

**ESS CRONOS-2 Proposal**  
**August 2020**

<b>Proposed title for the Module:</b>	Europeans' Attitudes towards Key Climate Policies: Carbon Taxes, Costs, and Compensatory Actions
<b>Single or repeat measurement within the panel:</b>	Single measurement on one wave
<b>Principal Applicant</b>	Malcolm Fairbrother
<b>Position</b>	Professor of Sociology
<b>Institution (including name of University School or Department)</b>	Umeå University, Department of Sociology (Sweden) University of Graz, Department of Sociology (Austria) Institute for Futures Studies (Sweden)
<b>Address for correspondence:</b>	Department of Sociology, Umeå University SE-901 87 Umeå Sweden
<b>Telephone:</b> +46 70 3310212	<b>Email:</b> malcolm.fairbrother@umu.se

**Relevance and rationale (max. 600 words)**

We propose to collect data about public attitudes towards a number of important and fast-developing initiatives in European climate and environmental policy. These are all real initiatives of the European Union, addressed for example in recent speeches by Ursula von der Leyen and included in the in the EU Commission's European Green Deal. Climate policies are central to the Horizon missions.

Our proposal is highly topical for policy. Climate change, and planetary health generally, is a top concern of European leaders. Surveys show that most laypeople, in Europe and elsewhere, are also convinced about the seriousness of environmental problems, including climate change (e.g., Steg 2018). But concerns about environmental problems do not necessarily lead to support for environmental solutions, and public opposition has hindered the enactment of useful policies. Much of this opposition has been due to concerns about the impacts of environmental policies on living standards, jobs, and/or vulnerable groups (Lamb and Minx 2020; van den Bergh 2017).

Consequently, the data collection we propose has two overarching aims. First, we will study the role of *cost* in public attitudes towards climate and environmental policies. Little prior research has examined this important issue (Shwom et al. 2010; Bakaki and Bernauer 2017; Drews et al. 2018). We will investigate how preferences reflect cost perceptions, and how both perceptions and preferences may differ according to people's interests as workers, consumers, and taxpayers. The costs of many environmental policies fall most heavily on particular people—especially the owners and workers in polluting industries (Mildenberger 2020). We will therefore compare the attitudes of people employed in industries for which different policies imply distinct consequences (similar to Tvinnereim and Ivarsflaten 2016, though they studied just one industry in one country).

Our second aim is to study public attitudes towards the *distribution* of the costs of environmental protection and potential ways of compensating for them. This issue arises most clearly with respect to proposals for putting a price on greenhouse gas emissions, in the form of new or higher taxes. Experts are generally very supportive of such taxes, but public attitudes have often been negative, in large part because of perceptions that they will be unfair and burdensome to people with low incomes (Baranzini et al., 2017; Carattini et al., 2018; Cherry et al., 2017; Harrison, 2010). Prior studies have found, however, that compensating low-income and vulnerable groups is not always a popular way of spending new tax revenues (Maestre-Andrés et al., 2019). That may be because support for policies that will benefit specific groups reflects perceptions of groups' *deservingness* (van Oorschot, 2010). We therefore propose to assess how support for some policies may depend on whether they compensate deserving or undeserving groups.

Prior findings about the relative popularity of different policies, including in ESS Round 8 (on Climate Change and Energy), may have reflected how survey items alert respondents to the costs of some policies much more than others (Drews and van den Bergh 2016; Gampfer et al. 2014). Studies based on data from Round 8 have also shown that political trust moderates the relationship between concerns about environmental problems and support for policy responses (Fairbrother et al. 2019; Kulin and Johansson Sevä 2020). The data collection we propose would allow for further tests of the effects of political trust, and of whether political trust is more consequential the higher the perceived costs of a policy. This would help to fill an important gap in the literature (van der Meer and Zmerli 2017). Finally, the items we propose would make an innovative linkage between climate policy support, welfare opinions, and perceptions of deservingness.

### **Suitability for the CRONOS-2 (max. 400 words)**

Our proposal builds directly on prior data collection by the ESS, and would add significant value to it. The items we propose include the three that were used in ESS Round 8 to measure climate policy attitudes, plus three new items about attitudes towards other policies. In an experimental component, the exact wording of several items would vary randomly, in ways that will allow us to assess the impact of cost considerations.

