Online Appendix

"Understanding Environmental Policy Preferences: New Evidence from Brazil"

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A1 Overview

This supplementary appendix presents formal extensions, robustness tests, and additional empirical analyses for the article "Understanding Environmental Policy Preferences: New Evidence from Brazil." The appendix contains the following information.

- Table A1 shows the correlation matrix for all variables used in the analysis.
- Table A2 shows the cross tabulation of our data based on income and education.
- Table A3 shows the results when using region fixed effects instead of state fixed effects.
- Table A4 shows the results when interacting education with a dummy variable for income, where high income contains respondents with more than five minimum wages. Respondents with lower salaries are coded zero.
- Tables A5 and A6 replicate the original results, but use an ordered probit approach instead of OLS. For this, Question 3, which has a binary dependent variable, is dropped.
- Tables A7 and A8 present estimation results without any fixed effects.
- Tables A11 and A12 show estimation results for the main models with sample weights that we built from the 2010 census. Tables A9 and A10 report the distributions of our data compared to 2010 Brazilian census data for income and education.
- Table A13 shows the result when using an index of environmentalism as the dependent variable. That index was created by performing a factor analysis on our four dependent variables and using the factor as the new dependent variable. The correlation coefficient between the factor score and each of the four other dependent variables ranges between $r = 0.44$ and $r = 0.67$. The factor score ranges from -3.3 to 0.42, with a mean of zero. Higher values denote a more environmental position.
- Table A14 and A15 report the analysis removing education from the regression equation.
- Table A16 and A17 report the analysis removing income from the regression equation.

- Table A18 and A19 report the analysis for respondents who are above 20 years old.
- Table A20 reports the result without respondents who belong to the highest earning category.
- Figure A1 shows the predicted probability of answering 'Disagree' to the statement: "If it is important for the country's economic development, the Brazilian government should allow pollution to increase" for various levels of education. All other variables are kept at their sample median values.

A2 Additional Information

Table A1: Correlation Matrix

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Q1	1.00							
Q2	0.07**	1.00						
	(0.02)							
Q3	0.11***	0.09***	1.00					
	(0.00)	(0.00)						
Q4	0.18***	0.07**	0.12***	1.00				
	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)					
Education	0.11***	0.05*	0.07**	0.06**	1.00			
	(0.00)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.03)				
Age	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.16***	-0.06**	1.00		
	(0.28)	(0.43)	(0.67)	(0.00)	(0.03)			
Income	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.31***	0.29***	1.00	
	(0.46)	(0.83)	(0.80)	(0.62)	(0.00)	(0.00)		
Female Respondent	0.06**	0.11***	0.06**	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.18***	1.00
	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.44)	(0.44)	(0.00)	

Note: P-values in parentheses.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A2: Cross-Tabulation

	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Academic Degree	Total
No Minimum Wage	57	107	15	179
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	187	256	50	493
2 to 5 Minimum Wages	67	148	113	328
5 to 10 Minimum Wages	6	40	62	108
More than 10 Minimum Wages	1	15	25	41
Total	318	566	265	1149
N	1149			

Distribution of the respondents based on their level of education and income.

A3 Robustness: Models with Region Fixed Effects

Table A3: Region Fixed Effects

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 3**		**Question 4**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Income	0.016	0.008	-0.012	-0.002	0.034	0.099	-0.009	0.011
	(0.043)	(0.046)	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.138)	(0.160)	(0.010)	(0.012)
Education	0.207***	0.209***	0.051**	0.047*	0.518***	0.474**	0.045***	0.028*
	(0.057)	(0.058)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.193)	(0.207)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Age		0.053**		0.007		0.012		-0.032***
		(0.026)		(0.012)		(0.086)		(0.008)
Female Respondent		0.156**		0.097***		0.463*		0.006
		(0.076)		(0.033)		(0.269)		(0.020)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.095		0.113***		0.249		0.003
		(0.090)		(0.035)		(0.306)		(0.022)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.301**		0.006		-0.569		-0.049
		(0.148)		(0.058)		(0.501)		(0.045)
Constant	2.690***	2.496***	1.623***	1.486***	1.091*	0.669	1.854***	1.940***
	(0.184)	(0.200)	(0.086)	(0.092)	(0.567)	(0.613)	(0.047)	(0.050)
Observations	1101	1099	1116	1114	1144	1142	1138	1136

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-8: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.

Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.

Region fixed effects (regions: Centro-Oeste, Nordeste, Norte, Sudeste, Sul).

