Web Appendix for

The Green Side of Protectionism: Environmental Concerns and Three Facets of Trade Policy Preferences

Michael M. Bechtel	Thomas Bernauer	Reto Meyer
ETH Zurich	ETH Zurich	ETH Zurich
Center for Comparative and	Center for Comparative and	Chair of Sociology
International Studies	International Studies	SEW E 22
IFW C45.2	IFW C45.1	Scheuchzerstrasse 70
Haldeneggsteig 4	Haldeneggsteig 4	CH-8092 Zurich
CH-8092 Zurich	CH-8092 Zurich	Switzerland
Switzerland	Switzerland	
michael.bechtel@ir.gess.ethz.ch		

This appendix contains additional information about the sampling procedure, our environmental concerns index, and additional results that were removed from the paper to economize on space.

A1. Sampling Procedure

The Swiss environmental survey is based on a two-stage random sample drawn from the resident population with a registered telephone number. The selected households received an information letter before they were contacted by phone. The study was announced as a general survey concerning "Living Conditions in Switzerland" and not as an "Environmental Survey" to prevent people who are more interested in environmental issues, and who are often more willing to participate in such a survey, from being overrepresented. The target person in the household was drawn randomly among its members over eighteen and was interviewed either in German, French or Italian. Non-Swiss residents of Switzerland (foreigners) were included as long as they were able to give an interview in one of the three survey languages.

Table A1: Items Used in the Environmental Concerns Index

Statement	*percent (dis)agree/ strongly (dis)agree*
Affective Component	
It bothers me when I think about the environmental conditions under which our children and grandchildren will probably have to live. (agreement)	78%
If we continue to walk on the same old path, we are heading toward an environmental catastrophe. (agreement)	66%
If I read news or watch TV news reporting on environmental problems I often get outraged and angry. (agreement)	50%
Cognitive Component	
There are limits to growth that our industrialized world has already exceeded or will soon reach. (agreement)	65%
Most people in our country still do not act in an environmentally conscious way. (agreement)	59%
In my opinion, many environmentalists exaggerate claims about environmental threats. (disagreement)	43%
Conative Component	
Politicians still do too little to protect the environment. (agreement)	63%
In order to protect the environment, we all should be willing to reduce our current standard of living. (agreement)	67%
Actions to protect the environment should be implemented even if they cause job losses. (agreement)	40%

Notes: Share of respondents expressing concerns for the environment on this item. Answer scales range from 1 to 5. The reliability of the additive index is 0.77 (Cronbachs' alpha). Questions follow the suggestions by Diekmann und Preisendörfer (2003).

Table A2: Dimensions of Trade Policy Preferences (Ordered Probit Models)

