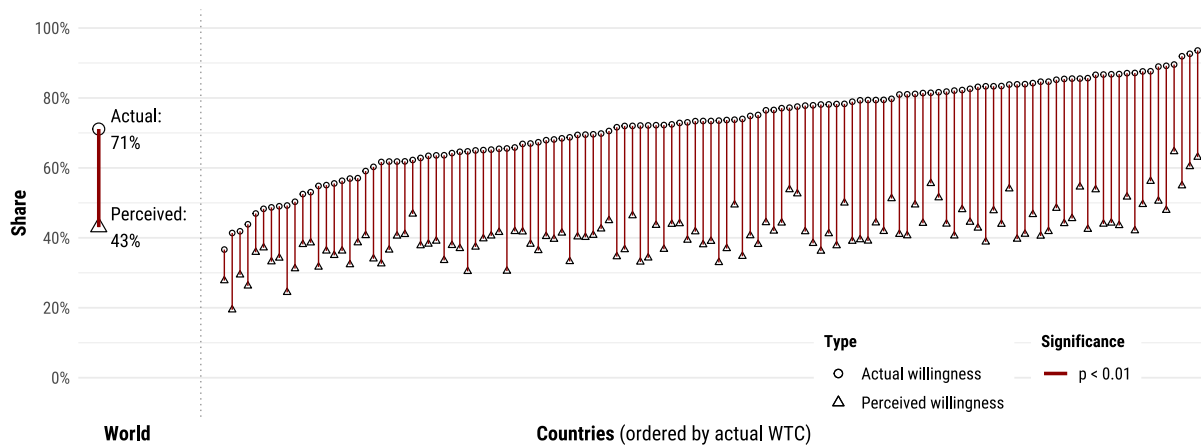
Figure S3: **Perception gaps: Estimates after excluding missing responses to either of the two questions**
Gap between the global/country shares of respondents who are willing to contribute 1% of their income (circles) and the global/country average perceived shares of others willing to contribute (triangles). We plot the estimates that we obtain if we drop all respondents with a missing response to either of the two questions. The reported significance levels result from two-sided t-tests testing whether the share of individuals who are willing to contribute is equal to the average perceived share. We use population-adjusted weights to derive the global averages and the standard sampling weights otherwise.

Table S13: Cross-country variation in the perception gap

	Dependent variable: Perception gap (in p.p.)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annual temperature (°C)	0.382***	0.387***	0.346***	0.481***
	(0.098)	(0.115)	(0.099)	(0.159)
Log GDP (per capita, PPP)	-3.902***	-4.630***	-3.581*	-3.005
	(0.925)	(1.753)	(1.826)	(1.808)
Secondary education (share)		7.084		
		(6.066)		
Tertiary education (share)		7.020		
		(10.314)		
Average growth rate (2000-2019)		12.286		
		(45.828)		
Scientific articles (per capita)		33.133		
		(192.709)		
Electricity from fossil fuels (%)		1.132		
		(2.359)		
Democracy (binary)			3.111	
			(2.133)	
Property rights (std.)			-1.333	
			(1.787)	
Perceived corruption (std.)			0.462	
			(1.458)	
Concentration of political power (std.)			-0.892	
			(0.831)	
Individualism-collectivism (std.)				3.020
				(2.595)
Traditional vs. secular values (std.)				-0.086
				(1.721)
Survival vs. self-expression values (std.)				-0.937
				(2.136)
Kinship tightness (std.)				1.551
				(1.095)
N	125	112	122	84
R^2	0.299	0.266	0.327	0.257
Continent fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows OLS regression estimates where the unit of observation is a country. The dependent variable is the perception gap, which is defined as the difference between the share of respondents willing to contribute 1% of their income (from 0 to 100) and the average belief about the share of others in their country who would contribute income (from 0 to 100). National shares are obtained by weighting responses using Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. All regressions include continent fixed effects (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania).