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A4 Robustness: Models with Interaction Effect

Table A4: Income * Education

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 3**		**Question 4**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Income	0.310	0.374	0.243**	0.300***	-0.103	0.096	0.110*	0.137**
	(0.250)	(0.253)	(0.102)	(0.104)	(0.737)	(0.754)	(0.067)	(0.066)
Education	0.241***	0.236***	0.110***	0.116***	0.441*	0.419*	0.061***	0.039*
	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.236)	(0.245)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Income * Education	-0.114	-0.132	-0.127***	-0.144***	0.096	0.059	-0.051*	-0.042
	(0.112)	(0.113)	(0.047)	(0.048)	(0.373)	(0.374)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Age		0.028		0.005		0.004		-0.034***
		(0.025)		(0.011)		(0.081)		(0.007)
Female Respondent		0.218***		0.109***		0.471*		0.023
		(0.075)		(0.034)		(0.250)		(0.020)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.066		0.153***		0.202		0.003
		(0.093)		(0.035)		(0.312)		(0.025)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.280*		0.062		-0.707		-0.046
		(0.161)		(0.059)		(0.490)		(0.048)
Constant	2.678***	2.483***	1.222***	1.111***	1.971*	1.659	1.818***	1.927***
	(0.350)	(0.364)	(0.151)	(0.159)	(1.117)	(1.160)	(0.069)	(0.074)
Observations	1164	1162	1182	1180	1155	1153	1207	1205

Income is a dummy variable; income = 1 if the respondent was in category 3 or above, and 0 otherwise.

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-8: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.

Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.

Country fixed effects included in all models.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A5 Robustness: Ordered Probit Models

Table A5: Ordered Probit

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 4**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Income	0.024	0.007	-0.038	-0.026	-0.081	0.027
	(0.040)	(0.044)	(0.047)	(0.053)	(0.062)	(0.068)
Education	0.148***	0.164***	0.142**	0.149**	0.280***	0.192**
	(0.053)	(0.055)	(0.061)	(0.065)	(0.085)	(0.085)
Age		0.076***		0.033		-0.179***
		(0.025)		(0.029)		(0.041)
Female Respondent		0.183**		0.226***		0.027
		(0.072)		(0.084)		(0.124)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.090		0.438***		-0.051
		(0.090)		(0.109)		(0.148)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.194		0.118		-0.264
		(0.142)		(0.162)		(0.213)
First Cut Constant	-1.418***	-1.108***	-0.991***	-0.676**	-1.943***	-2.386***
	(0.360)	(0.372)	(0.281)	(0.302)	(0.487)	(0.520)
Second Cut Constant	-0.924***	-0.616*	0.196	0.534*	-1.243**	-1.659***
	(0.358)	(0.370)	(0.285)	(0.309)	(0.486)	(0.519)
Third Cut Constant	-0.288	0.024				
	(0.356)	(0.368)				
Fourth Cut Constant	0.187	0.505				
	(0.355)	(0.367)				
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1101	1099	1116	1114	1138	1136

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-6: ordered probit.

Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A6: Ordered Probit

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 4**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	0.026	0.028	0.144	0.182	-0.323*	-0.279
	(0.101)	(0.103)	(0.114)	(0.117)	(0.191)	(0.201)
2-5 Minimum Wages	0.211*	0.203*	0.164	0.229	-0.168	0.027
	(0.113)	(0.120)	(0.127)	(0.139)	(0.211)	(0.222)
5-10 Minimum Wages	0.046	0.003	0.124	0.149	-0.274	0.077
	(0.151)	(0.159)	(0.179)	(0.190)	(0.274)	(0.279)
>10 Minimum Wages	-0.051	-0.085	-0.447*	-0.398	-0.579*	-0.215
	(0.223)	(0.236)	(0.233)	(0.249)	(0.314)	(0.340)
Secondary Education	0.234***	0.292***	0.273***	0.313***	0.318**	0.163
	(0.087)	(0.090)	(0.095)	(0.101)	(0.132)	(0.143)
Tertiary Education	0.270**	0.296***	0.270**	0.284**	0.462***	0.280*
	(0.106)	(0.111)	(0.123)	(0.131)	(0.166)	(0.169)
Age		0.079***		0.039		-0.188***
		(0.025)		(0.030)		(0.041)
Female Respondent		0.207***		0.247***		0.055
		(0.072)		(0.087)		(0.123)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.090		0.448***		-0.064
		(0.091)		(0.110)		(0.149)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.194		0.136		-0.275
		(0.143)		(0.163)		(0.217)
First Cut; Constant	-1.511***	-1.145***	-0.902***	-0.535*	-2.315***	-2.843***
	(0.353)	(0.367)	(0.264)	(0.289)	(0.486)	(0.533)
Second Cut; Constant	-1.014***	-0.650*	0.298	0.690**	-1.611***	-2.109***
	(0.350)	(0.365)	(0.266)	(0.294)	(0.481)	(0.531)
Third Cut; Constant	-0.374	-0.005				
	(0.349)	(0.364)				
Fourth Cut; Constant	0.103	0.478				
	(0.348)	(0.364)				
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1101	1099	1116	1114	1138	1136

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-6: ordered probit.

Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A6 Robustness: Models Without Fixed Effects

Table A7: No Fixed Effects

	(1) est1	(2) est2	(3) est3	(4) est4	(5) est5	(6) est6	(7) est7	(8) est8
Income	0.021	0.010	-0.016	-0.007	0.017	0.075	-0.011	0.008
	(0.042)	(0.046)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.135)	(0.161)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Education	0.205***	0.207***	0.049**	0.048*	0.478**	0.463**	0.047***	0.029**
	(0.057)	(0.058)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.186)	(0.200)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Age		0.055**		0.010		0.038		-0.033***
		(0.026)		(0.011)		(0.085)		(0.008)
Female Respondent		0.154**		0.095***		0.493*		0.003
		(0.076)		(0.033)		(0.272)		(0.020)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.079		0.122***		0.291		0.003
		(0.089)		(0.035)		(0.305)		(0.022)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.261*		0.062		0.133		-0.054
		(0.138)		(0.055)		(0.419)		(0.042)
Constant	2.564***	2.354***	1.643***	1.501***	1.732***	1.175**	1.847***	1.955***
	(0.133)	(0.153)	(0.059)	(0.070)	(0.421)	(0.503)	(0.037)	(0.042)
Observations	1101	1099	1116	1114	1144	1142	1138	1136

Standard errors in parentheses

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-8: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.

Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A8: No Fixed Effects

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 3**		**Question 4**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	0.056	0.048	0.054	0.076	-0.285	-0.191	-0.046	-0.039
	(0.113)	(0.115)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.355)	(0.355)	(0.028)	(0.028)
2-5 Minimum Wages	0.221*	0.212*	0.057	0.093*	0.211	0.411	-0.022	0.012
	(0.119)	(0.125)	(0.051)	(0.054)	(0.411)	(0.437)	(0.029)	(0.030)
5-10 Minimum Wages	0.067	0.035	0.036	0.064	0.059	0.225	-0.031	0.022
	(0.157)	(0.164)	(0.069)	(0.071)	(0.562)	(0.598)	(0.036)	(0.037)
>10 Minimum Wages	-0.081	-0.097	-0.185	-0.162	-0.484	-0.286	-0.089	-0.020
	(0.245)	(0.254)	(0.119)	(0.120)	(0.660)	(0.735)	(0.065)	(0.067)
Secondary Education	0.301***	0.336***	0.101**	0.113***	0.629**	0.657**	0.062**	0.030
	(0.098)	(0.100)	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.275)	(0.295)	(0.027)	(0.028)
Tertiary Education	0.388***	0.389***	0.094*	0.096*	0.745**	0.702*	0.082***	0.045
	(0.114)	(0.116)	(0.049)	(0.052)	(0.367)	(0.385)	(0.028)	(0.029)
Age		0.059**		0.013		0.041		-0.034***
		(0.026)		(0.012)		(0.086)		(0.008)
Female Respondent		0.176**		0.101***		0.542**		0.005
		(0.076)		(0.034)		(0.271)		(0.020)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.071		0.131***		0.302		0.001
		(0.089)		(0.035)		(0.302)		(0.023)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.256*		0.073		0.124		-0.057
		(0.139)		(0.054)		(0.420)		(0.042)
Constant	2.685***	2.419***	1.591***	1.421***	2.321***	1.717***	1.895***	2.021***
	(0.121)	(0.154)	(0.051)	(0.069)	(0.352)	(0.459)	(0.030)	(0.039)
State F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2 .02	.04	.01	.04			.01	.04	
σ 1.21	1.21	.53	0.52			0.34	0.33	
Observations	1101	1099	1116	1114	1144	1142	1138	1136

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-8: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.
Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A7 Robustness: Models with Sample Weights

To address the problem that our estimation results may be biased due to oversampling of rich and well educated Brazilians in our sample compared to census data, we construct survey weights. This allows us to re-estimate our original models while weighting our observations such that relative frequencies from census data are reflected. To align the information available from the 2010 Brazilian census[1] with the categories in our sample, we classified the categories “sem instrução e fundamental incompleto” and “fundamental complete e médio incompleto” as “primary education,” the category “médio completo e superior incompleto” as secondary education, and “superior completo” as tertiary education, while dropping those for which no education level in the census could be determined ("não determinado"). For income, we classified the census data into categories “up to 2 minimum wages,” “2-5 minimum wages,” “5-10 minimum wages,” and “above 10 minimum wages,” while assigning the “sem rendimento” category to our “no income” baseline category. With this classification, Tables A9 and A10 show the cross-tabulated information along the income and education dimension, separately for our sample and the 2010 census data. As the distributions are relatively different from each other, we alleviate the problem of oversampling by creating sample weights. These weights are constructed from the census data as the inverse probabilities of observations falling into the relative categories (**?**).

Using these sample weights, we re-estimate all our original models presented in the main text; Tables A11 and A12 show the estimation results. While the statistical significance of our findings generally attenuates, about half of our results are still statistically significant and except for two models in Table A12 all models show the correct signs. The education estimate continues to be positive, while no systematic association for the income variable is detected. Given the increase in standard errors that comes automatically with any weighting procedure as rare observations are given more weight than in our sample dataset, the loss in statistical significance is not too worrisome. As our results are reasonably robust even with sample weights, we are confident to believe that our findings are not driven by analyzing a richer and better educated sample.

[1] See Tabela 1.1.15 at `ftp://ftp.ibge.gov.br/Censos/Censo_Demografico_2010/Educacao_e_Deslocamento/pdf/tab_educacao.pdf` for relevant data and information. Accessed on February 28, 2013.