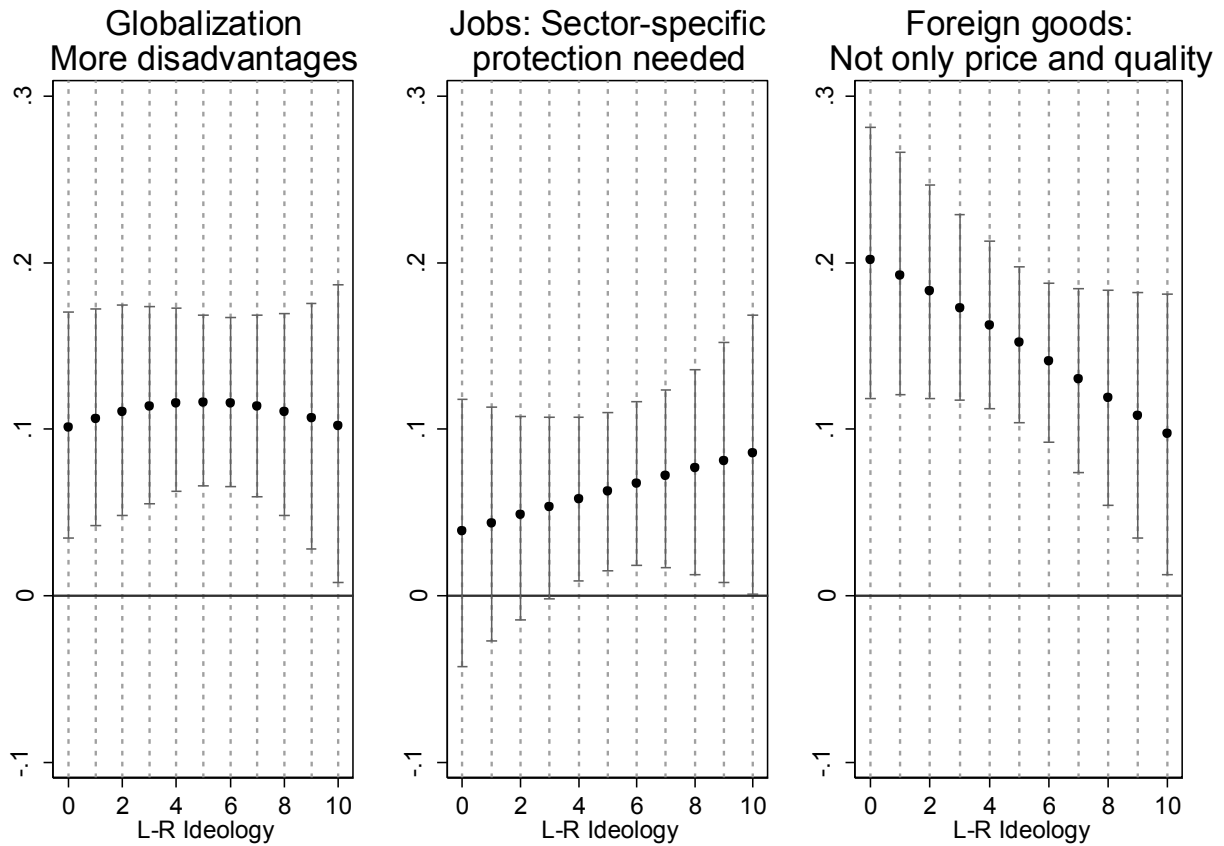|	1. Economic openness: more negative consequences	2. Protect industries if jobs in danger (job-related protectionism)	3. Foreign goods : not only quality and price matter (product-related protectionism)
Environmental Concerncs	0.02*	-0.01	0.05***
	(1.87)	(-0.85)	(4.38)
Env Concerns x L-R Ideology (0-10)	0.00	0.00**	-0.00*
	(0.43)	(2.47)	(-1.72)
L-R Ideology (0-10)	0.01	-0.13*	0.13**
	(0.11)	(-1.83)	(2.03)
Equivalence Income, in Thousands	-0.04***	-0.03***	-0.01
	(-3.79)	(-3.80)	(-1.61)
Years of Education	-0.49***	-0.69***	0.21**
	(-4.48)	(-6.90)	(2.15)
Swiss Citizen	ref.	ref.	ref.
Foreigner	-0.21**	-0.18+	-0.67***
	(-2.14)	(-1.85)	(-7.00)
Female	0.06	0.51***	0.25***
	(1.07)	(9.46)	(4.81)
Age in Years, in Tenner	-0.06***	0.01	-0.06***
	(-3.26)	(0.78)	(-3.72)
German Speaking	ref.	ref.	ref.
French Speaking Part	0.13*	0.06	-0.28***
	(1.68)	(0.81)	(-4.11)
Italian Speaking Part	0.18	0.15	-0.19
	(1.58)	(1.20)	(-1.64)
Service Sector	ref.	ref.	ref.
Primary Sector	0.42**	0.13	0.72***
	(2.57)	(0.88)	(4.59)
Construction Sector	0.21*	0.29**	0.18*
	(1.79)	(2.51)	(1.76)
Industry, Product. sector	-0.05	-0.18**	-0.07
	(-0.65)	(-2.27)	(-0.85)
Cut1	-1.60***	-2.48***	0.36
	(-3.51)	(-5.94)	(0.89)
Cut2	-0.40	-1.52***	1.11***
	(-0.89)	(-3.65)	(2.77)
Cut3	0.54	-0.67	1.76***
	(1.19)	(-1.60)	(4.38)
Cut4	1.57***	0.44	2.62***
	(3.44)	(1.06)	(6.53)
Pseudo R-Square	0.03	0.05	0.03
Number of Observations	1779	1875	1930

Notes: Cell entries are coefficients from ordered probit models with z-values (computed from robust standard errors)p in parentheses. Significance levels: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. Dependent variable: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=Neither/nor, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly agree.

