
OECD Risks That Matter Survey 2022: Core Questionnaire

Introduction

Message to Respondents:

You are about to be asked a series of questions about your social and economic circumstances, how you feel about public policies and government effectiveness, and what public policies you would like to see in place in the future. This survey will take about 25 minutes.

You may not be sure how to answer all of the questions asked. Perhaps you are unsure about the topic or can't choose between the options given. We do not want to force you to select an option that does not reflect your honest opinion. For this reason, for most questions, we have provided the option "Don't know" or "Can't choose".

Throughout the survey, "household" refers to all persons co-residing in your dwelling.

Social and economic risks and well-being

1. **In general, thinking about the next year or two, how concerned are you about your household's finances and overall social and economic well-being?**

[1. Not at all concerned; 2. Not so concerned; 3. Somewhat concerned; 4. Very concerned; 5. Can't choose]

2. **Thinking about the next year or two, how concerned are you about each of the following?**

[1. Not at all concerned; 2. Not so concerned; 3. Somewhat concerned; 4. Very concerned; 5. Can't choose / Not applicable]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-k]

- a Becoming ill or disabled
- b Losing a job or self-employment income
- c Not being able to find/maintain adequate housing
- d Not being able to pay all expenses and make ends meet
- e Not being able to access good-quality child care or education for your children (or young members of your family)
- f Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for elderly family members
- g Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for young
- h Being the victim of crime or violence
- i Having to give up my job to care for children, elderly relatives, or relatives with illness or disability

j Accessing good-quality healthcare

3. Looking beyond the next ten years, how concerned are you about the following?

[1. Not at all concerned; 2. Not so concerned; 3. Somewhat concerned; 4. Very concerned; 5. Can't choose / Not applicable]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-]

- a Not being as well-off and financially secure as your parents and/or that you had hoped to be
- b Your children (or young members of your family) not being as well-off and financially secure as you are
- c Becoming ill or disabled
- d Not having the right skills and knowledge to work in a secure and well-paid job
- e Not being financially secure in old age
- f Not being able to find/maintain adequate housing
- g Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for yourself
- h Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for elderly family members
- i Not being able to access good-quality long-term care for young or working-age family members with an illness or disability
- j Accessing good-quality healthcare

[Filter: Q4 asked only if S9=a, d or e (i.e. currently in paid work or temporarily away from paid job)]

4. How likely do you think it is that you might lose your job or self-employment income in the next 12 months?

[Tick one]

- a Very unlikely
- b Unlikely
- c Likely
- d Very likely
- e Can't choose

5. Please indicate the degree to which you disagree/agree with the following statements.

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

- a It is a good time to change jobs
- b My family and I would be happy to relocate to take up a good job
- c My family and I maintain at least three months' income as emergency savings

6. If you and your household were to experience financial trouble (such as not enough income or savings to pay the bills), how confident are you that:

[1. Not at all confident; 2. Not so confident; 3. Somewhat confident; 4. Very confident; 5. Can't choose]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-e]

- a Another adult in your household could work more to bring in more money
- b A friend or family member would be able and willing to help out
- c Cash benefits and services provided by government would sufficiently support you through the financial difficulties
- d Cash benefits and services provided by charity or non-profit institutions would sufficiently support you through the financial difficulties
- e You would apply for a loan or take on (more) debt from a bank or financial institution

7. Do you think that the country's current economic situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago?

- a Much worse
- b Worse
- c About the same
- d Better
- e Much better
- f Don't know

8. Do you think that your household's financial situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago?

- a Much worse
- b Worse
- c About the same
- d Better
- e Much better
- f Don't know

9. Looking ahead to five years from now, do you think that your household's financial situation will be better than, the same as, or worse than it is today?

- a Much worse
- b Worse
- c About the same

- d Better
- e Much better
- f Can't choose

Satisfaction with government and social policy (ELS)

10. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"I think that my household and I have/would have access to good quality and affordable public services in the area of [#ITEM#], if needed."