Table A9: Cross-Tabulation for Sample in Percent

	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Academic Degree	Total
No Minimum Wage	5.0	9.3	1.3	15.6
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	16.3	22.2	4.3	42.9
2 to 5 Minimum Wages	5.8	12.8	9.8	28.5
5 to 10 Minimum Wages	0.5	3.4	5.3	9.4
More than 10 Minimum Wages	0.1	1.3	2.1	3.6
Total	27.7	49.3	23.1	100.0

Distribution of the respondents based on their level of education and income in our sample.

Table A10: Cross-Tabulation for 2010 Brazilian Census in Percent

	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Academic Degree	Total
No Minimum Wage	2.7	0.7	0.2	3.6
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	55.7	18.8	2.7	77.2
2 to 5 Minimum Wages	4.8	5.2	3.4	13.6
5 to 10 Minimum Wages	0.7	1.2	1.9	3.8
More than 10 Minimum Wages	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.8
Total	64.2	26.4	23.1	100.0

Distribution of the respondents based on their level of education and income in 2010 Brazilian census.

Table A11: Results with Sample Weights

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 3**		**Question 4**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Income	-0.014	-0.007	-0.028	-0.029	-0.120	-0.033	-0.011	0.004
	(0.049)	(0.059)	(0.022)	(0.025)	(0.148)	(0.210)	(0.010)	(0.013)
Education	0.195*	0.189*	0.057	0.061	0.589**	0.481	0.024	0.019
	(0.102)	(0.103)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.288)	(0.316)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Age		0.050		0.019		0.067		-0.031***
		(0.046)		(0.016)		(0.135)		(0.012)
Female Respondent		0.242**		0.088		0.690		0.008
		(0.122)		(0.056)		(0.523)		(0.020)
Capital (Indicator)		0.050		0.186***		-0.230		0.044*
		(0.167)		(0.054)		(0.452)		(0.025)
Metro (Indicator)		0.273		0.076		-1.727***		-0.038
		(0.254)		(0.096)		(0.667)		(0.066)
Constant	2.811***	2.466***	1.627***	1.484***	0.943	0.378	1.862***	1.933***
	(0.559)	(0.567)	(0.186)	(0.186)	(1.282)	(1.378)	(0.104)	(0.110)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	.10	.12	.1	.13			.03	.05
σ	1.14	1.13	0.5	0.49			0.27	0.27
Observations	1101	1099	1116	1114	1089	1087	1138	1136

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-8: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.

Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.

See text for a description of the weighting procedure.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A12: Results with Sample Weights

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 3**		**Question 4**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	-0.046	-0.024	-0.020	-0.010	-0.685	-0.739	-0.016	-0.009
	(0.149)	(0.150)	(0.052)	(0.053)	(0.443)	(0.450)	(0.019)	(0.021)
2-5 Minimum Wages	0.113	0.155	-0.017	-0.004	-0.245	-0.177	-0.025	0.007
	(0.127)	(0.150)	(0.051)	(0.055)	(0.433)	(0.510)	(0.024)	(0.028)
5-10 Minimum Wages	-0.053	-0.049	-0.012	-0.013	-0.258	-0.110	-0.022	0.028
	(0.164)	(0.189)	(0.070)	(0.073)	(0.650)	(0.755)	(0.034)	(0.039)
>10 Minimum Wages	-0.084	-0.035	-0.195	-0.195	-0.429	-0.001	-0.049	0.004
	(0.263)	(0.286)	(0.129)	(0.138)	(0.744)	(1.017)	(0.058)	(0.066)
Secondary Education	0.315	0.342*	-0.017	-0.016	1.053**	0.930*	0.023	0.004
	(0.192)	(0.191)	(0.078)	(0.080)	(0.494)	(0.537)	(0.032)	(0.035)
Tertiary Education	0.456**	0.461**	0.074	0.081	1.273**	1.067*	0.048	0.031
	(0.208)	(0.209)	(0.077)	(0.082)	(0.504)	(0.571)	(0.032)	(0.033)
Age		0.051		0.016		0.079		-0.032***
		(0.046)		(0.016)		(0.133)		(0.012)
Female Respondent		0.253**		0.084		0.708		0.007
		(0.122)		(0.057)		(0.523)		(0.021)
Capital (Indicator)		0.050		0.198***		-0.322		0.046*
		(0.167)		(0.059)		(0.467)		(0.027)
Metro (Indicator)		0.294		0.081		-1.764***		-0.039
Constant	2.900***	2.522***	1.691***	1.562***	1.318	0.721	1.877***	1.968***
	(0.545)	(0.558)	(0.174)	(0.178)	(1.187)	(1.320)	(0.097)	(0.110)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	.10	.12	.10	.13			.03	.06
σ	1.14	1.13	0.5	0.49			0.27	0.27
Observations	1101	1099	1116	1114	1089	1087	1138	1136

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-8: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.

Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.

See text for a description of the weighting procedure.

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A8 Robustness: Models with Factor Analysis

To complement our analyses of various stated positions on environmental issues, we create an index of environmentalism drawing on our four dependent variables. As is customary in the literature, we take advantage of factor analysis. Using factor analysis allows us to derive a measure that captures the latent environmental preference of the respondent. The code is available in the replication package. Table A13 shows the result of the OLS estimation when using the index score as the dependent variable.