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Two-sided t-tests. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table S14: Global correlations across different facets of cooperation

	Willingness to contribute (1)	Approval of pro-climate norms (2)	Demand for political action (3)	Beliefs about others' WTC (4)
Willingness to contribute	1.000			
Approval of pro-climate norms	0.379 (0.000)	1.000		
Demand for political action	0.469 (0.000)	0.633 (0.000)	1.000	
Beliefs about others' WTC	0.723 (0.000)	0.300 (0.001)	0.300 (0.001)	1.000

Notes: This table displays univariate correlations between the different facets of cooperation across countries. National averages are obtained by weighting individual responses using Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. p-values from two-sided t-tests in parentheses ($N = 125$).
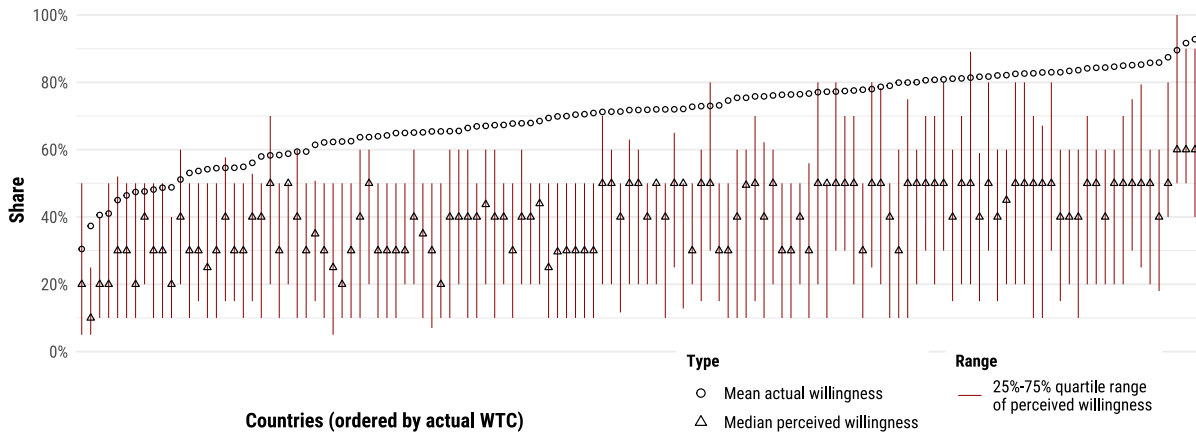
Figure S4: **Quartile range of the perceived willingness to contribute**
25%–75% quartile range of perceived willingness to contribute (red line) with the median belief (triangle) for each country. The actual mean shares of respondents who are willing to contribute 1% of their income are indicated by circles. We use the standard sampling weights to derive the means, medians, and quartiles.

Table S15: Overview of country samples and interview modes

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
Afghanistan	Aug 8 – Sep 29, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face and Paper and Pencil	Dari, Pashto	Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection. Paper and pencil interviews had to be used for 730 completes to minimize security concerns due to the Taliban takeover.
Albania	Jun 29 – Aug 26, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Albanian	People living in remote or difficult-to- access rural areas were excluded. The excluded area represents approximately 2% of the population.
Algeria	Jul 9 – Aug 19, 2021	1005	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Arabic	
Argentina	Jul 9 – Sep 2, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
Armenia	Aug 5 – Dec 12, 2021	1002	Face-to-Face	Armenian	Settlements near territories disputed with Azerbaijan were not included for insecurity reasons. The excluded area represents approximately 3% of the population.
Australia	May 3 – Jun 18, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
Austria	May 3 – Jun 7, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	German	
Bangladesh	Feb 27 – Mar 30, 2022	1000	Face-to-Face	Bengali	
Belgium	Sep 16, 2021 – Jan 21, 2022	1010	Landline and Mobile Telephone	French, Flemish	
Benin	Jul 26 –Aug 12, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Bariba, Fon, French	
Bolivia	Jul 11 – Jul 31, 2021	1004	Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
Bosnia and Herzegov-ina	Jul 16 – Sep 11, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Bosnian	
Botswana	Sep 25 – Oct 21, 2022	1003	Face-to-Face	English, Setswana	Sampling units of population size less than 50 are excluded from the sampling frame. This exclusion is approximately 4% of the population of Botswana.
Brazil	Aug 3 – Nov 7, 2021	1005	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Portuguese	
Bulgaria	Jun 4 – Jul 17, 2021	1005	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Bulgarian	
Burkina Faso	Aug 16 – Sep 8, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Dioula, French, Fulfulde, Moore	