Table A3: Marginal Effects of Education, Income and Sector of Employment on Different Aspects of Trade Policy Preferences (probit models)

	1. Economic openness has negative consequences	*2. Protect industries if jobs in danger*	*3. Foreign goods: not only quality and price matter*
Years of Education	-0.013	-0.105	0.053
	[-.061, .039]	[-0.159, -0.051]	[.002, .105]
Equivalence Income, in Thousands	-0.107	-.109	-.039
	[-0.198, -0.016]	[-.189, -.025]	[-.089, .014]
Service Sector	ref.	ref.	ref.
Primary Sector	.184	0.056	.257
	[.059, .321]	[-.068, .186]	[.130, .366]
Construction Sector	.061	.083	.121
	[-.031, .164]	[-.031, .196]	[.006, .222]
Industry, Production Sector	-.017	-.117	-.051
	[-.075, .051]	[-.184, -.047]	[-.126, .024]

Notes: For years of education and income: effect of an increase from one standard deviation below to one standard deviation above the variable's mean on the probability of agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement. For business sector: switch from service to business sector. Results based on ordered probit estimates. 95% confidence intervals computed from robust standard errors in parentheses.

Figure A1: Marginal Effects of Environmental Concerns on Attitudes Towards Economic Openness, Using a Reduced Environmental Concerns Index

Notes: Analysis with a reduced index for environmental concerns, excluding two items related to economic issues, cf. last two items in table A1. The dots in the graphs represent the effect of an increase in environmental concerns from one standard deviation below to one standard deviation above the variable's mean on the probability of a respondent agreeing to the statement. Effects are simulated using Clarify (King et al. 2000) based on probit estimates from models 1.II, 2.II, and 3.II. Error bars indicate 95 percent confidence intervals computed from heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors.

