Supplementary Materials for:

A Megastudy of Behavioral Interventions to Catalyze Public, Political, and Financial Climate Advocacy

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1 Experimental conditions (interventions)

Binding Moral Foundations

Submitted by M. Feinberg, K. Fuller, and R. Willer, this intervention used moral reframing to appeal to purity and create a sense of loss about climate change. It aimed to bridge the ideological gap by emphasizing the urgency of preserving America's natural wonders from pollution and degradation. The text began by highlighting America's natural beauty, calling for the protection of the purity of its landscapes (e.g., "America is a land of pure beauty and pristine nature. We must protect these sacred wonders from pollution and degradation."). Participants then expressed in two sentences how much they believe America's treasures should remain pure and pristine. Participants were informed about the threats of climate change to these landscapes (e.g., "Our pristine nature and national parks are at risk of descending into a shell of what they once were."). They viewed examples like the Great Smoky Mountains' polluted air, Old Faithful's potential to dry up, and the burning of Sequoia National Park's giant trees. Participants indicated their feelings of impurity and disgust regarding these examples, reflecting on how sinful it would be to lose these natural wonders. They wrote about how they felt Americans were failing to keep these treasures pure and sacred. Finally, participants were reminded of the urgency to preserve America's pristine nature and fight against pollution and climate change. They were urged to take action to prevent further desecration of the nation's greatest natural wonders. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5dTAm4yD0gpZBUG.

Bipartisan Elite Cues

Submitted by G. Ramos, L. Van Boven, and D. Sherman, this intervention leverages the theoretical framework provided by ref[1]. It addresses political polarization by using cues from non-partisan experts and bipartisan coalitions to increase public support for climate-related causes. Participants were informed that the United States recently passed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law with support from both Democratic and Republican legislators, as well as non-partisan scientists and policy analysts. They received information about the law's climate change initiatives, such as funding for clean energy projects, enhancing public transportation, and infrastructure investments. Participants were then told about the bipartisan nature of the bill's celebration at the White House, featuring speeches from President Joe Biden (D), Vice-President Kamala Harris (D), Senator Mitch McConnell (R), and Senator Rob Portman (R). In randomized order, participants watched two videos. One video featured Senator Rob Portman (R) discussing landmark permitting reforms that would expedite infrastructure investments while maintaining environmental standards. The other video showed President Joe Biden (D) highlighting various projects aimed at increasing the U.S. population's resilience to extreme climate events. Finally, participants were told that this coalition of bipartisan individuals and non-partisan experts is encouraging American citizens to join them in actively advocating for climate action. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3pEFXXTnmrTVyDQ.

Climate Activist Perspective Taking

Submitted by M. Vlasceanu and D. Goldwert, this intervention aimed to enable participants to take the perspective of a climate activist by watching videos of activists protesting fossil fuel extractions and demonstrating or marching. This approach has previously been successful in increasing voter turnout for reducing transphobia[2]. Participants watched a video called "FINITE: The Climate of Change - Trailer," which depicted concerned citizens in Germany and rural northeast England taking action to protect their environment from coal mining. The video highlighted the personal and communal stakes in environmental activism. Following the video, participants engaged in an analogic perspective-taking exercise. They were asked to write about a time when they had a negative experience due to environmental pollution, a climate disaster, or the realization that climate change threatens their future and their children's future. The free response prompt asked participants to reflect on the context of their experience, their feelings, their actions, and what they wished they could have done about the situation: "Take the next 3 minutes to reflect and write about a time when you had a negative experience due to environmental pollution and degradation, or due to a climate disaster (hurricane, wildfire, flood, drought), or simply due to the realization that your future and your children's future is in danger because of climate change. In writing about your experience, please consider the following questions: What was the context in which this experience happened? How did you feel? What did you do about it? What did you wish you could do about it?" Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bgD1wHf23Kp8YKi.

Climate Policy Literacy

The Climate Policy Literacy intervention, submitted by A. Fabre, involved participants watching a video on three key climate policies: a ban on new combustion-engine cars by 2030, a carbon tax funding equal cash transfers for American adults, and a green infrastructure program financed by public debt. This video increased support for the carbon tax with cash transfers (U.S., Cohen's $d = 0.33$; 20 countries, $d = 0.39$) and improved understanding of carbon taxes, countering the misconception that they harm low- and middle-income households[3]. After the video, participants recalled facts to ensure comprehension (e.g., job creation in green sectors and emission limits). Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cLRblt5hT51yTVI.

Co-Benefits

This intervention was submitted by R. Debnath, M.H. Thiel, and M. Helferich. This intervention is based on shifting the focus from climate change mitigation as a sacrifice to emphasizing its co-benefits. Traditional approaches often induce negative emotions and have limited impact on pro-environmental behaviors[4]. In contrast, highlighting co-benefits such as economic growth and improved health can motivate positive environmental behaviors[5,6]. This intervention used the collective futures framework[7] to validate the effectiveness of co-benefit communication in a social media setting. Participants read a Twitter feed discussing the co-benefits of climate action. They then reported whether they had personally experienced any co-benefits, such as financial savings from solar panels, improved health from walking or cycling, a greener neighborhood, stronger social networks, or personal reassurance about energy supply. If participants had not experienced any co-benefits, they were asked to identify and describe the benefits they could most easily imagine. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_dbSugKMlcqqW7OK.

Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit

Submitted by M. Boon-Falleur and X. Chen, this intervention aimed to increase perceived collective efficacy and highlight the immediate emotional benefits of climate advocacy actions. Participants were first asked, "Do you think sharing a video on social media can help fight climate change?" Those who answered "yes" were told, "You are right!" and informed that 80% of Americans believe in taking climate-friendly actions, though many assume it's only 60%. Sharing information on social media can encourage others to speak up and contribute to climate activism. Those who answered "no" were given the same information, but first with a correction, "Wrong!" Next, participants answered, "How can writing a letter to an elected official help fight climate change?" They then learned about the success of climate campaigns like the Sunrise Movement and how contacting public officials can advance climate policies. Participants were then asked, "Do you think donating money to climate activist groups is effective to tackle climate change?" If they selected "yes," they were told, "Yes! Indeed," and informed that donating to climate groups can have a significant impact on fighting climate change, more effective than spending on carbon offsets. Those who answered "no" were given the same information with a correction, "Wrong!" The final question was, "Do you think participating in a climate march can help fight climate change?" Participants learned that climate marches are powerful collective actions that can increase climate awareness and influence regulations. They watched a video about the energy of climate marches. Participants were then asked to recall a time they formed a friendship while engaging in climate action or to imagine how they would form such friendships. Finally, they were told that taking action for the climate can make them feel happier, create strong friendships, and build deep connections with others. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8vrTI0hlgdKoGZ8.

Connecting to Ecological Disruptions

Submitted by J. Lee, T. Yang, and P. Cheng, this intervention aimed to create a universal pro-environmental narrative, focusing on the desire to maintain a coherent, moral worldview[8]. Participants first read excerpts from a 2020 article by Asher Elbein in *The Bitter Southerner*[9], describing the plight of migrating birds (e.g., "Birds reaching the Keys sometimes literally fall out of the sky, their powerful wing muscles emaciated and drained."). They were then asked to imagine holding a juvenile bird that had fallen from the sky in Key Largo and to reflect on their thoughts and feelings. Participants selected resonant responses from previous study participants (e.g., "Amazing how a small creature can take such a long journey!" "How can I help these poor birds at risk?"). They were informed about the causes of bird declines, such as coral bleaching and the resulting lack of fish[10]. Next, participants viewed graphs from a 2014 IPCC report[11] and guessed which factors most contributed to climate change, learning that changes in human activity best

matched changes in global surface temperature. They then reflected on actions to mitigate climate change to prevent further ecological disruptions. Finally, participants answered questions about how the intervention influenced their awareness of human-caused climate change's repercussions, the interdependence of living things, and their mood after completing the questionnaire. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aW4phrCWp2QmHSC.

Dynamic Anger Norm

Submitted by A. Sabherwal, J. Acevedo, and A. Pearson, this intervention aimed to highlight Americans' growing anger towards climate inaction and its bipartisan nature. The theoretical framework is grounded in the idea that anger is a critical motivator of collective actions[12] and that eco-anger drives climate activism and pro-environmental behaviors[13]. Additionally, discovering that others are also angry about climate inaction (a norm of growing anger) can drive cross-partisan support for climate action, creating anticipation that collective action will follow, leading individuals to pre-conform. Participants first viewed a graph showing increasing anger about climate inaction, with 57% of Americans expressing frustration. The description noted that while more Democrats than Republicans are angry, a growing number of Republicans share this sentiment due to frustration with the political divide on climate change. Participants then read additional information explaining that many Americans feel anger because they believe not enough is being done to protect the planet for future generations. This was illustrated with a quote from a mother expressing her expectations for elected leaders to help protect her children's future. Afterwards, participants provided a free response on why they think Americans' anger is growing, aimed at increasing engagement and belief certainty. They received more information about the consensus on climate action, highlighting that two-thirds of Americans agree on the need for safer, healthier communities and cleaner energy. Participants then described a time they or someone they knew felt angry or frustrated about climate change. They read about the actions cities are taking in response to public pressure and received statistics showing significant public support for more government and corporate action on climate change. Finally, participants were reminded of the increasing anger about climate inaction and asked to recall the percentage of Americans who are angry about this issue as a manipulation check. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6DwMxc2ZnM0JBgG.

Global Health Threat

Submitted by E. Kantorowicz-Reznichenko and J. Kantorowicz, the Global Health Threat intervention is based on Risk Perception Theory[14] and the Social Amplification of Risk Framework[15]. It posits that framing climate change as a health issue can enhance action, supported by the Health Belief Model[16]. Dasandi et al.[17] provided evidence for the power of the Global Health Threat. Participants were informed that climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century, affecting health through UV radiation, heat stress, allergies, air pollution, water, food, and infectious diseases. They watched a Lancet video on the relationship between climate change and health threats, followed by true/false questions on heat-related deaths, the spread of infectious diseases, and the immediate health benefits of reducing carbon emissions. Participants read an article stating that fossil fuel use would cause 4.4-7 million deaths from 2010-2050[18] and viewed images from *The Economist*[19] illustrating the deadly impact of coal and oil energy production. The intervention ended with a call to action, emphasizing individual and collective efficacy in mitigating climate change's health risks. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_2siXTLUPPuYDscm.

Guilt-Based Collective Responsibility

This intervention was submitted by A. Tavoni and V. Pizziol. Behavioral sciences, along with media and advertising, have primarily focused on framing climate responsibility as an individual issue rather than a collective and systemic one[20,21]. This intervention seeks to shift that perspective by promoting a sense of group-based responsibility and shared guilt to encourage collective climate action[22]. By emphasizing shared accountability, the intervention aims to evoke an emotional drive to act, rooted in an awareness of the U.S.'s historical role in global emissions. Participants were told, "We Americans are historically responsible for a great amount of emissions. The data presented in the highlighted graph illustrates that the United States ranks among the highest in terms of CO2 emissions per capita. Cutting our emissions not only fulfills our obligation to address climate change but also can have a great impact on climate mitigation worldwide!" They were then presented with information and figures from a *New York Times*[23] article highlighting the U.S.'s historical responsibility in greenhouse gas production. Afterward, participants answered comprehension questions,

such as the percentage of emissions rich countries are responsible for over the past 170 years and which countries have lower per capita CO2 emissions compared to the U.S. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_4Idg30COjIwJ1n8.

Hope and Anger Narratives

Submitted by D. Zaremba, this intervention aimed to evoke emotional responses to climate change through real-life stories. Participants were told they would read short, real-life stories about climate change and rate their emotions using arousal and valence scales. They then read narratives about harmful actions by systems, institutions, or privileged people (anger-inducing stories) and successful collective climate actions by regular citizens (hope-inducing stories). Examples included a celebrity criticizing plastic bag use while frequently traveling by private jet (anger) and citizens protesting for a ban on low-quality fuel, leading to policy changes and subsidies (hope). After each story, participants rated their emotions on a scale from "extremely negative" to "extremely positive" and "not aroused" to "extremely aroused." Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eXRNN7gpl5okaua.

Linking Individual and Structural Change

Submitted by J. Lee, J. Kim, and S. Constantino, this intervention aims to promote climate advocacy by highlighting the role of individuals in initiating change through civic engagement. It pairs refutation tasks with general information on the impact of everyday actions to influence conceptual change and increase personal efficacy[24]. Participants were first told, "*Our society faces many issues that impact the well-being of its members. It is also continuously changing. We will describe important moments of change in our society, both past and present. We are interested in your views and thoughts about these changes, including how this change came about.*" The refutation tasks included estimating public opinions and the effectiveness of normative interventions on discrimination against women and climate change. Participants guessed percentages of Americans holding certain views (e.g., "Men are better suited emotionally for politics than women are," "somewhat or very worried about climate change," and "speaking with family and friends about climate change at least occasionally"). Correct information was provided after each prediction. Participants then received information on the importance of individual actions and their direct and indirect effects (e.g., influencing families, communities, politicians, and businesses). They learned that individual actions can reduce carbon emissions by up to 70%[25]. Participants were given a scenario about a pharmaceutical company using cancer-causing chemicals and asked about their willingness to boycott, sign petitions, and share their thoughts publicly. They listed up to five people who might be influenced by their actions. Next, participants read about how individuals can create social change by inspiring others, with their actions potentially reaching hundreds of people. They then described up to three ways to influence companies, public institutions, or policymakers. Finally, participants received information on influencing society through pressure on policymakers and businesses, and shared their opinions on their ability to create broad social change. They indicated their agreement with statements like "My actions can encourage governments and businesses to take actions to reduce carbon emissions" and "My actions to reduce carbon emissions encourage others to reduce their carbon emissions through their own actions." Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0CjDPJeebiQdUy2.

Misperception Correction: Risks

The Misperception Correction: Risks intervention was submitted by A. Kim, E. Swanson, J.H. Pezzuto, R. Alam, and J. Frese. This intervention used an interactive quiz to highlight household-level climate change costs from a 2023 U.S. Treasury report. This aimed to make the high costs of inaction more salient, affecting personal risk assessments[26,27]. Participants answered whether climate change affects eight areas, including energy prices, employment income, and dependent care. They received feedback on their answers with information on climate impacts. Afterward, participants identified the most disruptive issue and wrote about its personal impact. Finally, participants reviewed actions to combat climate change (e.g., community involvement, donating to environmental groups, reducing meat consumption) and were informed about their effectiveness. They were then asked to write about ways they might get involved in climate action. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0Js8E38LR4SP7Cu.

Shifting Focus from Individual to Collective Action

Submitted by M. Prokosch, W. Rose, D. Sherman, and M. Mildenberger, this intervention challenges the traditional individual-framed (i-frame) approach to combating climate change, emphasizing the

need for collective action[20]. Participants watched a video featuring an expert environmental scholar, explaining how fossil fuel companies have used the concept of individual responsibility to make the public feel that solving climate change is an individual responsibility, not a collective challenge. Participants were told, "On the next page, you are going to watch a short video of a climate policy expert giving a talk on 'Making a Difference on Climate Change.' Professor Leah Stokes is currently a Radcliffe Fellow at Harvard University, where the video was recorded." This video presented information on fossil fuel companies' efforts to demobilize the public from taking action on climate change. After watching the video, participants answered comprehension questions to test whether they understood key points: that BP popularized the idea of the carbon footprint to focus on individual contributions, that organizing for climate change legislation is the most effective way to make a difference, and that collective actions like promoting green energy are more impactful than individual actions like changing light bulbs. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9nW7tEHXdVFGrWu.

System Justification

Submitted by J. Protzko and O. Buchel, this intervention draws on social identity, collective narcissism, and system justification theories, framing climate change as a threat to the national lifestyle (e.g., the American way of life). Participants read a text emphasizing the role of nature and the environment in their daily lives (e.g., "The food you eat, the sports you enjoy, the customs you observe, and how you spend your free time are all impacted by where you live."). It included examples of climate change impacts on the local environment (e.g., "Floods are becoming more frequent, putting a quarter of Americans at risk of losing their homes. Wildfires are becoming more intense, threatening millions of Americans."). The text concluded with an appeal to view pro-environmental behavior as a patriotic act (e.g., "Being pro-environmental allows us to protect and preserve the American way of life. It is patriotic to conserve the country's natural resources so that the United States remains the United States."). This narrative was accompanied by images of the participants' country. Participants were then asked to reflect on why it is patriotic to conserve national resources and the importance of protecting the environment to preserve the United States. They spent a few minutes detailing their thoughts. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1LCgDWGkbJAbTYa.

Threat-Injustice-and-Efficacy

Submitted by M. Feinberg, K. Fuller, and R. Willer, this intervention used a fear-based appeal paired with potential solutions to create a sense of urgency around climate change. Research suggests that fear-based messages can backfire by threatening beliefs in a just and stable world[4]. However, presenting dire consequences alongside actionable solutions can effectively engage individuals without triggering defensive reactions[28]. Participants first rated their agreement with statements about justice in an ideal world. They then explained why it is important for the world to be just and fair. Next, they received information and images about the extreme effects of climate change, emphasizing the disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations (e.g., children, the elderly, the poor). Participants rated the fairness of these impacts on a scale from "completely unfair" to "completely fair." They were then told that we can prevent this unfairness through collective action and innovation, promoting a sense of efficacy in combating climate change. Finally, participants were asked to write about whether taking action against climate change would help create a fairer and more just world. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1B6Jw5PMy0jShG6.

Benchmark Condition: Letter to Future Generations

Submitted by S. Syropoulos and E. Markowitz, this intervention involves writing a letter to a future generation, a method shown to bridge the psychological gap between current actions and their impact on the future[29,30]. Participants were asked to compose a letter to a child currently under 5 years old, imagining that child as a 30-year-old adult in 2055. They were prompted to envision this child living in a world shaped by today's decisions and discovering the letter written in 2024. In the letter, participants were encouraged to describe their efforts to ensure a livable planet, including their personal actions, no matter how small or large, to tackle environmental issues like habitat loss, water pollution, and climate change. They were also asked to express how they wish to be remembered by future generations for their contributions to a safe and thriving world. Participants had 3 minutes to write and were encouraged to write at least 100 words or 5 sentences. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_07banEfwJYs8VhQ.

Neutral Control Condition

Participants in the control condition were shown a video on how to tie four easy knots. Participants were required to watch the entire four minute video. This was to ensure that participants exerted some level of cognitive effort before being exposed to the dependent variable phase, to mirror the experience of participants in the experimental conditions. We chose a thematically neutral subject to prevent priming participants in any relevant way that could influence the dependent variables. Available for review via https://nyu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1YyNr5JbUr2SpiC.

2 Descriptives

2.1 Descriptive Statistics and Correlations at Baseline

Table S1. Descriptive statistics and intercorrelations for the control condition.

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Public Awareness	0.39	0.31											
2. Political Advocacy	0.5	0.25	0.64***										
3. Financial Advocacy	0.42	0.28	0.57***	0.50***									
4. Lifestyle Changes	0.53	0.31	0.63***	0.55***	0.57***								
5. Gender (male = 0, female = 1)			0.11**	0.09**	0.14***	0.17***							
6. Age	45.42	15.8	-0.20***	-0.18***	-0.06	-0.06	-0.01						
7. Education	2.92	0.6	-0.02	0.06*	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.10**					
8. Income Level	4.62	1.58	-0.02	0.06	0.04	-0.03	-0.08*	-0.01	0.36***				
9. Political Ideology	49.08	28.22	-0.08*	-0.30***	-0.25***	-0.22***	-0.11***	0.23***	-0.08*	0.01			
10. Party (Democrat = 0, Republican = 1)			-0.16***	-0.33***	-0.25***	-0.29***	-0.07*	0.15***	-0.12**	-0.08*	0.62***		
11. Socioeconomic Status	5.1	1.93	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.26***	0.39***	0.10**	-0.05	
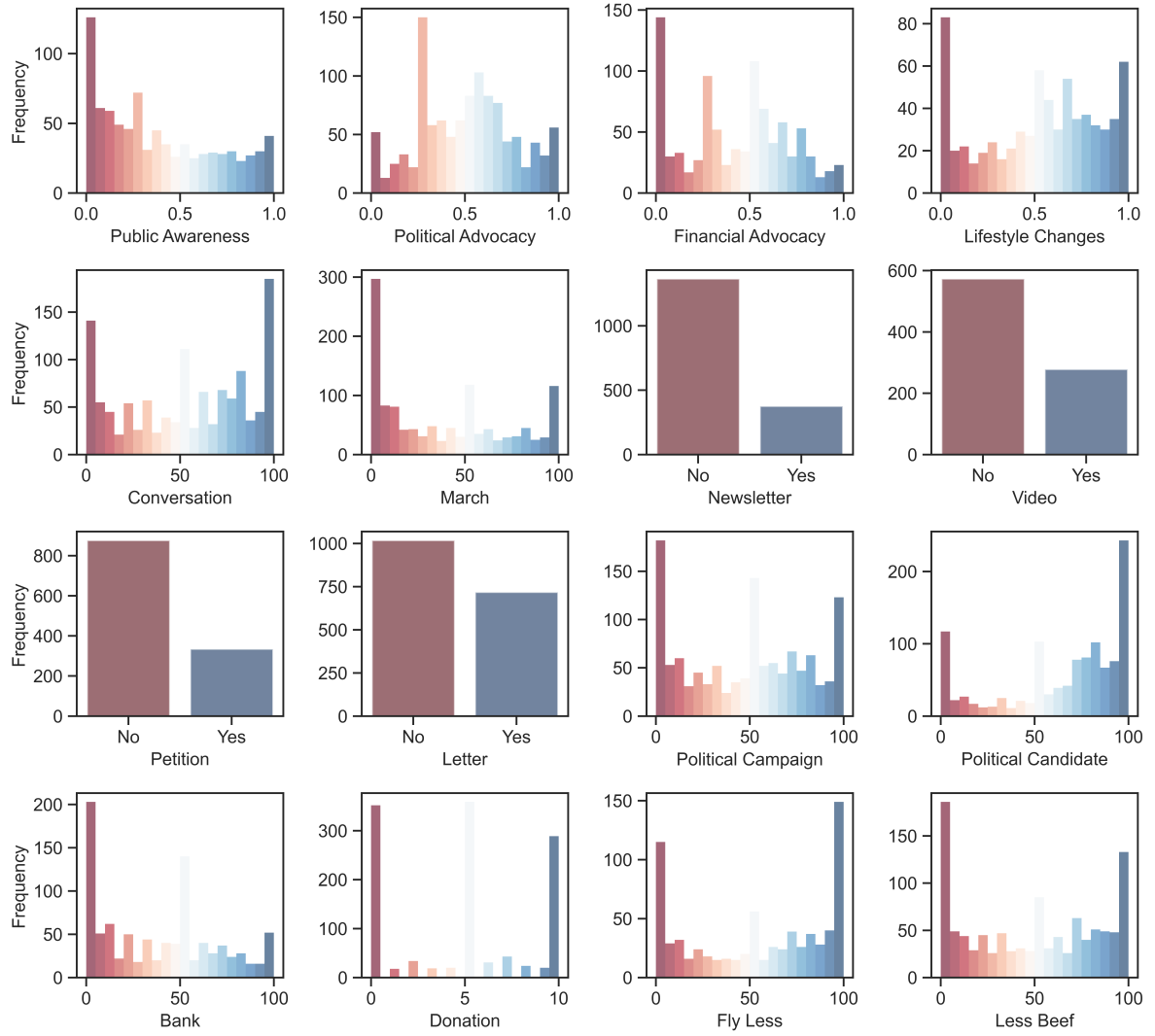
Figure S1. Frequency plots of outcomes in the control condition (N = 1,736), emphasizing the distributions of these dependent variables at baseline.

2.2 Descriptive Statistics and Correlations for the Full Sample

Table S2. Descriptive statistics and intercorrelations for the full sample (including all interventions and control condition).

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Public Awareness	0.43	0.32											
2. Political Advocacy	0.52	0.26	0.68***										
3. Financial Advocacy	0.46	0.28	0.59***	0.52***									
4. Lifestyle Changes	0.56	0.31	0.64***	0.56***	0.58***								
5. Gender (male = 0, female = 1)			0.03***	0.06***	0.11***	0.12***							
6. Age	45.51	16.27	-0.22***	-0.18***	-0.04***	-0.08***	-0.01						
7. Education	2.9	0.61	-0.04***	0.01	0.02*	-0.06***	-0.04***	0.11***					
8. Income Level	4.58	1.59	-0.07***	-0.01	0.01	-0.12***	-0.09***	0.03***	0.36***				
9. Political Ideology	48.62	27.95	-0.15***	-0.31***	-0.25***	-0.19***	-0.08***	0.19***	-0.08***	-0.01			
10. Party (Democrat = 0, Republican = 1)			-0.24***	-0.35***	-0.30***	-0.29***	-0.06***	0.13***	-0.10***	-0.02**	0.64***		
11. Socioeconomic Status	5.1	1.93	0.04***	-0.03***	0.01	-0.04***	-0.10***	0.06***	0.23***	0.40***	0.12***	0.02**	

2.3   Sample Compared with Census Data

Table S3. Demographic Distribution of the Sample Compared with U.S. Census Data

Variable	Census	Sample
Gender		
Male	49.5%	40.2%
Female	50.5%	59.8%
Age		
18-24	12.1%	8.5%
25-34	17.3%	18.5%
35-44	16.3%	19.5%
45-64	32.6%	31.5%
65-84	19.1%	21.1%
85-99	2.4%	0.8%
Race		
Caucasian	75.3%	75.4%
African American	13.7%	13.6%
Native American	1.3%	1.2%
Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.2%
Asian	6.4%	3.9%
Other	3.0%	5.7%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	19.5%	9.1%
Not Hispanic	80.5%	90.9%

2.4 Sample sizes by condition

Table S4. Total sample size (N) for each condition

Condition	N
Binding Moral Foundations	1737
Bipartisan Elite Cues	1745
Climate Activist Perspective Taking	1743
Climate Policy Literacy	1737
Co-Benefits	1739
Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit	1742
Dynamic Anger Norm	1742
Connecting to Ecological Disruptions	1738
Global Health Threat	1737
Guilt-Based Collective Responsibility	1740
Hope and Anger Narratives	1743
Linking Individual and Structural Change	1740
Misperception Correction: Risks	1745
Shifting Focus from Individual to Collective Action	1742
System Justification	1743
Threat-Injustice-and-Efficacy	1739
Benchmark Condition: Letter to Future Generations	1733
Neutral Control Condition	1739

Table S5. Survey completion rates by condition.

Condition	Began Survey	Finished Intervention	Finished Outcomes	Finished Full Survey
ActivistPerspective	1743	1242	1029	1027
BindingMorals	1737	1507	1233	1229
BipartisanEliteCues	1745	1411	1139	1137
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	1737	1351	1071	1068
CoBenefits	1739	1363	1099	1095
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	1742	1537	1274	1266
Control	1739	1383	1058	1057
DynamicAngerNorm	1742	1527	1245	1240
EcologicalDisruptions	1738	1481	1295	1294
GlobalHealthThreat	1737	1428	1181	1177
GuiltCollResponsibility	1740	1349	1077	1074
HopeAngerNarratives	1743	1550	1315	1312
IndStructuralChange	1740	1473	1270	1264
LetterFuture	1733	1194	1007	1002
MispCorrectionRisks	1745	1529	1288	1284
ShiftFocusIndColl	1742	1411	1166	1163
SystemJustification	1743	1529	1230	1227
ThreatInjustEfficacy	1739	1543	1279	1272

This table reports the number of participants who began the survey, completed the intervention (i.e., reached the randomized outcome block), completed the outcome measures, and completed the full survey (i.e., reached the final demographic measures) for each of the intervention conditions and the control group.

3 Validation Checks

3.1 Pre-Registered ANOVA Validation

Public Awareness. In validation checks, we found that the homogeneity of variance assumption was not violated in our sample, as indicated by Bartlett's test, $K^2(17) = 14.21$, $p = .652$ (conducted using the *stats*[31] package in R). However, an alternative test suggested a potential violation of this assumption (Levene test, $F(17) = 2.18$, $p = .003$; conducted using the *car*[32] package in R). Accordingly, and departing from our pre-registration, we conducted a Welch test (also using the *stats* package in R), which is robust to violations of the homogeneity of variance assumption, and found converging evidence for a significant effect of condition on public awareness advocacy, $F(17, 6062.4) = 3.40$, $p < .001$.

Political Advocacy. In validation checks, we found that the homogeneity of variance assumption was not violated for political advocacy, as indicated by both Bartlett's test, $K^2(17) = 12.62$, $p = .761$ and Levene test, $F(17) = 1.25$, $p = .214$). Therefore, in line with our pre-registration, we conducted a one-way ANOVA and found a significant effect of condition on political advocacy, $F(17, 21{,}809) = 3.10$, $p < .001$.

Financial Advocacy. In validation checks, we found that the homogeneity of variance assumption was not violated, as indicated by both Bartlett's test, $K^2(17) = 12.40$, $p = .776$ and Levene test, $F(17) = 1.02$, $p = .433$). A one-way ANOVA revealed a significant effect of condition on financial advocacy, $F(17, 18{,}901) = 5.22$, $p < .001$.

Personal Lifestyle Changes. In validation checks, we found that the homogeneity of variance assumption was not violated, as indicated by both Bartlett's test, $K^2(17) = 1.46$, $p = .810$ and Levene test, $F(17) = 1.46$, $p = .100$). In a one-way ANOVA, we found a significant effect of condition on personal lifestyle changes, $F(17, 13{,}220) = 4.21$, $p < .001$.