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-i]

- a Family support (e.g. child care, parenting support services, etc.)
- b Education (e.g. schools, universities, professional/vocational training, adult education, etc.)
- c Employment (e.g. job search supports, skills training supports, self-employment supports, etc.)
- d Housing (e.g. social housing, housing benefit, etc.)
- e Health (e.g. public medical care, subsidised health insurance, mental health support, etc.)
- f Disability/incapacity-related needs (e.g. disability benefits and services, long-term care services for persons with disability, community living resources, etc.)
- g Long-term care for older people (e.g. home, community-based and/or institutional care)
- h Public safety (e.g. policing)
- i Public transportation

11. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"I think that the government does/would provide my household and me with adequate income support in the case of income loss due to [#ITEM#]"

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-g]

- a Unemployment
- b Illness/disability
- c Having a child/having more children
- d Leaving work to care for elderly family members or family members with disabilities
- e Retirement
- f Death of spouse or partner

12. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"I feel the government incorporates the views of people like me when designing or reforming public benefits and services."

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

13. To what degree do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If you currently are receiving services or benefits please answer these questions according to your experience. If you are not receiving them, please answer according to what you think your experience would be if you needed them.

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

- a. I feel I could easily receive public benefits if I needed them
- b. I am confident I would qualify for public benefits
- b I know how to apply for public benefits
- c I think the application process for benefits would be simple and quick
- d I feel I would be treated fairly by the government office processing my claim

14. People usually spend at least a bit of time on paperwork, phone calls, or internet searches when they file their taxes, apply for government benefits, or enrol their children in school or day-care. Please tell us approximately how much time you spent on the following tasks for yourself and for your household in the last 12 months?

[Zero hours; Less than 1 hour; 1 - 10hrs; 11 – 20 hrs; 21 – 30 hrs; 31 – 40 hrs; more than 40hrs; Does not apply to me]

- a Filing taxes
- b Applying for a government benefit (e.g., unemployment benefits, sickness/disability benefits, or old-age pensions) *apart* from healthcare
- c Applying to and enrolling my children in school (including also additional after-school programs)
- d Applying to and enrolling my children in daycare
- e Organizing my health care (e.g., getting appointments with doctors, seeking reimbursement of health care expenses)

15. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"I feel that I receive a fair share of public benefits, given the taxes and social contributions I pay and/or have paid in the past."

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

16. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"Many people receive public benefits without deserving them."

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

Social policy preferences

17. Do you think the government should be doing less, about the same, or more to ensure your economic and social security and well-being?

[Tick one]

- a Government should be doing much less
- b Government should be doing less
- c Government should be doing about the same as now
- d Government should be doing more
- e Government should be doing much more
- f Can't choose

18. Thinking about the taxes you and your family might have to pay and the benefits you and your family might receive, would you like to see the government spend less, spend the same, or spend more in each of the following areas?

[1. Spend much less; 2. Spend a little less; 3. Spend the same as now; 4. Spend a little more; 5. Spend much more; 6. None; 7. Can't choose]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-l]

- a Family supports (e.g. parental leave, child care benefits and services, child benefits, etc.)
- b Education services and supports (e.g. schools, universities, adult education services, etc.)
- c Employment supports (e.g. job search supports, skills training supports, better access to funds to start a business, etc.)
- d Unemployment supports (e.g. unemployment benefit, etc.)
- e Income supports (e.g. minimum-income benefits)
- f Housing supports (e.g. social housing, housing benefit, etc.)
- g Health (e.g. public hospitals, subsidised health insurance, mental health services, etc.)
- h Disability/incapacity-related supports (e.g. disability benefits and services, long-term care services for persons with disability, community living resources, etc.)
- i Old-age pensions
- j Long-term care services for elderly people (including e.g. home, community-based and/or institutional care)
- k Public safety (e.g. policing)
- l Public transport

19. Would you be willing to pay an additional 2% of your income in taxes/social contributions to benefit from better provision of and access to:

[Tick all that apply]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-i; FIX options m-n at the end]

- a Family supports (e.g. parental leave, child care benefits and services, child benefits, etc.)
- b Education services and supports (e.g. schools, universities, adult education services, etc.)
- c Employment supports (e.g. job-search supports, skills training supports, better access to funds to start a business, etc.)
- d Unemployment supports (e.g. unemployment benefits, etc.)
- e Income support (e.g. minimum-income benefits)
- f Housing supports (e.g. social housing services, housing benefits, etc.)
- g Health services (e.g. public hospitals, subsidised health insurance, mental health services, etc.)
- h Disability/incapacity-related supports (e.g. disability benefits and services, long-term care services for persons with disability, community living resources, etc.)
- i Old-age pensions
- j Long-term care services for elderly people (including e.g. home, community-based and/or institutional care)
- k Public safety (e.g. policing)
- l Public transport
- m I would not be willing to spend an extra 2% on any of these things
- n Can't choose/don't know