The three questions we propose to reuse from Round 8 refer to:

- (1) taxes on fossil fuels;
- (2) subsidies for renewable energy; and
- (3) bans on inefficient appliances.

The three new policy questions address:

- (4) A new tax on non-recycled plastic waste. The EU has committed to introducing such a tax at the start of 2021.
- (5) Funding for a “just transition”, meaning public funds will be used to assist and help retrain workers who lose their jobs because of new climate policies. This commitment raises major questions of fairness: Should taxpayers have to pay polluters to take less environmentally damaging jobs?
- (6) A “border carbon adjustment”, meaning a tax on imports of goods proportionate to the greenhouse gases emitted in the course of their production in a foreign country. This would

establish an incentive for the rest of the world to approach Europe's high level of climate policy ambition, but could also prove extremely contentious internationally.

A series of other new items would measure: perceptions of some specific potential consequences of climate policy actions; attitudes towards several ways their governments might choose to spend the revenues from potential new carbon taxes; and support for the provision of financial support to low-income groups who might otherwise pay a price for new climate policies. Altogether, collecting these data with CRONOS-2 would substantially deepen our understanding of environmental policy attitudes.

Analyses of the results will also take advantage of key background variables measured in the ESS core module: industry of employment ("nacer2"), climate change beliefs (WRCLMCH, CCRDPRS, CCNTHUM), and political/institutional trust. The experiments we propose are simple, and suitable given the size of the CRONOS-2 samples. The comparative character of the data will be especially helpful for addressing the research goals outlined above. Perceptions of deservingness are known to vary cross-nationally, and we will be able to examine how cost and deservingness perceptions reflect individual versus national-level characteristics and circumstances.

#### **Research team (max. 250 words)**

Our team is based in Sweden, Switzerland, and Finland.

Malcolm Fairbrother is a Professor of Sociology at Umeå University and a researcher at the Institute for Futures Studies (Stockholm). He is also affiliated with the University of Graz (Austria). Using international surveys and survey experiments, he has published influential studies of public attitudes towards environmental and climate policies. He served on the committee that drafted the 2020 Environment IV module of the ISSP, and teaches a short course each year at the Barcelona Summer School for Survey Methodology.

Aya Kachi is an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Basel. She uses data from original surveys and survey experiments to assess how energy and climate policy preferences reflect ego- vs. sociotropic economic conditions and policy-related knowledge. She teaches courses on survey methodology and public opinion. She is also Co-Lead of the Energy Governance Work Package at the Swiss Competence Center for Energy Research, and Director of the Empirical Methodology Section of the Swiss Political Science Association.

Sami Mustikkamaa is a Project Researcher and a PhD student at the Department of Social Policy in University of Turku. His dissertation examines the interplay of welfare states and public preferences for climate policies. For the past three years he has been part of the Finnish ESS team, led by professor Heikki Ervasti, contributing with questionnaire translation and cognitive interviews.

Kachi and Fairbrother have collaborated at past workshops. The team possesses substantial relevant substantive and methodological expertise.

### Feasibility of implementation (max. 800 words)

The items we propose would address:

- A. support for a number of different policies (Items 1-6);
- B. beliefs about the personal and societal consequences of climate action (Items 7-11);
- C. support for different potential uses of the revenues from higher fossil fuel taxes (Items 12-14); and
- D. support for financial assistance to low-income groups, linked to the costs of climate policies (Item 15).

A.

The first six items refer to policies that differ in analytically useful ways. In particular, the policies' implied costs vary, as do the implications for respondents working in different industries. "Just transition" spending would specifically benefit workers in polluting industries, while a border carbon adjustment would provide the most benefits to workers in industries that are both polluting and competing with foreign-made products. The item about a tax on unrecycled plastic waste would be similar to existing survey questions about taxes on pollution, including the ESS question about higher taxes on fossil fuels, though we expect more support for a tax on unrecycled plastic waste relative to fossil fuels.