3.2 Intervention Duration Validation

When controlling for intervention duration by including this variable as a covariate in our linear mixed effects models, *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* remained the most effective intervention for promoting public awareness ($b = 0.08$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.25$) and political advocacy ($b = 0.04$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.14$). Similarly, *Binding Moral Foundations* ($b = 0.06$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.23$) remained the top intervention for financial advocacy and *Misperception Correct: Risks* remained the top for personal lifestyle changes ($b = 0.07$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.22$).
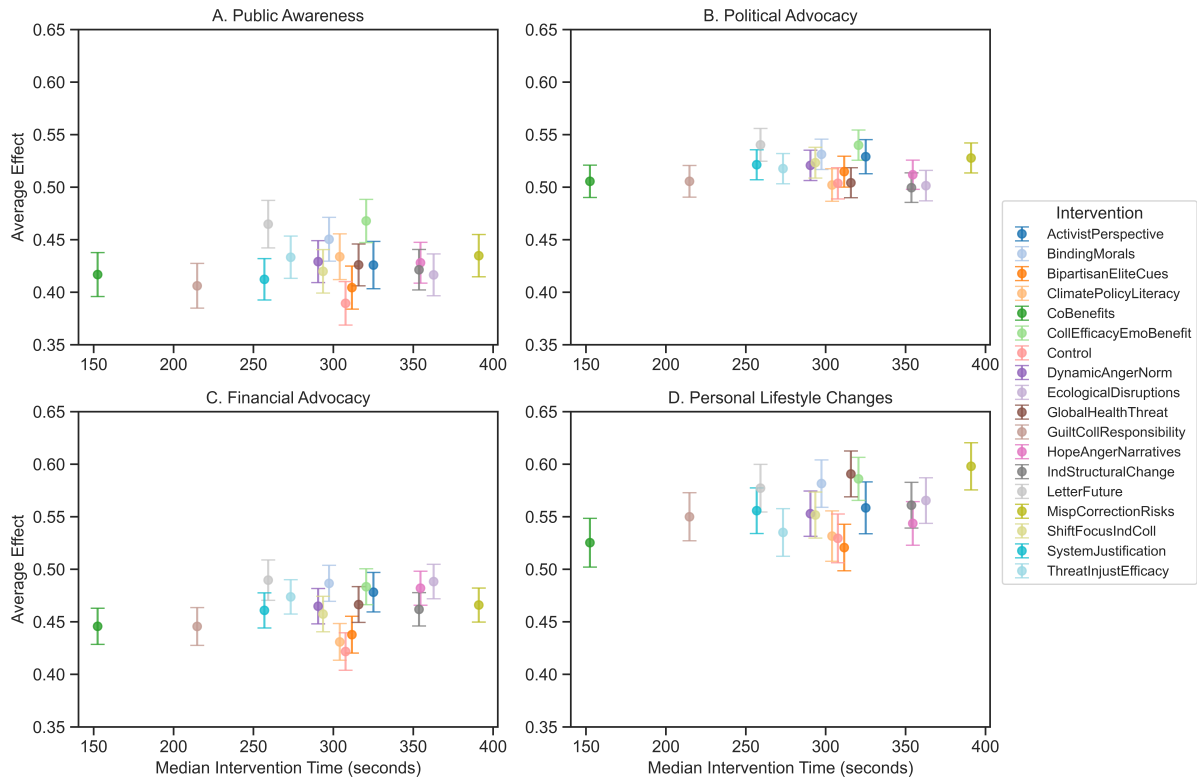
Figure S2. Effects of intervention duration on four advocacy outcomes: Public Awareness (Panel A), Political Advocacy (Panel B), Financial Advocacy (Panel C), and Personal Lifestyle Changes (Panel D). Each panel displays the average advocacy level for each intervention, plotted against the median intervention duration, with error bars representing 95% confidence intervals.).

Table S6. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of public awareness advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes intervention duration as a covariate, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.39	0.01	35.75	1.23	<.001	[0.37, 0.41]
ActivistPerspective	0.04	0.02	2.33	0.11	.020	[0.01, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.02	4.06	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.02	0.99	0.05	.323	[-0.01, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.02	2.87	0.14	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.02	1.80	0.09	.072	[-0.00, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.01	5.26	0.25	<.001	[0.05, 0.11]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.02	2.64	0.13	.008	[0.01, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.01	1.83	0.09	.068	[-0.00, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.41	0.12	.016	[0.01, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.08	0.05	.279	[-0.01, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.01	2.60	0.12	.009	[0.01, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.01	2.14	0.10	.032	[0.00, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.08	0.02	4.77	0.24	<.001	[0.04, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.01	3.04	0.14	.002	[0.02, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.02	1.99	0.10	.046	[0.00, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.01	1.53	0.07	.126	[-0.01, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.01	2.97	0.14	.003	[0.01, 0.07]
condDuration	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	.549	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S7. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of political advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes intervention duration as a covariate, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.50	0.01	64.44	1.93	<.001	[0.49, 0.52]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.01	2.26	0.10	.024	[0.00, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.01	2.57	0.11	.010	[0.01, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	1.02	0.04	.308	[-0.01, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.00	0.01	-0.14	-0.01	.885	[-0.02, 0.02]
CoBenefits	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.01	.859	[-0.02, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.01	3.42	0.14	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.01	1.60	0.07	.110	[-0.00, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.00	0.01	-0.21	-0.01	.833	[-0.02, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	.959	[-0.02, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.01	.863	[-0.02, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.01	0.75	0.03	.456	[-0.01, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.00	0.01	-0.39	-0.02	.694	[-0.03, 0.02]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.01	3.25	0.14	.001	[0.01, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.01	2.26	0.09	.024	[0.00, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.01	1.81	0.08	.071	[-0.00, 0.04]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.01	1.65	0.07	.099	[-0.00, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.01	1.31	0.05	.190	[-0.01, 0.03]
condDuration	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	.296	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S8. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of financial advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes intervention duration as a covariate, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.42	0.01	45.08	1.48	<.001	[0.40, 0.44]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.01	4.25	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	5.13	0.23	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.01	1.22	0.06	.221	[-0.01, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.01	0.70	0.03	.486	[-0.02, 0.03]
CoBenefits	0.02	0.01	1.92	0.09	.054	[-0.00, 0.05]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.01	4.83	0.22	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.01	3.40	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.07	0.01	5.25	0.23	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	3.50	0.16	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.01	1.82	0.08	.069	[-0.00, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.01	4.75	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.01	3.11	0.14	.002	[0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.01	5.02	0.24	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.01	3.46	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	2.78	0.13	.006	[0.01, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.01	3.10	0.14	.002	[0.01, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.01	4.16	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
condDuration	0.00	0.00	1.78	0.00	.074	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S9. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of personal lifestyle changes as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes intervention duration as a covariate, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.53	0.01	45.15	1.72	<.001	[0.51, 0.55]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.02	1.70	0.09	.089	[-0.00, 0.06]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	3.18	0.17	.001	[0.02, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.01	0.02	-0.54	-0.03	.592	[-0.04, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.01	.897	[-0.03, 0.03]
CoBenefits	-0.00	0.02	-0.25	-0.01	.805	[-0.04, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.02	3.58	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.02	1.46	0.08	.145	[-0.01, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.02	2.23	0.12	.026	[0.00, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.06	0.02	3.75	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.24	0.07	.217	[-0.01, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.02	0.88	0.05	.376	[-0.02, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.02	1.94	0.10	.053	[-0.00, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	2.85	0.15	.004	[0.01, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.02	4.23	0.22	<.001	[0.04, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.02	1.37	0.07	.172	[-0.01, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	1.63	0.09	.103	[-0.01, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.02	.726	[-0.03, 0.04]
condDuration	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	.753	[-0.00, 0.00]

3.3 Recoded Letter to Representatives

Table S10. Coefficients and odds ratios from a logistic regression model predicting the likelihood of writing a letter in support of climate action (binary outcome). The model includes intervention condition (relative to control) as the independent variable. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds of letter writing compared to the control condition, while odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds.

Condition	Estimate	SE	z	OR	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	-0.68	0.05	-13.46	0.50	<.001	[-0.78, -0.58]
ActivistPerspective	-0.12	0.07	-1.59	0.89	.111	[-0.26, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.15	0.07	2.14	1.16	.032	[0.01, 0.29]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.07	0.12	1.01	.905	[-0.13, 0.15]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.14	0.07	-1.87	0.87	.062	[-0.28, 0.01]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.07	0.12	1.01	.905	[-0.13, 0.15]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.20	0.07	2.79	1.22	.005	[0.06, 0.34]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.16	0.07	2.24	1.17	.025	[0.02, 0.30]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.07	0.82	1.06	.411	[-0.08, 0.20]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.07	0.07	-0.96	0.93	.335	[-0.21, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.12	0.07	-1.60	0.89	.110	[-0.26, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.18	0.07	2.53	1.20	.011	[0.04, 0.32]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.07	-0.19	0.99	.848	[-0.15, 0.13]
LetterFuture	-0.16	0.07	-2.17	0.85	.030	[-0.30, -0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.12	0.07	1.62	1.12	.105	[-0.02, 0.25]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.14	0.07	1.97	1.15	.048	[0.00, 0.28]
SystemJustification	0.23	0.07	3.27	1.26	.001	[0.09, 0.37]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.16	0.07	2.19	1.17	.029	[0.02, 0.29]
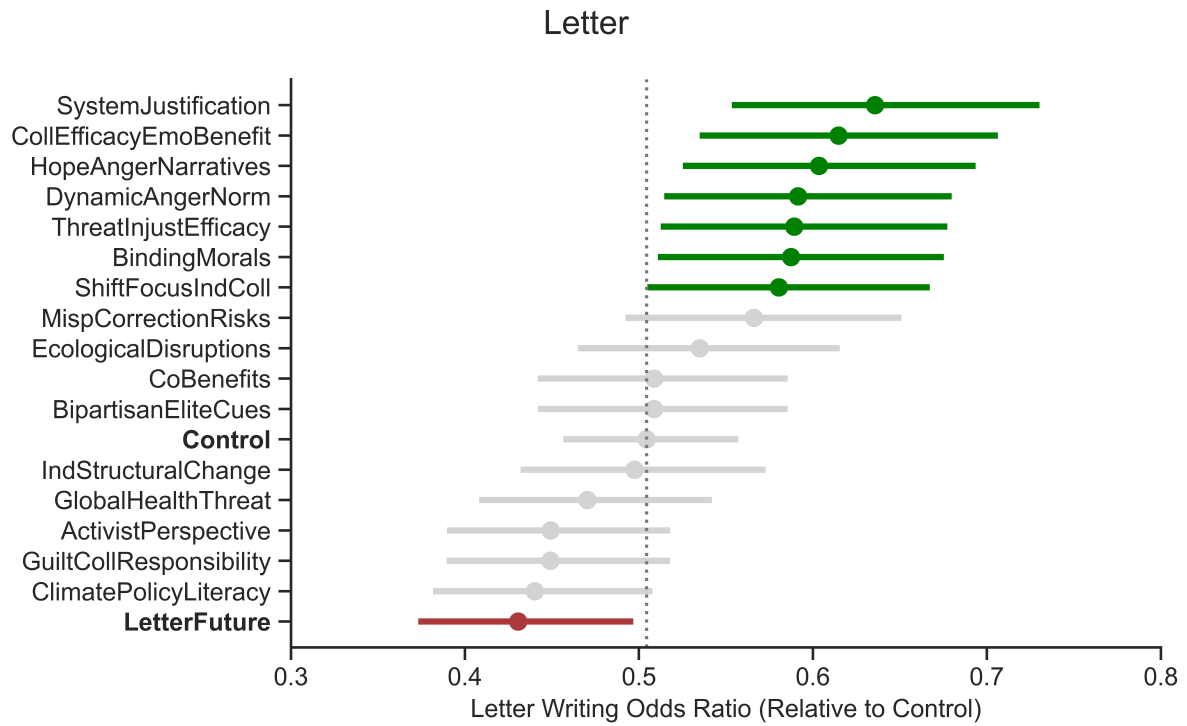
Figure S3. Relative odds ratios (adjusted by intercept) of a generalized linear model with decision to write a letter demonstrating climate action support to government representative (binary variable) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The points represent the average treatment effects, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The vertical dashed lines represent the mean for the control group. Bolded interventions represent the control conditions (i.e., pure control as "Control") and the benchmark condition (i.e., as "*Letter Future*").

Table S11. Coefficient table from analysis of political advocacy, with the letter to representative item recoded for climate action support. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of political advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, including by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.39	0.01	51.38	1.05	<.001	[0.38, 0.41]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.01	1.03	0.03	.305	[-0.01, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	5.87	0.17	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.01	1.51	0.04	.131	[-0.00, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	0.33	0.01	.741	[-0.02, 0.02]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.01	1.04	0.03	.296	[-0.01, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.01	7.11	0.20	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.05	0.01	4.66	0.13	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.01	3.36	0.10	<.001	[0.01, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.01	2.25	0.06	.025	[0.00, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.01	.822	[-0.02, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.01	4.97	0.14	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.01	3.17	0.09	.002	[0.01, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.01	0.01	1.37	0.04	.170	[-0.01, 0.04]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.01	5.55	0.16	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	3.40	0.10	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.01	4.18	0.12	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.01	4.35	0.12	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]

4   Order Effects

To understand the relationship between the outcome order and behavioral engagement, we estimated a mixed model pooling all outcomes and adding indicators for each possible page number on which they appeared. As in our main specification, we include a by-participant random effect and a fixed effect for each treatment. We include one outcome per page. The coefficients for each page number are shown in Figure S4. The order effect is highly significant ($p < 0.01$ for all page numbers), montone, and near-linear. For example, behavioral engagement is 8.8 percentage points (95% CI [0.082, 0.095], $p < 0.001$) lower if an outcome is on page eight, compared to page one. As in the models estimated for individual outcomes, controlling for the page order does not alter the effect of individual treatments compared to the control condition. It does, however, increase average behavioral engagement near-uniformly by 5.0 percentage points (range across treatments: [0.050, 0.051]), see Figure S5.

To test for heterogoneity in the order effect, we re-estimated the model with a linear page number term (relative to page one). In line with Figure S4, each additional page decreases behavioral engagement by roughly one percentage point ($b = -0.012$, 95% CI [-0.013, -0.011], $p < 0.001$). We then interacted the page number term by whether the participant was a democrat and whether the outcome was costly (donation or writing a letter). Democrats exhibit weaker order effects ($b = 0.002$, 95% CI [0.001, 0.004], $p = 0.009$). By contrast, order effects are stronger for costly outcomes ($b = -0.012$, 95% CI [-0.015, -0.010], $p < 0.001$).
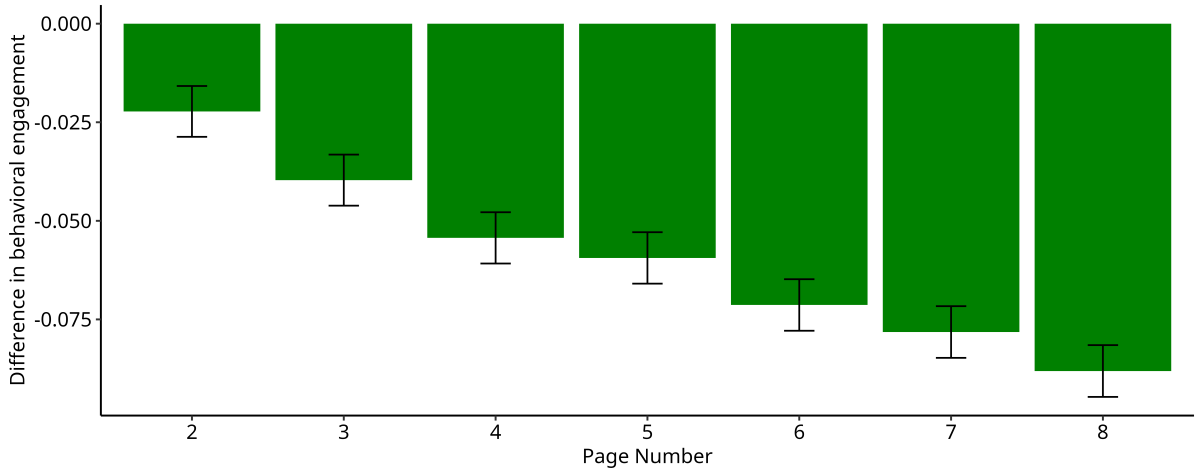
Figure S4. Coefficients for each page number. The bars represent the effect of an outcome being on a given page, compared to page one, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimated using a model that included treatment indicators and a by-participant random effect, and pooling across outcomes (first outcome on each page).
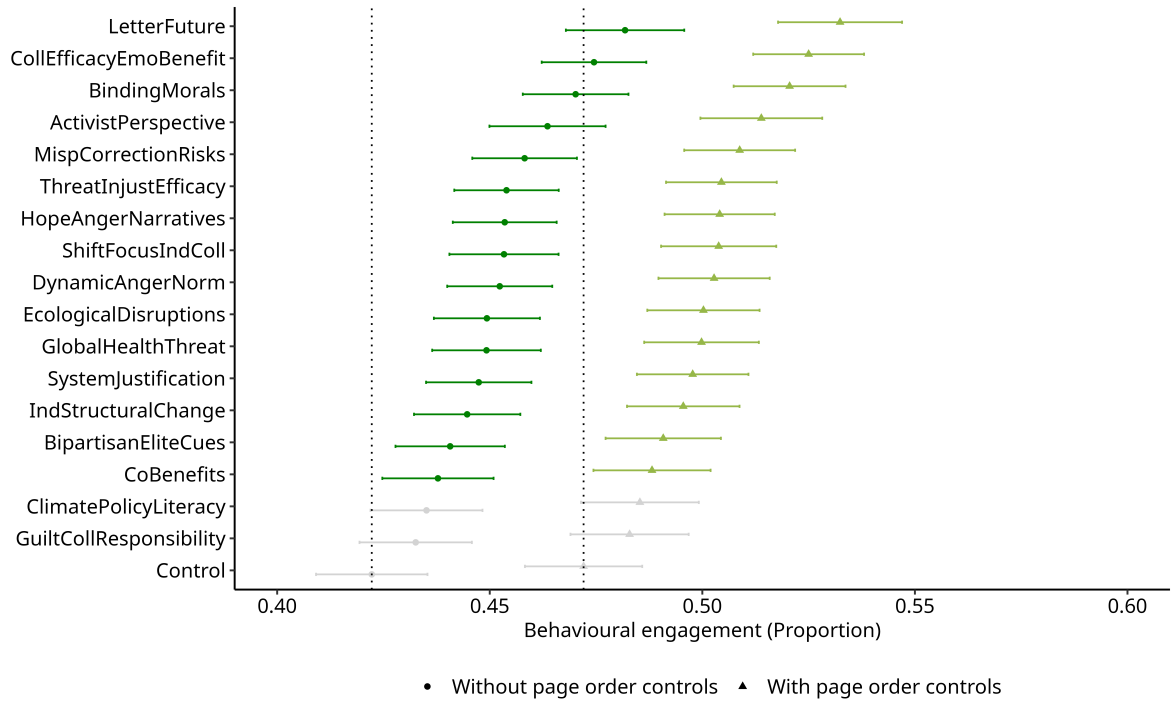
Figure S5. Average treatment effects on climate advocacy outcomes, with and without page order controls. The points represent average treatment effects, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The green (or gray) dots are estimated using a model without page controls. The lime (or gray) triangles are estimated using a model with indicators for each page number. The vertical dashed lines represent the mean for the respectivel control group. Estimated using a model that included a by-participant random effect, and pooling across outcomes (first outcome on each page).

5 Effect of Intervention Medium

Because our interventions included multiple message formats (text, image, and video), we performed additional analyses to determine whether and how these different modes of presentation influenced our primary outcome measures. Specifically, we tested whether delivering a message as primarily text, image, or video would account for variation in awareness, political, financial, and lifestyle outcomes. All interventions used some text. We coded medium as Text-Based if no videos or images were used. Interventions were classified as follows:

Text-Based Interventions: *Co-Benefits, Hope and Anger Narratives, Misperception Correction: Risks, Letter to Future Generations*

Image-Based Interventions: *Connecting to Ecological Disruptions, Linking Individual and Structural Change, System Justification, Binding Moral Foundations, Threat-Injustice-and-Efficacy, Dynamic Anger Norm*

Video-Based Interventions: *Climate Activist Perspective Taking, Bipartisan Elite Cues, Global Health Threat, Climate Policy Literacy, Shifting Focus from Individual to Collective Action, Guilt-Based Collective Responsibility, Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit*

After creating the medium variable, we fit separate linear mixed-effects models for each outcome measure. The models included a by-participant random intercept. Medium was dummy-coded so that text served as the reference category.

Results

Public Awareness Advocacy.   Participants receiving image-based interventions showed a modest but statistically significant increase in public awareness advocacy relative to text interventions, ($\beta = 0.021$, p < .001). However, video-based interventions did not differ from text, ($\beta = 0.002$, $p = .68$).

Political Advocacy.   Relative to text-based messages, image-based interventions yielded a small but significant increase in political advocacy, ($\beta = 0.014$, $p = .001$, whereas video-based interventions again showed no reliable difference from text, ($\beta = -0.003$, $p = .46$.

Financial Advocacy.   We observed a small positive effect of image-based messages on financial advocacy, ($\beta = 0.011$, $p = .028$). The video format did not provide an advantage over text, ($\beta = -0.002$, $p = .64$).

Personal Lifestyle Changes.   Neither image nor video interventions differed significantly from the text-only baseline for personal lifestyle changes, ($\beta = -0.002$, $p = .66$) for image, and ($\beta = 0.001$, $p = .88$) for video.

These analyses indicate that image-based interventions can have a small but consistent positive effect on awareness advocacy, political advocacy, and financial advocacy relative to text. However, video-based formats do not appear to differ appreciably from text on any of the four outcomes. Overall, while the medium of delivery does influence some outcomes, the effect sizes are modest compared to the larger differences we observe in the content of the interventions (i.e., what each message emphasizes or how it is framed). Consequently, although format may provide a slight advantage (particularly for visual messages), the primary driver of observed differences remains the specific message content rather than the medium per se. These results help address concerns that the delivery format might overshadow or confound the effects of the various intervention conditions in this megastudy.

Table S12. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of public awareness advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention medium (primarily text, image, or video) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.36	0.00	102.15	1.09	<.001	[0.35, 0.36]
mediumimage	0.02	0.00	4.45	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.03]
mediumvideo	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.01	.677	[-0.01, 0.01]

Table S13. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of political advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention medium (primarily text, image, or video) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.45	0.00	141.12	1.13	<.001	[0.44, 0.45]
mediumimage	0.01	0.00	3.31	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
mediumvideo	-0.00	0.00	-0.74	-0.01	.456	[-0.01, 0.01]

Table S14. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of financial advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention medium (primarily text, image, or video) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.47	0.00	126.89	1.52	<.001	[0.46, 0.48]
mediumimage	0.01	0.00	2.20	0.04	.027	[0.00, 0.02]
mediumvideo	-0.00	0.00	-0.47	-0.01	.639	[-0.01, 0.01]

Table S15. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model with index of personal lifestyle changes as the dependent variable and intervention medium (primarily text, image, or video) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.52	0.00	124.95	2.25	<.001	[0.51, 0.53]
mediumimage	-0.00	0.01	-0.45	-0.01	.655	[-0.01, 0.01]
mediumvideo	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.00	.878	[-0.01, 0.01]

The following sections provide the results from our mixed effects models, calculated using R and directly piped into this document.

6 Pre-Registered Analyses: Intervention Effects

6.1 Models without demographic covariates

Table S16. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of public awareness advocacy. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of public awareness advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, including by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.32	0.01	40.63	0.98	<.001	[0.30, 0.34]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.01	1.18	0.04	.237	[-0.01, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.08	0.01	6.87	0.23	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.01	2.32	0.08	.020	[0.00, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.01	2.43	0.08	.015	[0.01, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.02	0.01	1.67	0.06	.095	[-0.00, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.10	0.01	8.86	0.30	<.001	[0.08, 0.12]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.01	5.63	0.19	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.01	4.43	0.15	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.01	4.30	0.15	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.01	1.40	0.05	.161	[-0.01, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.01	5.47	0.18	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.01	4.56	0.15	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.01	3.04	0.10	.002	[0.01, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.01	6.04	0.20	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	3.47	0.12	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.01	4.09	0.14	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.01	5.72	0.19	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]

Table S17. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of political advocacy. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of political advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, including by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.42	0.01	58.81	1.07	<.001	[0.41, 0.44]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.01	0.89	0.02	.376	[-0.01, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.01	5.30	0.13	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.01	1.91	0.05	.056	[-0.00, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.01	.769	[-0.02, 0.02]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.01	0.74	0.02	.461	[-0.01, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.01	6.23	0.16	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.01	4.11	0.10	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.01	2.60	0.07	.009	[0.01, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.01	1.70	0.04	.089	[-0.00, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.01	-0.10	-0.00	.917	[-0.02, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.01	4.49	0.11	<.001	[0.03, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.01	2.32	0.06	.020	[0.00, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.01	0.01	1.34	0.03	.182	[-0.01, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.01	4.99	0.13	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.01	3.25	0.08	.001	[0.01, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.01	4.24	0.11	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.01	4.31	0.11	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]

Table S18. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of financial advocacy. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of financial advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, including by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.44	0.01	51.13	1.42	<.001	[0.42, 0.45]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.01	4.56	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	5.42	0.21	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	0.60	0.02	.548	[-0.02, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.01	.776	[-0.02, 0.03]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.01	1.17	0.05	.243	[-0.01, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.01	4.89	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.01	2.92	0.11	.003	[0.01, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.01	4.47	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	3.00	0.12	.003	[0.01, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.01	1.40	0.05	.163	[-0.01, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.01	3.87	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.01	2.36	0.09	.018	[0.00, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.01	4.53	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.01	3.42	0.13	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.01	2.09	0.08	.036	[0.00, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.01	2.96	0.11	.003	[0.01, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.01	3.49	0.13	<.001	[0.02, 0.06]

Table S19. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of lifestyle changes. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of lifestyle changes as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, including by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.50	0.01	52.25	2.16	<.001	[0.48, 0.52]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.01	1.65	0.10	.099	[-0.00, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.04	0.01	2.93	0.17	.003	[0.01, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.01	0.01	-0.88	-0.05	.381	[-0.04, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.01	0.45	0.03	.652	[-0.02, 0.03]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.01	-1.03	-0.06	.302	[-0.04, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.01	3.88	0.22	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.01	0.70	0.04	.487	[-0.02, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.01	1.37	0.08	.170	[-0.01, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.01	3.78	0.22	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.01	0.93	0.05	.352	[-0.01, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.01	0.36	0.02	.720	[-0.02, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.01	1.46	0.08	.145	[-0.01, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.01	3.52	0.21	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.01	4.57	0.26	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.01	0.75	0.04	.451	[-0.02, 0.04]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.01	0.95	0.05	.344	[-0.01, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.01	0.57	0.03	.567	[-0.02, 0.03]

6.2 Models including demographic covariates

Table S20. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of public awareness advocacy. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of public awareness advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as political party affiliation, gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.74	0.02	46.29	2.24	<.001	[0.71, 0.77]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.01	2.25	0.09	.024	[0.00, 0.06]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.01	3.80	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	0.63	0.03	.530	[-0.02, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.01	2.77	0.11	.006	[0.01, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.02	0.01	1.70	0.07	.089	[-0.00, 0.05]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.01	5.62	0.22	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.01	2.84	0.11	.004	[0.01, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.01	1.86	0.07	.063	[-0.00, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	2.68	0.11	.007	[0.01, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.01	1.25	0.05	.213	[-0.01, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.01	2.37	0.09	.018	[0.01, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.01	1.92	0.08	.055	[-0.00, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.01	4.67	0.19	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.01	3.26	0.13	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.01	2.25	0.09	.025	[0.00, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.01	1.29	0.05	.196	[-0.01, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.01	3.06	0.12	.002	[0.01, 0.06]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.01	-18.43	-0.31	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.01	-19.74	-0.38	<.001	[-0.14, -0.11]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.74	-0.06	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-28.51	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.02	0.00	-4.21	-0.05	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.63	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-13.11	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.02]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	11.54	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]

Table S21. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of political advocacy. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of political advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as political party affiliation, gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.76	0.01	57.44	1.91	<.001	[0.73, 0.78]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.01	1.70	0.05	.089	[-0.00, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.01	2.01	0.05	.044	[0.00, 0.04]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.00	0.01	-0.19	-0.01	.849	[-0.02, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.01	-0.61	-0.02	.544	[-0.03, 0.01]
CoBenefits	-0.00	0.01	-0.45	-0.01	.656	[-0.03, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.01	2.66	0.07	.008	[0.01, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.01	1.08	0.03	.282	[-0.01, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.01	0.01	-0.77	-0.02	.441	[-0.03, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.01	0.01	-0.65	-0.02	.519	[-0.03, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.01	-0.64	-0.02	.520	[-0.03, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.02	.367	[-0.01, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.01	-1.03	-0.03	.303	[-0.03, 0.01]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.01	2.51	0.07	.012	[0.01, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.01	1.70	0.05	.089	[-0.00, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.01	1.62	0.04	.106	[-0.00, 0.04]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.01	1.24	0.03	.214	[-0.01, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.01	0.95	0.03	.341	[-0.01, 0.03]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.00	-21.00	-0.24	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-21.57	-0.28	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.23	-0.04	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.52	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	.892	[-0.01, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-19.74	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.00	0.00	-2.34	-0.01	.019	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	.252	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S22. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of financial advocacy. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of financial advocacy as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as political party affiliation, gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.55	0.02	35.80	1.79	<.001	[0.52, 0.58]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.01	3.53	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	4.75	0.19	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.03	.541	[-0.02, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.02	.668	[-0.02, 0.03]
CoBenefits	0.02	0.01	1.30	0.05	.194	[-0.01, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.01	4.46	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.01	2.79	0.11	.005	[0.01, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.01	4.60	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	3.24	0.13	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.01	1.98	0.08	.048	[0.00, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.01	4.26	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.01	1.88	0.08	.061	[-0.00, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.01	4.55	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.01	3.23	0.13	.001	[0.02, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.01	2.18	0.09	.029	[0.00, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.01	2.91	0.12	.004	[0.01, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.01	3.73	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.01	-10.65	-0.18	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-17.23	-0.35	<.001	[-0.12, -0.09]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.00	-11.02	-0.15	<.001	[-0.05, -0.04]
Age	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.00	.071	[-0.00, 0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.71	-0.03	.007	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.26	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	.894	[-0.00, 0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.30	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]

Table S23. Coefficient table from pre-registered analysis of lifestyle changes. Results are from a linear mixed effects model with index of lifestyle changes as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as political party affiliation, gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.73	0.02	42.56	3.18	<.001	[0.70, 0.76]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.01	0.66	0.04	.509	[-0.02, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.01	1.33	0.08	.184	[-0.01, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.01	-1.33	-0.08	.185	[-0.05, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.02	.792	[-0.02, 0.03]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.01	-1.01	-0.06	.314	[-0.04, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.01	3.23	0.19	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.00	0.01	-0.08	-0.01	.933	[-0.03, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.05	.369	[-0.01, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	3.15	0.19	.002	[0.02, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.02	.728	[-0.02, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.01	.813	[-0.02, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.01	0.73	0.04	.466	[-0.02, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.01	2.89	0.18	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.01	3.89	0.23	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.02	.717	[-0.02, 0.03]
SystemJustification	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.01	.810	[-0.02, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.03	.593	[-0.02, 0.03]
PartyOther	-0.11	0.01	-18.02	-0.47	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.01	-22.74	-0.66	<.001	[-0.17, -0.14]
GenderMale	-0.06	0.00	-13.22	-0.27	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-6.30	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.04	-0.04	.042	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.96	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-8.38	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	9.54	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]

7 Posthoc Pairwise Comparisons Among Top Interventions

To directly compare the most effective interventions within each outcome category, we conducted posthoc pairwise comparisons using Tukey's method for multiple comparisons. These analyses allow us to assess whether the top-performing interventions statistically outperform one another, addressing concerns about merely directional differences in intervention effects.

