

Table 1 | Characteristics of each preference group

		(a) All countries (19 countries)				(b) Middle-income countries (9 countries)				(c) High-income countries (10 countries)		
Class ➡		A1	A2	A3	A4	M1	M2	M3	M4	H1	H2	H3
Share of the sample ➡		48%	23%	22%	8%	20%	39%	37%	5%	10%	30%	60%
WF1 (normalized social weighting)	Human health	0.13	0.61	0.26	0.42	0.22	0.19	0.54	0.53	0.38	0.52	0.14
	Social assets	0.17	0.16	0.27	0.00	0.29	0.23	0.21	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.18
	Biodiversity	0.40	0.12	0.22	0.38	0.25	0.32	0.10	0.47	0.37	0.14	0.39
	Primary production	0.29	0.11	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.26	0.15	0.00	0.21	0.15	0.29
National	Life expectancy	+	--	-	--	+	+	-	+			+
	Gini index	-	+	-	+				+		+	
	POP Density	-	+	-	+		-	+		+	-	--
	Forest	+	-	-	+	-	+	++	++			
Individual	Income class						+					
	Subjective well-being				--				--	--		

This table illustrates the group shares and the type of people that tend to belong to each group. + and - indicate significantly positive and negative observed correlations, while ++ and -- indicate stronger correlations. Shading indicates no significant correlations are observed between the classifications and the respondents' attributes. Overall, longer life expectancy is correlated to the probability of belonging to the class with higher weight on biodiversity (A1, M1, M2, M4, H3); shorter life expectancy and larger domestic income inequality (Gini index) are correlated to the probability of belonging to the class with higher weight on human health (A2, A4, M3, M4, H2). The household income class (relative income level within the region) is significantly correlated to higher social weighting on biodiversity (M2) among the middle-income countries, despite having no significant impact on segmentation for the high-income countries.