For each item, we propose to randomly assign respondents to receive one of several different versions. Different variants present variable implications for costs—in the form of new/higher taxes or higher prices for consumers. They also differ in suggesting the cost will be paid by either the state or the respondent. Prior research suggests that many people think of public finances as unrelated to their own finances, and we wish to test whether people respond differently to cost implications of either kind. The size of the difference in the average responses to different versions of each policy support item (i.e., between respondents who are and are not confronted with a clear reference to the policy's cost) will reveal what people perceive to be different policies' costs.

B.

Next, we propose to measure respondents' agreement with five statements about the costs and benefits of climate action. The consequences may apply to respondents individually or to society as a whole, including potentially younger generations, and the impacts may be felt in either in terms of economics or health. Four of the statements have been used previously (in a survey by the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication), while the one about "Put my own job at risk" is new. Like the items in part (A), these items will allow us to test how attitudes may vary across individuals employed in different industries.

C.

Third, we then propose to explain that the revenues from (increased) taxes on fossil fuels could be spent in various ways, and ask respondents about their views of some options. One of these questions would have different (randomly assigned) versions. This experiment would assess how support for compensation measures change when they involve groups that are generally considered deserving or undeserving—based on previous research, the elderly and the unemployed, respectively. As a control group, we will refer to "low-income citizens", which will enable comparisons to earlier research that commonly uses a similar

wording. Here, the comparative focus of CRONOS-2 becomes particularly advantageous, as earlier research indicates large cross-national differences in deservingness opinions, particularly with respect to the unemployed (Aaroe & Petersen, 2014; Petersen, 2012; Petersen et al., 2012; van Oorschot, 2006).

Prior studies suggest that a popular use of the revenues from pollution taxes is for environmental projects (Maestre-Andrés et al., 2019). A common reason for this preference, according to earlier research, is a lack of understanding that such taxes alone will have environmental benefits, by virtue of their price incentive effects. The environmental benefits of spending tax revenues on environmental programs are potentially better understood. At the same time, the beneficiaries of public spending are not always seen as deserving of the assistance they receive. The poor are often seen as responsible for their plight, and therefore undeserving of assistance, perceptions which also affect welfare policy preferences (Aaroe & Petersen, 2014; Petersen, 2012; Petersen et al., 2012; van Oorschot, 2006). But prior studies of carbon tax support have not accounted for such perceptions and it is not clear that spending tax revenues on benefits for all groups would be a well-supported option.

D.

Finally, we would explain that policies for mitigating climate change might raise the cost of living, and ask respondents whether they would support or oppose their government providing compensation for various vulnerable (low-income) groups.

Despite the random assignment of respondents to different versions of many questions, the data analysis would not be complicated. The experiments would all be crossed, and assignment would be independent for each item. Statistical power would not be problematic, as there are only a small number of treatment conditions in each case. The experiments would be valuable, well worth the small added complication of providing different versions of the questions, as they would illuminate key causal relationships.

#### **Dissemination plans (max 250 words)**

The three applicants will publish findings in highly ranked journals. We expect that the data generated by the items we propose will be of interest to many researchers. We will highlight opportunities to use the data not only via our disciplinary research networks, but also through positions we hold as part of interdisciplinary and international collaborations. For example, we will use networks formed in workshops previously organized by Fairbrother (on attitudes towards climate policies) and Kachi (fossil fuel policies).

Analyses of the items addressing welfare attitudes will form part of Mustikkamaa's doctoral thesis at the University of Turku. At the University of Basel, Kachi will integrate the CRONOS survey data in two of her master's level courses: one on public opinion in energy and climate and the other survey research methodology. The new data will also be useful for undergraduate and master's-level theses on political opinions and attitudes.

Beyond academia, we are in contact with policymakers in Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland, and will disseminate findings to them through face-to-face meetings and blog posts. The

latter will also reach environmental advocates and the general public. The Finnish National ESS Team will publish the results in a national publication series that regularly presents key ESS findings to the Finnish public. Kachi will communicate the results related to just transition to the ILO, through a joint project on the fossil fuel industry. We will reach out to news media where interviews and/or guest commentaries can convey our findings and their implications to laypeople.