7.1 Public Awareness

For public awareness, *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit*, *Binding Moral Foundations*, and *Misperception Correction: Risks* emerged as the top three interventions. Pairwise comparisons revealed that *Misperception Correction: Risks* led to significantly lower public awareness scores compared to *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit*, $z = -2.787$, $p = .0149$, after Tukey's adjustment. However, differences between *Binding Moral Foundations* and *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* ($p = .1272$) and between *Misperception Correction: Risks* and *Binding Moral Foundations* ($p = .6807$) were not statistically significant. These results suggest that while *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* outperforms *Misperception Correction: Risks*, *Binding Moral Foundations* is statistically indistinguishable from both.

7.2 Political Advocacy

For political advocacy, the *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit*, *Binding Moral Foundations*, and *Misperception Correction: Risks* interventions showed no statistically significant differences from one another. Pairwise comparisons between *Binding Moral Foundations* and *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* ($p = .634$), *Misperception Correction: Risks* and *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* ($p = .421$), and *Misperception Correction: Risks* and *Binding Moral Foundations* ($p = .938$) all failed to reach significance. These findings indicate that, although these interventions performed well relative to the control, no single intervention significantly outperformed another within this outcome category.

7.3 Financial Advocacy

For financial advocacy, the three strongest interventions were *Binding Moral Foundations*, *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit*, and *Letter to Future Generations*. However, none of the pairwise comparisons yielded significant differences. *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* and *Binding Moral Foundations* did not significantly differ in their effects ($p = .845$), nor did *Letter to Future Generations* differ from *Binding Moral Foundations* ($p = .812$) or *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* ($p = .995$). These results indicate that, while these interventions outperformed the control condition, they performed at comparable levels when directly compared to each other.

7.4 Personal Lifestyle Changes

Among the top interventions for personal lifestyle changes (*Misperception Correction: Risks*, *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit*, and *Global Health Threat*), no statistically significant differences emerged. *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* did not significantly differ from *Misperception Correction: Risks* ($p = .742$), *Global Health Threat* did not differ from *Misperception Correction: Risks* ($p = .747$), and *Global Health Threat* was virtually identical to *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* ($p = 1.000$). This suggests that although these interventions ranked highest within this category, they were statistically indistinguishable from each other in their effects.

Conclusion Overall, pairwise comparisons revealed that within the public awareness category, *Collective Efficacy and Emotional Benefit* significantly outperformed *Misperception Correction: Risks*, providing evidence for a clear leader. However, in the remaining outcome categories (political advocacy, financial advocacy, and personal lifestyle changes), no single intervention significantly outperformed others within the top three. These results highlight that while some interventions perform well relative to the control, the distinctions among the highest-performing interventions are often not statistically significant.

8 Regression Results for Individual Outcomes

8.1 Public Awareness
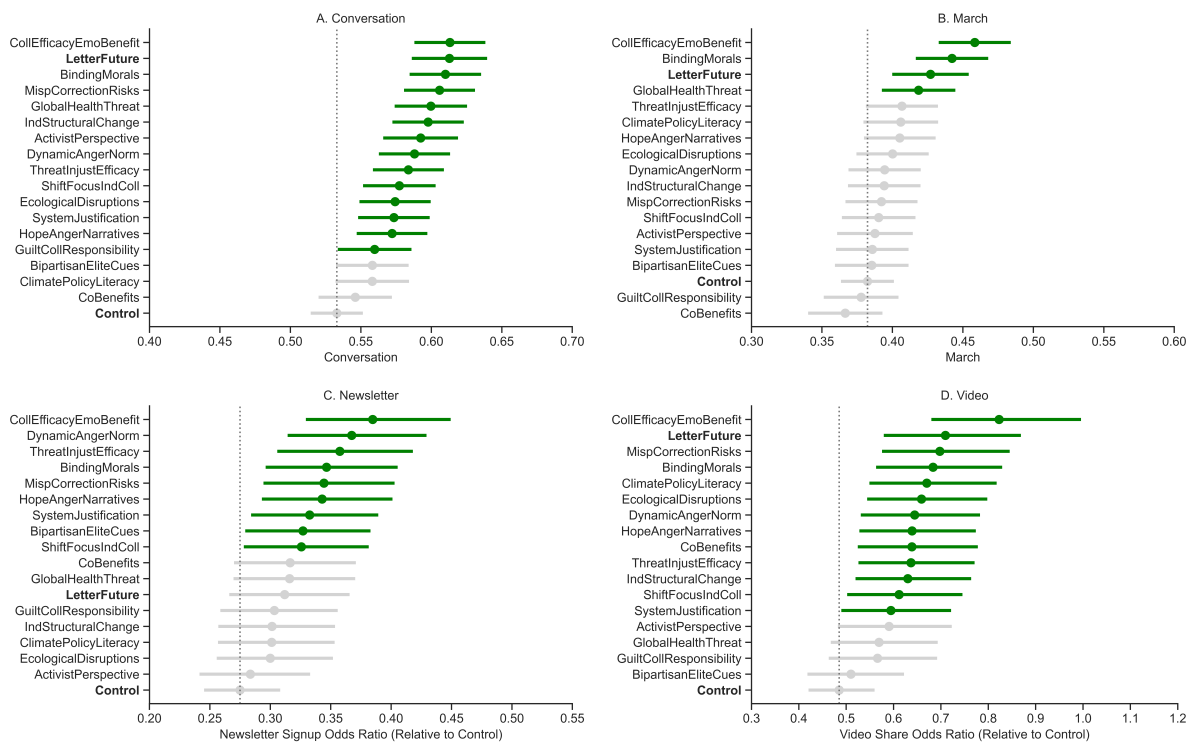
Figure S6. Average treatment effects on climate advocacy outcomes: commitment to have a conversation about climate change (Panel A), commitment to attend a climate march (Panel B), likelihood of signing up for a newsletter (Panel C), as well as likelihood of sharing the video (Panel D) in a quota-matched sample of United States residents (N=31,288). The points represent average effect sizes, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The vertical dashed lines represent the mean for the control group. Bolded interventions represent the control conditions (i.e., pure control as "Control" and benchmark condition as *"Letter Future"*).

Table S24. Coefficient table from analysis of commitment to have a conversation about climate change. Results are from a linear model with conversation commitment (continuous from 0-100) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.53	0.01	56.48	1.62	<.001	[0.51, 0.55]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.01	4.39	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
BindingMorals	0.08	0.01	5.95	0.23	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.01	1.92	0.08	.055	[-0.00, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.01	1.89	0.08	.059	[-0.00, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.01	0.99	0.04	.324	[-0.01, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.01	6.25	0.24	<.001	[0.06, 0.11]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.01	4.28	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.01	3.21	0.13	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.07	0.01	5.10	0.20	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.01	2.01	0.08	.044	[0.00, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.01	3.07	0.12	.002	[0.01, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.01	5.01	0.20	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.08	0.01	5.86	0.24	<.001	[0.05, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.01	5.68	0.22	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	3.38	0.14	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.01	3.13	0.12	.002	[0.02, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.01	3.95	0.15	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]

Table S25. Coefficient table from analysis of commitment to attend a climate march. Results are from a linear model with march commitment (continuous from 0-100) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.38	0.01	39.92	1.14	<.001	[0.36, 0.40]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.01	0.39	0.02	.697	[-0.02, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	4.58	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.01	.819	[-0.02, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.01	1.75	0.07	.080	[-0.00, 0.05]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.01	-1.17	-0.05	.242	[-0.04, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.01	5.83	0.23	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.01	0.93	0.04	.352	[-0.01, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.01	1.36	0.05	.173	[-0.01, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	2.73	0.11	.006	[0.01, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.01	-0.33	-0.01	.740	[-0.03, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.01	1.77	0.07	.077	[-0.00, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.04	.364	[-0.01, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.01	3.23	0.13	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.01	0.01	0.76	0.03	.444	[-0.02, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.01	0.60	0.02	.550	[-0.02, 0.03]
SystemJustification	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.01	.793	[-0.02, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.01	1.88	0.07	.061	[-0.00, 0.05]

Table S26. Coefficients and odds ratios from a logistic regression model predicting the likelihood of signing up for a newsletter (binary outcome). The model includes intervention condition (relative to control) as the independent variable. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds of newsletter signup compared to the control condition, while odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds.

Condition	Estimate	SE	z	OR	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	-1.29	0.06	-22.15	0.27	<.001	[-1.41, -1.18]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.08	0.37	1.03	.708	[-0.13, 0.19]
BindingMorals	0.23	0.08	2.89	1.26	.004	[0.07, 0.39]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.17	0.08	2.15	1.19	.031	[0.02, 0.33]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.09	0.08	1.12	1.10	.264	[-0.07, 0.25]
CoBenefits	0.14	0.08	1.74	1.15	.082	[-0.02, 0.30]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.34	0.08	4.25	1.40	<.001	[0.18, 0.49]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.29	0.08	3.64	1.34	<.001	[0.13, 0.45]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.09	0.08	1.07	1.09	.286	[-0.07, 0.25]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.14	0.08	1.72	1.15	.086	[-0.02, 0.30]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.10	0.08	1.21	1.10	.226	[-0.06, 0.26]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.22	0.08	2.76	1.25	.006	[0.06, 0.38]
IndStructuralChange	0.09	0.08	1.13	1.10	.258	[-0.07, 0.25]
LetterFuture	0.13	0.08	1.55	1.13	.120	[-0.03, 0.29]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.23	0.08	2.81	1.25	.005	[0.07, 0.38]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.17	0.08	2.10	1.18	.035	[0.01, 0.33]
SystemJustification	0.19	0.08	2.37	1.21	.018	[0.03, 0.35]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.26	0.08	3.29	1.30	<.001	[0.11, 0.42]

Table S27. Coefficients and odds ratios from a logistic regression model predicting the likelihood of sharing the video (binary outcome). The model includes intervention condition (relative to control) as the independent variable. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds of video sharing compared to the control condition, while odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*z*	*OR*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	-0.72	0.07	-9.90	0.49	<.001	[-0.87, -0.58]
ActivistPerspective	0.20	0.10	1.91	1.22	.057	[-0.01, 0.40]
BindingMorals	0.34	0.10	3.47	1.41	<.001	[0.15, 0.54]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.05	0.10	0.49	1.05	.622	[-0.15, 0.25]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.32	0.10	3.18	1.38	.001	[0.12, 0.52]
CoBenefits	0.27	0.10	2.73	1.32	.006	[0.08, 0.47]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.53	0.10	5.43	1.70	<.001	[0.34, 0.72]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.28	0.10	2.87	1.33	.004	[0.09, 0.48]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.31	0.10	3.14	1.36	.002	[0.11, 0.50]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.16	0.10	1.59	1.17	.112	[-0.04, 0.36]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.15	0.10	1.51	1.17	.132	[-0.05, 0.36]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.28	0.10	2.82	1.32	.005	[0.08, 0.47]
IndStructuralChange	0.26	0.10	2.66	1.30	.008	[0.07, 0.45]
LetterFuture	0.38	0.10	3.68	1.46	<.001	[0.18, 0.58]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.36	0.10	3.71	1.44	<.001	[0.17, 0.56]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.23	0.10	2.30	1.26	.022	[0.03, 0.43]
SystemJustification	0.20	0.10	2.05	1.23	.040	[0.01, 0.40]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.27	0.10	2.79	1.31	.005	[0.08, 0.46]

8.2 Political Advocacy
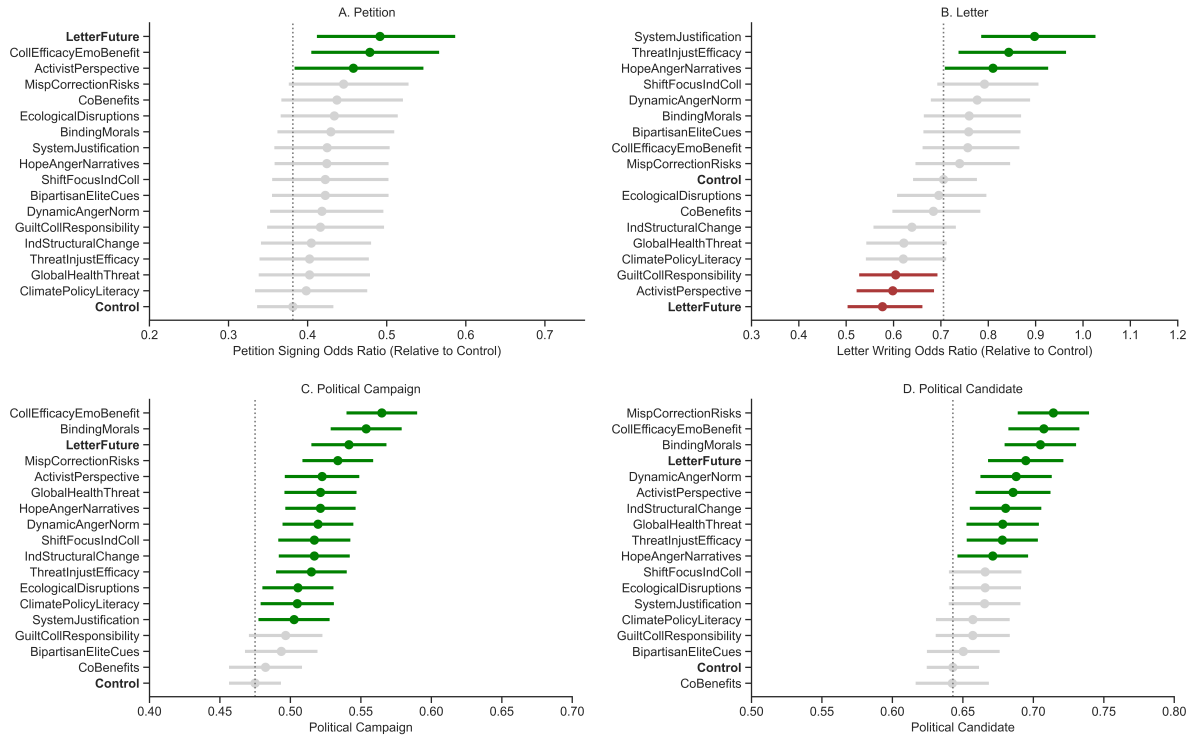
Figure S7. Average treatment effects on climate advocacy outcomes: likelihood of signing the petition (Panel A), likelihood of writing a letter (Panel B), commitment to join a pro-climate political campaign (Panel C), as well as commitment to support a pro-climate political candidate (Panel D) in a quota-matched sample of United States residents (N=31,288). The points represent average effect sizes, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The vertical dashed lines represent the mean for the control group. Bolded interventions represent the control conditions (i.e., pure control as "Control" and benchmark condition as *"Letter Future"*).

Table S28. Coefficients and odds ratios from a logistic regression model predicting the likelihood of signing the petition (binary outcome). The model includes intervention condition (relative to control) as the independent variable. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds of petition signing compared to the control condition, while odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds.

Condition	Estimate	SE	z	OR	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	-0.96	0.06	-14.99	0.38	<.001	[-1.09, -0.84]
ActivistPerspective	0.18	0.09	2.02	1.20	.043	[0.01, 0.36]
BindingMorals	0.12	0.09	1.36	1.13	.174	[-0.05, 0.29]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.10	0.09	1.15	1.11	.249	[-0.07, 0.28]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.09	0.48	1.04	.632	[-0.13, 0.22]
CoBenefits	0.14	0.09	1.53	1.15	.127	[-0.04, 0.31]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.23	0.09	2.65	1.26	.008	[0.06, 0.40]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.09	0.09	1.06	1.10	.290	[-0.08, 0.26]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.13	0.09	1.49	1.14	.137	[-0.04, 0.30]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.09	0.61	1.06	.544	[-0.12, 0.23]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.09	0.09	0.97	1.09	.331	[-0.09, 0.26]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.11	0.09	1.24	1.11	.216	[-0.06, 0.28]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.09	0.68	1.06	.496	[-0.11, 0.23]
LetterFuture	0.25	0.09	2.81	1.29	.005	[0.08, 0.43]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.16	0.09	1.80	1.17	.071	[-0.01, 0.32]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.10	0.09	1.16	1.11	.248	[-0.07, 0.28]
SystemJustification	0.11	0.09	1.23	1.11	.217	[-0.06, 0.28]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.09	0.62	1.06	.536	[-0.12, 0.22]

Table S29. Coefficients and odds ratios from a logistic regression model predicting the likelihood of writing a letter (binary outcome). The model includes intervention condition (relative to control) as the independent variable. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds of letter writing compared to the control condition, while odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds.

Condition	Estimate	SE	z	OR	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	-0.35	0.05	-7.16	0.71	<.001	[-0.44, -0.25]
ActivistPerspective	-0.16	0.07	-2.37	0.85	.018	[-0.30, -0.03]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.07	1.08	1.08	.280	[-0.06, 0.21]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.07	0.07	1.06	1.08	.289	[-0.06, 0.21]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.13	0.07	-1.84	0.88	.065	[-0.26, 0.01]
CoBenefits	-0.03	0.07	-0.44	0.97	.658	[-0.17, 0.10]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.07	1.02	1.07	.307	[-0.06, 0.20]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.10	0.07	1.40	1.10	.161	[-0.04, 0.23]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.01	0.07	-0.21	0.99	.836	[-0.15, 0.12]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.13	0.07	-1.82	0.88	.068	[-0.26, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.15	0.07	-2.22	0.86	.026	[-0.29, -0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.14	0.07	2.02	1.15	.043	[0.00, 0.27]
IndStructuralChange	-0.10	0.07	-1.43	0.91	.152	[-0.23, 0.04]
LetterFuture	-0.20	0.07	-2.89	0.82	.004	[-0.34, -0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.07	0.69	1.05	.491	[-0.09, 0.18]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.12	0.07	1.69	1.12	.091	[-0.02, 0.25]
SystemJustification	0.24	0.07	3.53	1.27	<.001	[0.11, 0.38]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.18	0.07	2.60	1.20	.009	[0.04, 0.31]

Table S30. Coefficient table from analysis of commitment to join a pro-climate political campaign. Results are from a linear model with campaign commitment (continuous from 0-100) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.47	0.01	50.54	1.45	<.001	[0.46, 0.49]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.01	3.53	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.08	0.01	6.14	0.24	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.01	1.42	0.06	.155	[-0.01, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.01	2.26	0.09	.024	[0.00, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.01	0.56	0.02	.573	[-0.02, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.01	7.04	0.27	<.001	[0.06, 0.12]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.01	3.48	0.14	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.01	2.37	0.09	.018	[0.01, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.01	3.57	0.14	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.01	1.64	0.07	.102	[-0.00, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.01	3.65	0.14	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.01	3.27	0.13	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.01	4.91	0.20	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.01	4.59	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	3.22	0.13	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.01	2.15	0.08	.032	[0.00, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.01	3.13	0.12	.002	[0.01, 0.07]

Table S31. Coefficient table from analysis of commitment to support a pro-climate political candidate. Results are from a linear model with support commitment (continuous from 0-100) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.64	0.01	68.04	2.01	<.001	[0.62, 0.66]
ActivistPerspective	0.04	0.01	3.14	0.13	.002	[0.02, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	4.80	0.19	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	0.56	0.02	.574	[-0.02, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.01	1.06	0.04	.289	[-0.01, 0.04]
CoBenefits	-0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.00	.974	[-0.03, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.01	5.02	0.20	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.01	3.48	0.14	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.01	1.76	0.07	.078	[-0.00, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	2.70	0.11	.007	[0.01, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.01	1.05	0.04	.293	[-0.01, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.01	2.21	0.09	.027	[0.00, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.01	2.89	0.12	.004	[0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.01	3.79	0.16	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.01	5.53	0.22	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.01	1.74	0.07	.081	[-0.00, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.01	1.73	0.07	.083	[-0.00, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.01	2.72	0.11	.006	[0.01, 0.06]

8.3 Financial Advocacy
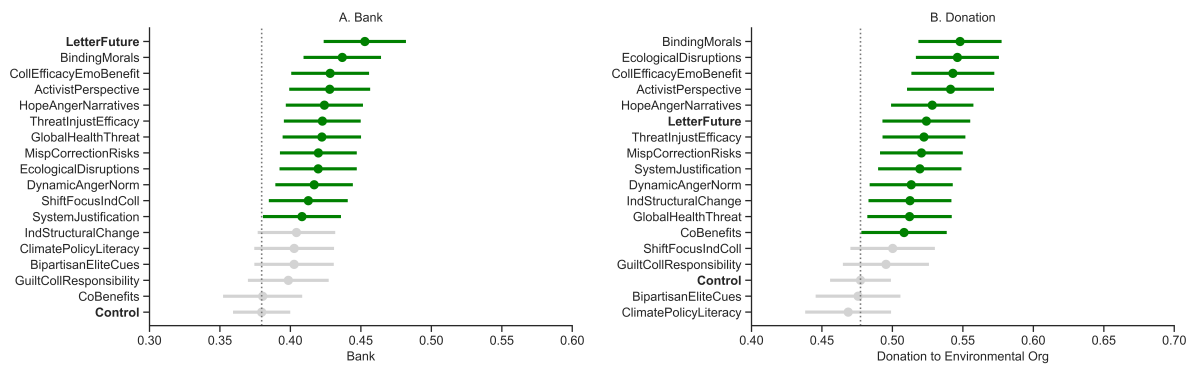
Figure S8. Average treatment effects on climate advocacy outcomes: commitment to divest from a bank that funds fossil fuels (Panel A), and donations to an environmental organization (Panel B) in a quota-matched sample of United States residents (N=31,288). The points represent average effect sizes, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The vertical dashed lines represent the mean for the control group. Bolded interventions represent the control conditions (i.e., pure control as "Control" and benchmark condition as *"Letter Future"*).

Table S32. Coefficient table from analysis of commitment to divest from a bank that funds fossil fuels. Results are from a linear model with divestment commitment (continuous from 0-100) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.38	0.01	36.66	1.19	<.001	[0.36, 0.40]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.01	3.30	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	4.08	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.01	1.60	0.07	.109	[-0.01, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.01	1.60	0.07	.110	[-0.01, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	.960	[-0.03, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.01	3.45	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.01	2.65	0.12	.008	[0.01, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.01	2.87	0.13	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	3.01	0.13	.003	[0.01, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.01	1.29	0.06	.196	[-0.01, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.01	3.19	0.14	.001	[0.02, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.01	1.76	0.08	.079	[-0.00, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.01	4.92	0.23	<.001	[0.04, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.01	2.89	0.13	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.01	2.32	0.10	.021	[0.01, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.01	2.03	0.09	.043	[0.00, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.01	3.09	0.13	.002	[0.02, 0.07]

Table S33. Coefficient table from analysis of donations to an environmental organization. Results are from a linear model with donation (continuous from 0-10) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.48	0.01	43.37	1.25	<.001	[0.46, 0.50]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.02	4.05	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.02	4.69	0.18	<.001	[0.04, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.00	0.02	-0.12	-0.00	.908	[-0.03, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.02	-0.56	-0.02	.573	[-0.04, 0.02]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.02	2.00	0.08	.045	[0.00, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.02	4.37	0.17	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.02	2.39	0.09	.017	[0.01, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.07	0.02	4.58	0.18	<.001	[0.04, 0.10]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.02	2.28	0.09	.023	[0.00, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.16	0.05	.247	[-0.01, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.01	3.41	0.13	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.02	2.34	0.09	.019	[0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	2.94	0.12	.003	[0.02, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.01	2.89	0.11	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.02	1.49	0.06	.135	[-0.01, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.02	2.79	0.11	.005	[0.01, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.02	3.00	0.12	.003	[0.02, 0.07]

8.4 Personal Lifestyle Changes
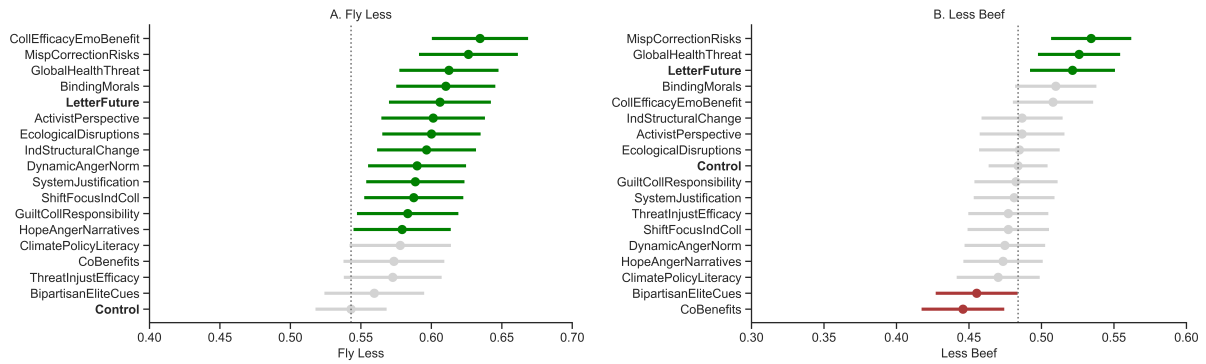
Figure S9. Average treatment effects on climate advocacy outcomes: commitment to fly less this year (Panel A), and commitment to eat less red meat this year (Panel B) in a quota-matched sample of United States residents (N=31,288). The points represent average effect sizes, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The vertical dashed lines represent the mean for the control group. Bolded interventions represent the control conditions (i.e., pure control as "Control" and benchmark condition as *"Letter Future"*).

Table S34. Coefficient table from analysis of commitment to fly less (e.g., 1 less flight) this year. Results are from a linear model with fewer flight commitment (continuous from 0-100) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.54	0.01	42.13	1.55	<.001	[0.52, 0.57]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.02	3.11	0.17	.002	[0.02, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.02	3.75	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.02	0.91	0.05	.361	[-0.02, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.90	0.10	.057	[-0.00, 0.07]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.02	1.67	0.09	.096	[-0.01, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.02	5.25	0.26	<.001	[0.06, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.05	0.02	2.64	0.13	.008	[0.01, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.02	3.21	0.16	.001	[0.02, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.07	0.02	3.87	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.04	0.02	2.19	0.11	.029	[0.00, 0.08]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.02	2.06	0.10	.040	[0.00, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.02	2.99	0.15	.003	[0.02, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.02	3.42	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.08	0.02	4.65	0.24	<.001	[0.05, 0.12]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.02	2.48	0.13	.013	[0.01, 0.08]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.02	2.56	0.13	.010	[0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.02	1.67	0.08	.095	[-0.01, 0.06]

Table S35. Coefficient table from analysis of commitment to eat less red meat this year. Results are from a linear model with less meat commitment (continuous from 0-100) as the dependent variable and intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.48	0.01	46.66	1.42	<.001	[0.46, 0.50]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.01	.854	[-0.03, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.01	1.82	0.08	.069	[-0.00, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.03	0.01	-1.98	-0.08	.048	[-0.06, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.01	-0.94	-0.04	.348	[-0.04, 0.01]
CoBenefits	-0.04	0.01	-2.61	-0.11	.009	[-0.07, -0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.02	0.01	1.71	0.07	.088	[-0.00, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.01	0.01	-0.64	-0.03	.521	[-0.04, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	.949	[-0.03, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.01	2.91	0.12	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.01	-0.10	-0.00	.922	[-0.03, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.01	-0.74	-0.03	.458	[-0.04, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.01	.847	[-0.03, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.01	2.51	0.11	.012	[0.01, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.01	3.58	0.15	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.01	0.01	-0.47	-0.02	.638	[-0.03, 0.02]
SystemJustification	-0.00	0.01	-0.19	-0.01	.848	[-0.03, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.01	0.01	-0.48	-0.02	.632	[-0.03, 0.02]

9 Mediation

Given the consistent success of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention at increasing climate advocacy, we sought to unpack the mechanisms driving this effect. Specifically, this intervention was designed to increase both efficacy beliefs and positive emotions. To understand to what extent the effect was influenced through an efficacy beliefs or an emotional pathway, we conducted a series of parallel causal mediation analyses (which allows us to test multiple simultaneous mediators influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables), and tested whether positive emotions, negative emotions, personal efficacy beliefs, or collective efficacy beliefs mediated the effects of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention for each index of advocacy.