As stated, this index was created by performing a factor analysis on our four dependent variables and using the factor as the new dependent variable. The correlation coefficient between the factor score and each of the four other dependent variables ranges between $r = 0.44$ and $r = 0.67$. The factor score ranges from -3.3 to 0.42, with a mean of zero. Higher values denote a more environmental position.

Table A13: Results with Factor Analysis

	(1)	(2)	(3)	4
Income	-0.019	0.003		
	(0.019)	(0.020)		
Education	0.123***	0.106***		
	(0.024)	(0.025)		
Up to 2 Minimum Wages			-0.017	0.001
			(0.041)	(0.041)
2-5 Minimum Wages			0.044	0.097**
			(0.045)	(0.046)
5-10 Minimum Wages			-0.003	0.053
			(0.059)	(0.061)
>10 Minimum Wages			-0.238*	-0.152
			(0.143)	(0.147)
Secondary Education			0.175***	0.160***
			(0.042)	(0.043)
Tertiary Education			0.226***	0.191***
			(0.048)	(0.051)
Age		-0.012		-0.011
		(0.012)		(0.012)
Female Respondent		0.104***		0.113***
		(0.035)		(0.035)
Capital (Indicator)		0.043		0.044
		(0.037)		(0.037)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.081		-0.081
		(0.072)		(0.073)
Constant	-0.248	-0.298	-0.187	-0.246
	(0.179)	(0.184)	(0.173)	(0.181)
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	.04	.05	.05	.07
σ	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
Observations	1069	1067	1069	1067

The dependent variable is an index of environmentalism. See text for the details.
Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A9 Robustness: Models With Income and Without Education

Table A14: Results - Income Only

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Income	0.061	0.074*	-0.004	0.008	0.147	0.258*	0.002	0.019*	0.012	0.038*
	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.131)	(0.152)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Age		0.033		0.002		-0.063		-0.034***		-0.024**
		(0.026)		(0.011)		(0.086)		(0.007)		(0.012)
Female Respondent		0.246***		0.102***		0.590**		0.014		0.131***
		(0.076)		(0.034)		(0.264)		(0.021)		(0.035)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.108		0.156***		0.329		-0.008		0.040
		(0.097)		(0.036)		(0.334)		(0.026)		(0.037)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.230		0.046		-0.892		-0.045		-0.091
		(0.163)		(0.061)		(0.548)		(0.050)		(0.071)
Constant	3.020***	2.760***	1.400***	1.285***	2.440**	2.017*	1.937***	1.988***	-0.065	-0.143
	(0.327)	(0.341)	(0.151)	(0.156)	(1.004)	(1.031)	(0.060)	(0.064)	(0.169)	(0.175)
Observations	1103	1101	1119	1117	1091	1089	1141	1139	1071	1069

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions. Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A15: Results - Income Only

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	0.008	0.028	0.044	0.064	-0.311	-0.195	-0.051*	-0.037	-0.029	-0.002
	(0.115)	(0.117)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.359)	(0.365)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.043)	(0.042)
2-5 Minimum Wages	0.247**	0.296**	0.066	0.108**	0.257	0.543	-0.006	0.030	0.071	0.137***
	(0.120)	(0.124)	(0.051)	(0.053)	(0.416)	(0.428)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.046)	(0.045)
5-10 Minimum Wages	0.129	0.161	0.066	0.099	0.441	0.740	-0.006	0.046	0.061	0.129**
	(0.154)	(0.158)	(0.069)	(0.070)	(0.566)	(0.610)	(0.038)	(0.040)	(0.058)	(0.059)
>10 Minimum Wages	-0.007	0.065	-0.186	-0.142	-0.178	0.222	-0.063	0.006	-0.168	-0.061
	(0.238)	(0.244)	(0.114)	(0.113)	(0.692)	(0.757)	(0.065)	(0.068)	(0.144)	(0.147)
Age		0.031		0.002		-0.064		-0.035***		-0.025**
		(0.026)		(0.011)		(0.085)		(0.007)		(0.012)
Female Respondent		0.263***		0.106***		0.605**		0.015		0.136***
		(0.076)		(0.034)		(0.261)		(0.021)		(0.034)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.096		0.162***		0.348		-0.009		0.045
		(0.097)		(0.037)		(0.332)		(0.026)		(0.038)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.224		0.052		-0.914		-0.047		-0.089
		(0.163)		(0.061)		(0.556)		(0.050)		(0.071)
Constant	3.054***	2.789***	1.348***	1.233***	2.828***	2.435**	1.963***	2.035***	-0.052	-0.113
	(0.327)	(0.345)	(0.147)	(0.153)	(1.065)	(1.117)	(0.061)	(0.066)	(0.166)	(0.174)
Observations	1103	1101	1119	1117	1091	1089	1141	1139	1071	1069

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions. Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A10 Robustness: Models With Education and Without Income