Table S15: Overview of country samples and interview modes

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
Cambodia	Aug 28 – Oct 5, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Khmer	Koh Kong, Stueng Treng, Otdor Meanchey, and Kep provinces were excluded. These excluded areas represent approximately 3% of the population of Cambodia.
Cameroon	Jun 8 – Jul 2, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	French, English, Fulfulde	Some arrondissements in the Extreme North region, the Northwest region, and the South West region were excluded due to insecurity. Neighborhoods with less than 50 household were also excluded from the sampling. The exclusion represents 20% of the total population.
Canada	May 18 – Jul 6, 2021	1008	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English, French	Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut (representing approximately 0.3% of the Canadian population) were excluded.
Chile	Aug 19 – Dec 23, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
China	Dec 6, 2021 – Jan 22, 2022	3500	Mobile Telephone	Chinese	Tibet was excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent less than 1% of the population of China.
Colombia	Jul 16 – Aug 19, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
Congo - Brazzaville	Jun 25 – Jul 21, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	French, Kituba, Lingala	
Costa Rica	Jul 13 – Aug 15, 2021	1001	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
Côte d'Ivoire	Oct 28 – Nov 28, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	French, Dioula	
Croatia	Jun 18 – Jul 28, 2021	1002	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Croatian	
Cyprus	Apr 22 – Jul 4, 2021	1019	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Greek, English	
Czechia	Jun 9 – Aug 10, 2021	1008	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Czech	
Denmark	Jun 1- Jul 18, 2021	1010	Mobile Telephone	Danish	
Dominican Republic	Aug 1 – Sep 15, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Ecuador	Jul 23 – Sep 1, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	

Table S15: Overview of country samples and interview modes

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
Egypt	Sep 4 – Sep 22, 2021	1002	Face-to-Face	Arabic	Frontier governorates (Matruh, Red Sea, New Valley, North Sinai, and South Sinai) were excluded, as they are remote and represent a small proportion of the population of the country. The excluded areas represent less than 2% of the total population.
El Salvador	Sep 16 – Nov 24, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Estonia	May 31 – Jun 21, 2021	1024	Mobile Telephone	Estonian, Russian	
Finland	Apr 13 – Jun 14, 2021	1005	Mobile Telephone	Finnish, Swedish	
France	May 3 – Jun 16, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	French	
Gabon	Oct 3 – Oct 30, 2021	1000	Mobile Telephone	French, Fang	
Georgia	Jul 29 – Dec 5, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	Georgian, Russian	South Ossetia and Abkhazia were not included for the safety of the interviewers. In addition, very remote mountainous villages or those with less than 100 inhabitants were also excluded. The excluded area represents approximately 8% of the population.
Germany	May 3 – Jun 10, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	German	
Ghana	Jul 27 – Sep 6, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	English, Ewe, Twi, Dagbani, Hausa	Localities with less than 100 inhabitants were excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent approximately 4% of the population.
Greece	May 31 – Jun 30, 2021	1006	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Greek	
Guatemala	Jun 29 – Oct 17, 2022	1000	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Guinea	Sep 4 – Sep 25, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	French, Malinke, Pular, Soussou	
Honduras	Sep 21 – Dec 20, 2021	1005	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Hong Kong SAR China	Jun 11 – Aug 15, 2021	1007	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Chinese	
Hungary	Jun 16 – Jul 27, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Hungarian	
Iceland	Jun 2 – Jul 26, 2021	500	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Icelandic	