Public Awareness. First, in a parallel mediation model for the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention, we found significant indirect effects of positive emotions (ACME = 0.011, 95% CI [0.008, 0.010], $p < .001$; Table S36), negative emotions (ACME = 0.011, 95% CI [0.004, 0.020], $p = .003$; Table S37), personal efficacy (ACME = 0.027, 95% CI [0.017, 0.040], $p < .001$; Table S38), and collective efficacy (ACME = 0.009, 95% CI [0.004, 0.010], p < .001; Table S39). These findings support partial mediation. Personal efficacy beliefs accounted for the largest proportion of the total mediated effect (54.5%, $p < .001$).

Political Advocacy. The effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on political advocacy behavior was mediated by positive and negative emotions, as well as personal and collective efficacy. Significant indirect effects were observed for negative emotions (ACME = 0.011, 95% CI [0.005, 0.020], $p < .001$; Table S41), personal efficacy (ACME = 0.008, 95% CI [0.005, 0.010], $p < .001$; Table S42), and collective efficacy (ACME = 0.015, 95% CI [0.008, 0.020], $p < .001$; Table S43). However, the indirect effect for positive emotions was negative and significant (ACME = -0.003, 95% CI [-0.005, 0.000], $p < .001$; Table S40). The direct effects (ADE) for all mediators were nonsignificant, indicating that the intervention's effects on political advocacy behavior were primarily indirect.

Financial Advocacy. The effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on financial advocacy behavior was partially mediated by positive emotions, negative emotions, personal efficacy, and collective efficacy. Significant indirect effects were observed for positive emotions (ACME = 0.007, 95% CI [0.005, 0.010], $p < .001$; Table S44), negative emotions (ACME = 0.014, 95% CI [0.006, 0.020], $p = .001$; Table S45), personal efficacy (ACME = 0.010, 95% CI [0.006, 0.010], $p < .001$; Table S46), and collective efficacy (ACME = 0.012, 95% CI [0.006, 0.020], $p < .001$; Table S47). Collective efficacy accounted for a large proportion of the total mediated effect (46.9%, $p = .015$).

Personal Lifestyle Changes. The effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on lifestyle changes was mediated by positive emotions, negative emotions, personal efficacy, and collective efficacy. Significant indirect effects were observed for positive emotions (ACME = 0.008, 95% CI [0.005, 0.010], $p < .001$; Table S48), negative emotions (ACME = 0.011, 95% CI [0.002, 0.020], $p = .016$; Table S49), personal efficacy (ACME = 0.014, 95% CI [0.007, 0.020], $p < .001$; Table S50), and collective efficacy (ACME = 0.014, 95% CI [0.005, 0.020], $p = .002$; Table S51). Personal efficacy accounted for the largest proportion of the total mediated effect (82.5%, $p = .170$), though this proportion was not statistically significant.

9.1 Public Awareness Mediation Tables

Table S36.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on public awareness via positive emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01125	0.00775	0.01492	<.001
ADE	0.02259	0.00107	0.04337	.038
Total Effect	0.03383	0.01204	0.05488	.003
Prop. Mediated	0.33243	0.18565	0.89569	.003

Table S37.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on public awareness via negative emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01055	0.00370	0.01753	.003
ADE	0.02259	0.00130	0.04315	.037
Total Effect	0.03314	0.01112	0.05539	.004
Prop. Mediated	0.31836	0.11947	0.87965	.006

Table S38.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on public awareness via personal efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.02703	0.01655	0.03751	<.001
ADE	0.02259	0.00200	0.04333	.031
Total Effect	0.04962	0.02704	0.07303	<.001
Prop. Mediated	0.54478	0.34481	0.93035	<.001

Table S39.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on public awareness via collective efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.00887	0.00412	0.01367	<.001
ADE	0.02259	0.00104	0.04377	.037
Total Effect	0.03146	0.00922	0.05302	.004
Prop. Mediated	0.28208	0.12219	0.86398	.004

9.2 Political Advocacy Mediation Tables

Table S40. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on political advocacy via positive emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	-0.00319	-0.00471	-0.00188	<.001
ADE	-0.00119	-0.01788	0.01478	.875
Total Effect	-0.00437	-0.02114	0.01177	.601
Prop. Mediated	0.72840	-4.82840	4.95601	.601

Table S41. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on political advocacy via negative emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01123	0.00473	0.01772	<.001
ADE	-0.00119	-0.01822	0.01604	.894
Total Effect	0.01004	-0.00830	0.02858	.282
Prop. Mediated	1.11837	-7.95795	9.81726	.282

Table S42. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on political advocacy via personal efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.00759	0.00467	0.01063	<.001
ADE	-0.00119	-0.01747	0.01571	.908
Total Effect	0.00640	-0.01043	0.02373	.441
Prop. Mediated	1.18558	-10.12452	10.11415	.441

Table S43. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on political advocacy via collective efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01512	0.00771	0.02237	<.001
ADE	-0.00119	-0.01770	0.01555	.910
Total Effect	0.01393	-0.00413	0.03199	.142
Prop. Mediated	1.08530	-6.77534	9.06200	.142

9.3 Financial Advocacy Mediation Tables

Table S44. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on financial advocacy via positive emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.00681	0.00465	0.00915	<.001
ADE	0.01389	-0.00658	0.03434	.184
Total Effect	0.02070	0.00012	0.04124	.048
Prop. Mediated	0.32897	0.10856	1.92435	.048

Table S45. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on financial advocacy via negative emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01399	0.00615	0.02209	<.001
ADE	0.01389	-0.00617	0.03494	.174
Total Effect	0.02788	0.00593	0.05140	.013
Prop. Mediated	0.50181	0.21322	1.64374	.013

Table S46. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on financial advocacy via personal efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.00957	0.00584	0.01360	<.001
ADE	0.01389	-0.00654	0.03484	.188
Total Effect	0.02346	0.00248	0.04497	.026
Prop. Mediated	0.40791	0.17135	1.96591	.026

Table S47. Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on financial advocacy via collective efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01231	0.00619	0.01872	<.001
ADE	0.01389	-0.00661	0.03453	.176
Total Effect	0.02620	0.00507	0.04775	.014
Prop. Mediated	0.46992	0.20072	1.78359	.014

9.4   Lifestyle Changes Mediation Tables

Table S48.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on lifestyle changes via positive emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.00754	0.00480	0.01064	<.001
ADE	0.00302	-0.02240	0.02626	.793
Total Effect	0.01056	-0.01474	0.03414	.386
Prop. Mediated	0.71394	-5.57000	7.07149	.386

Table S49.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on lifestyle changes via negative emotions. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01094	0.00208	0.02008	.018
ADE	0.00302	-0.02119	0.02548	.814
Total Effect	0.01396	-0.01184	0.03843	.302
Prop. Mediated	0.78356	-6.41402	6.31752	.301

Table S50.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on lifestyle changes via personal efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01425	0.00728	0.02169	<.001
ADE	0.00302	-0.02104	0.02666	.806
Total Effect	0.01728	-0.00756	0.04179	.171
Prop. Mediated	0.82512	-4.66666	7.72768	.171

Table S51.   Results of the mediation analysis examining the indirect effect of the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention on lifestyle changes via collective efficacy. The table includes the average causal mediation effect (ACME), average direct effect (ADE), total effect, and bootstrapped confidence intervals (5,000 simulations) comparing the intervention to the control condition.

Effect	Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	p-value
ACME	0.01356	0.00477	0.02251	.002
ADE	0.00302	-0.02017	0.02745	.794
Total Effect	0.01658	-0.00848	0.04175	.188
Prop. Mediated	0.81781	-4.67195	7.27099	.189

10 Effects interactions with political party identification

In exploratory analyses, we investigated whether the interventions have different effects depending on participants' political party affiliation. For each outcome, we ran a linear mixed effects model with condition (17 interventions versus control) as it interacts with political party (Republican, N = 6,496; Democratic, N = 10,152; or Other, N = 6,892) as the fixed effects, including by-participant random effects. To determine the impact of different interventions within each political group, we also ran linear mixed models separately for the Democrats or Republicans. Each model included condition as the fixed effect, and by-participant random intercepts.

Main effects. We found that, compared to Democrats, Republicans showed a lower engagement with public awareness advocacy (b = -0.09, p < .001, d = -0.29), political advocacy (b = -0.16, p < .001, d = -0.39), financial advocacy (b = -0.15, p < .001, d = -0.49), and lifestyle changes (b = -0.17, p < .001, d = -0.76). These patterns held even when statistically adjusting for age, gender, political ideology, education, income level, and socioeconomic status: public awareness advocacy (b = -0.08, p < .001, d = -0.23), political advocacy (b = -0.10, p < .001, d = -0.24), financial advocacy (b = -0.09, p < .001, d = -0.29), and lifestyle changes (b = -0.12, p < .001, d = -0.53). Next, we explore interactions between political party affiliation and interventions.

Public Awareness. We found that the *Climate Activist Perspective* (b = -0.06, p = .049, d = -0.18), *Bipartisan Elite Cues* (b = -0.09, p = .004, d = -0.26), *Climate Policy Literacy* (b = -0.09, p = .002, d = -0.28), *Co-Benefits* (b = -0.06, p = .043, d = -0.18), *Linking Individual and Structural Change* (b = -0.06, p = .039, d = -0.18), *Shifting Focus from Individual to Collective Action* (b = -0.06, p = .033, d = -0.19), *System Justification* (b = -0.06, p = .037, d = -0.19), and *Threat-Injustice-and-Efficacy* (b = -0.06, p = .034, d = -0.19) interventions were less effective for Republicans compared to Democrats. In our subgroup analysis for Democrats, sixteen total interventions (all except for *Guilt-Based Collective Responsibility*) significantly increased public awareness compared to control (Table S60), and overall, the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention was the most effective in promoting public awareness advocacy (b = 0.09, p < .001, d = 0.26). No interventions were effective for Republicans (Figure 4A; Table S68).

Political Advocacy. We found significant interactions for *Bipartisan Elite Cues* (b = -0.05, p = .039, d = -0.13) and *Climate Policy Literacy* (b = -0.05, p = .033, d = -0.14), such that these were less effective for Republicans. For Democrats, eight interventions were effective in promoting political advocacy (Table S61), with *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* as most effective (b = 0.04, p = .002, d = 0.11). No interventions were effective for Republicans (Figure 4B; Table S69).

Financial Advocacy. We did not find significant interactions for financial advocacy. In subgroup analyses, ten interventions were effective in increasing financial advocacy for Democrats (Table S62). The top intervention for Democrats was *Letter to Future Generations* (b = 0.07, p < .001, d = 0.21) and the top for Republicans was *Binding Moral Foundations* intervention b = 0.07, p = .005, d = 0.23; Figure 4C; Table S70).

Personal Lifestyle Changes. The *Climate Policy Literacy* (b = -0.08, p = .016, d = -0.34), was significantly less effective for Republicans compared to Democrats. Four interventions were significant for Democrats (*Misperception Correction: Risks*, *Letter to Future Generations*, *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* and *Global Health Threat*; Table S63), with the top intervention being *Misperception Correction: Risks* (b = 0.06, p < .001, d = 0.28). None of the interventions were effective at increasing personal lifestyle changes for Republicans, and *Bipartisan Elite Cues* had a negative effect (b = -0.05, p = .046, d = -0.23; Figure 4D; Table S71).
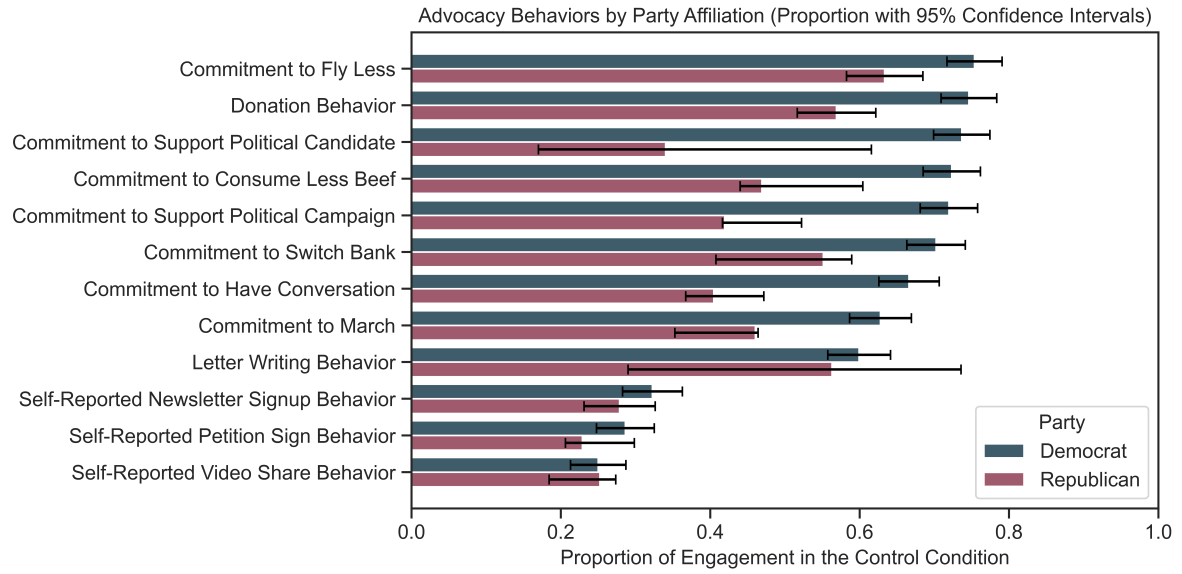
Figure S10. Proportion of Democrats and Republicans who engaged in each advocacy behavior at baseline (in the control condition). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

10.1 Models without other demographic covariates

Table S52. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.44	0.01	32.78	1.34	<.001	[0.41, 0.46]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.02	2.81	0.16	.005	[0.02, 0.09]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.02	3.38	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.06	0.02	3.19	0.18	.001	[0.02, 0.10]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.02	3.51	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.02	1.97	0.11	.049	[0.00, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.02	5.15	0.29	<.001	[0.06, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.02	3.31	0.19	<.001	[0.02, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.02	2.53	0.14	.012	[0.01, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.02	2.49	0.14	.013	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.22	0.07	.224	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.02	2.71	0.15	.007	[0.01, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.02	2.73	0.15	.006	[0.01, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.02	3.71	0.22	<.001	[0.03, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.26	0.18	.001	[0.02, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.02	3.04	0.17	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.02	2.47	0.14	.014	[0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.02	3.44	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.02	-4.69	-0.30	<.001	[-0.14, -0.06]
PartyRepublican	-0.09	0.02	-4.49	-0.29	<.001	[-0.14, -0.05]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	-0.05	0.03	-1.63	-0.15	.103	[-0.11, 0.01]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.18	0.02	.858	[-0.05, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.06	0.03	-2.02	-0.18	.043	[-0.12, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-0.93	-0.08	.355	[-0.09, 0.03]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.00	-0.00	.997	[-0.06, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.75	-0.07	.451	[-0.08, 0.03]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.66	-0.06	.508	[-0.08, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-0.90	-0.08	.370	[-0.08, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.40	0.04	.687	[-0.05, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.54	0.05	.589	[-0.04, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.26	0.02	.794	[-0.05, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.72	-0.06	.472	[-0.08, 0.04]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.81	-0.08	.419	[-0.08, 0.04]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.27	-0.02	.790	[-0.06, 0.05]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.71	-0.06	.478	[-0.08, 0.04]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.40	-0.04	.686	[-0.07, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.47	-0.04	.639	[-0.07, 0.04]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.97	-0.18	.049	[-0.12, -0.00]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.50	-0.04	.619	[-0.07, 0.04]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.09	0.03	-2.92	-0.26	.004	[-0.14, -0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.09	0.03	-3.04	-0.28	.002	[-0.15, -0.03]

Continued on next page

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Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-2.02	-0.18	.043	[-0.12, -0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.69	-0.15	.092	[-0.11, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.32	-0.12	.186	[-0.10, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.54	-0.14	.123	[-0.10, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.13	-0.10	.260	[-0.09, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-0.94	-0.09	.345	[-0.09, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.93	-0.17	.054	[-0.11, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-2.06	-0.18	.039	[-0.12, -0.00]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.53	-0.14	.125	[-0.11, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.38	-0.12	.168	[-0.10, 0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-2.13	-0.19	.033	[-0.12, -0.01]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-2.08	-0.19	.037	[-0.12, -0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-2.12	-0.19	.034	[-0.12, -0.00]

Table S53. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.57	0.01	50.40	1.43	<.001	[0.54, 0.59]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	1.27	0.05	.205	[-0.01, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.02	1.94	0.08	.052	[-0.00, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.02	2.13	0.08	.033	[0.00, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.02	1.11	0.04	.269	[-0.01, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.87	0.03	.384	[-0.02, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	2.92	0.11	.003	[0.01, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.93	0.08	.054	[-0.00, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.59	0.02	.558	[-0.02, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.00	0.02	-0.13	-0.01	.894	[-0.03, 0.03]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.02	-0.28	-0.01	.782	[-0.04, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.02	2.18	0.08	.029	[0.00, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.01	.727	[-0.02, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.02	2.18	0.09	.029	[0.00, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.02	1.78	0.07	.075	[-0.00, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.02	2.78	0.11	.005	[0.01, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	2.00	0.08	.046	[0.00, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.02	1.67	0.06	.095	[-0.00, 0.06]
PartyOther	-0.13	0.02	-6.98	-0.32	<.001	[-0.16, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.16	0.02	-8.71	-0.39	<.001	[-0.19, -0.12]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.29	-0.02	.771	[-0.06, 0.04]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	.984	[-0.05, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.03	0.02	-1.34	-0.08	.180	[-0.08, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.03	-0.00	.974	[-0.05, 0.05]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.29	-0.02	.775	[-0.06, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	-0.01	0.02	-0.32	-0.02	.748	[-0.06, 0.04]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	-0.02	0.02	-0.67	-0.04	.500	[-0.06, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	-0.00	0.02	-0.15	-0.01	.881	[-0.05, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.02	0.02	0.69	0.04	.489	[-0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.92	0.06	.359	[-0.03, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	-0.01	0.02	-0.32	-0.02	.750	[-0.06, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	-0.00	0.02	-0.16	-0.01	.876	[-0.05, 0.04]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-1.03	-0.07	.302	[-0.08, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.04	.539	[-0.03, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	-0.04	0.02	-1.53	-0.10	.127	[-0.09, 0.01]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	-0.01	0.02	-0.31	-0.02	.754	[-0.06, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	-0.00	0.02	-0.13	-0.01	.899	[-0.05, 0.04]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.58	-0.04	.563	[-0.07, 0.04]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.02	0.30	0.02	.762	[-0.04, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.02	-2.07	-0.13	.039	[-0.10, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-2.13	-0.14	.033	[-0.10, -0.00]
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.38	-0.09	.169	[-0.08, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.02	-1.28	-0.08	.200	[-0.08, 0.02]

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Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.02	-0.55	-0.03	.581	[-0.06, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.02	-1.55	-0.10	.121	[-0.09, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	-0.00	0.02	-0.03	-0.00	.976	[-0.05, 0.05]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.34	-0.02	.734	[-0.06, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.02	-1.76	-0.11	.078	[-0.09, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.02	-1.27	-0.08	.204	[-0.08, 0.02]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.67	-0.04	.501	[-0.07, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.02	-0.41	-0.03	.681	[-0.06, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.02	-1.17	-0.07	.243	[-0.08, 0.02]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.02	-1.11	-0.07	.267	[-0.08, 0.02]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.02	-1.11	-0.07	.268	[-0.07, 0.02]

Table S54. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.50	0.01	38.84	1.64	<.001	[0.48, 0.53]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.02	3.52	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	2.95	0.17	.003	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.02	1.19	0.07	.236	[-0.01, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.02	1.19	0.07	.233	[-0.01, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.03	.612	[-0.03, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.72	0.16	.007	[0.01, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.56	0.09	.118	[-0.01, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.02	3.43	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.02	1.95	0.11	.051	[-0.00, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.18	0.07	.239	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.02	3.39	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	1.03	0.06	.305	[-0.02, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.02	3.48	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	2.60	0.15	.009	[0.01, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.04	.540	[-0.02, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	1.89	0.11	.058	[-0.00, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.02	2.38	0.14	.017	[0.01, 0.08]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.02	-4.81	-0.32	<.001	[-0.14, -0.06]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.02	-7.33	-0.49	<.001	[-0.19, -0.11]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-1.11	-0.10	.269	[-0.09, 0.02]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.64	0.06	.521	[-0.04, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.43	-0.04	.669	[-0.07, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.45	-0.04	.654	[-0.07, 0.04]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	0.98	0.09	.325	[-0.03, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.56	0.05	.576	[-0.04, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.71	0.06	.480	[-0.04, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.16	-0.01	.876	[-0.06, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.75	0.07	.454	[-0.03, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.02	.866	[-0.05, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.44	0.04	.658	[-0.04, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.79	0.07	.429	[-0.03, 0.08]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.48	0.05	.629	[-0.04, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.03	.730	[-0.04, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	0.04	0.03	1.58	0.15	.114	[-0.01, 0.10]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.73	0.07	.466	[-0.03, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.03	.781	[-0.05, 0.06]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.40	-0.14	.162	[-0.10, 0.02]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.05	.621	[-0.04, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.39	-0.13	.165	[-0.10, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.56	-0.15	.118	[-0.10, 0.01]
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.54	-0.05	.588	[-0.07, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.18	0.02	.856	[-0.05, 0.06]

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Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.01	.900	[-0.05, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.56	-0.05	.577	[-0.07, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.63	-0.06	.531	[-0.07, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.41	-0.04	.679	[-0.07, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.62	-0.15	.104	[-0.10, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.01	.897	[-0.05, 0.06]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.32	-0.13	.188	[-0.10, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.55	-0.05	.585	[-0.07, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	-0.00	0.03	-0.04	-0.00	.969	[-0.06, 0.05]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.49	-0.05	.621	[-0.07, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.46	-0.04	.648	[-0.07, 0.04]

Table S55. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.59	0.01	41.18	2.58	<.001	[0.57, 0.62]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.02	1.53	0.14	.127	[-0.01, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.02	1.08	0.09	.280	[-0.02, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.02	.849	[-0.04, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.50	0.13	.135	[-0.01, 0.07]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.02	-0.43	-0.04	.670	[-0.05, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	2.19	0.19	.028	[0.00, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.01	0.02	-0.25	-0.02	.799	[-0.04, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.66	0.06	.512	[-0.03, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.09	0.18	.037	[0.00, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.02	0.25	0.02	.799	[-0.04, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.00	0.02	-0.18	-0.02	.858	[-0.04, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.02	0.50	0.04	.615	[-0.03, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	2.36	0.21	.018	[0.01, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.20	0.28	.001	[0.02, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.00	0.02	-0.22	-0.02	.829	[-0.04, 0.04]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.02	0.64	0.05	.524	[-0.03, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.02	0.50	0.04	.619	[-0.03, 0.05]
PartyOther	-0.15	0.02	-6.43	-0.65	<.001	[-0.20, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.17	0.02	-7.74	-0.76	<.001	[-0.22, -0.13]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.10	-0.01	.924	[-0.07, 0.06]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	0.95	0.13	.340	[-0.03, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.20	-0.03	.842	[-0.07, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.60	0.09	.547	[-0.05, 0.09]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.15	-0.02	.877	[-0.07, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.47	0.06	.641	[-0.05, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	0.04	0.03	1.17	0.16	.242	[-0.03, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.33	0.04	.744	[-0.05, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	1.07	0.15	.284	[-0.03, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	1.04	0.15	.300	[-0.03, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	1.01	0.14	.311	[-0.03, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	0.05	0.03	1.49	0.21	.136	[-0.02, 0.11]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.12	-0.02	.905	[-0.07, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.16	0.02	.870	[-0.06, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	0.05	0.03	1.70	0.24	.090	[-0.01, 0.12]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	.971	[-0.06, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	0.92	0.13	.358	[-0.03, 0.09]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.68	-0.24	.092	[-0.12, 0.01]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.24	0.03	.813	[-0.05, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.77	-0.24	.076	[-0.12, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.08	0.03	-2.41	-0.34	.016	[-0.14, -0.01]
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.02	-0.14	.310	[-0.09, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.34	-0.05	.738	[-0.07, 0.05]

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.18	-0.02	.855	[-0.07, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.00	0.03	-0.06	-0.01	.955	[-0.06, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.65	-0.09	.517	[-0.08, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.65	-0.09	.518	[-0.08, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.00	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	.967	[-0.06, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.04	-0.14	.300	[-0.09, 0.03]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.32	-0.05	.746	[-0.07, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.53	-0.07	.593	[-0.08, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.49	-0.07	.627	[-0.08, 0.05]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.01	-0.14	.312	[-0.09, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.39	-0.19	.166	[-0.10, 0.02]

10.2 Models including other demographic covariates

Table S56. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.72	0.02	37.84	2.19	<.001	[0.68, 0.76]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.02	3.02	0.18	.003	[0.02, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	2.78	0.16	.005	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.05	0.02	2.56	0.15	.010	[0.01, 0.09]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.02	3.40	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.11]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.02	1.93	0.12	.054	[-0.00, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.02	4.61	0.27	<.001	[0.05, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.02	2.85	0.17	.004	[0.02, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.02	2.45	0.14	.014	[0.01, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.02	1.70	0.10	.089	[-0.01, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.02	1.33	0.08	.182	[-0.01, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.02	2.10	0.12	.035	[0.00, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.02	2.47	0.14	.014	[0.01, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.10	0.02	4.70	0.29	<.001	[0.06, 0.14]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.02	3.38	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.02	2.52	0.15	.012	[0.01, 0.09]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.02	1.92	0.11	.054	[-0.00, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.02	3.07	0.18	.002	[0.02, 0.10]
PartyOther	-0.09	0.02	-3.64	-0.26	<.001	[-0.13, -0.04]
PartyRepublican	-0.08	0.02	-3.41	-0.23	<.001	[-0.12, -0.03]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.73	-0.06	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-28.50	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.02	0.00	-4.21	-0.05	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.60	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-13.13	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.02]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	11.55	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	-0.04	0.03	-1.26	-0.13	.207	[-0.11, 0.02]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.01	.910	[-0.06, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.07	0.03	-2.08	-0.21	.038	[-0.13, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.60	-0.06	.550	[-0.09, 0.05]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.01	.950	[-0.06, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.42	-0.04	.677	[-0.08, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-0.78	-0.08	.438	[-0.09, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	-0.04	0.03	-1.12	-0.11	.265	[-0.10, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	0.80	0.08	.426	[-0.04, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.22	-0.02	.827	[-0.07, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.66	0.06	.510	[-0.04, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-0.80	-0.08	.422	[-0.09, 0.04]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	-0.05	0.03	-1.38	-0.14	.168	[-0.11, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-0.80	-0.08	.422	[-0.09, 0.04]

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Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.47	-0.05	.637	[-0.08, 0.05]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.54	-0.05	.591	[-0.08, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.32	-0.03	.751	[-0.07, 0.05]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.98	-0.20	.047	[-0.13, -0.00]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.48	-0.05	.628	[-0.08, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.08	0.03	-2.70	-0.25	.007	[-0.14, -0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.09	0.03	-2.75	-0.26	.006	[-0.15, -0.02]
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.67	-0.16	.096	[-0.11, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.31	-0.12	.191	[-0.10, 0.02]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.30	-0.12	.195	[-0.10, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.52	-0.14	.129	[-0.11, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.38	-0.04	.701	[-0.07, 0.05]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-0.85	-0.08	.397	[-0.09, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.64	-0.15	.102	[-0.11, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.75	-0.16	.080	[-0.11, 0.01]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.07	0.03	-2.11	-0.20	.035	[-0.13, -0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.88	-0.17	.060	[-0.12, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.76	-0.17	.078	[-0.11, 0.01]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.72	-0.16	.085	[-0.11, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.85	-0.17	.064	[-0.12, 0.00]

Table S57. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.75	0.02	47.89	1.90	<.001	[0.72, 0.78]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	1.44	0.06	.150	[-0.01, 0.06]
BindingMorals	0.01	0.02	0.90	0.04	.367	[-0.02, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.02	1.17	0.05	.241	[-0.01, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.03	.539	[-0.02, 0.04]
CoBenefits	-0.00	0.02	-0.13	-0.01	.894	[-0.03, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.02	1.84	0.07	.065	[-0.00, 0.06]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.02	1.02	0.04	.309	[-0.02, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.00	0.02	-0.15	-0.01	.883	[-0.03, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.02	0.02	-1.16	-0.05	.247	[-0.05, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.02	0.02	-1.01	-0.04	.311	[-0.05, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.02	0.99	0.04	.323	[-0.02, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.02	-0.35	-0.01	.724	[-0.04, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.02	2.40	0.10	.016	[0.01, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	1.24	0.05	.216	[-0.01, 0.05]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.02	1.84	0.08	.066	[-0.00, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.02	1.38	0.06	.167	[-0.01, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.02	1.07	0.04	.285	[-0.01, 0.05]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.02	-4.99	-0.25	<.001	[-0.14, -0.06]
PartyRepublican	-0.10	0.02	-5.17	-0.24	<.001	[-0.13, -0.06]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.19	-0.04	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.50	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	.927	[-0.01, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-19.73	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.00	0.00	-2.33	-0.01	.020	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	.244	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.01	.901	[-0.05, 0.06]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.58	0.04	.562	[-0.04, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-1.11	-0.08	.266	[-0.08, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.16	-0.01	.876	[-0.06, 0.05]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.37	0.03	.711	[-0.04, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.55	0.04	.584	[-0.04, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.27	-0.02	.790	[-0.06, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.42	0.03	.672	[-0.04, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	1.12	0.08	.264	[-0.02, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	1.03	0.07	.303	[-0.03, 0.08]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.39	0.03	.696	[-0.04, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	.964	[-0.05, 0.05]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-0.94	-0.07	.347	[-0.08, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.34	0.02	.733	[-0.04, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-1.23	-0.08	.219	[-0.09, 0.02]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.26	-0.02	.798	[-0.06, 0.05]