Table A16: Results - Education Only

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Education	0.203***	0.199***	0.044*	0.045**	0.503***	0.498***	0.037***	0.031**	0.108***	0.101***
	(0.052)	(0.053)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.182)	(0.185)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Age		0.037		0.005		0.025		-0.029***		-0.016
		(0.024)		(0.010)		(0.075)		(0.007)		(0.011)
Female Respondent		0.189**		0.103***		0.426*		0.010		0.112***
		(0.073)		(0.032)		(0.238)		(0.020)		(0.033)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.072		0.148***		0.193		0.001		0.043
		(0.093)		(0.035)		(0.313)		(0.025)		(0.036)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.281*		0.060		-0.702		-0.045		-0.104
		(0.161)		(0.058)		(0.488)		(0.048)		(0.072)
Constant	2.780***	2.587***	1.329***	1.240***	1.914*	1.599	1.864***	1.962***	-0.247	-0.248
	(0.333)	(0.347)	(0.148)	(0.156)	(1.056)	(1.095)	(0.062)	(0.066)	(0.175)	(0.180)
Observations	1164	1162	1182	1180	1155	1153	1207	1205	1128	1126

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.
Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A17: Results - Education Only

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Secondary Education	0.293***	0.322***	0.092**	0.099**	0.652**	0.667**	0.051*	0.029	0.155***	0.144***
	(0.095)	(0.097)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.258)	(0.261)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Tertiary Education	0.401***	0.393***	0.084*	0.088*	0.923***	0.910**	0.073***	0.063**	0.214***	0.201***
	(0.104)	(0.104)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.350)	(0.354)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.046)	(0.047)
Age		0.045*		0.008		0.036		-0.029***		-0.014
		(0.024)		(0.011)		(0.075)		(0.007)		(0.011)
Female Respondent		0.190***		0.103***		0.426*		0.010		0.112***
		(0.073)		(0.032)		(0.237)		(0.020)		(0.033)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.079		0.146***		0.185		0.001		0.041
		(0.093)		(0.035)		(0.313)		(0.025)		(0.036)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.286*		0.057		-0.712		-0.045		-0.107
		(0.161)		(0.058)		(0.488)		(0.048)		(0.072)
Constant	2.960***	2.730***	1.361***	1.262***	2.403**	2.039*	1.898***	1.995***	-0.152	-0.166
	(0.322)	(0.339)	(0.141)	(0.149)	(1.048)	(1.086)	(0.058)	(0.064)	(0.172)	(0.179)
Observations	1164	1162	1182	1180	1155	1153	1207	1205	1128	1126

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.
Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A11 Robustness: Respondents Above 20 Years Old

Table A18: Results - Respondents Above 20 Years Old

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Income	0.010	0.018	-0.020	-0.009	0.042	0.104	-0.008	0.009	-0.019	0.003
	(0.045)	(0.048)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.152)	(0.180)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.020)	(0.021)
Education	0.198***	0.201***	0.048*	0.047*	0.483**	0.460**	0.046***	0.025	0.120***	0.102***
	(0.059)	(0.062)	(0.025)	(0.027)	(0.205)	(0.225)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.025)	(0.027)
Age		0.055*		0.005		0.033		-0.034***		-0.014
		(0.028)		(0.013)		(0.106)		(0.009)		(0.014)
Female Respondent		0.200**		0.088**		0.449		0.009		0.102***
		(0.082)		(0.036)		(0.290)		(0.023)		(0.038)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.111		0.157***		0.465		-0.005		0.047
		(0.099)		(0.037)		(0.368)		(0.028)		(0.039)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.205		0.058		-1.028*		-0.052		-0.091
		(0.175)		(0.065)		(0.566)		(0.055)		(0.078)
Constant	2.726***	2.435***	1.345***	1.234***	1.805*	1.273	1.864***	1.965***	-0.244	-0.284
	(0.355)	(0.372)	(0.159)	(0.166)	(1.032)	(1.086)	(0.067)	(0.073)	(0.180)	(0.187)
Observations	1017	1015	1029	1027	1006	1004	1050	1048	985	983

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.
Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A19: Results - Respondents Above 20 Years Old