Table S15: Overview of country samples and interview modes

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
India	Jul 29 – Oct 14, 2021	3000	Face-to-Face	Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu	Excluded population living in Northeast states and remote islands, and Jammu and Kashmir. The excluded areas represent less than 10% of the population.
Indonesia	Jul 8 – Oct 16, 2021	1063	Face-to-Face	Bahasa Indonesia	
Iran	Aug 24 – Aug 31, 2021	1011	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Farsi	
Iraq	Nov 1 – Dec 6, 2021	1002	Face-to-Face and Face-to-Face	Arabic, Kurdish	
Ireland	May 4 – Jun 8, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
Israel	Aug 15 – Nov 26, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	Hebrew, Arabic	The sample does not include the area of East Jerusalem. This area included in the sample of Palestinian Territories.
Italy	May 3 – Jun 14, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Italian	
Jamaica	Sep 18 – Nov 9, 2021	505	Face-to-Face	English	
Japan	Jun 11 – Aug 16, 2021	1007	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Japanese	Landline RDD, excluded 12 municipalities near the nuclear power plant in Fukushima. These areas were designated as not-to-call districts due to the devastation from the 2011 disasters. The exclusion represents less than 1% of the population of Japan.
Jordan	Sep 1 – Sep 27, 2021	1000	Mobile Telephone	Arabic	
Kazakhstan	Sep 4 – Oct 19, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Russian, Kazakh	
Kenya	Jun 19 – Jul 21, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	English, Swahili	
Kosovo	Jul 3 – Sep 30, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Albanian, Serbian	
Kyrgyzstan	Aug 26 – Oct 4, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	Kyrgyz, Russian, Uzbek	

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
Laos	Aug 30 – Dec 14, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Lao	Excluded Xaisomboun Province, Xayaboury Province and some communes that are unreachable and/or have security considerations. In addition, during fieldwork Attapu and Houaphan were also excluded due to COVID (COVID-19 red zones). The excluded areas represent approximately 14% of the population.
Latvia	Jun 11 – Jul 11, 2021	1017	Mobile Telephone	Latvian, Russian	
Lebanon	Aug 10 – Aug 28, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Arabic	
Lithuania	Jul 8 – Aug 31, 2021	1009	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Lithuanian	
Madagascar	Jun 16 – Jul 24, 2022	1000	Face-to-Face	French, Malagasy	Regions that were unsafe or unreachable were excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent approximately 17% of the total population.
Malawi	Jul 31 – Aug 13, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Chichewa, English, Tumbuka	
Malaysia	June 10 – Nov 25, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Bahasa Malay, Chinese, English	
Mali	Jul 15 - Jul 31, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	French, Bambara	The regions of Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Tombouctou were excluded because of insecurity. Quartiers and villages with less than 50 inhabitants were also excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent 23% of the total population.
Malta	Apr 11 – Jul 21, 2021	1001	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Maltese, English	
Mauritius	Apr 24 – Jun 14, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Creole, English, French	
Mexico	Jul 14 – Aug 27, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
Moldova	Jul 13 – Sep 10, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Romanian/ Moldavian, Russian	Transnistria (Prednestrovie) excluded for safety of interviewers. The excluded area represents approximately 13% of the population.
Mongolia	Aug 20 – Oct 12, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Mongolian	
Morocco	Jul 10 – Aug 7, 2021	1001	Mobile Telephone	Moroccan Arabic	