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Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.19	-0.01	.852	[-0.06, 0.05]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.70	-0.05	.486	[-0.07, 0.03]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.52	0.03	.604	[-0.04, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.82	-0.12	.069	[-0.10, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.99	-0.13	.047	[-0.10, -0.00]
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.66	-0.04	.507	[-0.07, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.57	-0.04	.568	[-0.06, 0.04]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.39	-0.02	.700	[-0.06, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.17	-0.07	.242	[-0.08, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	0.02	0.03	0.60	0.04	.548	[-0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.31	0.02	.753	[-0.04, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.02	-1.14	-0.07	.254	[-0.08, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.74	-0.05	.458	[-0.07, 0.03]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.72	-0.05	.473	[-0.07, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.02	-0.54	-0.03	.590	[-0.06, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.53	-0.03	.597	[-0.06, 0.04]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.92	-0.06	.355	[-0.07, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.74	-0.05	.459	[-0.07, 0.03]

Table S58. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.55	0.02	29.79	1.78	<.001	[0.51, 0.58]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.02	3.80	0.24	<.001	[0.04, 0.11]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	2.86	0.17	.004	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.02	1.36	0.08	.175	[-0.01, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.44	0.09	.150	[-0.01, 0.07]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.39	0.02	.697	[-0.03, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.75	0.17	.006	[0.01, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.82	0.11	.069	[-0.00, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.02	3.40	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.32	0.14	.021	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.21	0.08	.227	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.02	3.15	0.19	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.02	1.44	0.09	.151	[-0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.02	3.66	0.23	<.001	[0.03, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	2.83	0.17	.005	[0.02, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.58	0.04	.562	[-0.03, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.02	2.37	0.14	.018	[0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.02	2.51	0.15	.012	[0.01, 0.08]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.02	-2.66	-0.20	.008	[-0.10, -0.02]
PartyRepublican	-0.09	0.02	-4.06	-0.29	<.001	[-0.13, -0.05]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.00	-11.11	-0.15	<.001	[-0.06, -0.04]
Age	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	.071	[-0.00, 0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.65	-0.03	.008	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.27	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	.925	[-0.00, 0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.26	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	-0.05	0.03	-1.56	-0.16	.119	[-0.11, 0.01]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.03	.728	[-0.05, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.70	-0.07	.482	[-0.08, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	-0.03	0.03	-0.87	-0.09	.386	[-0.09, 0.03]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	0.04	0.03	1.15	0.12	.249	[-0.03, 0.10]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.37	0.04	.713	[-0.05, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.02	.850	[-0.05, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.01	.920	[-0.06, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.72	0.07	.474	[-0.04, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.03	.779	[-0.05, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	0.84	0.08	.399	[-0.03, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	-0.01	0.03	-0.18	-0.02	.860	[-0.07, 0.05]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.02	.886	[-0.06, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	-0.02	0.03	-0.67	-0.07	.504	[-0.08, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	0.05	0.03	1.60	0.16	.110	[-0.01, 0.11]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.04	-0.00	.965	[-0.06, 0.06]

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Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.38	0.04	.707	[-0.05, 0.07]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.63	-0.17	.103	[-0.11, 0.01]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.44	0.04	.660	[-0.05, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.42	-0.14	.156	[-0.10, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.65	-0.16	.099	[-0.11, 0.01]
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	.973	[-0.06, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.29	0.03	.773	[-0.05, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	-0.00	0.03	-0.06	-0.01	.955	[-0.06, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.73	-0.07	.467	[-0.08, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-0.91	-0.09	.361	[-0.09, 0.03]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	-0.00	0.03	-0.00	-0.00	.999	[-0.06, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.40	-0.13	.162	[-0.10, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.17	-0.02	.863	[-0.06, 0.05]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.41	-0.14	.158	[-0.10, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-0.87	-0.08	.387	[-0.08, 0.03]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	0.01	0.03	0.36	0.04	.718	[-0.05, 0.07]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-0.84	-0.08	.398	[-0.08, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.37	-0.04	.712	[-0.07, 0.05]

Table S59. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between political party affiliation and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.72	0.02	35.39	3.15	<.001	[0.68, 0.76]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	1.14	0.11	.254	[-0.02, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.01	0.02	0.70	0.06	.485	[-0.03, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.03	.768	[-0.03, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.48	0.14	.139	[-0.01, 0.07]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.02	-0.38	-0.04	.701	[-0.05, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.23	0.20	.025	[0.01, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.01	0.02	-0.34	-0.03	.732	[-0.05, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.02	0.85	0.08	.396	[-0.02, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.02	2.34	0.21	.019	[0.01, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.02	.857	[-0.04, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	.971	[-0.04, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	0.82	0.07	.414	[-0.02, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	2.35	0.22	.019	[0.01, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.02	3.11	0.28	.002	[0.02, 0.11]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.00	0.02	-0.05	-0.00	.957	[-0.04, 0.04]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.02	0.62	0.06	.536	[-0.03, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.02	1.02	0.09	.309	[-0.02, 0.06]
PartyOther	-0.12	0.03	-4.78	-0.53	<.001	[-0.17, -0.07]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.02	-5.05	-0.53	<.001	[-0.17, -0.07]
GenderMale	-0.06	0.00	-13.23	-0.27	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-6.27	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.05	-0.04	.040	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.97	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-8.30	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	9.53	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:PartyOther	0.01	0.04	0.34	0.05	.737	[-0.06, 0.08]
BindingMorals:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.70	0.11	.484	[-0.04, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyOther	-0.02	0.04	-0.61	-0.09	.544	[-0.09, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyOther	-0.00	0.04	-0.09	-0.01	.924	[-0.07, 0.07]
CoBenefits:PartyOther	0.02	0.04	0.49	0.08	.621	[-0.05, 0.09]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.52	0.08	.604	[-0.05, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	0.95	0.14	.341	[-0.04, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.03	.867	[-0.06, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyOther	0.02	0.04	0.57	0.09	.568	[-0.05, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyOther	0.03	0.04	0.86	0.13	.388	[-0.04, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyOther	0.03	0.03	0.85	0.13	.397	[-0.04, 0.10]
IndStructuralChange:PartyOther	0.02	0.03	0.71	0.11	.477	[-0.04, 0.09]
LetterFuture:PartyOther	-0.01	0.04	-0.35	-0.06	.727	[-0.09, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyOther	-0.00	0.03	-0.12	-0.02	.906	[-0.07, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyOther	0.05	0.04	1.46	0.22	.143	[-0.02, 0.12]
SystemJustification:PartyOther	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.01	.927	[-0.07, 0.07]

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyOther	0.01	0.03	0.40	0.06	.689	[-0.05, 0.08]
ActivistPerspective:PartyRepublican	-0.06	0.03	-1.77	-0.27	.077	[-0.13, 0.01]
BindingMorals:PartyRepublican	-0.00	0.03	-0.11	-0.02	.913	[-0.07, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues:PartyRepublican	-0.07	0.03	-2.00	-0.29	.046	[-0.13, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:PartyRepublican	-0.09	0.03	-2.58	-0.38	.010	[-0.15, -0.02]
CoBenefits:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.02	-0.15	.307	[-0.10, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.51	-0.07	.610	[-0.08, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.19	-0.03	.846	[-0.07, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.63	-0.09	.532	[-0.08, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-0.90	-0.13	.369	[-0.09, 0.03]
GuiltCollResponsibility:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.63	-0.09	.527	[-0.09, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives:PartyRepublican	-0.01	0.03	-0.45	-0.06	.652	[-0.08, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange:PartyRepublican	-0.04	0.03	-1.28	-0.18	.201	[-0.11, 0.02]
LetterFuture:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.58	-0.09	.562	[-0.09, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.03	-0.15	.301	[-0.10, 0.03]
ShiftFocusIndColl:PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.03	-0.67	-0.09	.506	[-0.09, 0.04]
SystemJustification:PartyRepublican	-0.03	0.03	-1.01	-0.14	.311	[-0.10, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:PartyRepublican	-0.05	0.03	-1.70	-0.24	.088	[-0.12, 0.01]

10.3 Subset analyses: Democrats (without other demographic covariates)

Table S60. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.44	0.01	34.05	1.25	<.001	[0.41, 0.46]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.02	2.94	0.15	.003	[0.02, 0.09]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.02	3.47	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.06	0.02	3.26	0.17	.001	[0.02, 0.09]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.02	3.66	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.02	2.04	0.10	.041	[0.00, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.02	5.31	0.26	<.001	[0.06, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.02	3.38	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.02	2.59	0.13	.009	[0.01, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.02	2.55	0.13	.011	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.27	0.07	.203	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.02	2.76	0.14	.006	[0.01, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.02	2.79	0.14	.005	[0.01, 0.08]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.02	3.92	0.21	<.001	[0.04, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.35	0.17	<.001	[0.02, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.02	3.12	0.16	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.02	2.51	0.13	.012	[0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.02	3.52	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]

Table S61. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.57	0.01	53.65	1.40	<.001	[0.55, 0.59]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.01	1.37	0.05	.172	[-0.01, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.01	2.01	0.07	.044	[0.00, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.01	2.22	0.08	.027	[0.00, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.02	1.19	0.04	.235	[-0.01, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.03	.370	[-0.02, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.01	3.05	0.11	.002	[0.02, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.01	2.00	0.07	.045	[0.00, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.01	0.58	0.02	.563	[-0.02, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.00	0.01	-0.20	-0.01	.844	[-0.03, 0.03]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.02	-0.28	-0.01	.778	[-0.03, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.01	2.24	0.08	.025	[0.00, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.01	.752	[-0.02, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.02	2.38	0.09	.017	[0.01, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.01	1.85	0.07	.064	[-0.00, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	2.90	0.11	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.01	2.07	0.07	.038	[0.00, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.01	1.71	0.06	.088	[-0.00, 0.05]

Table S62. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.50	0.01	41.43	1.62	<.001	[0.48, 0.53]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.02	3.81	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	3.17	0.17	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.02	1.30	0.07	.192	[-0.01, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.02	1.33	0.07	.185	[-0.01, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.03	.544	[-0.02, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.94	0.15	.003	[0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.71	0.09	.086	[-0.00, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.02	3.71	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.11	0.11	.035	[0.00, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.29	0.07	.196	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.02	3.67	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	1.14	0.06	.256	[-0.01, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.02	3.79	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	2.82	0.15	.005	[0.01, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.71	0.04	.477	[-0.02, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	2.04	0.11	.042	[0.00, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.02	2.60	0.14	.009	[0.01, 0.07]

Table S63. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.60	0.01	45.25	2.64	<.001	[0.57, 0.62]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.02	1.66	0.14	.097	[-0.01, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.02	1.19	0.10	.234	[-0.01, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.02	.843	[-0.03, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.63	0.14	.104	[-0.01, 0.07]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.02	-0.48	-0.04	.633	[-0.04, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	2.41	0.19	.016	[0.01, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.00	0.02	-0.28	-0.02	.782	[-0.04, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.73	0.06	.468	[-0.02, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.31	0.19	.021	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.02	0.27	0.02	.787	[-0.03, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.00	0.02	-0.21	-0.02	.832	[-0.04, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.02	0.55	0.04	.585	[-0.03, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	2.57	0.21	.010	[0.01, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.51	0.28	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.00	0.02	-0.22	-0.02	.825	[-0.04, 0.03]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.02	0.72	0.06	.473	[-0.02, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.02	0.55	0.04	.582	[-0.03, 0.04]

10.4 Subset analyses: Democrats (including other demographic covariates)

Table S64. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.56	0.02	24.03	1.59	<.001	[0.51, 0.61]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.02	3.09	0.17	.002	[0.02, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.02	2.98	0.16	.003	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.05	0.02	2.67	0.14	.008	[0.01, 0.09]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.02	3.44	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.11]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.02	2.09	0.11	.037	[0.00, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.02	4.66	0.25	<.001	[0.05, 0.12]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.02	2.93	0.16	.003	[0.02, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.02	2.57	0.14	.010	[0.01, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.02	1.75	0.09	.080	[-0.00, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.02	1.45	0.08	.146	[-0.01, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.02	2.18	0.11	.029	[0.00, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.02	2.61	0.14	.009	[0.01, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.10	0.02	4.87	0.27	<.001	[0.06, 0.13]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.40	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.02	2.67	0.15	.008	[0.01, 0.09]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.02	1.93	0.10	.053	[-0.00, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.02	3.22	0.17	.001	[0.02, 0.10]
GenderMale	-0.01	0.01	-0.89	-0.02	.375	[-0.02, 0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-11.86	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.01	-1.89	-0.03	.058	[-0.02, 0.00]
ide	0.00	0.00	7.16	0.00	<.001	[0.00, 0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-5.12	-0.03	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.06	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]

Table S65. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.65	0.02	34.47	1.61	<.001	[0.61, 0.69]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	1.49	0.06	.136	[-0.01, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.02	1.01	0.04	.313	[-0.01, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.02	1.26	0.05	.208	[-0.01, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.02	0.56	0.02	.572	[-0.02, 0.04]
CoBenefits	-0.00	0.02	-0.15	-0.01	.878	[-0.03, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.02	1.87	0.07	.062	[-0.00, 0.06]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.02	1.03	0.04	.303	[-0.01, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.00	0.02	-0.19	-0.01	.848	[-0.03, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.02	0.02	-1.22	-0.05	.223	[-0.05, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.02	0.02	-1.02	-0.04	.309	[-0.05, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.01	0.99	0.04	.320	[-0.01, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.02	-0.41	-0.02	.684	[-0.04, 0.02]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.02	2.52	0.10	.012	[0.01, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	1.20	0.05	.230	[-0.01, 0.05]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.02	1.94	0.07	.053	[-0.00, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.02	1.41	0.05	.158	[-0.01, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.02	1.17	0.04	.243	[-0.01, 0.05]
GenderMale	-0.01	0.01	-1.42	-0.02	.155	[-0.02, 0.00]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-5.56	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.01	.300	[-0.00, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-10.40	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.01	.013	[0.00, 0.01]
MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.00	-1.43	-0.01	.153	[-0.01, 0.00]

Table S66. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.38	0.02	17.38	1.20	<.001	[0.33, 0.42]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.02	4.04	0.23	<.001	[0.04, 0.11]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.02	3.16	0.18	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.02	1.44	0.08	.150	[-0.01, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.45	0.08	.146	[-0.01, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.03	.612	[-0.03, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.85	0.16	.004	[0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.90	0.11	.058	[-0.00, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.02	3.65	0.20	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.41	0.14	.016	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.02	1.38	0.08	.167	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.02	3.37	0.19	<.001	[0.02, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.02	1.56	0.09	.119	[-0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.02	3.96	0.23	<.001	[0.04, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	2.93	0.17	.003	[0.02, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.73	0.04	.463	[-0.02, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.02	2.46	0.14	.014	[0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.02	2.77	0.15	.006	[0.01, 0.08]
GenderMale	-0.03	0.01	-4.36	-0.08	<.001	[-0.04, -0.01]
Age	0.00	0.00	9.79	0.01	<.001	[0.00, 0.00]
Edu	-0.00	0.01	-0.08	-0.00	.934	[-0.01, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.04	-0.00	.042	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.01	0.00	4.73	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.01	.025	[0.00, 0.01]

Table S67. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect.The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.55	0.02	23.25	2.44	<.001	[0.50, 0.60]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	1.12	0.10	.262	[-0.02, 0.06]
BindingMorals	0.01	0.02	0.78	0.07	.438	[-0.02, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.02	.795	[-0.03, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.39	0.12	.164	[-0.01, 0.07]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.02	-0.39	-0.03	.698	[-0.05, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	2.33	0.19	.020	[0.01, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.01	0.02	-0.43	-0.04	.665	[-0.05, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.02	0.86	0.07	.392	[-0.02, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.02	2.50	0.21	.012	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.02	0.25	0.02	.801	[-0.03, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.00	.987	[-0.04, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.02	0.76	0.06	.446	[-0.02, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	2.49	0.22	.013	[0.01, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.22	0.27	.001	[0.02, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.00	0.02	-0.05	-0.00	.963	[-0.04, 0.04]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.02	0.56	0.05	.574	[-0.03, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.02	1.05	0.09	.292	[-0.02, 0.06]
GenderMale	-0.04	0.01	-6.74	-0.19	<.001	[-0.06, -0.03]
Age	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	<.001	[0.00, 0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.01	0.76	0.02	.447	[-0.01, 0.02]
ide	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.00	.203	[-0.00, 0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-2.15	-0.02	.031	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	3.76	0.03	<.001	[0.00, 0.01]

10.5 Subset analyses: Republicans (without other demographic covariates)

Table S68. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.34	0.02	19.78	1.17	<.001	[0.31, 0.38]
ActivistPerspective	-0.01	0.03	-0.33	-0.03	.740	[-0.06, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	1.94	0.16	.052	[-0.00, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.03	0.02	-1.13	-0.09	.258	[-0.08, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.02	0.02	-1.02	-0.08	.307	[-0.07, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-0.97	-0.08	.331	[-0.07, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	1.80	0.15	.072	[-0.00, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.02	0.95	0.08	.342	[-0.02, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	.966	[-0.05, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.01	0.02	0.54	0.04	.591	[-0.03, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.24	-0.02	.808	[-0.05, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.02	-0.25	-0.02	.801	[-0.05, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.02	-0.44	-0.04	.663	[-0.06, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	0.92	0.08	.356	[-0.03, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	0.86	0.07	.392	[-0.03, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.01	0.02	-0.23	-0.02	.821	[-0.05, 0.04]
SystemJustification	-0.02	0.02	-0.66	-0.05	.509	[-0.06, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.01	.950	[-0.04, 0.05]

Table S69. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.41	0.01	29.09	1.07	<.001	[0.38, 0.44]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.02	0.24	0.01	.811	[-0.04, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.04	0.02	1.89	0.10	.059	[-0.00, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.02	-0.92	-0.05	.358	[-0.06, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.04	0.02	-1.81	-0.09	.071	[-0.07, 0.00]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-1.05	-0.05	.295	[-0.06, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.01	0.02	0.66	0.03	.512	[-0.03, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.02	0.85	0.04	.397	[-0.02, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.03	0.02	-1.48	-0.07	.139	[-0.07, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.00	0.02	-0.14	-0.01	.889	[-0.04, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.65	-0.03	.513	[-0.05, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.02	-0.46	-0.02	.644	[-0.05, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.03	0.02	-1.32	-0.07	.188	[-0.06, 0.01]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	0.87	0.05	.387	[-0.02, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	0.92	0.05	.358	[-0.02, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.02	0.77	0.04	.439	[-0.02, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.01	.858	[-0.04, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.00	0.02	-0.06	-0.00	.949	[-0.04, 0.04]

Table S70. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.35	0.02	21.02	1.19	<.001	[0.32, 0.39]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	0.93	0.08	.355	[-0.03, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.02	2.84	0.23	.005	[0.02, 0.11]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.02	-0.76	-0.06	.448	[-0.06, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.02	0.02	-0.96	-0.08	.338	[-0.07, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.02	-0.27	-0.02	.786	[-0.05, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.29	0.18	.022	[0.01, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.36	0.11	.172	[-0.01, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.02	1.90	0.15	.058	[-0.00, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.02	0.74	0.06	.460	[-0.03, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.02	0.42	0.03	.675	[-0.04, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.02	0.62	0.05	.535	[-0.03, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.07	.347	[-0.02, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.02	1.10	0.09	.271	[-0.02, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.02	1.38	0.11	.168	[-0.01, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.43	0.03	.666	[-0.04, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.02	0.85	0.07	.395	[-0.03, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.02	1.26	0.10	.208	[-0.02, 0.07]

Table S71. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.42	0.02	22.39	1.84	<.001	[0.38, 0.46]
ActivistPerspective	-0.03	0.03	-0.90	-0.11	.367	[-0.08, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.03	1.06	0.12	.289	[-0.02, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.05	0.03	-1.99	-0.23	.046	[-0.11, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.05	0.03	-1.78	-0.21	.075	[-0.10, 0.00]
CoBenefits	-0.04	0.03	-1.56	-0.18	.118	[-0.09, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.03	1.21	0.14	.228	[-0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.01	0.03	-0.47	-0.05	.641	[-0.06, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.03	0.40	0.05	.687	[-0.04, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.03	0.77	0.09	.442	[-0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.02	0.03	-0.61	-0.07	.542	[-0.07, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.03	-0.23	-0.03	.815	[-0.06, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.02	0.03	-0.89	-0.10	.374	[-0.07, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.03	1.39	0.16	.164	[-0.02, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.03	1.84	0.21	.066	[-0.00, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.02	0.03	-0.79	-0.09	.432	[-0.07, 0.03]
SystemJustification	-0.02	0.03	-0.76	-0.09	.447	[-0.07, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.03	0.03	-1.31	-0.15	.189	[-0.08, 0.02]

10.6 Subset analyses: Republicans (including other demographic covariates)

Table S72. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.89	0.03	29.05	3.04	<.001	[0.83, 0.95]
ActivistPerspective	-0.01	0.03	-0.30	-0.03	.767	[-0.06, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.04	0.02	1.66	0.14	.097	[-0.01, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.04	0.02	-1.57	-0.13	.116	[-0.09, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.02	-0.57	-0.05	.568	[-0.06, 0.03]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-0.69	-0.06	.490	[-0.07, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	1.95	0.16	.051	[-0.00, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.02	0.58	0.05	.560	[-0.03, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.01	.941	[-0.04, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.02	0.85	0.07	.397	[-0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.01	.930	[-0.05, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.02	-0.33	-0.03	.742	[-0.05, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.00	0.02	-0.17	-0.01	.866	[-0.05, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	0.93	0.08	.353	[-0.03, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.01	0.02	0.44	0.04	.658	[-0.04, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.00	.995	[-0.05, 0.05]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.02	-0.54	-0.04	.590	[-0.06, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.02	0.25	0.02	.804	[-0.04, 0.05]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.01	-2.08	-0.06	.038	[-0.03, -0.00]
Age	-0.01	0.00	-24.57	-0.02	<.001	[-0.01, -0.01]
Edu	-0.02	0.01	-2.89	-0.07	.004	[-0.03, -0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.72	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-8.24	-0.08	<.001	[-0.03, -0.02]
MacArthur_SES	0.02	0.00	7.23	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]

Table S73. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.80	0.03	31.15	2.06	<.001	[0.75, 0.85]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	.983	[-0.04, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.02	1.32	0.07	.187	[-0.01, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.03	0.02	-1.48	-0.08	.138	[-0.07, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.04	0.02	-1.85	-0.10	.065	[-0.08, 0.00]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-1.03	-0.05	.302	[-0.06, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.01	0.02	0.67	0.04	.501	[-0.03, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.02	0.26	0.01	.798	[-0.03, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.03	0.02	-1.57	-0.08	.116	[-0.07, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.00	0.02	-0.13	-0.01	.893	[-0.04, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.38	-0.02	.702	[-0.05, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.02	0.02	-0.78	-0.04	.433	[-0.05, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange	-0.02	0.02	-1.24	-0.06	.216	[-0.06, 0.01]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.04	.435	[-0.02, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.01	.770	[-0.03, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.02	0.90	0.05	.370	[-0.02, 0.06]
SystemJustification	-0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.00	.986	[-0.04, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.00	0.02	-0.04	-0.00	.968	[-0.04, 0.04]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.01	-2.79	-0.05	.005	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.30	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.01	-2.30	-0.04	.022	[-0.03, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.16	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-4.43	-0.03	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	2.75	0.01	.006	[0.00, 0.01]

Table S74. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.74	0.03	24.09	2.48	<.001	[0.68, 0.80]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.03	0.68	0.06	.497	[-0.03, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.02	2.77	0.22	.006	[0.02, 0.11]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.02	-0.80	-0.07	.422	[-0.07, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.02	0.02	-0.70	-0.06	.482	[-0.06, 0.03]
CoBenefits	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.02	.850	[-0.04, 0.05]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.02	2.59	0.21	.010	[0.02, 0.11]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.24	0.10	.214	[-0.02, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.02	1.77	0.14	.076	[-0.00, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.02	0.63	0.05	.526	[-0.03, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.02	1.05	0.09	.294	[-0.02, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.02	0.69	0.05	.493	[-0.03, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	0.91	0.07	.361	[-0.03, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	0.91	0.08	.362	[-0.03, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.02	1.16	0.09	.246	[-0.02, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.02	1.06	0.08	.291	[-0.02, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.02	0.92	0.07	.356	[-0.02, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.02	1.71	0.14	.087	[-0.01, 0.09]
GenderMale	-0.07	0.01	-8.84	-0.24	<.001	[-0.09, -0.06]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-7.05	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.02	0.01	-2.44	-0.06	.015	[-0.03, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.18	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-2.73	-0.03	.006	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	3.84	0.03	<.001	[0.00, 0.01]

Table S75. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect. The model includes demographic covariates such as gender, age, education level, ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.84	0.03	24.46	3.69	<.001	[0.77, 0.90]
ActivistPerspective	-0.04	0.03	-1.52	-0.19	.128	[-0.10, 0.01]
BindingMorals	0.01	0.03	0.39	0.05	.693	[-0.04, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.06	0.03	-2.40	-0.28	.016	[-0.12, -0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.05	0.03	-1.92	-0.23	.055	[-0.10, 0.00]
CoBenefits	-0.05	0.03	-1.73	-0.21	.084	[-0.10, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.03	0.98	0.12	.326	[-0.03, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.02	0.03	-0.69	-0.08	.493	[-0.07, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.00	0.03	-0.11	-0.01	.913	[-0.05, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.03	0.59	0.07	.557	[-0.04, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.02	0.03	-0.64	-0.08	.520	[-0.07, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.02	0.03	-0.64	-0.07	.522	[-0.07, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.03	0.03	-0.97	-0.11	.334	[-0.08, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.03	0.85	0.10	.395	[-0.03, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.03	1.19	0.14	.235	[-0.02, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.02	0.03	-0.83	-0.10	.406	[-0.07, 0.03]
SystemJustification	-0.02	0.03	-0.76	-0.09	.448	[-0.07, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.03	0.03	-1.24	-0.14	.214	[-0.08, 0.02]
GenderMale	-0.07	0.01	-7.73	-0.30	<.001	[-0.09, -0.05]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-11.50	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.01	-1.84	-0.06	.066	[-0.03, 0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-10.43	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-5.94	-0.09	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.02	0.00	6.71	0.07	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]

10.7 Subset analyses: Democrats (adjusted with national estimate weighting)

Table S76. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.44	0.01	34.05	1.55	<.001	[0.41, 0.46]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.02	2.94	0.19	.003	[0.02, 0.09]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.02	3.47	0.22	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.06	0.02	3.26	0.21	.001	[0.02, 0.09]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.02	3.66	0.24	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.02	2.04	0.13	.041	[0.00, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.02	5.31	0.33	<.001	[0.06, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.02	3.38	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.02	2.59	0.16	.009	[0.01, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.02	2.55	0.16	.011	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.27	0.08	.203	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.02	2.76	0.17	.006	[0.01, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.02	2.79	0.17	.005	[0.01, 0.08]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.02	3.92	0.25	<.001	[0.04, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.35	0.21	<.001	[0.02, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.02	3.12	0.20	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.02	2.51	0.16	.012	[0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.02	3.52	0.22	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]

Table S77. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.57	0.01	53.65	1.73	<.001	[0.55, 0.59]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.01	1.37	0.06	.172	[-0.01, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.01	2.01	0.09	.044	[0.00, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.01	2.22	0.10	.027	[0.00, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.02	1.19	0.05	.235	[-0.01, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.04	.370	[-0.02, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.01	3.05	0.13	.002	[0.02, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.01	2.00	0.09	.045	[0.00, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.01	0.58	0.03	.563	[-0.02, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.00	0.01	-0.20	-0.01	.844	[-0.03, 0.03]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.02	-0.28	-0.01	.778	[-0.03, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.01	2.24	0.10	.025	[0.00, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.01	.752	[-0.02, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.02	2.38	0.11	.017	[0.01, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.01	1.85	0.08	.064	[-0.00, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	2.90	0.13	.004	[0.01, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.01	2.07	0.09	.038	[0.00, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.01	1.71	0.08	.088	[-0.00, 0.05]

Table S78. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.50	0.01	41.43	2.00	<.001	[0.48, 0.53]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.02	3.81	0.26	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	3.17	0.21	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.02	1.30	0.09	.192	[-0.01, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.02	1.33	0.09	.185	[-0.01, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.04	.544	[-0.02, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.94	0.19	.003	[0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.71	0.11	.086	[-0.00, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.02	3.71	0.24	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.11	0.14	.035	[0.00, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.29	0.09	.196	[-0.01, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.02	3.67	0.24	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	1.14	0.07	.256	[-0.01, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.02	3.79	0.26	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	2.82	0.19	.005	[0.01, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.71	0.05	.477	[-0.02, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	2.04	0.13	.042	[0.00, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.02	2.60	0.17	.009	[0.01, 0.07]