20. Should the government tax the rich more than they currently do in order to support the poor?

[1. Definitely no; 2. No; 3. Neutral; 4. Yes; 5. Definitely yes; 6. Can't choose]

2022 Current events module

21. Given current events, how concerned are you about each of the following in [country]?

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-i]

[1. Not at all concerned; 2. Not so concerned; 3. Somewhat concerned; 4. Very concerned; 5. Can't choose]

- a People who need mental health care not getting it
- b People unable to work due to caregiving for children, disabled or elderly relatives, or themselves
- c Children's educational losses due to school closures during COVID
- d Employers not being able to fill jobs
- e Low job quality for many current jobs
- f Ongoing health effects of the pandemic, e.g. long COVID or excess mortality in some groups
- g Inflation and cost of living
- h National security due to the current geopolitical situation (e.g. war in Ukraine)
- i Consequences of climate change

22. In thinking about costs of living in 2022, how worried are you about your household's ability to pay for:

[1. Not at all concerned; 2. Not so concerned; 3. Somewhat concerned; 4. Very concerned; 5. Can't choose / Not applicable]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-i]

- a Essential food products
- b Housing costs, i.e. rent or mortgage payments
- c Home energy costs, i.e. utility bills such as electricity and gas
- d Fuel for your personal vehicle (if you drive)
- e Public transportation costs, e.g. bus, trams, metros and trains (if you take public transit)
- f Rising costs of paying off/paying down debt
- g Cost of childcare or schooling (if relevant)".

23. Overall, how do you think your government handled the COVID-19 pandemic: Did the government do too much, the right amount, or not enough?

[1. Government did too much; 2. Government did enough; Government did not do enough; Can't choose]

24. Thinking about global challenges today, to what degree should your government prioritise the following in the coming year:

[1. Prioritise much less; 2. prioritise less; 3. Prioritise as it does now; 4. Prioritise more; 5. Prioritise much more; 6. Can't choose]

[RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-l, FIX m at the end]

- a Improving job quality, e.g. by helping to improve wages or working conditions
- b Dealing with worker shortages
- c Preventing/limiting new outbreaks of contagious illnesses
- d Helping children recover from educational losses
- e Helping parents adapt to their children's fluctuating school and childcare situations
- f Addressing the long-run mental and physical health effects of COVID-19
- g Helping people deal with rising costs of living
- h Helping low-income people
- i Helping vulnerable older people
- j Dealing with climate change
- k Dealing with international security threats
- l None of the above

WISE Centre: Opportunities and Inclusion

25. **Thinking about different types of inequality, please indicate whether you think that each of the following is too high or too low in [country].** RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS a-f

[1. Far too high 2. Too high 3. Neither high nor low 4. Too low 5. Far too low 6. Can't choose]

- a Differences in **income**
- b Differences in **wealth**
- c Differences in **citizens' political power and representation**
- d Differences in **educational outcomes for children**
- e Differences in **digital skills and access to computers/the Internet**
- f Differences in **exposure to extreme environmental events**

26. **Thinking about [country] nowadays, how important do you think each of the following factors is for an individual to get ahead in life?**

[1. Essential to get ahead in life 2. Very important 3. Fairly important 4. Not very important 5. Not important at all to get ahead in life 6. Can't choose]

RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS a-h.

LEAVE ITEMS i ('A person's health status or disability') AND j ('Working hard') ALWAYS AT END

- a A person's ethnicity, skin colour or language
- b A person's religion
- c A person's sex
- d A person's sexual orientation or gender identity
- e Coming from a wealthy family
- f Having well-educated parents
- g Being born in the country where you live
- h The neighbourhood, town or territory where a person grew up
- i A person's health status or disability
- j Working hard

27. **In your opinion, if in [country] a working-age person's income is low, which is most often the reason?**

- a Lack of effort
- b Circumstances beyond that person's control
- c Both
- d Can't choose

28. **In your opinion, if in [country] a working-age person's income is high, which is most often the reason?**

- a Strong effort
- b Circumstances beyond that person's control
- c Both
- d Can't choose