Table S15: Overview of country samples and interview modes

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
Mozambique	Oct 28 – Dec 20, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Portuguese, Xi-changana, Emakhuwa	Cabo Delgado province, as well as a small number of districts in other provinces, were excluded due to insecurity. The excluded areas represent 11% of population.
Myanmar (Burma)	Sep 22 – Oct 15, 2021	1000	Mobile Telephone	Burmese	
Namibia	Aug 29 – Oct 10, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	English, Oshivambo, Afrikaans	
Nepal	Sep 9 – Nov 18, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Nepali	
Netherlands	Apr 13 – Jul 9, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Dutch	
New Zealand	Apr 19 – Jun 4, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
Nicaragua	Sep 15 – Nov 22, 2021	1010	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Nigeria	Jul 15 – Aug 22, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	English, Hausa, Igbo, Pidgin English, Yoruba	The states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe were excluded for safety and security reasons. These states represent 7% of the population.
North Macedonia	Jul 14 – Aug 29, 2021	1024	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Macedonian, Albanian	
Norway	May 7 – Jun 22, 2021	1007	Mobile Telephone	Norwegian	
Pakistan	Oct 13 – Dec 15, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Urdu	Did not include AJK, Gilgit-Baltistan. The excluded area represents approximately 5% of the population. Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection.
Panama	Oct 4 – Dec 17, 2021	1003	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Paraguay	Sep 1 - Oct 12, 2021	1001	Face-to-Face	Spanish, Jopara	
Peru	Aug 22 – Oct 21, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Philippines	Jun 11 – Aug 13, 2021	1000	Mobile Telephone	Filipino, Iluko, Cebuano, Waray, Bicol	
Poland	Jun 8 – Jul 7, 2021	1001	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Polish	
Portugal	Apr 27 – Jun 8, 2021	1002	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Portuguese	
Romania	Jun 23 – Jul 29, 2021	1009	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Romanian	

Table S15: Overview of country samples and interview modes

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
Russia	May 14 – Jul 14, 2021	2001	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Russian	
Saudi Arabia	May 23 – Jun 6, 2021	1008	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Arabic, English, Hindi, Urdu	Includes Saudis, Arab expatriates, and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, Urdu or Hindi.
Senegal	Aug 17 – Sep 10, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	French, Wolof	
Serbia	Jun 8 – Jul 25, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Serbian	
Sierra Leone	Jun 15 – Jul 16, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	English, Krio, Mende	
Singapore	Jun 7 – Sep 20, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English, Chinese, Bahasa Malay	
Slovakia	Jun 30 – Jul 29, 2021	1003	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Hungarian, Slovak	
Slovenia	Aug 26 – Sep 28, 2021	1001	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Slovene	
South Africa	Aug 5 – Nov 9, 2021	1032	Face-to-Face	Afrikaans, English, Sotho, Xhosa, Zulu	
South Korea	Jun 23 – Aug 11, 2021	1001	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Korean	
Spain	May 3– Jun 14, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
Sri Lanka	Oct 20 – Dec 1, 2021	1005	Mobile Telephone	Sinhala, Tamil	
Sweden	May 10 – Jun 14, 2021	1010	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Swedish	
Switzerland	May 3 – Jun 10, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	German, French, Italian	
Taiwan	May 31 – Jul 6, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Chinese	
Tajikistan	Aug 18 – Oct 11, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Tajik	
Tanzania	Aug 2 – Aug 28, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Swahili	
Thailand	Sep 19 – Nov 9, 2021	1006	Mobile Telephone	Thai	
Togo	Sep 4 – Sep 22, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	French, Ewe	
Tunisia	Sep 24 – Oct 16, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Arabic	

Table S15: Overview of country samples and interview modes

Country	Date of data collection	Sample size	Interview mode	Languages	Exceptions
Turkey	Aug 9 – Sep 8, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Turkish	
Uganda	Sep 12 – Oct 3, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Ateso, English, Luganda, Runyankole	Three districts in the North region were excluded for security reasons – Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit. The excluded areas represent 2% or less of the population.
Ukraine	Jul 7 – Jul 19, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Russian, Ukrainian	
United Arab Emirates	May 30 – Jun 29, 2021	1002	Mobile Telephone	Arabic, English, Hindi, Urdu	Includes only Emiratis, Arab expatriates and non Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, Urdu or Hindi.
United Kingdom	May 4 – Jun 9, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
United States	Apr 22 – Jun 21, 2021	1005	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English, Spanish	
Uruguay	Aug 24 – Dec 1, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Spanish	
Uzbekistan	Aug 12 – Oct 6, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Uzbek, Russian	
Venezuela	Jul 26 – Sep 14, 2021	1000	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
Vietnam	Sep 25 – Oct 27, 2021	1020	Mobile Telephone	Vietnamese	
Zambia	Aug 31 – Sep 28, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	Bemba, English, Lozi, Nyanja, Tonga	
Zimbabwe	Jun 26 – Aug 8, 2021	1000	Face-to-Face	English, Shona, Ndebele	