Table S79. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes for participants identifying as Democrats, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.60	0.01	45.25	3.27	<.001	[0.57, 0.62]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.02	1.66	0.17	.097	[-0.01, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.02	1.19	0.12	.234	[-0.01, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.02	.843	[-0.03, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.63	0.17	.104	[-0.01, 0.07]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.02	-0.48	-0.05	.633	[-0.04, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	2.41	0.24	.016	[0.01, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.00	0.02	-0.28	-0.03	.782	[-0.04, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.73	0.07	.468	[-0.02, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.31	0.23	.021	[0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.02	0.27	0.03	.787	[-0.03, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.00	0.02	-0.21	-0.02	.832	[-0.04, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.02	0.55	0.05	.585	[-0.03, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	2.57	0.27	.010	[0.01, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.51	0.35	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.00	0.02	-0.22	-0.02	.825	[-0.04, 0.03]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.02	0.72	0.07	.473	[-0.02, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.02	0.55	0.05	.582	[-0.03, 0.04]

10.8 Subset analyses: Republicans (adjusted with national estimate weighting)

Table S80. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.34	0.02	19.78	1.16	<.001	[0.31, 0.38]
ActivistPerspective	-0.01	0.03	-0.33	-0.03	.740	[-0.06, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	1.94	0.16	.052	[-0.00, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.03	0.02	-1.13	-0.09	.258	[-0.08, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.02	0.02	-1.02	-0.08	.307	[-0.07, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-0.97	-0.08	.331	[-0.07, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	1.80	0.15	.072	[-0.00, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.02	0.95	0.08	.342	[-0.02, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	.966	[-0.05, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.01	0.02	0.54	0.04	.591	[-0.03, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.24	-0.02	.808	[-0.05, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.02	-0.25	-0.02	.801	[-0.05, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.02	-0.44	-0.04	.663	[-0.06, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	0.92	0.08	.356	[-0.03, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	0.86	0.07	.392	[-0.03, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.01	0.02	-0.23	-0.02	.821	[-0.05, 0.04]
SystemJustification	-0.02	0.02	-0.66	-0.05	.509	[-0.06, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.01	.950	[-0.04, 0.05]

Table S81. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.41	0.01	29.09	1.06	<.001	[0.38, 0.44]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.02	0.24	0.01	.811	[-0.04, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.04	0.02	1.89	0.10	.059	[-0.00, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.02	-0.92	-0.05	.358	[-0.06, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.04	0.02	-1.81	-0.09	.071	[-0.07, 0.00]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-1.05	-0.05	.295	[-0.06, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.01	0.02	0.66	0.03	.512	[-0.03, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.02	0.85	0.04	.397	[-0.02, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.03	0.02	-1.48	-0.07	.139	[-0.07, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.00	0.02	-0.14	-0.01	.889	[-0.04, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.65	-0.03	.513	[-0.05, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.02	-0.46	-0.02	.644	[-0.05, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.03	0.02	-1.32	-0.07	.188	[-0.06, 0.01]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	0.87	0.04	.387	[-0.02, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	0.92	0.05	.358	[-0.02, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.02	0.77	0.04	.439	[-0.02, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.01	.858	[-0.04, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.00	0.02	-0.06	-0.00	.949	[-0.04, 0.04]

Table S82. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.35	0.02	21.02	1.18	<.001	[0.32, 0.39]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	0.93	0.08	.355	[-0.03, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.02	2.84	0.22	.005	[0.02, 0.11]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.02	-0.76	-0.06	.448	[-0.06, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.02	0.02	-0.96	-0.08	.338	[-0.07, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.02	-0.27	-0.02	.786	[-0.05, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.29	0.18	.022	[0.01, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.36	0.10	.172	[-0.01, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.02	1.90	0.15	.058	[-0.00, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.02	0.74	0.06	.460	[-0.03, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.02	0.42	0.03	.675	[-0.04, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.02	0.62	0.05	.535	[-0.03, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.07	.347	[-0.02, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.02	1.10	0.09	.271	[-0.02, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.02	1.38	0.10	.168	[-0.01, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.43	0.03	.666	[-0.04, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.02	0.85	0.07	.395	[-0.03, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.02	1.26	0.10	.208	[-0.02, 0.07]

Table S83. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes for participants identifying as Republicans, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.42	0.02	22.39	1.83	<.001	[0.38, 0.46]
ActivistPerspective	-0.03	0.03	-0.90	-0.11	.367	[-0.08, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.03	1.06	0.12	.289	[-0.02, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.05	0.03	-1.99	-0.23	.046	[-0.11, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.05	0.03	-1.78	-0.20	.075	[-0.10, 0.00]
CoBenefits	-0.04	0.03	-1.56	-0.18	.118	[-0.09, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.03	1.21	0.14	.228	[-0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.01	0.03	-0.47	-0.05	.641	[-0.06, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.03	0.40	0.05	.687	[-0.04, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.03	0.77	0.09	.442	[-0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.02	0.03	-0.61	-0.07	.542	[-0.07, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.03	-0.23	-0.03	.815	[-0.06, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.02	0.03	-0.89	-0.10	.374	[-0.07, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.03	1.39	0.16	.164	[-0.02, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.03	1.84	0.20	.066	[-0.00, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.02	0.03	-0.79	-0.09	.432	[-0.07, 0.03]
SystemJustification	-0.02	0.03	-0.76	-0.09	.447	[-0.07, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.03	0.03	-1.31	-0.15	.189	[-0.08, 0.02]

10.9 Subset analyses: Independents (adjusted with national estimate weighting)

Table S84. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy for participants identifying as Independents, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.34	0.02	20.59	0.87	<.001	[0.31, 0.37]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.01	.875	[-0.04, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.02	3.07	0.17	.002	[0.02, 0.11]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.00	0.02	-0.03	-0.00	.979	[-0.05, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.02	1.69	0.10	.090	[-0.01, 0.08]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.02	1.58	0.09	.114	[-0.01, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.02	3.24	0.18	.001	[0.03, 0.12]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.02	1.83	0.11	.067	[-0.00, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.02	0.91	0.05	.364	[-0.02, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.06	0.02	2.52	0.15	.012	[0.01, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.04	0.02	1.73	0.10	.084	[-0.01, 0.08]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.02	2.58	0.15	.010	[0.01, 0.10]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.02	1.28	0.07	.200	[-0.02, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	1.95	0.12	.052	[-0.00, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	2.37	0.13	.018	[0.01, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.02	1.61	0.09	.108	[-0.01, 0.08]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	1.49	0.09	.137	[-0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.02	2.19	0.13	.029	[0.01, 0.09]

Table S85. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy for participants identifying as Independents, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.44	0.01	29.81	0.94	<.001	[0.41, 0.47]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.02	0.58	0.03	.561	[-0.03, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.02	1.58	0.07	.114	[-0.01, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.00	0.02	-0.00	-0.00	.999	[-0.04, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.02	0.02	0.81	0.04	.418	[-0.02, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.34	0.01	.737	[-0.03, 0.05]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	1.85	0.08	.064	[-0.00, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.02	0.67	0.03	.500	[-0.03, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.01	.776	[-0.03, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.02	0.76	0.03	.446	[-0.02, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	0.92	0.04	.356	[-0.02, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.02	1.33	0.06	.182	[-0.01, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00	.927	[-0.04, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.01	0.02	0.36	0.02	.717	[-0.03, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.02	2.17	0.09	.030	[0.00, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.01	.756	[-0.03, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.02	1.17	0.05	.241	[-0.02, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.02	1.14	0.05	.254	[-0.02, 0.06]

Table S86. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy for participants identifying as Independents, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.41	0.02	24.58	1.09	<.001	[0.37, 0.44]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.02	1.37	0.09	.169	[-0.01, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.02	3.21	0.19	.001	[0.03, 0.11]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.02	0.40	0.02	.693	[-0.04, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.02	0.38	0.02	.701	[-0.04, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.02	1.61	0.10	.107	[-0.01, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.02	2.85	0.17	.004	[0.02, 0.11]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.05	0.02	2.11	0.13	.035	[0.00, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.02	2.51	0.15	.012	[0.01, 0.10]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.06	0.02	2.45	0.15	.014	[0.01, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.02	1.17	0.07	.241	[-0.02, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.02	3.27	0.19	.001	[0.03, 0.12]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.02	1.77	0.11	.076	[-0.00, 0.08]
LetterFuture	0.08	0.02	3.31	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.13]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	2.54	0.15	.011	[0.01, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.02	2.47	0.15	.014	[0.01, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.02	2.40	0.14	.017	[0.01, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.02	2.21	0.13	.027	[0.01, 0.09]

Table S87. Coefficients from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes for participants identifying as Independents, with intervention condition (relative to control) as the fixed effect, weighted by national political affiliation data. The model includes by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.44	0.02	22.99	1.51	<.001	[0.41, 0.48]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.03	1.02	0.10	.310	[-0.03, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.03	2.00	0.18	.046	[0.00, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.00	0.03	-0.10	-0.01	.920	[-0.06, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.05	0.03	1.88	0.17	.060	[-0.00, 0.10]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.03	-0.50	-0.05	.614	[-0.07, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.03	2.21	0.20	.027	[0.01, 0.11]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.03	1.23	0.11	.218	[-0.02, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.03	0.89	0.08	.373	[-0.03, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.08	0.03	2.84	0.26	.005	[0.02, 0.13]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.04	0.03	1.48	0.13	.140	[-0.01, 0.09]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.03	1.10	0.10	.271	[-0.02, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.03	2.17	0.20	.030	[0.01, 0.11]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.03	1.61	0.15	.107	[-0.01, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.03	2.67	0.24	.008	[0.02, 0.12]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.03	1.92	0.17	.055	[-0.00, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.03	0.43	0.04	.666	[-0.04, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.03	1.49	0.13	.137	[-0.01, 0.09]

10.10 Intervention effects split by political affiliation (adjusted with national estimate weighting)
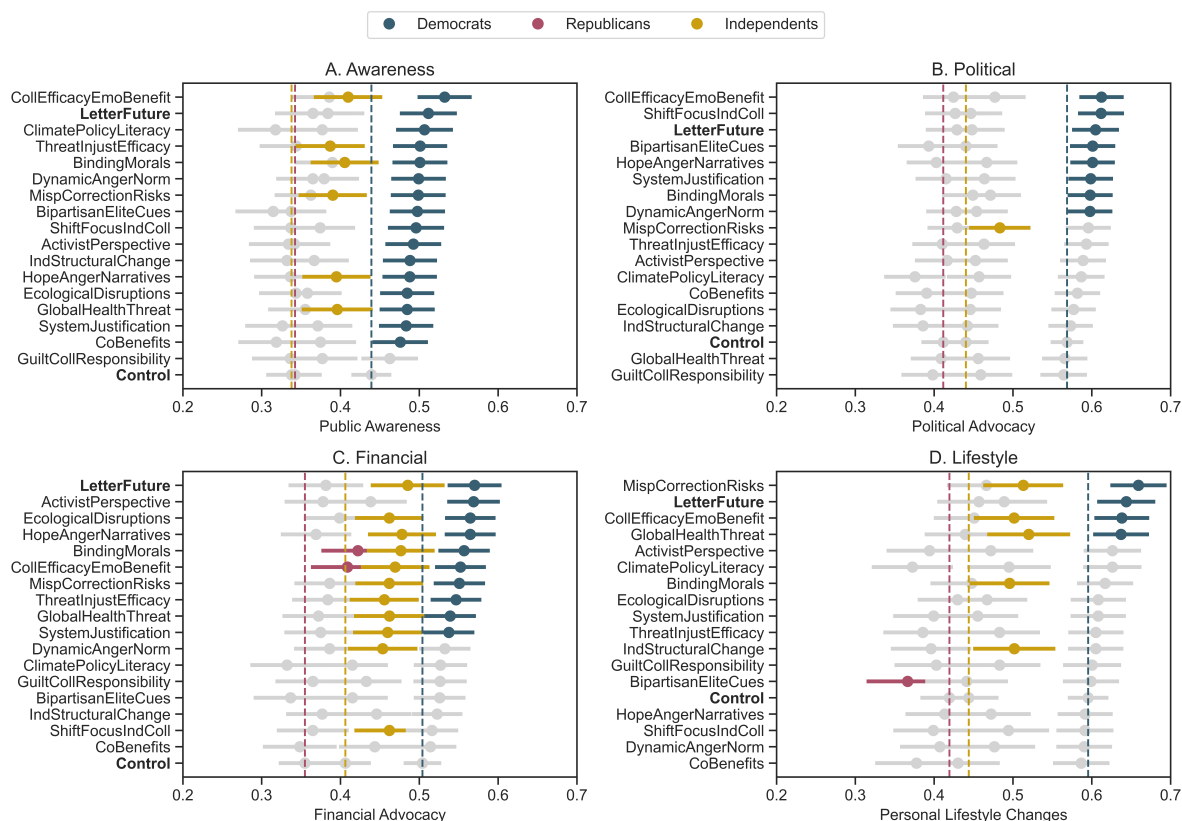
Figure S11. Political party affiliation differences in intervention effects (without controlling for other demographic covariates). The points represent the estimated effects of each intervention, and the error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The vertical dashed lines represent mean levels in the control group for Democrats (blue dashed line), Republicans (red dashed line), and Independents (yellow dashed line). Bolded interventions represent the control conditions (i.e., pure control as "Control" and benchmark condition as "*Letter Future*").

11 Moderation Analyses by Other Sociodemographic Variables

11.1 Moderation by gender without other demographic covariates

Table S88. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.34	0.01	32.52	1.02	<.001	[0.31, 0.36]
ActivistPerspective	-0.00	0.01	-0.15	-0.01	.880	[-0.03, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.01	4.45	0.19	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.02	.690	[-0.02, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.01	1.79	0.08	.074	[-0.00, 0.05]
CoBenefits	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.01	.760	[-0.02, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.01	6.52	0.29	<.001	[0.07, 0.12]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.07	0.01	4.71	0.21	<.001	[0.04, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.01	3.78	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.01	2.28	0.10	.023	[0.00, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.01	-0.08	-0.00	.933	[-0.03, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.01	3.61	0.16	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.01	4.00	0.17	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.01	1.42	0.06	.155	[-0.01, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.01	4.32	0.19	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.01	2.60	0.11	.009	[0.01, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.01	2.17	0.09	.030	[0.00, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.07	0.01	4.59	0.20	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
GenderMale	-0.04	0.02	-2.29	-0.11	.022	[-0.07, -0.01]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.04	0.02	1.68	0.12	.094	[-0.01, 0.08]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	0.03	0.02	1.23	0.08	.218	[-0.02, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	0.05	0.02	2.18	0.15	.029	[0.00, 0.09]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.01	.877	[-0.04, 0.05]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.04	0.02	1.54	0.11	.122	[-0.01, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.40	0.03	.693	[-0.03, 0.05]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	-0.01	0.02	-0.61	-0.04	.545	[-0.06, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	-0.01	0.02	-0.59	-0.04	.556	[-0.06, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.04	0.02	1.61	0.11	.107	[-0.01, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.04	0.02	1.80	0.13	.071	[-0.00, 0.09]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.95	0.06	.341	[-0.02, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.02	0.02	-0.89	-0.06	.375	[-0.06, 0.02]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.03	0.02	1.42	0.10	.156	[-0.01, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.46	0.03	.649	[-0.03, 0.05]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	.964	[-0.04, 0.05]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.03	0.02	1.53	0.11	.125	[-0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	-0.01	0.02	-0.35	-0.02	.727	[-0.05, 0.04]

Table S89. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.43	0.01	45.61	1.09	<.001	[0.41, 0.45]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.01	.833	[-0.02, 0.03]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.01	3.83	0.13	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	0.78	0.03	.433	[-0.02, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.00	0.01	-0.21	-0.01	.836	[-0.03, 0.02]
CoBenefits	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	.932	[-0.02, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.01	5.65	0.19	<.001	[0.05, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.05	0.01	4.21	0.14	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.01	2.68	0.09	.007	[0.01, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.01	0.01	0.94	0.03	.347	[-0.01, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.01	-0.73	-0.02	.464	[-0.04, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.01	3.52	0.12	<.001	[0.02, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.01	2.81	0.09	.005	[0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.01	0.01	0.88	0.03	.380	[-0.01, 0.04]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.01	4.01	0.13	<.001	[0.03, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.01	2.53	0.08	.011	[0.01, 0.06]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.01	2.73	0.09	.006	[0.01, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.01	3.86	0.13	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.01	-1.11	-0.04	.265	[-0.04, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.70	0.04	.483	[-0.03, 0.06]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.01	.775	[-0.03, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	1.08	0.06	.278	[-0.02, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.63	0.03	.529	[-0.03, 0.05]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.76	0.04	.448	[-0.02, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	-0.03	0.02	-1.45	-0.07	.148	[-0.07, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	-0.04	0.02	-1.72	-0.09	.085	[-0.07, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	-0.02	0.02	-1.08	-0.06	.282	[-0.06, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.55	0.03	.583	[-0.03, 0.05]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.93	0.05	.355	[-0.02, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	-0.00	0.02	-0.14	-0.01	.889	[-0.04, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.04	0.02	-1.82	-0.09	.069	[-0.08, 0.00]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.01	.890	[-0.04, 0.04]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	-0.01	0.02	-0.37	-0.02	.712	[-0.05, 0.03]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	-0.00	0.02	-0.22	-0.01	.823	[-0.04, 0.04]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.77	0.04	.443	[-0.02, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	-0.02	0.02	-0.96	-0.05	.338	[-0.06, 0.02]

Table S90. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.46	0.01	41.09	1.49	<.001	[0.44, 0.48]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.02	2.87	0.15	.004	[0.01, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.07	0.01	4.36	0.21	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.02	0.65	0.03	.517	[-0.02, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.02	0.77	0.04	.439	[-0.02, 0.04]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.38	0.02	.705	[-0.02, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.02	4.28	0.21	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.05	0.02	3.05	0.15	.002	[0.02, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.07	0.02	4.35	0.21	<.001	[0.04, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.02	1.84	0.09	.066	[-0.00, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.02	0.92	0.05	.356	[-0.02, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.02	2.83	0.14	.005	[0.01, 0.07]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.01	2.19	0.11	.028	[0.00, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	3.01	0.16	.003	[0.02, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.01	3.47	0.17	<.001	[0.02, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.02	1.35	0.07	.176	[-0.01, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	1.90	0.09	.057	[-0.00, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.02	2.78	0.14	.005	[0.01, 0.07]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.02	-2.98	-0.17	.003	[-0.09, -0.02]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.03	0.02	1.05	0.08	.296	[-0.02, 0.07]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	-0.01	0.02	-0.35	-0.03	.723	[-0.05, 0.04]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	-0.00	0.02	-0.14	-0.01	.891	[-0.05, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	-0.02	0.02	-0.81	-0.06	.415	[-0.07, 0.03]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.84	0.07	.400	[-0.03, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	-0.02	0.02	-0.73	-0.06	.464	[-0.06, 0.03]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	-0.03	0.02	-1.24	-0.09	.216	[-0.08, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	-0.03	0.02	-1.43	-0.11	.153	[-0.08, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.80	0.06	.426	[-0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.02	.840	[-0.04, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.03	.724	[-0.04, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.02	0.02	-0.79	-0.06	.427	[-0.07, 0.03]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.74	0.06	.458	[-0.03, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	-0.04	0.02	-1.51	-0.12	.131	[-0.08, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.03	.728	[-0.04, 0.06]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.57	0.04	.568	[-0.03, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	-0.00	0.02	-0.16	-0.01	.871	[-0.05, 0.04]

Table S91. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.54	0.01	42.61	2.34	<.001	[0.52, 0.57]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.02	0.17	0.01	.868	[-0.03, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.02	0.95	0.07	.343	[-0.02, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.02	-1.32	-0.10	.187	[-0.06, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.02	-0.29	-0.02	.770	[-0.04, 0.03]
CoBenefits	-0.03	0.02	-1.65	-0.13	.098	[-0.06, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	3.08	0.23	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.00	0.02	0.27	0.02	.785	[-0.03, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.02	1.73	0.13	.085	[-0.00, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.02	2.25	0.17	.025	[0.01, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.02	-0.14	-0.01	.889	[-0.04, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.02	-0.41	-0.03	.683	[-0.04, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.02	1.36	0.10	.174	[-0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.02	1.49	0.12	.137	[-0.01, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.02	3.49	0.26	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.00	0.02	-0.17	-0.01	.864	[-0.04, 0.03]
SystemJustification	0.00	0.02	0.24	0.02	.807	[-0.03, 0.04]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.01	0.02	-0.34	-0.03	.732	[-0.04, 0.03]
GenderMale	-0.09	0.02	-4.77	-0.40	<.001	[-0.13, -0.05]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.59	0.19	.113	[-0.01, 0.10]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	0.05	0.03	1.75	0.20	.080	[-0.01, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.07	0.12	.283	[-0.02, 0.08]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.89	0.10	.375	[-0.03, 0.08]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.11	0.13	.266	[-0.02, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	-0.01	0.03	-0.26	-0.03	.798	[-0.06, 0.04]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.02	.852	[-0.05, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	-0.03	0.03	-1.19	-0.14	.232	[-0.08, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.90	0.10	.368	[-0.03, 0.08]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.06	0.12	.291	[-0.02, 0.08]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.94	0.11	.348	[-0.03, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.02	0.03	-0.87	-0.10	.386	[-0.08, 0.03]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.05	0.03	1.65	0.20	.100	[-0.01, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	-0.01	0.03	-0.41	-0.05	.685	[-0.06, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.84	0.10	.403	[-0.03, 0.07]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.01	0.03	0.36	0.04	.722	[-0.04, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.07	0.12	.287	[-0.02, 0.08]

11.2 Moderation by gender including other demographic covariates

Table S92. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, age, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.75	0.02	41.99	2.29	<.001	[0.72, 0.79]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.02	0.75	0.04	.454	[-0.02, 0.05]
BindingMorals	0.02	0.02	1.16	0.06	.245	[-0.01, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.01	0.02	-0.84	-0.04	.400	[-0.05, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.02	2.02	0.11	.043	[0.00, 0.07]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.02	.726	[-0.03, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.02	3.50	0.18	<.001	[0.03, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.61	0.08	.108	[-0.01, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.02	0.91	0.05	.363	[-0.02, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.02	1.11	0.06	.266	[-0.01, 0.05]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.45	-0.02	.655	[-0.04, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.02	0.98	0.05	.327	[-0.02, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.02	1.57	0.08	.117	[-0.01, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.02	2.21	0.12	.027	[0.00, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.02	1.72	0.09	.085	[-0.00, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.02	0.86	0.04	.391	[-0.02, 0.05]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.02	-0.36	-0.02	.723	[-0.04, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.02	2.03	0.11	.042	[0.00, 0.07]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.02	-2.74	-0.16	.006	[-0.09, -0.01]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.01	-18.49	-0.31	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.01	-19.76	-0.38	<.001	[-0.14, -0.11]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-28.51	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.02	0.00	-4.21	-0.05	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.59	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-13.08	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.02]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	11.51	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.43	0.12	.152	[-0.01, 0.09]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	0.07	0.03	2.72	0.22	.007	[0.02, 0.12]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	0.05	0.03	1.99	0.16	.047	[0.00, 0.10]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.01	.937	[-0.05, 0.06]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.43	0.12	.153	[-0.01, 0.09]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.10	0.09	.270	[-0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.80	0.06	.423	[-0.03, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.72	0.06	.470	[-0.03, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.35	0.11	.177	[-0.02, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.06	0.03	2.16	0.18	.030	[0.01, 0.11]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.22	0.10	.221	[-0.02, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.01	0.03	-0.34	-0.03	.736	[-0.06, 0.04]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.06	0.03	2.06	0.17	.039	[0.00, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.12	0.09	.261	[-0.02, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.28	0.10	.201	[-0.02, 0.09]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.05	0.03	2.08	0.17	.038	[0.00, 0.11]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	0.01	0.03	0.41	0.03	.683	[-0.04, 0.06]

Table S93. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, age, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.76	0.01	51.49	1.93	<.001	[0.73, 0.79]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.01	0.71	0.03	.480	[-0.02, 0.04]
BindingMorals	0.01	0.01	0.39	0.01	.699	[-0.02, 0.03]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.01	0.01	-0.81	-0.03	.419	[-0.04, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.02	0.01	-1.06	-0.04	.291	[-0.04, 0.01]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.01	-0.89	-0.03	.372	[-0.04, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.01	2.15	0.08	.031	[0.00, 0.06]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.01	0.93	0.03	.353	[-0.01, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.01	0.01	-0.90	-0.03	.366	[-0.04, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.01	0.01	-0.65	-0.02	.516	[-0.04, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.02	0.01	-1.13	-0.04	.256	[-0.04, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.01	.788	[-0.02, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.01	-0.46	-0.02	.642	[-0.03, 0.02]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.01	1.37	0.05	.172	[-0.01, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.01	1.15	0.04	.250	[-0.01, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.01	0.38	0.01	.707	[-0.02, 0.03]
SystemJustification	-0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.00	.996	[-0.03, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.01	0.54	0.02	.586	[-0.02, 0.04]
GenderMale	-0.03	0.02	-1.78	-0.07	.075	[-0.06, 0.00]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.00	-21.01	-0.24	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-21.57	-0.28	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.52	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	.891	[-0.01, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-19.71	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.00	0.00	-2.31	-0.01	.021	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	.270	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.86	0.05	.389	[-0.02, 0.06]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	0.04	0.02	1.80	0.10	.071	[-0.00, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.06	.315	[-0.02, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.91	0.05	.364	[-0.02, 0.06]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.84	0.05	.399	[-0.02, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	-0.00	0.02	-0.23	-0.01	.817	[-0.05, 0.04]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	-0.00	0.02	-0.22	-0.01	.824	[-0.05, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.47	0.03	.637	[-0.03, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.26	0.01	.792	[-0.04, 0.05]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.99	0.06	.323	[-0.02, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.62	0.03	.536	[-0.03, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.01	0.02	-0.64	-0.04	.520	[-0.06, 0.03]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.82	0.05	.411	[-0.03, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.01	.856	[-0.04, 0.05]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	0.03	0.02	1.34	0.07	.182	[-0.01, 0.07]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.03	0.02	1.51	0.08	.131	[-0.01, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	0.01	0.02	0.25	0.01	.800	[-0.04, 0.05]

Table S94. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, age, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.55	0.02	32.09	1.80	<.001	[0.52, 0.59]
ActivistPerspective	0.04	0.02	2.15	0.12	.031	[0.00, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.02	3.27	0.17	.001	[0.02, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.02	0.53	0.03	.598	[-0.02, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.02	0.69	0.04	.490	[-0.02, 0.04]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.02	0.50	0.03	.615	[-0.02, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.02	2.91	0.16	.004	[0.02, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.02	2.24	0.12	.025	[0.00, 0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.07	0.02	4.05	0.21	<.001	[0.03, 0.10]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.02	1.96	0.11	.050	[-0.00, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.02	1.12	0.06	.264	[-0.01, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.02	2.84	0.15	.005	[0.01, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.02	1.71	0.09	.086	[-0.00, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.02	3.04	0.17	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	3.07	0.16	.002	[0.02, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.02	1.19	0.06	.236	[-0.01, 0.05]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.02	1.65	0.09	.098	[-0.01, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.02	2.61	0.14	.009	[0.01, 0.07]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.02	-2.83	-0.17	.005	[-0.09, -0.02]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.01	-10.67	-0.18	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-17.24	-0.35	<.001	[-0.12, -0.09]
Age	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	.069	[-0.00, 0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.71	-0.03	.007	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.22	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	.870	[-0.00, 0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.26	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.77	0.07	.439	[-0.03, 0.07]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.59	0.05	.552	[-0.03, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	-0.00	0.03	-0.10	-0.01	.922	[-0.05, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	-0.02	0.03	-0.58	-0.05	.562	[-0.07, 0.04]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.77	0.06	.443	[-0.03, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.69	0.06	.489	[-0.03, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	-0.00	0.03	-0.19	-0.02	.851	[-0.05, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	-0.02	0.03	-0.87	-0.07	.383	[-0.07, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.72	0.06	.474	[-0.03, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.63	0.05	.526	[-0.03, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	0.02	0.02	0.62	0.05	.535	[-0.03, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.01	0.03	-0.49	-0.04	.623	[-0.06, 0.04]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.70	0.06	.487	[-0.03, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	-0.03	0.03	-1.00	-0.08	.317	[-0.07, 0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.78	0.06	.438	[-0.03, 0.07]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.95	0.08	.342	[-0.03, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	0.01	0.03	0.33	0.03	.743	[-0.04, 0.06]

Table S95. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between gender and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, age, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.74	0.02	38.48	3.24	<.001	[0.71, 0.78]
ActivistPerspective	-0.02	0.02	-0.97	-0.08	.330	[-0.06, 0.02]
BindingMorals	-0.01	0.02	-0.50	-0.04	.615	[-0.05, 0.03]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.04	0.02	-1.94	-0.16	.053	[-0.07, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.02	-0.55	-0.05	.581	[-0.05, 0.03]
CoBenefits	-0.03	0.02	-1.35	-0.11	.177	[-0.06, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.02	1.84	0.15	.066	[-0.00, 0.07]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.02	0.02	-1.13	-0.09	.257	[-0.06, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.53	0.04	.593	[-0.03, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.02	1.48	0.12	.138	[-0.01, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.67	-0.06	.503	[-0.05, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.01	0.02	-0.57	-0.05	.566	[-0.05, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.02	0.80	0.06	.422	[-0.02, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.02	1.06	0.09	.290	[-0.02, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.02	2.76	0.22	.006	[0.01, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.01	0.02	-0.79	-0.06	.432	[-0.05, 0.02]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.02	-0.40	-0.03	.690	[-0.04, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.01	0.02	-0.71	-0.06	.479	[-0.05, 0.02]
GenderMale	-0.09	0.02	-4.53	-0.40	<.001	[-0.13, -0.05]
PartyOther	-0.11	0.01	-18.04	-0.47	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.01	-22.73	-0.66	<.001	[-0.17, -0.14]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-6.29	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.06	-0.04	.039	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.98	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-8.38	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	9.50	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:GenderMale	0.06	0.03	2.17	0.28	.030	[0.01, 0.12]
BindingMorals:GenderMale	0.07	0.03	2.30	0.28	.021	[0.01, 0.12]
BipartisanEliteCues:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.43	0.18	.154	[-0.02, 0.10]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.11	0.14	.265	[-0.02, 0.09]
CoBenefits:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.85	0.11	.395	[-0.03, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.84	0.10	.400	[-0.03, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.61	0.20	.108	[-0.01, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions:GenderMale	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.02	.864	[-0.05, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.26	0.15	.209	[-0.02, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility:GenderMale	0.04	0.03	1.39	0.18	.163	[-0.02, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives:GenderMale	0.03	0.03	1.11	0.13	.266	[-0.02, 0.08]
IndStructuralChange:GenderMale	-0.02	0.03	-0.58	-0.07	.564	[-0.07, 0.04]
LetterFuture:GenderMale	0.05	0.03	1.68	0.21	.093	[-0.01, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks:GenderMale	0.00	0.03	0.18	0.02	.859	[-0.05, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl:GenderMale	0.05	0.03	1.59	0.20	.111	[-0.01, 0.10]
SystemJustification:GenderMale	0.02	0.03	0.82	0.10	.411	[-0.03, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:GenderMale	0.05	0.03	1.65	0.20	.099	[-0.01, 0.10]