## References

- Aaroe, Lene, and Michael Bang Petersen. 2014. "Crowding out Culture: Scandinavians and Americans Agree on Social Welfare in the Face of Deservingness Cues." *Journal of Politics* 76: 684–97.
- Bakaki, Zorzeta, and Thomas Bernauer. 2017. "Citizens show strong support for climate policy, but are they also willing to pay?" *Climatic Change* 145: 15–26.
- Baranzini, Andrea, Jeroen C. J. M. van den Bergh, Stefano Carattini, Richard B. Howarth, Emilio Padilla, and Jordi Roca. 2017. "Carbon Pricing in Climate Policy: Seven Reasons, Complementary Instruments, and Political Economy Considerations." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change* 8: e462.
- Carattini, Stefano, Maria Carvalho, and Sam Fankhauser. 2018. "Overcoming Public Resistance to Carbon Taxes." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change* 9: 1–26.
- Cherry, Todd L., Steffen Kallbekken, and Stephan Kroll. 2017. "Accepting Market Failure: Cultural Worldviews and the Opposition to Corrective Environmental Policies." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 85: 193–204.
- Drews, Stefan, and Jeroen C.J.M. van den Bergh. 2017. "Scientists' Views on Economic Growth Versus the Environment: A Questionnaire Survey among Economists and Non-Economists." *Global Environmental Change* 46: 88-103.
- Fairbrother, Malcolm, Ingemar Johansson Sevä, and Joakim Kulin. 2019. "Political trust and the relationship between climate change beliefs and support for fossil fuel taxes: Evidence from a survey of 23 European countries." *Global Environmental Change* 59: 102003.
- Gampfer, Robert, Thomas Bernauer, and Aya Kachi. 2014. "Obtaining Public Support for North-South Climate Funding: Evidence from Conjoint Experiments in Donor Countries." *Global Environmental Change* 29: 118–126.
- Harrison, Kathryn. 2010. "The Comparative Politics of Carbon Taxation." *Annual Review of Law and Social Science* 6: 507–29.
- Kulin, Joakim, and Ingemar Johansson Sevä. 2020. "Who do you trust? How trust in partial and impartial government institutions influences climate policy attitudes." *Climate Policy*. DOI: 10.1080/14693062.2020.1792822
- Lamb, William F., and Jan C. Minx. 2020. "The political economy of national climate policy: Architectures of constraint and a typology of countries." *Energy Research & Social Science* 64: 101429.
- Maestre-Andrés, Sara, Stefan Drews, and Jeroen van den Bergh. 2019. "Perceived Fairness and Public Acceptability of Carbon Pricing: A Review of the Literature." *Climate Policy* 19: 1186–1204.
- Mehling, Michael A., Harro van Asselt, Kasturi Das, Susanne Droege, and Cleo Verkuijl. 2019. "Designing Border Carbon Adjustments for Enhanced Climate Action." *American Journal of International Law* 113: 433-481.

- Mildenberger, Matto. 2020. *Carbon Captured: How Business and Labor Control Climate Politics*. MIT Press.
- Petersen, Michael Bang, Daniel Sznycer, Leda Cosmides, and John Tooby. 2012. "Who Deserves Help? Evolutionary Psychology, Social Emotions, and Public Opinion about Welfare." *Political Psychology* 33: 395–418.
- Petersen, Michael Bang. 2012. "Social Welfare as Small-Scale Help: Evolutionary Psychology and the Deservingness Heuristic." *American Journal of Political Science* 56: 1–16.
- Shwom, Rachael, David Bidwell, Amy Dan, and Thomas Dietz. 2010. "Understanding U.S. public support for domestic climate change policies." *Global Environmental Change* 20: 472-482.
- Steg, Linda. 2018. "Limiting climate change requires research on climate action." *Nature Climate Change* 8: 754–761.
- Tvinnereim, Endre, and Elisabeth Ivarsflaten. 2016. "Fossil Fuels, Employment, and Support for Climate Policies." *Energy Policy* 96: 364–371.
- Van den Bergh, JCJM. 2017. "A third option for climate policy within potential limits to growth." *Nature Climate Change* 7: 107-112.
- Van der Meer, Tom W.G., and Sonja Zmerli. 2017. "The deeply rooted concern with political trust." Pp. 1-15 in Sonja Zmerli and Tom W.G. van der Meer (eds.) *Handbook on Political Trust*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- van Oorschot, Wim. 2006. "Making the Difference in Social Europe: Deservingness Perceptions among Citizens of European Welfare States." *Journal of European Social Policy* 16: 23–42.