Table S16: Global statistics are insensitive to the choice of weights

	Gallup sampling weights (1)	Population-adjusted weights (2)	Unweighted average (3)
Respondents willing to contribute 1% of their income	70%	69%	70%
Respondents willing to contribute a smaller amount	6%	6%	6%
Respondents not willing to contribute anything	24%	26%	24%
Respondents approving of pro-climate norms	86%	86%	87%
Respondents' demand for political action	89%	89%	89%
Average belief about others' willingness to contribute 1%	41%	43%	40%
Average individual perception gap	29%	26%	29%
Respondents underestimating the actual WTC 1%	81%	79%	82%
Respondents underestimating the actual WTC 1% by 10 pp	73%	71%	74%

Notes: This table derives all global summary statistics cited in the main text with two different weighting procedures. Column 1 presents statistics obtained by weighting individual respondents with Gallup's sampling weights to account for the stratified random sampling procedure. Column 2 presents each statistic when additionally adjusting for population shares. Column 3 presents unweighted averages. Starting from Gallup's sampling weights, these weights are adjusted to give each country sample a total weight proportional to its share of the global population. Population-adjusted weights are used in the main text when we describe the data at the supranational level.

Table S17: Share of missing data by country

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Approval of pro-climate norms	Demand for political action	Beliefs about others' WTC
Afghanistan	2.6	4.2	3.8	9.9
Albania	4.9	6.1	4.3	9.9
Algeria	7.7	12.4	10.1	17.9
Argentina	1.3	1.4	1.7	7.1
Armenia	5.9	11.7	13.3	33.4
Australia	0.9	0.8	1.3	5.7
Austria	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.3
Bangladesh	13.8	17.9	12.7	32.5
Belgium	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.7
Benin	2.4	3.3	3.1	12.4
Bolivia	3.1	0.9	0.7	11.0
Bosnia Herzegovina	3.0	2.4	3.1	8.2
Botswana	2.2	4.5	2.8	9.3
Brazil	0.9	0.7	0.6	5.1
Bulgaria	1.4	2.3	2.0	7.2
Burkina Faso	3.4	3.3	3.8	10.0
Cambodia	5.3	15.7	25.2	39.5
Cameroon	2.1	4.6	4.0	13.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.6
Chile	11.2	3.4	2.2	17.9
China	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.4
Colombia	0.8	0.7	0.5	5.0
Congo Brazzaville	9.7	7.9	6.6	28.3
Costa Rica	1.8	1.2	1.3	11.9
Croatia	3.7	2.1	3.8	15.1
Cyprus	2.3	1.5	2.1	8.2
Czech Republic	5.2	5.0	7.4	8.1
Denmark	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.1
Dominican Republic	1.7	4.6	4.5	28.5
Ecuador	2.0	1.1	1.1	11.8
Egypt	6.5	24.5	20.4	25.5
El Salvador	15.1	13.4	14.3	37.3
Estonia	3.7	6.0	8.7	9.5
Finland	1.7	0.5	2.0	1.8
France	1.9	0.2	0.6	6.3
Gabon	0.7	1.0	1.3	9.6
Georgia	5.3	9.7	8.7	19.1
Germany	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.0
Ghana	3.4	5.2	3.8	13.4
Greece	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.6
Guatemala	6.4	6.3	4.8	19.6
Guinea	2.4	4.2	3.4	14.4
Honduras	5.3	6.3	4.6	28.5
Hong Kong	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5