11.3 Moderation by age without other demographic covariates

Table S96. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.52	0.02	22.97	1.60	<.001	[0.48, 0.57]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.03	1.54	0.15	.122	[-0.01, 0.11]
BindingMorals	0.11	0.03	3.46	0.33	<.001	[0.05, 0.17]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.06	0.03	1.83	0.18	.067	[-0.00, 0.12]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.03	0.84	0.08	.399	[-0.04, 0.09]
CoBenefits	0.07	0.03	2.06	0.20	.039	[0.00, 0.13]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.13	0.03	4.13	0.40	<.001	[0.07, 0.19]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.08	0.03	2.46	0.24	.014	[0.02, 0.14]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.09	0.03	2.90	0.28	.004	[0.03, 0.15]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.07	0.03	2.33	0.23	.020	[0.01, 0.14]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.08	0.03	2.64	0.26	.008	[0.02, 0.15]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.09	0.03	3.01	0.29	.003	[0.03, 0.16]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.03	1.62	0.16	.105	[-0.01, 0.11]
LetterFuture	0.09	0.03	2.78	0.27	.005	[0.03, 0.15]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.11	0.03	3.60	0.35	<.001	[0.05, 0.18]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.07	0.03	2.28	0.22	.023	[0.01, 0.14]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.03	1.71	0.16	.088	[-0.01, 0.12]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.11	0.03	3.44	0.33	<.001	[0.05, 0.17]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-9.35	-0.01	<.001	[-0.01, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.23	-0.00	.219	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.19	-0.00	.236	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.18	-0.00	.236	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	.949	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.51	-0.00	.130	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.22	-0.00	.222	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.51	-0.00	.609	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.41	-0.00	.158	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.91	-0.00	.365	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-2.33	-0.00	.020	[-0.00, -0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.21	-0.00	.227	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.00	.947	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.91	-0.00	.056	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.54	-0.00	.124	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.12	-0.00	.263	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.36	-0.00	.717	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.61	-0.00	.108	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S97. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.61	0.02	28.85	1.54	<.001	[0.56, 0.65]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.03	0.72	0.05	.471	[-0.04, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.03	0.94	0.07	.348	[-0.03, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.03	0.18	0.01	.856	[-0.05, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.03	-0.48	-0.04	.630	[-0.07, 0.04]
CoBenefits	0.02	0.03	0.78	0.06	.437	[-0.03, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.03	2.39	0.18	.017	[0.01, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.05	0.03	1.78	0.13	.075	[-0.01, 0.11]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.03	1.05	0.08	.292	[-0.03, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.03	0.51	0.04	.608	[-0.04, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.04	0.03	1.33	0.10	.183	[-0.02, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.03	1.10	0.08	.272	[-0.02, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	-0.02	0.03	-0.55	-0.04	.579	[-0.07, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.03	0.61	0.05	.544	[-0.04, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.03	1.99	0.15	.047	[0.00, 0.12]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.03	1.60	0.12	.110	[-0.01, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.03	1.05	0.08	.293	[-0.03, 0.09]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.03	1.79	0.13	.073	[-0.00, 0.11]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-9.11	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.52	-0.00	.606	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	.371	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	.669	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	.503	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.52	-0.00	.603	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.37	-0.00	.713	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.37	-0.00	.709	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.15	-0.00	.884	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	.965	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.55	-0.00	.121	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	.662	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	.162	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.29	-0.00	.772	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.24	-0.00	.810	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.54	-0.00	.590	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	.719	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.40	-0.00	.689	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S98. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.44	0.03	17.25	1.44	<.001	[0.39, 0.49]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.04	0.77	0.09	.442	[-0.04, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.03	1.74	0.19	.083	[-0.01, 0.13]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.04	0.75	0.09	.451	[-0.04, 0.10]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.04	1.86	0.22	.063	[-0.00, 0.14]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.04	0.79	0.09	.429	[-0.04, 0.10]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.03	2.00	0.23	.046	[0.00, 0.14]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.03	0.96	0.11	.335	[-0.03, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.09	0.03	2.46	0.28	.014	[0.02, 0.15]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.04	1.50	0.17	.133	[-0.02, 0.12]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.04	0.94	0.11	.349	[-0.04, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.03	1.50	0.17	.134	[-0.02, 0.12]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.03	0.46	0.05	.645	[-0.05, 0.08]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.04	1.24	0.15	.217	[-0.03, 0.12]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.03	1.80	0.20	.072	[-0.01, 0.13]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.04	0.93	0.11	.351	[-0.04, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.03	1.28	0.14	.200	[-0.02, 0.11]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.03	1.54	0.17	.124	[-0.01, 0.12]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.32	-0.00	.750	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:Age	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	.397	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	.901	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.56	-0.00	.576	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.81	-0.00	.070	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.39	-0.00	.696	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.36	-0.00	.721	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	.948	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.98	-0.00	.330	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.00	.614	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.49	-0.00	.627	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.16	-0.00	.873	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	.708	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	.747	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.67	-0.00	.504	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.22	-0.00	.824	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.28	-0.00	.782	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.38	-0.00	.707	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S99. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.57	0.03	19.69	2.45	<.001	[0.51, 0.62]
ActivistPerspective	-0.02	0.04	-0.59	-0.10	.557	[-0.10, 0.06]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.04	0.67	0.11	.500	[-0.05, 0.10]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.03	0.04	-0.70	-0.12	.485	[-0.11, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.04	0.73	0.13	.465	[-0.05, 0.11]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.04	-0.18	-0.03	.857	[-0.09, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.04	1.71	0.29	.087	[-0.01, 0.14]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.04	0.61	0.10	.541	[-0.05, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.04	0.84	0.14	.404	[-0.04, 0.11]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.07	0.04	1.86	0.32	.063	[-0.00, 0.15]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.04	0.70	0.12	.486	[-0.05, 0.11]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.04	0.61	0.10	.544	[-0.05, 0.10]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.04	-0.26	-0.04	.795	[-0.09, 0.07]
LetterFuture	-0.01	0.04	-0.14	-0.02	.888	[-0.09, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.04	1.19	0.20	.233	[-0.03, 0.12]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.04	0.17	0.03	.863	[-0.07, 0.08]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.04	-0.31	-0.05	.759	[-0.09, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.03	.848	[-0.07, 0.08]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-2.44	-0.01	.015	[-0.00, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:Age	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	.235	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	.741	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	.682	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.56	-0.00	.573	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.19	-0.00	.845	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.45	-0.00	.652	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.40	-0.00	.691	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.37	-0.00	.715	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.65	-0.00	.513	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.45	-0.00	.652	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.51	-0.00	.607	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	.423	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.01	.171	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	.721	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	.936	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	.521	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.00	.984	[-0.00, 0.00]

11.4 Moderation by age including other demographic covariates

Table S100. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.71	0.03	22.78	2.14	<.001	[0.64, 0.77]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.04	1.60	0.20	.109	[-0.01, 0.14]
BindingMorals	0.08	0.04	2.02	0.24	.043	[0.00, 0.15]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.05	0.04	1.26	0.15	.208	[-0.03, 0.13]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.10	0.04	2.45	0.31	.014	[0.02, 0.18]
CoBenefits	0.08	0.04	1.90	0.23	.057	[-0.00, 0.15]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.04	2.32	0.28	.020	[0.01, 0.17]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.04	1.04	0.12	.297	[-0.04, 0.12]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.04	1.54	0.18	.124	[-0.02, 0.14]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.04	1.10	0.13	.271	[-0.03, 0.12]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.10	0.04	2.41	0.30	.016	[0.02, 0.18]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.04	1.18	0.14	.239	[-0.03, 0.12]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.04	0.72	0.08	.472	[-0.05, 0.10]
LetterFuture	0.09	0.04	2.31	0.29	.021	[0.01, 0.17]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.11	0.04	2.90	0.34	.004	[0.04, 0.19]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.07	0.04	1.74	0.21	.082	[-0.01, 0.15]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.04	0.52	0.06	.606	[-0.06, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.11	0.04	2.73	0.32	.006	[0.03, 0.18]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-5.25	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.01	-18.40	-0.31	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.01	-19.71	-0.38	<.001	[-0.14, -0.11]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.75	-0.06	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Edu	-0.02	0.00	-4.24	-0.05	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.65	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-13.11	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.02]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	11.60	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.89	-0.00	.375	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.79	-0.00	.429	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.11	-0.00	.267	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.64	-0.00	.100	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.42	-0.00	.156	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.48	-0.00	.633	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.11	-0.00	.913	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.98	-0.00	.326	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.22	-0.00	.823	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-2.13	-0.01	.034	[-0.00, -0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.41	-0.00	.682	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.09	-0.00	.925	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.79	-0.00	.427	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.93	-0.00	.053	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.06	-0.00	.287	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.09	-0.00	.932	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.82	-0.00	.069	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S101. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.76	0.03	29.67	1.92	<.001	[0.71, 0.81]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.01	.906	[-0.06, 0.07]
BindingMorals	-0.01	0.03	-0.23	-0.02	.821	[-0.07, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.03	0.03	-0.79	-0.07	.429	[-0.09, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.03	0.40	0.03	.692	[-0.05, 0.08]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.03	0.34	0.03	.733	[-0.05, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.03	0.03	1.03	0.08	.301	[-0.03, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.03	0.85	0.07	.397	[-0.04, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.03	0.21	0.02	.831	[-0.06, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.01	0.03	-0.39	-0.03	.696	[-0.08, 0.05]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.03	0.51	0.04	.611	[-0.05, 0.08]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.02	0.03	-0.65	-0.05	.513	[-0.08, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.04	0.03	-1.13	-0.09	.259	[-0.10, 0.03]
LetterFuture	-0.01	0.03	-0.34	-0.03	.733	[-0.08, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.03	1.33	0.11	.185	[-0.02, 0.11]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.03	0.93	0.08	.352	[-0.03, 0.09]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.03	-0.32	-0.03	.748	[-0.07, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.03	1.14	0.09	.253	[-0.03, 0.10]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-4.26	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.00	-20.96	-0.24	<.001	[-0.10, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-21.54	-0.28	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.21	-0.04	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Edu	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	.920	[-0.01, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-19.74	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.00	0.00	-2.35	-0.01	.019	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.00	.237	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:Age	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	.628	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	.338	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	.437	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.62	-0.00	.536	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.52	-0.00	.606	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.16	-0.00	.872	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.51	-0.00	.608	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.49	-0.00	.623	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	.852	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.77	-0.00	.440	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	.310	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	.406	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	.207	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.80	-0.00	.423	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.42	-0.00	.675	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	.434	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.88	-0.00	.380	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S102. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.54	0.03	18.10	1.75	<.001	[0.48, 0.60]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.04	1.39	0.18	.165	[-0.02, 0.13]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.04	1.32	0.16	.186	[-0.02, 0.12]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.04	0.04	1.09	0.14	.277	[-0.03, 0.12]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.11	0.04	2.84	0.37	.005	[0.03, 0.19]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.04	0.67	0.08	.502	[-0.05, 0.10]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.04	2.08	0.25	.037	[0.00, 0.15]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.04	0.94	0.11	.346	[-0.04, 0.11]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.04	1.64	0.20	.100	[-0.01, 0.13]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.04	1.43	0.18	.152	[-0.02, 0.13]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.05	0.04	1.29	0.16	.197	[-0.03, 0.13]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.04	1.41	0.17	.158	[-0.02, 0.12]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.04	-0.40	-0.05	.692	[-0.09, 0.06]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.04	1.60	0.20	.111	[-0.01, 0.14]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.04	1.81	0.22	.070	[-0.01, 0.14]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.04	1.01	0.12	.314	[-0.04, 0.11]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.04	0.84	0.10	.401	[-0.04, 0.11]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.07	0.04	1.80	0.22	.072	[-0.01, 0.14]
Age	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	.393	[-0.00, 0.00]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.01	-10.59	-0.18	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-17.18	-0.35	<.001	[-0.12, -0.09]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.00	-11.06	-0.15	<.001	[-0.05, -0.04]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.74	-0.03	.006	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.28	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	.900	[-0.00, 0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.38	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.21	-0.00	.833	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	.774	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.94	-0.00	.347	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-2.83	-0.01	.005	[-0.00, -0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.26	-0.00	.798	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.64	-0.00	.525	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.00	.989	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.13	-0.00	.897	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.38	-0.00	.706	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.67	-0.00	.500	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	.990	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	.284	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.00	.942	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.78	-0.00	.433	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.30	-0.00	.762	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	.887	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.59	-0.00	.556	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S103. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between age and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, education level, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.72	0.03	21.84	3.13	<.001	[0.65, 0.78]
ActivistPerspective	-0.02	0.04	-0.39	-0.07	.696	[-0.10, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.01	0.04	0.17	0.03	.865	[-0.07, 0.09]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.03	0.04	-0.61	-0.11	.544	[-0.11, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.04	0.67	0.13	.504	[-0.06, 0.12]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.04	0.72	0.13	.474	[-0.05, 0.11]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.04	1.93	0.35	.054	[-0.00, 0.16]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.04	0.67	0.12	.500	[-0.05, 0.11]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.04	0.78	0.14	.438	[-0.05, 0.11]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.07	0.04	1.77	0.32	.077	[-0.01, 0.16]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.04	0.04	1.04	0.20	.298	[-0.04, 0.13]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.04	0.63	0.11	.528	[-0.05, 0.11]
IndStructuralChange	-0.03	0.04	-0.66	-0.12	.512	[-0.11, 0.05]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.04	0.35	0.07	.726	[-0.07, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.04	1.65	0.30	.098	[-0.01, 0.15]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.04	0.66	0.12	.512	[-0.06, 0.11]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.04	-0.25	-0.05	.801	[-0.09, 0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.04	0.70	0.12	.486	[-0.05, 0.11]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.07	-0.00	.284	[-0.00, 0.00]
PartyOther	-0.11	0.01	-18.00	-0.47	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.01	-22.71	-0.66	<.001	[-0.17, -0.14]
GenderMale	-0.06	0.00	-13.21	-0.27	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.07	-0.04	.038	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.97	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-8.37	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	9.57	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Age	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	.503	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Age	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	.771	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Age	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	.854	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.62	-0.00	.538	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Age	-0.00	0.00	-1.12	-0.00	.264	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.91	-0.00	.364	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.74	-0.00	.456	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.00	.614	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.76	-0.00	.447	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.99	-0.00	.324	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.59	-0.00	.557	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Age	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	.344	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Age	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	.506	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.39	-0.00	.696	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.57	-0.00	.570	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Age	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	.721	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Age	-0.00	0.00	-0.55	-0.00	.583	[-0.00, 0.00]

11.5 Moderation by education without other demographic covariates

Table S104. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.39	0.05	8.30	1.19	<.001	[0.30, 0.48]
ActivistPerspective	0.10	0.07	1.56	0.32	.119	[-0.03, 0.24]
BindingMorals	0.19	0.06	2.98	0.58	.003	[0.06, 0.31]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.07	0.48	0.09	.634	[-0.10, 0.16]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.14	0.07	2.09	0.42	.036	[0.01, 0.27]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.07	0.39	0.08	.694	[-0.10, 0.16]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.20	0.06	3.23	0.62	.001	[0.08, 0.33]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.05	0.06	0.71	0.14	.475	[-0.08, 0.17]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.09	0.06	1.38	0.26	.168	[-0.04, 0.21]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.11	0.06	1.76	0.35	.079	[-0.01, 0.24]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.12	0.07	1.80	0.37	.071	[-0.01, 0.25]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.11	0.06	1.78	0.34	.075	[-0.01, 0.23]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.06	0.87	0.17	.384	[-0.07, 0.18]
LetterFuture	0.14	0.07	2.16	0.44	.031	[0.01, 0.27]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.11	0.06	1.67	0.32	.095	[-0.02, 0.23]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.06	0.99	0.20	.321	[-0.06, 0.19]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.06	0.69	0.13	.489	[-0.08, 0.17]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.06	0.33	0.06	.740	[-0.10, 0.15]
Edu	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.01	.910	[-0.03, 0.03]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.08	-0.07	.280	[-0.07, 0.02]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.18	-0.14	.029	[-0.09, -0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.26	-0.02	.791	[-0.05, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.63	-0.11	.102	[-0.08, 0.01]
CoBenefits:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.07	-0.00	.948	[-0.05, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.12	-0.14	.034	[-0.09, -0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.21	-0.01	.833	[-0.05, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.06	-0.07	.291	[-0.06, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.19	-0.08	.233	[-0.07, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.54	-0.10	.124	[-0.08, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.38	-0.09	.169	[-0.07, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.52	-0.03	.600	[-0.05, 0.03]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.23	-0.08	.217	[-0.07, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.10	-0.07	.272	[-0.07, 0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.59	-0.04	.556	[-0.06, 0.03]
SystemJustification:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.41	-0.03	.680	[-0.05, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.01	.831	[-0.04, 0.05]

Table S105. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.40	0.04	9.86	1.01	<.001	[0.32, 0.48]
ActivistPerspective	0.08	0.06	1.44	0.21	.151	[-0.03, 0.20]
BindingMorals	0.12	0.05	2.17	0.30	.030	[0.01, 0.23]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.06	0.36	0.05	.722	[-0.09, 0.13]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.15	0.06	2.64	0.38	.008	[0.04, 0.26]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.06	0.64	0.09	.524	[-0.08, 0.15]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.13	0.05	2.41	0.33	.016	[0.02, 0.24]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.06	0.50	0.07	.617	[-0.08, 0.14]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.05	1.02	0.14	.308	[-0.05, 0.16]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.08	0.06	1.52	0.21	.129	[-0.02, 0.19]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.14	0.06	2.39	0.34	.017	[0.02, 0.25]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.05	1.33	0.18	.184	[-0.03, 0.18]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.05	0.89	0.12	.374	[-0.06, 0.15]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.06	0.99	0.14	.321	[-0.06, 0.17]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.05	1.06	0.15	.290	[-0.05, 0.16]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.07	0.06	1.22	0.17	.221	[-0.04, 0.18]
SystemJustification	0.12	0.05	2.18	0.30	.029	[0.01, 0.23]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.05	0.84	0.12	.403	[-0.06, 0.15]
Edu	0.04	0.01	2.62	0.09	.009	[0.01, 0.06]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.06	-0.05	.287	[-0.06, 0.02]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.75	-0.08	.080	[-0.07, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.23	-0.01	.814	[-0.04, 0.03]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.76	-0.13	.006	[-0.09, -0.02]
CoBenefits:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.64	-0.03	.524	[-0.05, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.92	-0.09	.055	[-0.07, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.37	-0.02	.708	[-0.04, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.19	-0.05	.234	[-0.06, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.58	-0.07	.115	[-0.07, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.49	-0.12	.013	[-0.08, -0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.19	-0.05	.234	[-0.06, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.12	-0.05	.263	[-0.06, 0.02]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.53	-0.03	.594	[-0.05, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.76	-0.04	.444	[-0.05, 0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.93	-0.04	.350	[-0.05, 0.02]
SystemJustification:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.95	-0.09	.051	[-0.07, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.65	-0.03	.512	[-0.05, 0.02]

Table S106. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.39	0.05	8.55	1.25	<.001	[0.30, 0.47]
ActivistPerspective	0.04	0.06	0.66	0.14	.508	[-0.08, 0.17]
BindingMorals	0.14	0.06	2.26	0.45	.024	[0.02, 0.26]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.02	.926	[-0.12, 0.13]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.06	1.03	0.21	.301	[-0.06, 0.19]
CoBenefits	-0.04	0.06	-0.66	-0.14	.507	[-0.17, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.20	0.06	3.33	0.66	<.001	[0.08, 0.32]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.06	0.55	0.11	.584	[-0.09, 0.16]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.08	0.06	1.38	0.27	.168	[-0.03, 0.20]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.06	0.40	0.08	.687	[-0.10, 0.15]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.02	0.06	-0.25	-0.05	.805	[-0.14, 0.11]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.10	0.06	1.66	0.32	.097	[-0.02, 0.22]
IndStructuralChange	0.08	0.06	1.29	0.25	.196	[-0.04, 0.20]
LetterFuture	0.08	0.06	1.29	0.27	.197	[-0.04, 0.21]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.06	0.80	0.16	.424	[-0.07, 0.17]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.03	.873	[-0.11, 0.13]
SystemJustification	0.09	0.06	1.46	0.29	.144	[-0.03, 0.21]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.06	0.37	0.07	.709	[-0.10, 0.14]
Edu	0.02	0.02	1.12	0.05	.265	[-0.01, 0.05]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.01	.878	[-0.04, 0.05]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.23	-0.08	.220	[-0.07, 0.02]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	.974	[-0.04, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.00	-0.07	.315	[-0.06, 0.02]
CoBenefits:Edu	0.02	0.02	0.93	0.06	.351	[-0.02, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.47	-0.16	.014	[-0.09, -0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.06	-0.00	.953	[-0.04, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.47	-0.03	.639	[-0.05, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.26	0.02	.792	[-0.04, 0.05]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.62	0.04	.537	[-0.03, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.88	-0.06	.381	[-0.06, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.89	-0.06	.371	[-0.06, 0.02]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.39	-0.03	.696	[-0.05, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.12	-0.01	.907	[-0.04, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.26	0.02	.792	[-0.04, 0.05]
SystemJustification:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.89	-0.06	.371	[-0.06, 0.02]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.32	0.02	.750	[-0.03, 0.05]

Table S107. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.38	0.05	7.45	1.66	<.001	[0.28, 0.48]
ActivistPerspective	0.13	0.07	1.83	0.58	.067	[-0.01, 0.28]
BindingMorals	0.20	0.07	2.92	0.88	.004	[0.07, 0.34]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.08	0.07	1.18	0.36	.236	[-0.05, 0.22]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.21	0.07	2.93	0.91	.003	[0.07, 0.35]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.07	0.42	0.13	.678	[-0.11, 0.17]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.21	0.07	3.09	0.92	.002	[0.08, 0.35]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.12	0.07	1.77	0.54	.077	[-0.01, 0.26]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.11	0.07	1.64	0.49	.101	[-0.02, 0.25]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.20	0.07	2.81	0.86	.005	[0.06, 0.34]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.11	0.07	1.55	0.49	.121	[-0.03, 0.25]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.17	0.07	2.44	0.72	.015	[0.03, 0.30]
IndStructuralChange	0.11	0.07	1.57	0.47	.117	[-0.03, 0.24]
LetterFuture	0.16	0.07	2.26	0.71	.024	[0.02, 0.31]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.22	0.07	3.20	0.96	.001	[0.09, 0.36]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.09	0.07	1.29	0.39	.196	[-0.05, 0.23]
SystemJustification	0.10	0.07	1.44	0.43	.150	[-0.04, 0.23]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.10	0.07	1.48	0.44	.139	[-0.03, 0.24]
Edu	0.04	0.02	2.49	0.18	.013	[0.01, 0.08]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.63	-0.17	.103	[-0.09, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.06	0.02	-2.56	-0.26	.011	[-0.10, -0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.41	-0.15	.159	[-0.08, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.07	0.02	-2.98	-0.31	.003	[-0.12, -0.02]
CoBenefits:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.63	-0.07	.530	[-0.06, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.06	0.02	-2.50	-0.25	.012	[-0.10, -0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.81	-0.18	.071	[-0.09, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.51	-0.15	.132	[-0.08, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.19	-0.23	.028	[-0.10, -0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.51	-0.16	.131	[-0.08, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.06	0.02	-2.44	-0.24	.015	[-0.10, -0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.42	-0.14	.155	[-0.08, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.70	-0.18	.089	[-0.09, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.06	0.02	-2.48	-0.25	.013	[-0.10, -0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.26	-0.13	.208	[-0.08, 0.02]
SystemJustification:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.41	-0.14	.159	[-0.08, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.44	-0.14	.150	[-0.08, 0.01]

11.6 Moderation by education including other demographic covariates

Table S108. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.70	0.05	14.56	2.14	<.001	[0.61, 0.80]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.07	0.81	0.17	.419	[-0.08, 0.19]
BindingMorals	0.13	0.06	1.95	0.38	.051	[-0.00, 0.25]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.07	0.32	0.06	.750	[-0.11, 0.15]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.13	0.07	1.94	0.39	.053	[-0.00, 0.26]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.07	0.62	0.13	.533	[-0.09, 0.17]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.19	0.06	2.95	0.58	.003	[0.06, 0.32
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.07	0.58	0.12	.560	[-0.09, 0.17]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.06	0.58	0.11	.565	[-0.09, 0.16]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.07	0.79	0.16	.431	[-0.08, 0.18]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.07	0.07	1.11	0.23	.265	[-0.06, 0.21]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.11	0.06	1.74	0.34	.083	[-0.01, 0.24]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.06	0.91	0.18	.365	[-0.07, 0.18]
LetterFuture	0.13	0.07	1.92	0.40	.054	[-0.00, 0.26]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.09	0.06	1.43	0.28	.153	[-0.03, 0.22]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.07	0.69	0.14	.492	[-0.08, 0.17]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.06	-0.13	-0.03	.895	[-0.14, 0.12]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.06	0.45	0.09	.652	[-0.10, 0.16]
Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.25	-0.01	.802	[-0.04, 0.03]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.01	-18.44	-0.31	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.01	-19.72	-0.38	<.001	[-0.14, -0.11]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.74	-0.06	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-28.49	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.63	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-13.10	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.02]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	11.47	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.36	-0.03	.716	[-0.05, 0.04]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.21	-0.08	.226	[-0.07, 0.02]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.19	-0.01	.847	[-0.05, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.41	-0.10	.159	[-0.08, 0.01]
CoBenefits:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.29	-0.02	.771	[-0.05, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.86	-0.12	.063	[-0.08, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.00	.987	[-0.04, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.20	-0.01	.843	[-0.05, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.26	-0.02	.799	[-0.05, 0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.88	-0.06	.377	[-0.06, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.29	-0.08	.198	[-0.07, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.53	-0.03	.596	[-0.05, 0.03]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.01	-0.07	.312	[-0.07, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.79	-0.05	.428	[-0.06, 0.03]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.23	-0.02	.815	[-0.05, 0.04]
SystemJustification:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.41	0.03	.684	[-0.03, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	0.00	0.02	0.17	0.01	.866	[-0.04, 0.05]

Table S109. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.68	0.04	17.14	1.73	<.001	[0.61, 0.76]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.06	1.10	0.16	.272	[-0.05, 0.17]
BindingMorals	0.10	0.05	1.89	0.26	.058	[-0.00, 0.21]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.05	0.05	0.88	0.12	.381	[-0.06, 0.15]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.14	0.06	2.61	0.36	.009	[0.04, 0.25]
CoBenefits	0.08	0.06	1.36	0.19	.175	[-0.03, 0.18]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.15	0.05	2.82	0.38	.005	[0.05, 0.26]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.05	1.02	0.14	.307	[-0.05, 0.16]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.05	0.58	0.08	.560	[-0.07, 0.13]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.06	0.05	1.09	0.15	.277	[-0.05, 0.17]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.12	0.06	2.26	0.32	.024	[0.02, 0.23]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.10	0.05	1.92	0.26	.055	[-0.00, 0.20]
IndStructuralChange	0.09	0.05	1.71	0.23	.088	[-0.01, 0.20]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.06	1.10	0.16	.272	[-0.05, 0.17]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.05	1.40	0.19	.162	[-0.03, 0.18]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.09	0.05	1.61	0.22	.108	[-0.02, 0.19]
SystemJustification	0.09	0.05	1.73	0.23	.084	[-0.01, 0.20]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.07	0.05	1.32	0.18	.187	[-0.03, 0.18]
Edu	0.03	0.01	1.91	0.06	.056	[-0.00, 0.05]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.00	-21.02	-0.24	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-21.55	-0.28	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.22	-0.04	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.57	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-19.70	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.00	0.00	-2.38	-0.01	.017	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	.278	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.77	-0.04	.442	[-0.05, 0.02]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.52	-0.07	.129	[-0.06, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.92	-0.04	.355	[-0.05, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.79	-0.13	.005	[-0.09, -0.02]
CoBenefits:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.47	-0.07	.142	[-0.06, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-2.34	-0.11	.019	[-0.08, -0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.82	-0.04	.414	[-0.05, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.74	-0.03	.459	[-0.05, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.23	-0.06	.218	[-0.06, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-2.43	-0.11	.015	[-0.08, -0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.77	-0.08	.077	[-0.07, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.95	-0.09	.051	[-0.07, 0.00]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.60	-0.03	.545	[-0.05, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.07	-0.05	.284	[-0.05, 0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.30	-0.06	.195	[-0.06, 0.01]
SystemJustification:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.51	-0.07	.132	[-0.06, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.14	-0.05	.253	[-0.06, 0.01]