**DRAFT QUESTIONS**

A.

<b>To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change?</b>						
<b>Question</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Statement</b>				
1	A	Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal.				
	B	Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal, if the government cut other taxes you pay by the same amount.				
	C	Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal, if the government promised to cut other taxes you pay by the same amount.				
2	A	Subsidising renewable energy such as wind and solar power.				
	B	Using public money to subsidise renewable energy such as wind and solar power.				
	C	Using public money to subsidise renewable energy such as wind and solar power, and paying for the subsidies by raising taxes.				
3	A	A law banning the sale of the least energy efficient household appliances.				
	B	A law banning the sale of the least energy efficient household appliances, even if that makes appliances more expensive to buy.				
4	A	Increasing taxes on plastic products.				
	B	Increasing taxes on plastic products (not including plastic products that are recycled).				
4	A	Helping and retraining workers who lose their jobs because of new environmental policies.				
	B	Using public money to help and retrain workers who lose their jobs because of new environmental policies.				
	C	Using public money to help and retrain workers who lose their jobs because of new environmental policies, and paying for that support by raising taxes.				
	D	Using public money to help and retrain workers who lose their jobs because of new environmental policies, with the rest of us paying for that support.				
6	A	Taxes on imports of goods from countries with weaker environmental laws.				
	B	Taxes on imports of goods from countries with weaker environmental laws, even if that makes those goods more expensive to buy.				
	C	Taxes on imports of goods from countries where manufacturers do not have to obey environmental laws as strong as the laws here.				
<b>Strongly in favour</b>	<b>Somewhat in favour</b>	<b>Neither in favour nor against</b>	<b>Somewhat against</b>	<b>Strongly against</b>	<b>(Refusal)</b>	<b>(Don't know)</b>

B.

<b>Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.</b>						
<b>If our country takes steps to reduce global warming, it will...</b>						
7	Cost jobs and harm our economy.					
8	Put my own job at risk.					
9	Provide a better life for our children and grandchildren.					
10	Improve people's health					
11	Cause energy prices to rise.					
<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Somewhat agree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>(Refusal)</b>	<b>(Don't know)</b>

C.

<b>Higher taxes on fossil fuels would give the government more money. This money could then be spent on other things.</b>								
<b>If fossil fuel taxes were raised in [country], would you be in favour or against spending this money on...</b>								
		Strongly in favour	Somewh at in favour	Neither in favour nor against	Somewh at against	Strongly against	(Refusal)	(Don't know)
12	...protecting the environment in [country]?	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
13A	...supporting ELDERLY PEOPLE?	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
13B	...supporting THE UNEMPLOYED?	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
13C	...supporting PEOPLE WITH LOW INCOMES (control group)?	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
14	...reducing other taxes for everybody?	1	2	3	4	5	7	8

D.

<b>Some people think that taking stronger steps to reduce climate change would raise the cost of living in [country].</b>							
15A	If reducing climate change raised costs for ELDERLY PEOPLE, would you be in favour or against extra financial support for them?						
15B	If reducing climate change raised costs for THE UNEMPLOYED, would you be in favour or against extra financial support for them?						
15C	If reducing climate change raised costs for PEOPLE WITH LOW INCOMES, would you be in favour or against extra financial support for them?						
	<b>Strongly in favour</b>	<b>Somewhat in favour</b>	<b>Neither in favour nor against</b>	<b>Somewhat against</b>	<b>Strongly against</b>	<b>(Refusal)</b>	<b>(Don't know)</b>

## Malcolm Fairbrother – CV

### QUALIFICATIONS

University of California, Berkeley, USA  
 PhD, Department of Sociology (2006)  
 MA, Department of Sociology (2001)

University of Victoria, Canada  
 BA (First Class Honours), Department of Sociology (1998)

Fellow of the UK Higher Education Academy (2014)

### ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

Umeå University, Sweden  
 Professor, Department of Sociology (2017-present)

Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden  
 Researcher (20%, 2018-present)

University of Graz, Austria  
 Professor, Department of Sociology (10%, 2019-present)