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Up to 2 Minimum Wages	0.107	0.147	0.063	0.093*	-0.195	-0.123	-0.049	-0.055	-0.003	0.015
	(0.132)	(0.133)	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.426)	(0.429)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.048)	(0.049)
2-5 Minimum Wages	0.253*	0.309**	0.066	0.110*	0.250	0.452	-0.015	0.004	0.053	0.104**
	(0.137)	(0.141)	(0.058)	(0.060)	(0.469)	(0.488)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.050)	(0.050)
5-10 Minimum Wages	0.058	0.088	0.049	0.081	0.213	0.363	-0.027	0.016	0.005	0.058
	(0.171)	(0.173)	(0.075)	(0.075)	(0.593)	(0.639)	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.063)	(0.064)
>10 Minimum Wages	-0.094	-0.049	-0.201*	-0.165	-0.434	-0.223	-0.086	-0.025	-0.227	-0.144
	(0.249)	(0.258)	(0.119)	(0.119)	(0.716)	(0.798)	(0.067)	(0.069)	(0.145)	(0.149)
Secondary Education	0.304***	0.358***	0.111***	0.122***	0.672**	0.688**	0.059*	0.020	0.177***	0.162***
	(0.105)	(0.110)	(0.043)	(0.046)	(0.306)	(0.336)	(0.030)	(0.032)	(0.046)	(0.049)
Tertiary Education	0.393***	0.409***	0.097*	0.104*	0.779*	0.738*	0.080***	0.033	0.228***	0.194***
	(0.119)	(0.126)	(0.051)	(0.056)	(0.402)	(0.437)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.051)	(0.056)
Age		0.068**		0.013		0.044		-0.036***		-0.010
		(0.029)		(0.014)		(0.111)		(0.009)		(0.015)
Female Respondent		0.226***		0.094**		0.495*		0.012		0.112***
		(0.082)		(0.037)		(0.287)		(0.022)		(0.038)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.101		0.163***		0.486		-0.007		0.049
		(0.099)		(0.038)		(0.366)		(0.028)		(0.039)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.194		0.066		-1.048*		-0.056		-0.089
		(0.177)		(0.065)		(0.575)		(0.055)		(0.079)
Constant	2.763***	2.375***	1.275***	1.121***	2.397**	1.752	1.920***	2.044***	-0.199	-0.258
	(0.354)	(0.380)	(0.153)	(0.165)	(1.114)	(1.197)	(0.066)	(0.075)	(0.176)	(0.188)
Observations	1017	1015	1029	1027	1006	1004	1050	1048	985	983

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.
Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A12 Robustness: Without Highest Earners

Table A20: Results - Without Highest Earners

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Income	0.041	0.035	0.012	0.020	0.080	0.171	-0.007	0.014	0.004	0.027
	(0.047)	(0.051)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.154)	(0.181)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Education	0.202***	0.205***	0.054**	0.054**	0.611***	0.557**	0.048***	0.030*	0.126***	0.109***
	(0.058)	(0.059)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.210)	(0.224)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.025)
Age		0.056**		0.009		-0.000		-0.032***		-0.012
		(0.026)		(0.012)		(0.090)		(0.008)		(0.012)
Female Respondent		0.184**		0.083**		0.516*		0.010		0.106***
		(0.079)		(0.035)		(0.280)		(0.021)		(0.035)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.101		0.142***		0.251		-0.010		0.035
		(0.099)		(0.036)		(0.338)		(0.027)		(0.037)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.202		0.041		-0.880		-0.046		-0.088
		(0.165)		(0.063)		(0.545)		(0.052)		(0.073)
Constant	2.862***	2.618***	1.274***	1.163***	13.963***	14.139***	1.919***	1.996***	-0.154	-0.202*
	(0.306)	(0.318)	(0.163)	(0.168)	(0.524)	(0.590)	(0.039)	(0.045)	(0.111)	(0.115)
Observations	1063	1061	1078	1076	1044	1042	1097	1095	1033	1031

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions.
Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A13 Robustness: Without Lowest Earners

Table A21: Results - Without Lowest Earners

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 3**		**Question 4**		**Factor Analysis**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Income	-0.004	-0.001	-0.035	-0.027	0.112	0.207	-0.002	0.024	-0.023	0.008
	(0.055)	(0.059)	(0.025)	(0.028)	(0.214)	(0.249)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.027)	(0.029)
Education	0.183***	0.174***	0.039	0.035	0.436**	0.369	0.045***	0.024	0.112***	0.087***
	(0.061)	(0.063)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.220)	(0.241)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.026)	(0.028)
Age		0.053*		0.004		-0.028		-0.035***		-0.021
		(0.029)		(0.014)		(0.103)		(0.009)		(0.014)
Female Respondent		0.231***		0.093**		0.426		0.003		0.114***
		(0.083)		(0.036)		(0.296)		(0.023)		(0.039)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.174*		0.166***		0.623		-0.025		0.024
		(0.104)		(0.039)		(0.406)		(0.031)		(0.042)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.383**		0.104		-0.306		-0.031		-0.050
		(0.195)		(0.065)		(0.805)		(0.056)		(0.086)
Constant	2.753***	2.507***	1.375***	1.278***	1.659	1.318	1.851***	1.930***	-0.235	-0.271
	(0.374)	(0.388)	(0.168)	(0.173)	(1.027)	(1.065)	(0.071)	(0.076)	(0.188)	(0.194)
Observations	930	928	940	938	903	901	959	957	900	898

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions. Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A14 Robustness: Without Most Educated

Table A22: Results - Without Most Educated

	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3		Question 4		Factor Analysis	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Income	0.071	0.077	0.018	0.027	0.230	0.326*	0.002	0.027*	0.023	0.052**
	(0.053)	(0.057)	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.160)	(0.192)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.022)
Education	0.303***	0.326***	0.095**	0.101**	0.775***	0.715**	0.063**	0.032	0.175***	0.155***
	(0.098)	(0.101)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.281)	(0.299)	(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.042)	(0.044)
Age		0.040		0.010		-0.030		-0.034***		-0.015
		(0.030)		(0.013)		(0.096)		(0.009)		(0.014)
Female Respondent		0.186**		0.084**		0.403		0.024		0.118***
		(0.093)		(0.039)		(0.304)		(0.026)		(0.040)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.151		0.166***		0.268		-0.004		0.039
		(0.110)		(0.039)		(0.358)		(0.031)		(0.041)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.167		0.072		-0.989		-0.021		-0.052
		(0.186)		(0.067)		(0.607)		(0.057)		(0.076)
Constant	3.127***	2.899***	1.271***	1.137***	13.686***	13.644***	1.901***	1.984***	-0.102	-0.158
	(0.302)	(0.316)	(0.217)	(0.223)	(0.554)	(0.677)	(0.051)	(0.059)	(0.116)	(0.119)
Observations	846	845	856	855	834	833	874	873	819	818