29. **How much should be done in [country] to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to get ahead in life?**

- a Much less
- b A little less

- c About the same
- d A little more
- e Much more
- f Can't choose

30. **Do you think that in [country] there should be less economic inequality?**

- a ...Yes
- b ...No
- c Can't choose

31. **How much do you think each of the following actors should do to reach your preferred level of economic equality in [country]?**

[1. Nothing at all 2. A little 3. A moderate amount 4. A lot 5. A great deal 6. Can't choose]

- a The national (or federal) government
- b Regional, provincial or local governments
- c Large businesses and corporations
- d Banks and financial institutions
- e Trade unions
- f Non-governmental organisations, charities or religious organisations
- g People like me, e.g. through donations or consumption choices
- h Wealthy individuals, e.g. through philanthropy

[Filter: Only show Q32 if Q29= d or e (a little more or much more) OR if Q30= a (Yes)]

32. **Which of the following actions – promoted by all levels of government – do you think are the most important in order to reduce economic inequality and/or foster equal opportunities in [country]?** Please select up to 4 actions.

RANDOMLY ROTATE THE OPTIONS BY GROUP (GROUP 1: a-c; GROUP 2: d-i; GROUP 3: j-l), KEEPING THE WITHIN-GROUP ORDER FIXED.

KEEP m (Other actions) AND n (I don't want the government to do anything) ALWAYS AT THE END.

IF OPTION n (I don't want the government to do anything) IS SELECTED, AUTOMATICALLY UNTICK THE OTHER OPTIONS.

- a Improve equal access to education
- b Re-train the unemployed and workers affected by structural change
- c Increase (or introduce) taxes on large inheritance, gifts and estates
- d Increase (or introduce) minimum wages
- e Support low-income areas through investments and subsidies for firms
- f Introduce or strengthen measures to fight discrimination
- g Strengthen the role of trade unions/collective bargaining and other forms of employees' representation
- h Protect national businesses from international competition
- i Strengthen anti-trust and competition policies to level the playing field
- j Expand (or introduce) social benefits and/or services for low-income households
- k Increase income taxes on top earners
- l Increase (or introduce) corporate taxes
- m Other actions

- n I don't want the government to do anything

[Filter: Only show Q33 if Q29= d or e (a little more or much more) OR if Q30= a (Yes)]

33. Which of the following actions – promoted by the private sector (businesses, financial institutions) – do you think are the most important in order to reduce economic inequality and/or foster equal opportunities in [country]? Please select up to 4 actions.

RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-j

KEEP k (Other actions) AND l (I don't want the private sector to do anything) ALWAYS AT THE END.

IF OPTION l (I don't want the private sector to do anything) IS SELECTED, AUTOMATICALLY UNTICK THE OTHER OPTIONS.

- a Pay a fair wage that enables employees and their families to live and work in dignity
- b Promote family-friendly policies and practices that encourage equality between men and women
- c Increase investments in low-income areas
- d Put a maximum limit on the remuneration of top executives
- e Reduce wage inequalities across different demographic groups to ensure equal pay for equal work
- f Cultivate a diverse and inclusive workplace
- g Favour the dialogue with trade unions/collective bargaining and enhance employee representation in business boards
- h Invests in workforce training
- i Create jobs in the country
- j Promote ethical finance and environmental, social, and corporate governance best practices
- k Other actions
- l I don't want the private sector to do anything

The next questions focus on your own experiences of perceived discrimination and harassment. By discrimination we mean being treated unfairly or differently compared to other people, because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe, or for other reasons. For example, you may be refused equal access to work, housing, healthcare, education, police or justice system, shops, or other opportunities. By harassment we mean any improper or unwelcome conduct that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause someone offence or humiliation. For example, you may encounter comments, gestures or other behaviours that make you feel offended, threatened or insulted, or have to stay away from places to avoid such behaviours. Your answers are completely confidential.

34. Recently, have you witnessed discrimination or harassment?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know / Refuse to answer

35. Have you ever felt discriminated against or harassed?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know / Refuse to answer

[Filter: Only show Q36 if Q35= a]

36. **Thinking about your personal experiences over the past year (or since you have been in [country]), how often have you felt discriminated against or harassed?**

- a. Almost all of the time
- b. Most of the time
- c. Sometimes
- d. Rarely
- e. Not in the past year
- f. Don't know / Refuse to answer

37. **In your opinion, discrimination and harassment affects people's lives in [country] by: Select up to two options.**

RANDOMLY ROTATE OPTIONS a-e.