University of Bristol, UK  
 Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Reader in Global Policy and Politics  
 School of Geographical Sciences (2007-2017)

University of California, San Diego, USA  
 Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (2006-2007)

### RECENT SELECT PUBLICATIONS

“Political Trust and the Relationship between Climate Change Beliefs and Support for Fossil Fuel Taxes: Evidence from a Survey of 23 European Countries” *Global Environmental Change* (first author, with Ingemar Johansson Sevä and Joakim Kulin, 2019)

*Free Traders: Elites, Democracy, and the Rise of Globalization* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2019)

“Fixed and Random Effects Models: Making an Informed Choice” *Quality & Quantity* 53: 1051–1074 (second author, with Andrew Bell and Kelvyn Jones, 2019)

“When Will People Pay to Pollute? Environmental Taxes, Political Trust, and Experimental Evidence from Britain” *British Journal of Political Science* 49: 661-682 (2019)

“Multilevel Models for the Analysis of Comparative Survey Data: Common Problems and Some Solutions” *KZfSS Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* 71: 99-128 (second author, with Alexander W. Schmidt-Catran and Hans-Jürgen Andreß, 2019)

“Implementing the Water Framework Directive and Tackling Diffuse Pollution from Agriculture: Lessons from England and Scotland,” *Water* 12: 244 (second author, with Laura De Vito and Duncan Russel, 2020)

“Trust and Public Support for Environmental Protection in Diverse National Contexts” *Sociological Science* 3: 359-382 (2016)

- “The Random Effects in Multilevel Models: Getting Them Wrong and Getting Them Right”  
*European Sociological Review* 32: 23-38 (second author, with Alexander Schmidt-Catran, 2016)
- “Economists, Capitalists, and the Making of Globalization: North American Free Trade in Comparative-Historical Perspective” *American Journal of Sociology* 119: 1324-1379 (2014)
- “Two Multilevel Modeling Techniques for Analyzing Comparative Longitudinal Survey Datasets” *Political Science Research and Methods* 2: 119-40 (2014)
- “Does Inequality Erode Social Trust? Results from Multilevel Models of US States and Counties” *Social Science Research* 42: 347–360 (first author, with Isaac W. Martin, 2013)

## RECENT RESEARCH FUNDING

- Marianne and Marcus Wallenberg Foundation, “Political trust and the environment: Understanding public attitudes towards environmental taxes and other policies,” 2020-2022, 5,500,000 SEK / £450,000, Principal Investigator
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Rapid Research Funding, “The dynamics of trust before, during, and after the COVID-19 outbreak,” 2020-2021, \$176,256 / £101,000, Co-Investigator
- Sumitomo Foundation, “Understanding Public Support for Climate Policies in Japan,” 2020-2021, ¥1.08m / £8,000, Co-Investigator
- Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Institute for Emerging Market Studies, “Public Support for Climate Policy in China and India,” 2019-2021, HKD 125,000 / £12,746, Co-Investigator
- Swedish Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond), “Climate Ethics and Future Generations” 2018-2023, 40,930,000 SEK / £3.4 million, Co-Investigator
- Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE), “Integration or segmentation? Immigrants’ employment in Sweden from a gender perspective,” 2018-2020, 4,530,000 SEK / £370,000, Co-Investigator
- Swedish Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond), “Three Worlds of Trust: A Longitudinal Study of Welfare States, Life-Course Risks, and Social Trust,” 2016-2020, 9,586,000 SEK / £790,000, Co-Investigator

## CONTACT AND OTHER INFORMATION

- Mail: Department of Sociology, Umeå University, 901 87 Umeå, Sweden  
 E-mail: malcolm.fairbrother@umu.com  
 Mobile: +46 70 331 0212  
 Second Languages: French (intermediate), Spanish (intermediate), Italian (basic)  
 Websites: [www.fairbrother.org](http://www.fairbrother.org)  
<https://scholar.google.co.uk/citations?user=bKmlC4UAAAAJ&hl=en>  
[www.researchgate.net/profile/Malcolm\\_Fairbrother](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Malcolm_Fairbrother)  
<https://publons.com/researcher/1282466/malcolm-fairbrother/>