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions. Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A15 Robustness: Without Least Educated

Table A23: Results - Without Least Educated

	Question 1		**Question 2**		**Question 3**		**Question 4**		**Factor Analysis**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Income	0.018	0.019	-0.031	-0.021	0.099	0.186	-0.009	0.009	-0.013	0.006
	(0.045)	(0.048)	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.159)	(0.185)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.022)
Education	0.113	0.061	0.011	0.002	0.111	-0.002	0.026	0.022	0.065*	0.045
	(0.088)	(0.087)	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.341)	(0.355)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.035)	(0.036)
Age		0.074**		0.006		-0.009		-0.032***		-0.010
		(0.030)		(0.014)		(0.120)		(0.010)		(0.015)
Female Respondent		0.276***		0.114***		0.594		-0.002		0.105***
		(0.083)		(0.040)		(0.376)		(0.022)		(0.038)
Capital (Indicator)		-0.092		0.171***		-0.114		-0.019		0.017
		(0.103)		(0.040)		(0.426)		(0.029)		(0.042)
Metro (Indicator)		-0.317		0.027		-1.303**		-0.113*		-0.186**
		(0.196)		(0.075)		(0.642)		(0.062)		(0.089)
Constant	2.574***	2.344***	1.478***	1.398***	1.828	1.626	1.875***	1.932***	-0.260	-0.285
	(0.441)	(0.455)	(0.180)	(0.184)	(1.297)	(1.288)	(0.094)	(0.095)	(0.233)	(0.239)
Observations	809	808	815	814	747	747	826	825	792	791

See text for the dependent variables. Columns 1-4 and 7-10: linear regressions. Columns 5-6: logistic regressions. Huber-White (robust) standard errors reported in parentheses.
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A16 Marginal Effects Plot

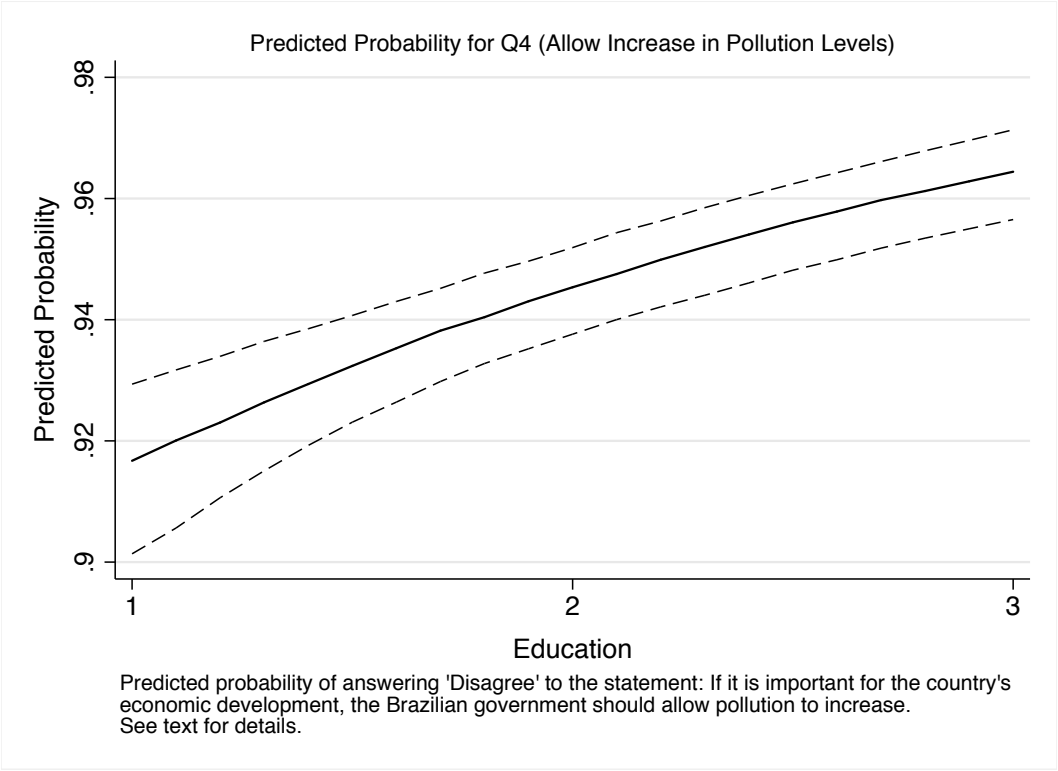

Figure A1: Predicted probability for Question 3 as education changes.