LEAVE OPTIONS f (There is little to no effect) AND g (Can't choose) ALWAYS AT THE END.

IF OPTIONS f OR g ARE SELECTED UNTICK THE OTHER OPTIONS.

- a. Limiting access to good jobs, business opportunities and education
- b. Limiting access to housing, healthcare, justice and other essential services
- c. Constraining political, religious, social and cultural expressions and participation
- d. Being subjected to violence
- e. Increasing feelings of shame, fear or low self-esteem
- f. There is little to no effect
- g. Can't choose

38. **Do you think that efforts made in [country] to fight discrimination against the following grounds have gone too far or not far enough?**

[1. Efforts have gone too far 2. About right 3. Efforts have not gone far enough 4. Can't choose]

RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS a-l

- a. Ethnicity or skin colour
- b. Language
- c. Disability
- d. Sex
- e. Sexual orientation and gender identity
- f. Religion or belief
- g. Migrant status
- h. Age
- i. Social class
- j. Place of residence
- k. Marital and family status
- l. Political opinion

39. **To what extent do you support or oppose each of the following measures to foster diversity and fight discrimination?**

[1. Totally oppose 2. Somewhat oppose 3. Neutral 4. Somewhat support 5. Totally support 6. Can't choose]

RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS a-i

- a Change legislation to enable equal participation in society and the economy
- b Introduce diversity training at work and in education, healthcare, justice and housing services
- c Invest in dedicated health, education, justice and housing services that make discriminated groups comfortable and safe
- d Monitor the representation of groups at risk of discrimination at work, in education or politics
- e Create jobs, political positions, and university places for discriminated groups
- f Increase pay transparency to reduce wage gaps
- g Create guidelines for the corporate world to fight discrimination, including in recruitment
- h Promote a fair representation of minorities in media, arts and culture
- i Invest in information campaigns to raise awareness of discrimination and change community attitudes

Technology and the future of work

[Filter: Q41 asked only if S 9== a OR d OR e [i.e. currently in paid work, or on temporary leave from paid work]

41. How likely do you think it is that the following will happen to your job (or job opportunities) over the next five years?

[1. Very unlikely; 2. Unlikely; 3. Likely; 4. Very likely; 5. Can't choose]

RANDOMLY ROTATE CATEGORIES a-g

- a. My job will be replaced by a robot, computer software, an algorithm, or artificial intelligence.
- b. My job will be replaced by a person providing a similar service on an internet platform.
- c. I will lose my job because I am not good enough with new technology or because I will be replaced by someone with better technological skills.
- d. Technology will help my job
- e. and working hours become more compatible with my private life.
- f. Technology will help my job become less dangerous or physically demanding.
- g. Technology will help my job become less boring, repetitive, stressful or mentally demanding.

42. Governments can introduce measures aimed at helping workers and industries cope with the challenges created by digitalisation and technological change, such as outdated skills, skills shortages, and possible job loss.

Keeping in mind how much they might cost as well as how you and your family might benefit, to what extent would you oppose or support the government taking the following actions as a response to digitalisation and technological change?

RANDOMLY ROTATE CATEGORIES a-i

[1. Strongly oppose; 2. Oppose; 3. Neither support nor oppose; 4. Support; 5. Strongly support; 6. Can't choose]

- a. Investing more in university education and vocational training opportunities for young people
- b. Investing more in re-training opportunities for working age people
- c. Investing more in digital infrastructure, such as the broadband network

- d. Introducing (or increasing) a tax on robots and/or technology companies
- e. Introducing (or lowering) a limit on working hours
- f. Making public benefits and services, such as unemployment benefits, more generous to provide a better safety net for workers facing possible job loss.
- g. Introducing a universal basic income that covers essential living costs to everyone, regardless of their financial situation.
- h. Providing subsidies to firms in industries that are hardest hit by technological change, so as to reduce job losses
- i. Promoting the migration of skilled workers to your country

Climate change mitigation experiment

43. How worried are you about climate change?

[1. Not at all concerned; 2. Not very concerned; 3. Somewhat concerned; 4. Very concerned; 5. Can't choose]

44. Do you think that your government is doing enough, not enough, or too much to tackle climate change – bearing in mind the costs and benefits of policy action?