## Aya Kachi, PhD

Associate Professor for International Political Economy and Energy Policy  
University of Basel | Faculty of Business and Economics

Peter Merian-Weg 6 | 4002 Basel | Switzerland

E-Mail. [aya.kachi@unibas.ch](mailto:aya.kachi@unibas.ch)

Web. [www.unibas.ch/en/kachi/](http://www.unibas.ch/en/kachi/)

ORCID ID. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3780-8639>

Google Scholar Citations. <https://bit.ly/32173Nz>

DOB: September 27, 1978 | Nationality: Japan

## Education

2005 - 2012	<b>University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign</b>   USA   Ph.D. Political Science <i>Committee: Milan Svolik (Chair), Janet Box-Steffensmeier, James Kuklinski, Brian Gaines, Tracy Sulkin</i> <i>Title: Diffusion, Co-Evolution and Strategic Interdependence in Comparative and International Politics: New Spatial Econometric and Event History Approaches</i>
2008 - 2009	<b>Princeton University</b>   USA   Predoc (Visiting Ph.D. Student)   Dept. of Politics
2002 - 2004	<b>Duke University</b>   USA   M.A. Economics
1998 - 2002	<b>University of Tokyo</b>   Japan   B.A. Economics

## Additional Education

April, 2019	<b>Case Method Teaching Seminar</b> <b>Harvard Business School Executive Education   Prof. Jim Dowd</b> A one-day course brought to Switzerland by the Executive MBA Program of the University of St.Gallen. The seminar covered didactic methods for case-based teaching.
Jun - Jul 2007	<b>Empirical Implications of Theoretical Modeling (EITM)</b> University of California Los Angeles   USA

## Employment History

08 2020 - Present	<b>University of Basel</b>   Switzerland   Associate Professor (Tenured) Faculty of Business and Economics
05 2015 - 07 2020	<b>University of Basel</b>   Switzerland   Assistant Professor Faculty of Business and Economics
Jan - Feb 2016	<b>Georgetown University</b>   USA   Visiting Scholar   McDonough School of Business
2012 - 2015	<b>ETH Zurich</b>   Switzerland   Postdoc   GESS Department
2004 - 2005	<b>Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA)</b>   Japan   Research Fellow

## Publications

---

»» The items indicated by '»»' have been achieved during the past 5 years.

### Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles

			<i>Cited</i>
2020	»»	Julian Wucherpennig, Aya Kachi, Nils-Christian Bormann and Philipp Hunziker. "A Fast Estimator for Binary Choice Models with Spatial, Temporal, and Spatio-Temporal Interdependence." (Accepted for publication at <b>Political Analysis</b> ). [ <a href="#">Working paper version here</a> ]	
2019	»»	Brilé Anderson, Thomas Bernauer and Aya Kachi. "Does international pooling of authority affect the perceived legitimacy of global governance?" <b>Review of International Organizations</b> [ <a href="#">Article here</a> ]	x 15
2018	»»	Yann Blumer, Lukas Braunreiter, Aya Kachi, Rebecca Lordan-Perret and Fintan Oeri. "A two-level analysis of public support: Exploring the role of beliefs in opinions about the Swiss energy strategy." <b>Energy Research &amp; Social Science</b> 43:109-118. [ <a href="#">Article here</a> ]	x 12
2015	»»	Aya Kachi, Thomas Bernauer and Robert Gampfer. "Climate policy in hard times: Are the pessimists right?" <b>Ecological Economics</b> 114:227-241. [ <a href="#">Article here</a> ]	x 38
2014	»	Robert Gampfer, Thomas Bernauer and Aya Kachi. "Obtaining public support for North-South climate funding: evidence from conjoint experiments in donor countries." <b>Global Environmental Change</b> 29:118-126. [ <a href="#">Article here</a> ]	x 36
	»	Thomas Bernauer, Robert Gampfer and Aya Kachi. "European unilateralism and involuntary burden sharing in global climate politics: A public opinion perspective from the other side." <b>European Union Politics</b> 15(1):132-151. [ <a href="#">Article here</a> ]	x 24
2012	»	Robert J. Franzese, Jr., Jude C. Hays and Aya Kachi. "Modeling History Dependence in Network-Behavior Coevolution." <b>Political Analysis</b> 20:175-190. [ <a href="#">Article here</a> ]	x 51
2010	»	Hays, Jude C., Aya Kachi and Robert J. Franzese, Jr. "A Spatial Model Incorporating Dynamic, Endogenous Network Interdependence: A Political Science Application." <b>Statistical Methodology</b> 7(3):406-428. [ <a href="#">Article here</a> ]	x 129