Table S17: Share of missing data by country

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Approval of pro-climate norms	Demand for political action	Beliefs about others' WTC
Hungary	1.9	1.6	5.6	4.9
Iceland	3.0	2.0	3.6	8.6
India	12.3	16.2	15.6	29.2
Indonesia	5.6	10.3	8.9	12.7
Iran	0.9	0.8	1.7	3.6
Iraq	0.8	2.5	2.4	3.3
Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2
Israel	9.2	14.6	10.5	20.8
Italy	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.0
Ivory Coast	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.8
Jamaica	15.0	21.6	20.4	34.3
Japan	3.1	3.8	4.7	7.0
Jordan	4.6	10.5	10.8	12.2
Kazakhstan	14.3	22.2	16.0	29.3
Kenya	1.4	2.0	1.0	6.0
Kosovo	7.1	7.0	6.9	13.0
Kyrgyzstan	8.8	8.7	7.7	24.3
Laos	8.6	12.4	16.5	31.8
Latvia	5.3	3.9	4.1	10.5
Lebanon	2.7	5.3	4.8	14.8
Lithuania	12.3	9.0	8.6	27.0
Madagascar	1.8	1.7	0.9	8.9
Malawi	0.4	0.5	1.0	6.8
Malaysia	7.3	5.5	4.8	12.5
Mali	2.0	2.8	2.6	7.2
Malta	1.3	0.9	1.3	4.0
Mauritius	1.7	2.8	1.8	4.1
Mexico	2.4	1.1	0.8	9.9
Moldova	6.1	9.8	6.6	16.6
Mongolia	1.5	3.1	3.8	11.4
Morocco	3.8	8.0	8.2	20.0
Mozambique	4.3	7.2	6.2	26.3
Myanmar	0.6	0.9	100.0	1.6
Namibia	0.9	2.0	1.7	9.5
Nepal	4.9	11.2	9.8	14.5
Netherlands	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2
New Zealand	0.5	0.5	0.8	5.5
Nicaragua	6.9	7.3	7.2	19.4
Nigeria	4.0	11.9	8.6	20.9
North Macedonia	2.9	1.9	2.9	14.5
Norway	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7
Pakistan	7.6	18.2	13.7	16.5
Panama	6.7	5.4	3.9	24.3
Paraguay	6.9	10.3	7.2	27.6

Table S17: Share of missing data by country

Country	Willingness to contribute 1%	Approval of pro-climate norms	Demand for political action	Beliefs about others' WTC
Peru	3.8	2.5	2.0	15.6
Philippines	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Poland	0.9	2.6	2.7	0.0
Portugal	2.3	1.3	1.7	9.9
Romania	8.6	7.5	5.6	24.5
Russia	0.4	1.2	1.1	3.8
Saudi Arabia	0.7	2.2	100.0	1.6
Senegal	2.6	5.4	4.6	18.4
Serbia	3.5	2.5	4.2	3.1
Sierra Leone	8.7	15.8	14.0	33.3
Singapore	5.4	4.9	4.0	11.7
Slovakia	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.8
Slovenia	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.7
South Africa	8.5	16.2	9.1	18.3
South Korea	2.0	0.8	0.7	7.8
Spain	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7
Sri Lanka	5.1	3.9	4.0	16.3
Sweden	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7
Switzerland	0.2	1.2	0.4	3.8
Taiwan	6.5	5.2	3.1	15.2
Tajikistan	10.3	15.1	9.8	24.9
Tanzania	3.5	9.2	6.9	30.0
Thailand	6.4	1.6	3.3	12.3
Togo	3.9	6.0	4.0	17.0
Tunisia	5.2	15.2	13.1	17.3
Turkey	4.2	3.6	4.8	12.1
Uganda	1.3	2.7	2.2	9.6
Ukraine	3.6	4.8	5.3	10.6
United Arab Emirates	10.0	11.0	100.0	24.2
United Kingdom	0.9	0.3	0.2	4.1
United States	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.7
Uruguay	2.9	4.4	5.6	16.7
Uzbekistan	4.1	6.1	5.5	18.7
Venezuela	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.0
Vietnam	8.4	2.5	5.1	10.0
Zambia	14.8	16.4	12.3	41.1
Zimbabwe	0.8	2.2	2.2	6.2

Notes: This table presents the share of missing data for the willingness to contribute 1% of one's household income, the approval of pro-climate norms, the demand for political action, and beliefs about others' willingness to contribute. Across all countries, the share of missing data for these variables is as follows: willingness to contribute 1% of one's household income (4.0%), the approval of pro-climate norms (5.2%), the demand for political action (7.1%), beliefs about others' willingness to contribute (12.8%).