Figure A2: Joint Distributions of Environmental Concerns, Left-Right Ideology, and Dependent Variables
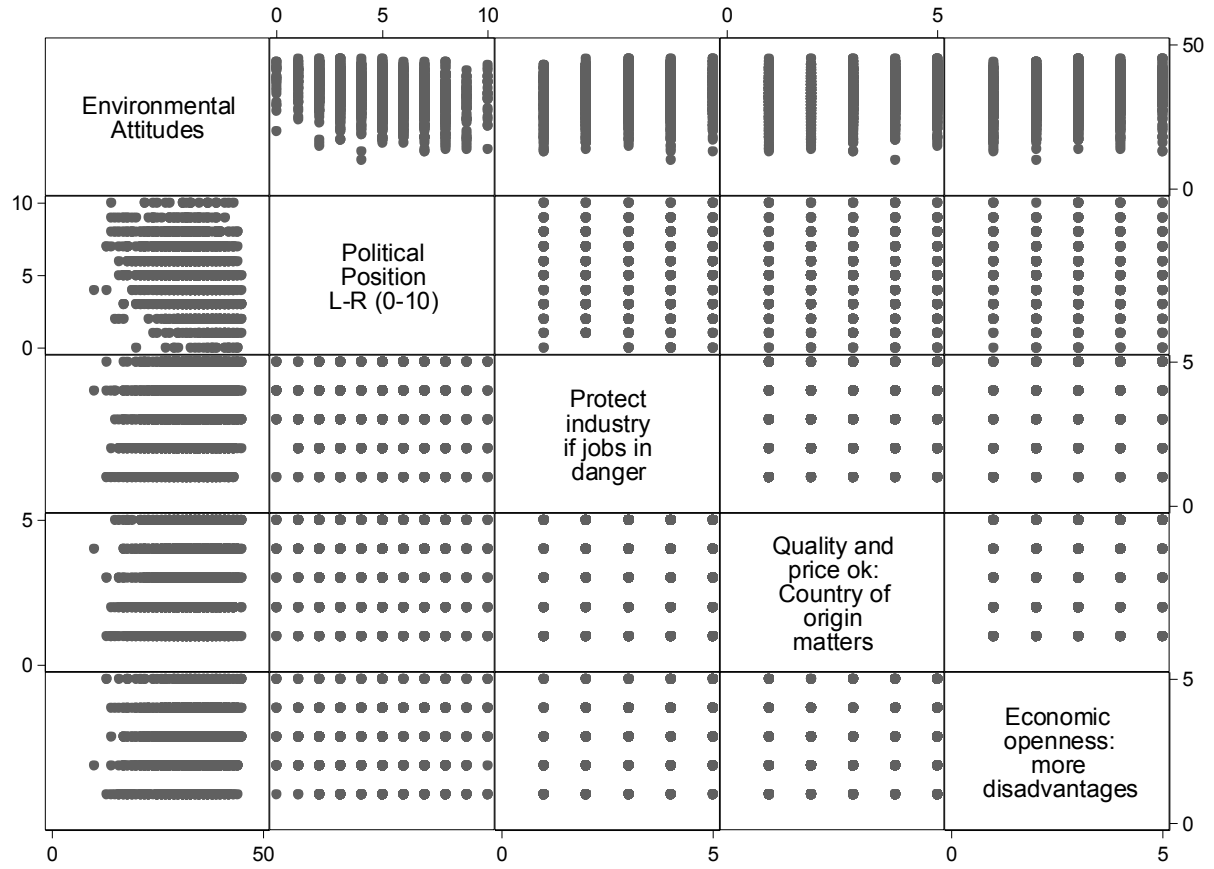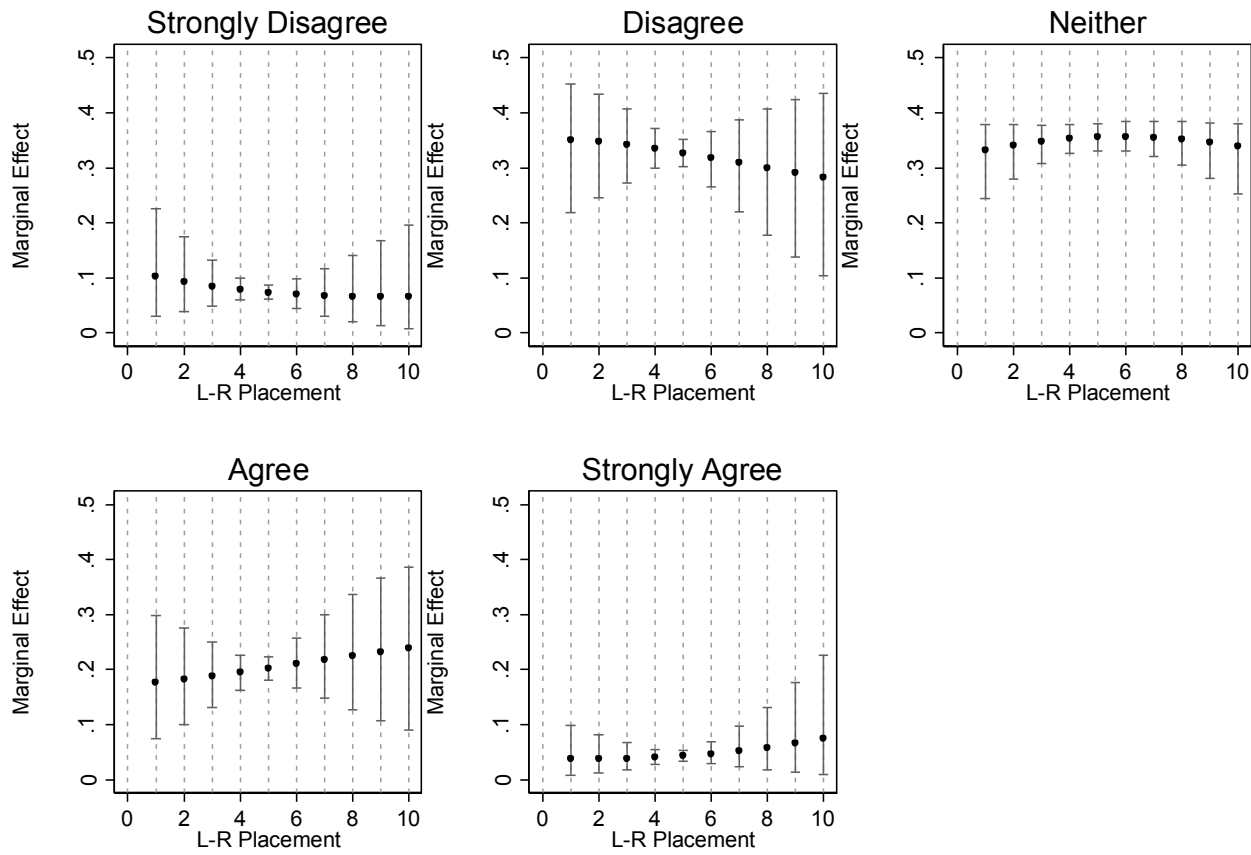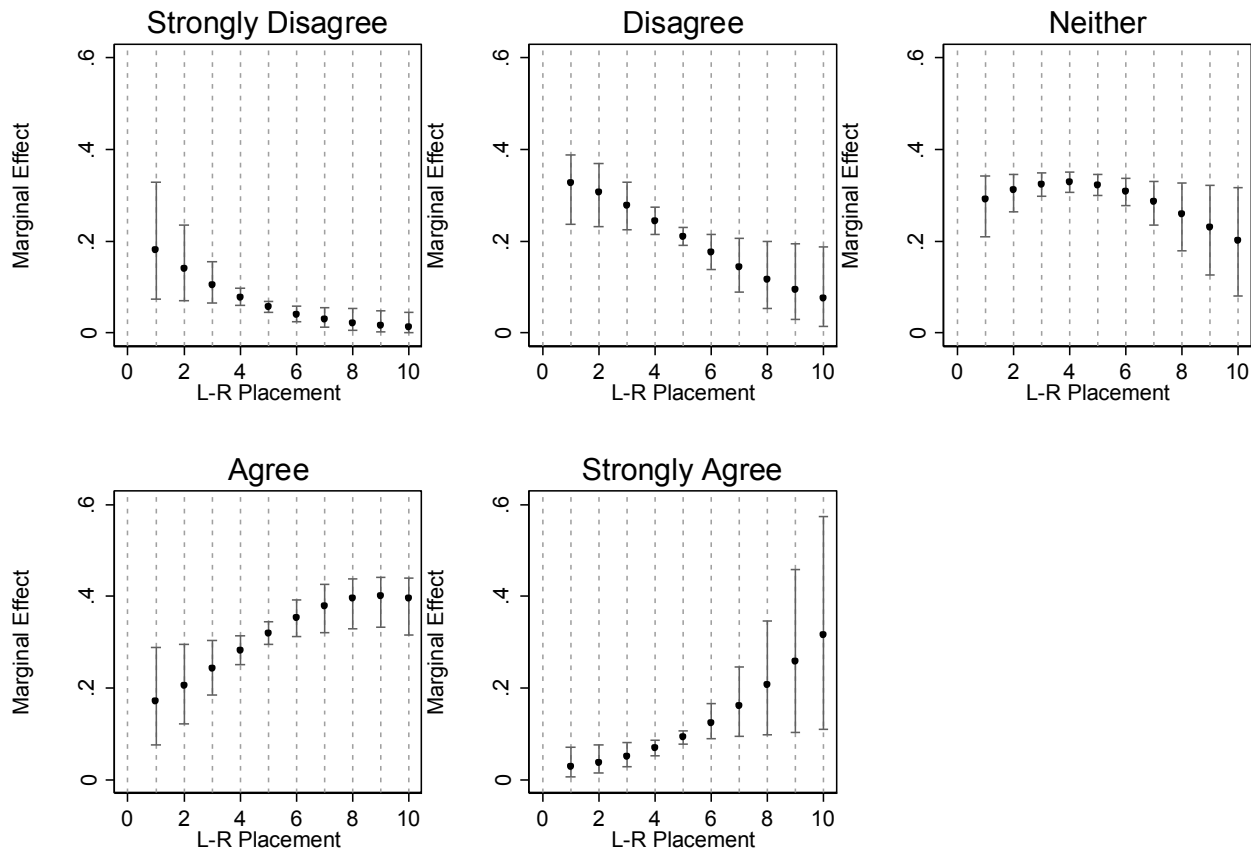
Figure A3: The marginal effect of environmental concerns on individuals' assessments of globalization conditional on left-right ideology (results from ordered probit models)
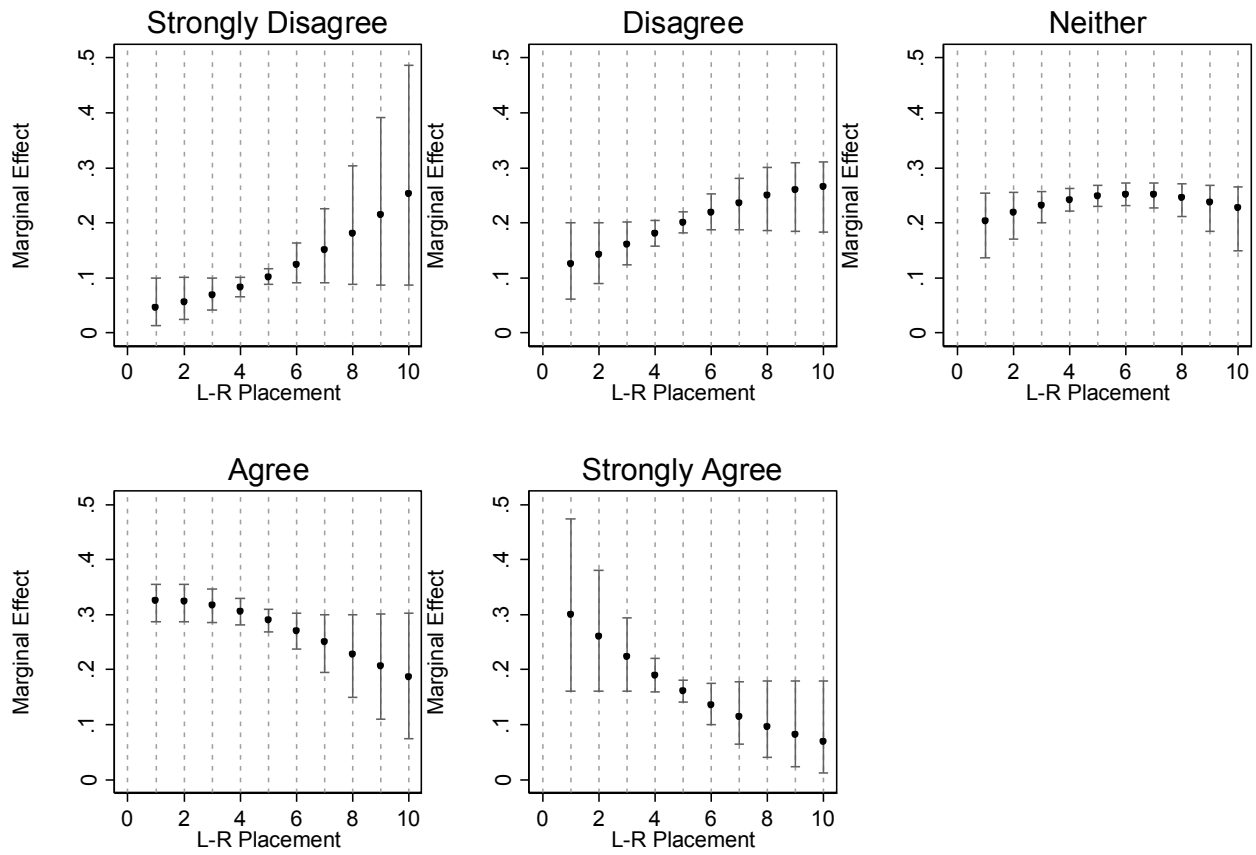

Note: Dots represent effects of a marginal change in environmental concerns on outcome probabilities (ordered probit model, five categories). 95 percent confidence intervals shown.

Figure A4: The marginal effect of environmental concerncs on preferences for sector-specific protectionism conditional on left-right ideology (results from ordered probit models)

Note: Dots represent effects of a marginal change in environmental concerns on outcome probabilities (ordered probit model, five categories). 95 percent confidence intervals shown.

Figure A5: The marginal effect of environmental concerns on individuals' assessments of foreign goods conditional on left-right ideology (results from ordered probit models)

Note: Dots represent effects of a marginal change in environmental concerns on outcome probabilities (ordered probit model, five categories). 95 percent confidence intervals shown.