### Awaiting Review

- »» Rebecca Lordan-Perret and Aya Kachi. "What Motivates Us to Seek Information About Energy Policies?: Swiss Citizens' Information Seeking Behavior on Deep Geothermal Energy." (Submitted to a journal).
- »» Aya Kachi and Rebecca Lordan-Perret. "How Political Predispositions Influence Factual and Perceived Knowledge about Energy Technologies: Empirical Analyses of Deep Geothermal Energy and Hydropower in Switzerland." (R&R in preparation). [[Preprint here](#)]
- »» Roman Stutzer, Adrian Rinscheid, Thiago D. Oliveira, Pedro Mendes Loureiro, Aya Kachi, Mert Duygan. "Public Climate Change Counter-Action in Australia Despite Pro-Climate Collective Sentiment on Twitter" (R&R in preparation).
- »» Mert Duygan, Aya Kachi and Adrian Rinscheid. "A conceptual framework for elucidating how agency shapes discontinuation policies." (Under review). [[Working paper here](#)]

# Sami Petteri Mustikkamaa

## CV

Date of birth: 7th Oct 1988

[sapemu@utu.fi](mailto:sapemu@utu.fi)

Tel: +358 50 551 3121

### Address

Raunistulantie 13 B 49  
20300 Turku  
Finland

### **Education**

---

PhD student August 2020 →  
Department of Social Policy, University of Turku, Finland

- Working title of dissertation: European welfare states and climate policy support

Master of Social Sciences, University of Turku, Finland Spring 2016  
Exchange Student, Maryville College, Maryville, TN, United States Fall 2014  
Bachelor of Social Sciences, University of Turku, Finland 2014

### **Academic work experience**

---

Project researcher, European Social Survey (ESS) national project Sept. 2016 →  
Department of Social Policy, University of Turku, Finland

- Assisting with the ESS questionnaire translation, cognitive interviews and other tasks
- Drafting a research article using multilevel regression modelling and comparative survey data from ESS
- Writing reports displaying ESS results

Research assistant, Welfare State Cutbacks project Feb – June 2016  
Department of Political Science, Aarhus University, Denmark

- Detailed analysis of all pension and unemployment benefit reforms in Finland between 1973-2014
- Compiling and coding a quantitative dataset on said legislative reforms

### **Manuscripts and publications**

---

Mustikkamaa, Sami (2019) Active labor market policies, deservingness of the unemployed and social class. *Research article manuscript using ESS data.*

Six issues of national ESS research reports (The Finns in Europe - a series of ESS research reports. <https://sites.utu.fi/europeansocialsurvey/suomalaiset-euroopassa/>):

Ervasti, Heikki & Mustikkamaa, Sami (2020) Asenteet seksuaalivähemmistöjä kohtaan muuttuneet Suomessa hyväksyvämmiksi.

Ervasti, Heikki & Mustikkamaa, Sami (2020) Ilmastoasenteet Suomessa ja Euroopassa.

Mustikkamaa, Sami (2017): Työttömien työnhaku jakaa mielipiteitä

Ervasti, Heikki & Mustikkamaa, Sami (2017): Suomalaiset tupakoivat vähän - tupakointi harvinaisempaa vain parissa Euroopan maassa.

Ervasti, Heikki & Mustikkamaa, Sami (2017): Arkiliikunta Euroopassa vähäistä – suomalaisistakin vain alle neljännes täyttää suosituksen.

Ervasti, Heikki & Mustikkamaa, Sami (2017): Suomalaisen humalahakuisuus Euroopan keskitasoa.

Mustikkamaa, Sami (2016) Hyvinvointivaltioregiimit ja mielipiteet työttömistä. (*Welfare regimes and attitudes towards the unemployed*). Master's thesis. University of Turku, Finland.