- a Not enough
- b Enough
- c Too much
- d Don't know

45. The government can take a number of environmental regulatory steps to reduce [country]'s contribution to climate change, such as building up green infrastructure, emissions limits and carbon taxes.

But these environmental measures to mitigate climate change can have social and economic consequences on people today.

Keeping in mind the effects of different environmental policies to combat climate change, what degree are you concerned about the following possible economic outcomes in [country]?

[1. Not at all concerned; 2. Not very concerned; 3. Somewhat concerned; 4. Very concerned; 5. Can't choose]

RANDOMLY ROTATE CATEGORIES a-g

- a Rising energy/fuel costs
- b Rising costs of food and other goods
- c A loss of jobs in industries that have negative environmental impacts, such as coal, mining and oil extraction
- d Having enough skilled workers to fill demand for green jobs
- e Housing relocation away from environmentally degraded spaces
- f Lower economic growth
- g Costs of (mandatory) climate-neutral adaptation of heating and cooling systems (e.g. renewable energy systems, energy efficiency renovations)

NOTE TO USER: This randomized information treatment (climate change treatments 1-3 + control group) was applied in every country except Chile, Greece, Poland, Slovenia and Turkey. In these countries, all respondents answered questions 46-47.

4 randomised groups each given different information frames:	Evaluation question	Outcomes of interest
Control group (no information framing) n=250	<p>Q46 (below). Do you think the government should be doing more, less or continue what it's doing now to combat climate change? [5-point Likert scale with DK]</p> <p>Q47 (below). Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: [Support for jobs, Support for rising housing costs, Support for rising energy costs, etc]</p>	<p>Q46. Differential effects of randomised treatment on <i>public acceptability of climate change regulation</i></p> <p>Q47. Differential effects of randomised treatment on desire for <i>government support to offset socioeconomic effects of climate change mitigation</i></p>
<p>Treatment 1 (n=250) Respondents given <u>jobs</u> policy info:</p> <p>“Environmental policies to combat climate change can have effects on jobs, for example job losses in carbon-intensive sectors or regions.</p> <p>But government social policies can mitigate these effects by fostering job creation in impacted regions, helping workers find new jobs with related skills, or by helping workers learn new skills to prepare for green jobs, for example through subsidized training.”</p>		
<p>Treatment 2 (n=250): Respondents given <u>housing</u> policy info:</p> <p>“Environmental policies to combat climate change can have effects on housing, for example as costs rise for home heating and cooling, or as people choose to move away from regions where extractive industries (like coal) are shutting down.</p> <p>But government social policies can help with housing costs by providing subsidies to low-income households; providing financial and technical support for energy efficiency renovations, or increasing the supply of social and affordable housing.”</p>		
<p>Treatment 3 (n=250): Respondents given information about subsidizing <u>energy</u> costs:</p>		

<p>Environmental policies to combat climate change can have effects on energy costs, for example as costs rise for home heating and cooling, or for vehicle fuel.</p> <p>But government policies can help offset rising energy costs through subsidies/transfers to low-income households to cover energy costs, financial and technical support for energy efficiency renovations, energy price regulations, and investing in affordable public transportation.”</p>		
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Primary outcome measures:

46. Bearing in mind the costs and benefits of policy action, do you think the government should be doing more, less or continue what it's doing now to combat climate change?

- a Government should do much less
- b Government should do less
- c Government should do about the same as now
- d Government should do more
- e Government should do much more

47. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

To offset the economic consequences of climate change policies, governments should introduce or strengthen policies to:

[1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 6. Can't choose]

RANDOMLY ROTATE CATEGORIES a-j

- a Foster new jobs in regions impacted by job losses in carbon-intensive sectors
- b Help workers in affected industries find new jobs with similar skills
- c Help workers learn new skills to prepare for green jobs, for example through subsidized training
- d Improve social insurance benefits, like unemployment benefits, which can also benefit workers who have lost jobs due to climate change mitigation
- e Help individuals and families offset housing costs by providing subsidies/transfers to households to cover rising costs
- f Offer financial and technical support for energy efficiency renovations in homes
- g Increase the supply of social and affordable housing.

- h Offer subsidies/benefits to households to cover energy costs
- i Set limits on energy prices
- j Improve the coverage and affordability of public transportation.