Table S110. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.54	0.05	11.62	1.76	<.001	[0.45, 0.63]
ActivistPerspective	0.01	0.07	0.20	0.04	.842	[-0.12, 0.14]
BindingMorals	0.09	0.06	1.42	0.29	.154	[-0.03, 0.21]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.01	0.06	-0.16	-0.03	.872	[-0.13, 0.11]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.05	0.06	0.75	0.16	.455	[-0.08, 0.17]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.06	-0.12	-0.02	.907	[-0.13, 0.12]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.17	0.06	2.69	0.55	.007	[0.05, 0.29]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.06	0.88	0.18	.379	[-0.07, 0.18]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.07	0.06	1.10	0.22	.271	[-0.05, 0.19]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.02	0.06	-0.28	-0.06	.776	[-0.14, 0.11]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.03	0.06	-0.50	-0.10	.620	[-0.16, 0.09]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.12	0.06	1.89	0.38	.058	[-0.00, 0.24]
IndStructuralChange	0.08	0.06	1.23	0.25	.219	[-0.05, 0.20]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.07	1.02	0.22	.310	[-0.06, 0.20]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.06	0.65	0.13	.517	[-0.08, 0.16]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.03	.900	[-0.12, 0.13]
SystemJustification	0.06	0.06	0.90	0.18	.368	[-0.07, 0.18]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.06	0.32	0.06	.752	[-0.10, 0.14]
Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.46	-0.02	.644	[-0.04, 0.02]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.01	-10.65	-0.18	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-17.23	-0.35	<.001	[-0.12, -0.09]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.00	-11.02	-0.15	<.001	[-0.05, -0.04]
Age	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.00	.071	[-0.00, 0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.24	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	.898	[-0.00, 0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.22	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.04	.609	[-0.03, 0.05]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.49	-0.03	.628	[-0.05, 0.03]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.02	.771	[-0.04, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.68	-0.05	.499	[-0.06, 0.03]
CoBenefits:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.38	0.03	.702	[-0.03, 0.05]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.85	-0.13	.065	[-0.08, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.34	-0.02	.735	[-0.05, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.18	-0.01	.859	[-0.04, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	0.02	0.02	0.95	0.07	.341	[-0.02, 0.06]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	0.02	0.02	0.91	0.06	.365	[-0.02, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.07	-0.07	.285	[-0.06, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.87	-0.06	.382	[-0.06, 0.02]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.11	-0.01	.912	[-0.05, 0.04]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.00	0.02	-0.00	-0.00	.998	[-0.04, 0.04]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.32	0.02	.746	[-0.03, 0.05]
SystemJustification:Edu	-0.01	0.02	-0.32	-0.02	.746	[-0.05, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	0.01	0.02	0.44	0.03	.663	[-0.03, 0.05]

Table S111. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between education and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, political ideology, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.64	0.05	12.39	2.78	<.001	[0.54, 0.74]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.07	0.91	0.29	.364	[-0.08, 0.21]
BindingMorals	0.14	0.07	1.95	0.59	.051	[-0.00, 0.27]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.06	0.07	0.89	0.27	.374	[-0.08, 0.20]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.19	0.07	2.71	0.84	.007	[0.05, 0.33]
CoBenefits	0.05	0.07	0.64	0.20	.522	[-0.09, 0.19]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.17	0.07	2.43	0.73	.015	[0.03, 0.30]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.10	0.07	1.49	0.45	.138	[-0.03, 0.24]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.07	0.07	0.98	0.29	.325	[-0.07, 0.20]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.13	0.07	1.82	0.56	.069	[-0.01, 0.27]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.08	0.07	1.06	0.33	.290	[-0.06, 0.22]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.15	0.07	2.17	0.64	.030	[0.01, 0.28]
IndStructuralChange	0.09	0.07	1.31	0.40	.190	[-0.05, 0.23]
LetterFuture	0.14	0.07	1.94	0.61	.053	[-0.00, 0.28]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.22	0.07	3.12	0.94	.002	[0.08, 0.35]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.07	0.07	0.97	0.30	.332	[-0.07, 0.20]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.07	0.78	0.24	.435	[-0.08, 0.19]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.08	0.07	1.09	0.33	.274	[-0.06, 0.21]
Edu	0.02	0.02	1.31	0.10	.190	[-0.01, 0.06]
PartyOther	-0.11	0.01	-18.03	-0.47	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.01	-22.75	-0.66	<.001	[-0.17, -0.14]
GenderMale	-0.06	0.00	-13.18	-0.27	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-6.29	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.94	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-8.36	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	9.46	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.79	-0.08	.432	[-0.07, 0.03]
BindingMorals:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.72	-0.17	.085	[-0.09, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.17	-0.12	.241	[-0.07, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Edu	-0.06	0.02	-2.71	-0.28	.007	[-0.11, -0.02]
CoBenefits:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.85	-0.09	.395	[-0.07, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.82	-0.18	.069	[-0.09, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Edu	-0.04	0.02	-1.53	-0.16	.126	[-0.08, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.81	-0.08	.418	[-0.06, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.21	-0.12	.226	[-0.07, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.01	-0.10	.312	[-0.07, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives:Edu	-0.05	0.02	-2.16	-0.21	.031	[-0.09, -0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.19	-0.12	.233	[-0.07, 0.02]
LetterFuture:Edu	-0.03	0.02	-1.39	-0.15	.166	[-0.08, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:Edu	-0.06	0.02	-2.39	-0.24	.017	[-0.10, -0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.90	-0.09	.370	[-0.07, 0.02]
SystemJustification:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-0.74	-0.07	.460	[-0.06, 0.03]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Edu	-0.02	0.02	-1.00	-0.10	.316	[-0.07, 0.02]

11.7 Moderation by political ideology without other demographic covariates

Table S112. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.45	0.02	23.32	1.38	<.001	[0.42, 0.49]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.03	2.55	0.22	.011	[0.02, 0.13]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.03	2.08	0.17	.037	[0.00, 0.11]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.08	0.03	2.83	0.23	.005	[0.02, 0.13]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.09	0.03	3.30	0.27	<.001	[0.04, 0.14]
CoBenefits	0.05	0.03	1.79	0.15	.074	[-0.00, 0.10]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.03	3.33	0.27	<.001	[0.04, 0.14]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.03	2.17	0.18	.030	[0.01, 0.11]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.03	2.25	0.18	.024	[0.01, 0.11]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.06	0.03	2.29	0.19	.022	[0.01, 0.11]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.04	0.03	1.57	0.13	.116	[-0.01, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.03	2.72	0.22	.007	[0.02, 0.12]
IndStructuralChange	0.08	0.03	3.16	0.25	.002	[0.03, 0.13]
LetterFuture	0.11	0.03	3.82	0.33	<.001	[0.05, 0.16]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.03	2.18	0.18	.029	[0.01, 0.11]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.09	0.03	3.18	0.26	.001	[0.03, 0.14]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.03	1.84	0.15	.066	[-0.00, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.09	0.03	3.52	0.29	<.001	[0.04, 0.15]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.19	-0.00	.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.46	-0.00	.144	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.08	-0.00	.938	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.67	-0.00	.008	[-0.00, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.52	-0.00	.012	[-0.00, -0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.15	-0.00	.252	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.54	-0.00	.586	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.04	-0.00	.299	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.57	-0.00	.117	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.08	-0.00	.278	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.91	-0.00	.365	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.79	-0.00	.074	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.62	-0.00	.009	[-0.00, -0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.55	-0.00	.121	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.84	-0.00	.400	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.45	-0.00	.014	[-0.00, -0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.18	-0.00	.236	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.28	-0.00	.023	[-0.00, -0.00]

Table S113. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.64	0.02	40.49	1.62	<.001	[0.61, 0.67]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.02	1.54	0.09	.124	[-0.01, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.01	.884	[-0.04, 0.05]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.02	1.21	0.07	.226	[-0.02, 0.07]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.21	0.07	.227	[-0.02, 0.07]
CoBenefits	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.01	.912	[-0.04, 0.05]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	1.77	0.10	.076	[-0.00, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.02	0.56	0.03	.575	[-0.03, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.62	0.03	.537	[-0.03, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.01	0.02	-0.41	-0.02	.681	[-0.05, 0.03]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.02	.776	[-0.04, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.02	0.97	0.05	.332	[-0.02, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	-0.00	0.02	-0.13	-0.01	.893	[-0.04, 0.04]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.02	1.65	0.10	.099	[-0.01, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	0.75	0.04	.453	[-0.03, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.02	1.77	0.10	.076	[-0.00, 0.08]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.02	0.53	0.03	.599	[-0.03, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.02	1.47	0.08	.140	[-0.01, 0.07]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.62	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.66	-0.00	.510	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.00	.237	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.15	-0.00	.252	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.76	-0.00	.078	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.34	-0.00	.732	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.44	-0.00	.662	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.00	.980	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.16	-0.00	.245	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	.759	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.49	-0.00	.627	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.60	-0.00	.546	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.40	-0.00	.688	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.20	-0.00	.840	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	.921	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.08	-0.00	.282	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	.722	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.08	-0.00	.281	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S114. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.54	0.02	30.05	1.77	<.001	[0.51, 0.58]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.03	2.79	0.23	.005	[0.02, 0.12]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.02	1.29	0.10	.198	[-0.02, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.03	1.28	0.11	.201	[-0.02, 0.08]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.03	1.19	0.10	.232	[-0.02, 0.08]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.03	1.05	0.09	.294	[-0.02, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	1.43	0.11	.154	[-0.01, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.13	0.09	.257	[-0.02, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.08	0.02	3.20	0.25	.001	[0.03, 0.13]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.03	1.62	0.13	.106	[-0.01, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.03	1.37	0.11	.170	[-0.01, 0.08]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.08	0.02	3.37	0.27	<.001	[0.03, 0.13]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.02	1.65	0.13	.099	[-0.01, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.10	0.03	3.85	0.33	<.001	[0.05, 0.15]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.02	1.36	0.11	.174	[-0.01, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.03	1.82	0.15	.068	[-0.00, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.03	1.88	0.15	.060	[-0.00, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.02	2.10	0.17	.036	[0.00, 0.10]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-7.01	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.03	-0.00	.305	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	0.00	0.00	1.51	0.00	.130	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.06	-0.00	.290	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.14	-0.00	.253	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.45	-0.00	.655	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	.307	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	.705	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.87	-0.00	.383	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	.986	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.30	-0.00	.763	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.37	-0.00	.171	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.65	-0.00	.513	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.71	-0.00	.087	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	.704	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.74	-0.00	.458	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.35	-0.00	.728	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.19	-0.00	.850	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S115. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.63	0.02	30.28	2.74	<.001	[0.59, 0.67]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.03	0.68	0.09	.496	[-0.04, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.01	.911	[-0.05, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.02	.848	[-0.05, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.03	1.19	0.15	.233	[-0.02, 0.09]
CoBenefits	-0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.00	.989	[-0.06, 0.06]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.03	1.79	0.22	.073	[-0.00, 0.11]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.02	0.03	-0.67	-0.08	.502	[-0.07, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.03	0.58	0.07	.561	[-0.04, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.03	1.42	0.18	.156	[-0.02, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.03	-0.44	-0.06	.661	[-0.07, 0.04]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.01	.928	[-0.05, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.03	1.46	0.18	.144	[-0.01, 0.10]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.03	2.09	0.27	.037	[0.00, 0.12]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.03	1.38	0.17	.167	[-0.02, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.03	0.33	0.04	.738	[-0.05, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.03	0.24	0.03	.814	[-0.05, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.03	1.65	0.21	.099	[-0.01, 0.10]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-6.56	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.38	-0.00	.704	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	.407	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.90	-0.00	.369	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.33	-0.00	.183	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.68	-0.00	.495	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.21	-0.00	.831	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	.485	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.00	.944	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	.903	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	.436	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.00	.958	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.25	-0.00	.213	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.66	-0.00	.511	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	.593	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.22	-0.00	.823	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	.995	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.67	-0.00	.096	[-0.00, 0.00]

11.8 Moderation by political ideology including other demographic covariates

Table S116. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.70	0.02	31.07	2.13	<.001	[0.66, 0.75]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.03	2.53	0.21	.011	[0.02, 0.12]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.03	2.24	0.18	.025	[0.01, 0.11]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.07	0.03	2.80	0.22	.005	[0.02, 0.13]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.10	0.03	3.73	0.30	<.001	[0.05, 0.15]
CoBenefits	0.06	0.03	2.25	0.18	.024	[0.01, 0.11]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.10	0.03	3.71	0.29	<.001	[0.05, 0.15]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.03	2.23	0.18	.026	[0.01, 0.11]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.03	2.25	0.18	.024	[0.01, 0.11]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.07	0.03	2.48	0.20	.013	[0.01, 0.12]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.05	0.03	1.87	0.15	.062	[-0.00, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.03	2.89	0.22	.004	[0.02, 0.12]
IndStructuralChange	0.08	0.03	3.10	0.24	.002	[0.03, 0.13]
LetterFuture	0.11	0.03	3.90	0.32	<.001	[0.05, 0.16]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.08	0.03	2.94	0.23	.003	[0.03, 0.13]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.09	0.03	3.40	0.27	<.001	[0.04, 0.14]
SystemJustification	0.05	0.03	1.75	0.14	.080	[-0.01, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.09	0.03	3.54	0.28	<.001	[0.04, 0.14]
ide	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.00	.238	[-0.00, 0.00]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.01	-18.41	-0.31	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.01	-19.67	-0.38	<.001	[-0.14, -0.11]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.72	-0.06	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-28.51	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.02	0.00	-4.23	-0.05	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-13.08	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.02]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	11.52	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.60	-0.00	.110	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.34	-0.00	.733	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.86	-0.00	.004	[-0.00, -0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.71	-0.00	.007	[-0.00, -0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.58	-0.00	.114	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.04	-0.00	.298	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.92	-0.00	.359	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.52	-0.00	.128	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.31	-0.00	.189	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.42	-0.00	.154	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.97	-0.00	.049	[-0.00, -0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.46	-0.00	.014	[-0.00, -0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.82	-0.00	.069	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.54	-0.00	.123	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.63	-0.00	.009	[-0.00, -0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.29	-0.00	.196	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.33	-0.00	.020	[-0.00, -0.00]

Table S117. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.75	0.02	40.29	1.90	<.001	[0.71, 0.79]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.02	1.32	0.07	.187	[-0.01, 0.07]
BindingMorals	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	.957	[-0.04, 0.04]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.02	0.69	0.04	.490	[-0.03, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.02	1.28	0.07	.201	[-0.02, 0.07]
CoBenefits	-0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.00	.982	[-0.04, 0.04]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	1.98	0.11	.048	[0.00, 0.08]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.02	0.37	0.02	.715	[-0.03, 0.05]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.02	0.36	0.02	.721	[-0.03, 0.05]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.01	0.02	-0.47	-0.03	.639	[-0.05, 0.03]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.01	.832	[-0.04, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.02	0.83	0.04	.407	[-0.02, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.02	-0.47	-0.03	.637	[-0.05, 0.03]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.02	1.44	0.08	.151	[-0.01, 0.08]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.02	0.83	0.04	.406	[-0.02, 0.06]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.02	1.61	0.09	.107	[-0.01, 0.08]
SystemJustification	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.01	.852	[-0.04, 0.05]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.02	1.15	0.06	.250	[-0.02, 0.07]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-5.20	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.00	-21.00	-0.24	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-21.55	-0.28	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.20	-0.04	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.51	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	.887	[-0.01, 0.01]
Income	-0.00	0.00	-2.33	-0.01	.020	[-0.01, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	.262	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.54	-0.00	.589	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00	.257	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.91	-0.00	.365	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.82	-0.00	.069	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.22	-0.00	.823	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.74	-0.00	.457	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	.836	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.86	-0.00	.389	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	.863	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.62	-0.00	.537	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.43	-0.00	.664	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.00	.967	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.21	-0.00	.830	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	.990	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.93	-0.00	.352	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	.632	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.78	-0.00	.435	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S118. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.54	0.02	25.09	1.76	<.001	[0.50, 0.58]
ActivistPerspective	0.08	0.03	2.96	0.25	.003	[0.03, 0.13]
BindingMorals	0.03	0.02	1.40	0.11	.161	[-0.01, 0.08]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.03	1.29	0.11	.198	[-0.02, 0.08]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.03	1.33	0.11	.184	[-0.02, 0.08]
CoBenefits	0.03	0.02	1.06	0.09	.289	[-0.02, 0.08]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.02	1.56	0.13	.118	[-0.01, 0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.02	1.09	0.09	.277	[-0.02, 0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.07	0.02	2.86	0.23	.004	[0.02, 0.12]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.03	1.80	0.15	.072	[-0.00, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.03	1.38	0.11	.168	[-0.01, 0.08]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.08	0.02	3.41	0.27	<.001	[0.04, 0.13]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.02	1.50	0.12	.133	[-0.01, 0.08]
LetterFuture	0.10	0.03	3.68	0.31	<.001	[0.04, 0.15]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.02	1.54	0.12	.123	[-0.01, 0.09]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.03	1.81	0.15	.070	[-0.00, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.03	1.62	0.13	.106	[-0.01, 0.09]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.02	1.98	0.16	.047	[0.00, 0.10]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.85	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.01	-10.63	-0.18	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-17.17	-0.35	<.001	[-0.12, -0.09]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.00	-11.03	-0.15	<.001	[-0.05, -0.04]
Age	0.00	0.00	1.78	0.00	.075	[-0.00, 0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.71	-0.03	.007	[-0.02, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	.894	[-0.00, 0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.24	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.36	-0.00	.173	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	.232	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.14	-0.00	.256	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.29	-0.00	.199	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.45	-0.00	.650	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	.422	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	.702	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.61	-0.00	.539	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.19	-0.00	.851	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.43	-0.00	.665	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.45	-0.00	.146	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.63	-0.00	.527	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.61	-0.00	.108	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	.932	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.83	-0.00	.405	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.20	-0.00	.839	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.14	-0.00	.890	[-0.00, 0.00]

Table S119. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between political ideology and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, income, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.72	0.02	29.62	3.14	<.001	[0.67, 0.77]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.03	0.83	0.11	.404	[-0.03, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.02	.894	[-0.05, 0.06]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.00	0.03	0.16	0.02	.877	[-0.05, 0.06]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.03	1.38	0.18	.167	[-0.02, 0.10]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.03	0.34	0.04	.735	[-0.05, 0.07]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.03	2.15	0.26	.032	[0.01, 0.11]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.02	0.03	-0.71	-0.09	.476	[-0.07, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.04	.728	[-0.04, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.03	1.63	0.20	.102	[-0.01, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.00	0.03	-0.15	-0.02	.881	[-0.06, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.03	0.29	0.03	.773	[-0.05, 0.06]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.03	1.29	0.16	.196	[-0.02, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.03	2.07	0.27	.038	[0.00, 0.12]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.03	1.81	0.22	.071	[-0.00, 0.11]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.03	0.37	0.05	.714	[-0.05, 0.07]
SystemJustification	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	.968	[-0.06, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.03	1.81	0.22	.070	[-0.00, 0.11]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-2.39	-0.00	.017	[-0.00, -0.00]
PartyOther	-0.11	0.01	-18.01	-0.47	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.01	-22.70	-0.66	<.001	[-0.17, -0.14]
GenderMale	-0.06	0.00	-13.21	-0.27	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-6.27	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.03	-0.04	.042	[-0.02, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-8.36	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	9.52	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.58	-0.00	.561	[-0.00, 0.00]
BindingMorals:ide	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	.534	[-0.00, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.92	-0.00	.357	[-0.00, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.43	-0.00	.152	[-0.00, 0.00]
CoBenefits:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.98	-0.00	.328	[-0.00, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.63	-0.00	.526	[-0.00, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:ide	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	.430	[-0.00, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:ide	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	.908	[-0.00, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.08	-0.00	.933	[-0.00, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:ide	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	.702	[-0.00, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.19	-0.00	.846	[-0.00, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.08	-0.00	.280	[-0.00, 0.00]
LetterFuture:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.74	-0.00	.457	[-0.00, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:ide	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	.917	[-0.00, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:ide	-0.00	0.00	-0.22	-0.00	.828	[-0.00, 0.00]
SystemJustification:ide	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	.934	[-0.00, 0.00]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:ide	-0.00	0.00	-1.78	-0.00	.076	[-0.00, 0.00]

11.9 Moderation by income without other demographic covariates

Table S120. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.40	0.03	13.46	1.22	<.001	[0.34, 0.46]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.04	1.62	0.21	.104	[-0.01, 0.15]
BindingMorals	0.15	0.04	3.74	0.46	<.001	[0.07, 0.23]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.06	0.04	1.47	0.18	.142	[-0.02, 0.14]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.15	0.04	3.40	0.44	<.001	[0.06, 0.23]
CoBenefits	0.07	0.04	1.72	0.22	.086	[-0.01, 0.16]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.15	0.04	3.65	0.44	<.001	[0.07, 0.22]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.10	0.04	2.45	0.30	.014	[0.02, 0.18]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.09	0.04	2.16	0.26	.031	[0.01, 0.16]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.10	0.04	2.30	0.29	.021	[0.01, 0.18]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.09	0.04	2.09	0.26	.037	[0.01, 0.17]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.08	0.04	1.98	0.24	.048	[0.00, 0.16]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.04	1.20	0.15	.231	[-0.03, 0.13]
LetterFuture	0.10	0.04	2.31	0.29	.021	[0.01, 0.18]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.11	0.04	2.68	0.33	.007	[0.03, 0.19]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.08	0.04	1.91	0.24	.057	[-0.00, 0.16]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.04	0.98	0.12	.329	[-0.04, 0.12]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.07	0.04	1.79	0.22	.074	[-0.01, 0.15]
Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.00	.980	[-0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.82	-0.02	.412	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.02	0.01	-2.48	-0.06	.013	[-0.04, -0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.22	-0.03	.224	[-0.03, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.02	0.01	-2.77	-0.07	.006	[-0.04, -0.01]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.26	-0.03	.206	[-0.03, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.92	-0.05	.055	[-0.03, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.67	-0.04	.094	[-0.03, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.74	-0.04	.081	[-0.03, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.45	-0.04	.148	[-0.03, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.77	-0.05	.077	[-0.03, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.35	-0.03	.178	[-0.03, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.69	-0.02	.491	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.84	-0.02	.403	[-0.02, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.90	-0.05	.057	[-0.03, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.36	-0.04	.173	[-0.03, 0.01]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.52	-0.01	.604	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.95	-0.02	.343	[-0.02, 0.01]

Table S121. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.45	0.03	17.80	1.15	<.001	[0.40, 0.50]
ActivistPerspective	0.06	0.04	1.72	0.16	.086	[-0.01, 0.14]
BindingMorals	0.08	0.03	2.28	0.20	.022	[0.01, 0.15]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.04	0.04	1.26	0.11	.207	[-0.02, 0.11]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.04	1.82	0.17	.068	[-0.01, 0.14]
CoBenefits	0.06	0.04	1.58	0.15	.114	[-0.01, 0.13]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.07	0.03	2.10	0.18	.036	[0.00, 0.14]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.08	0.03	2.33	0.20	.020	[0.01, 0.15]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.03	1.34	0.12	.180	[-0.02, 0.11]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.04	1.50	0.13	.135	[-0.02, 0.12]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.05	0.04	1.41	0.13	.158	[-0.02, 0.12]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.03	1.52	0.13	.129	[-0.02, 0.12]
IndStructuralChange	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.01	.890	[-0.06, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.04	1.01	0.09	.313	[-0.03, 0.11]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.03	1.66	0.15	.097	[-0.01, 0.13]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.04	1.11	0.10	.266	[-0.03, 0.11]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.03	0.98	0.09	.325	[-0.03, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.03	1.67	0.14	.095	[-0.01, 0.12]
Income	0.01	0.01	2.14	0.03	.033	[0.00, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.11	-0.02	.269	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.64	-0.03	.102	[-0.03, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.24	-0.02	.213	[-0.02, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.02	0.01	-2.13	-0.04	.033	[-0.03, -0.00]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.70	-0.03	.089	[-0.03, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.32	-0.02	.187	[-0.02, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.02	0.01	-2.21	-0.04	.027	[-0.03, -0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.69	-0.03	.091	[-0.03, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.70	-0.03	.089	[-0.03, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.68	-0.03	.093	[-0.03, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.33	-0.02	.183	[-0.02, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.49	-0.01	.627	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.39	-0.01	.695	[-0.02, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.37	-0.02	.172	[-0.02, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.77	-0.01	.443	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.60	-0.01	.551	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.49	-0.03	.135	[-0.02, 0.00]

Table S122. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.38	0.03	13.36	1.23	<.001	[0.32, 0.44]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.04	1.68	0.23	.093	[-0.01, 0.15]
BindingMorals	0.14	0.04	3.58	0.45	<.001	[0.06, 0.21]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.05	0.04	1.23	0.16	.217	[-0.03, 0.13]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.04	1.01	0.13	.314	[-0.04, 0.12]
CoBenefits	0.05	0.04	1.35	0.18	.176	[-0.02, 0.13]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.11	0.04	3.00	0.37	.003	[0.04, 0.19]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.08	0.04	1.98	0.25	.048	[0.00, 0.15]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.11	0.04	3.04	0.37	.002	[0.04, 0.19]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.07	0.04	1.75	0.22	.079	[-0.01, 0.15]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.04	0.04	1.07	0.14	.285	[-0.04, 0.12]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.08	0.04	2.20	0.27	.028	[0.01, 0.16]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.04	1.47	0.19	.143	[-0.02, 0.13]
LetterFuture	0.11	0.04	2.83	0.37	.005	[0.03, 0.19]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.08	0.04	2.00	0.25	.045	[0.00, 0.15]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.04	0.65	0.08	.518	[-0.05, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.07	0.04	1.93	0.24	.053	[-0.00, 0.15]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.07	0.04	1.73	0.21	.083	[-0.01, 0.14]
Income	0.01	0.01	2.05	0.04	.040	[0.00, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.49	-0.01	.626	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.95	-0.05	.051	[-0.03, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.11	-0.03	.267	[-0.02, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.97	-0.03	.331	[-0.02, 0.01]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.99	-0.03	.322	[-0.02, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.53	-0.04	.127	[-0.03, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.21	-0.03	.227	[-0.03, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.66	-0.04	.096	[-0.03, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.78	-0.02	.433	[-0.02, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.53	-0.01	.597	[-0.02, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.96	-0.02	.339	[-0.02, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.88	-0.02	.378	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.44	-0.04	.150	[-0.03, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.98	-0.03	.327	[-0.02, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.00	.987	[-0.02, 0.02]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.98	-0.03	.326	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.66	-0.02	.511	[-0.02, 0.01]

Table S123. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.50	0.03	15.43	2.18	<.001	[0.44, 0.57]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.05	0.99	0.20	.323	[-0.05, 0.14]
BindingMorals	0.10	0.04	2.27	0.44	.023	[0.01, 0.19]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.05	0.51	0.10	.610	[-0.07, 0.11]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.05	1.49	0.30	.137	[-0.02, 0.16]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.05	0.93	0.19	.353	[-0.05, 0.13]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.04	1.25	0.24	.211	[-0.03, 0.14]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.04	0.84	0.16	.403	[-0.05, 0.12]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.04	0.82	0.15	.412	[-0.05, 0.12]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.11	0.05	2.36	0.46	.018	[0.02, 0.20]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.05	0.58	0.11	.565	[-0.06, 0.11]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.04	1.45	0.27	.147	[-0.02, 0.15]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.05	1.05	0.21	.292	[-0.04, 0.14]
LetterFuture	0.04	0.05	0.92	0.18	.356	[-0.05, 0.13]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.11	0.04	2.51	0.48	.012	[0.02, 0.20]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.05	1.26	0.25	.208	[-0.03, 0.15]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.04	0.64	0.12	.525	[-0.06, 0.12]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.04	1.16	0.22	.247	[-0.03, 0.14]
Income	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.00	.864	[-0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.63	-0.03	.526	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.70	-0.07	.090	[-0.03, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.91	-0.04	.361	[-0.03, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.56	-0.06	.118	[-0.03, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.24	-0.05	.214	[-0.03, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.21	-0.01	.837	[-0.02, 0.02]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.86	-0.03	.389	[-0.03, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.61	-0.02	.542	[-0.02, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.38	-0.05	.168	[-0.03, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.49	-0.02	.628	[-0.02, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.37	-0.05	.171	[-0.03, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.81	-0.03	.418	[-0.03, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	.993	[-0.02, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.42	-0.06	.154	[-0.03, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.25	-0.05	.213	[-0.03, 0.01]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.52	-0.02	.600	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.09	-0.04	.274	[-0.03, 0.01]

11.10 Moderation by income including other demographic covariates

Table S124. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.69	0.03	21.69	2.11	<.001	[0.63, 0.76]
ActivistPerspective	0.08	0.04	1.91	0.25	.057	[-0.00, 0.17]
BindingMorals	0.10	0.04	2.39	0.30	.017	[0.02, 0.18]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.04	0.04	0.93	0.12	.355	[-0.04, 0.12]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.14	0.04	3.15	0.41	.002	[0.05, 0.22]
CoBenefits	0.10	0.04	2.33	0.30	.020	[0.02, 0.18]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.15	0.04	3.66	0.45	<.001	[0.07, 0.23]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.08	0.04	1.96	0.24	.050	[0.00, 0.16]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.04	1.61	0.20	.107	[-0.01, 0.14]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.04	1.02	0.13	.310	[-0.04, 0.12]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.07	0.04	1.67	0.21	.095	[-0.01, 0.15]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.09	0.04	2.33	0.29	.020	[0.02, 0.17]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.04	1.35	0.17	.176	[-0.03, 0.14]
LetterFuture	0.11	0.04	2.54	0.33	.011	[0.02, 0.19]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.10	0.04	2.44	0.30	.015	[0.02, 0.18]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.09	0.04	2.02	0.26	.043	[0.00, 0.17]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.04	0.62	0.08	.533	[-0.05, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.04	1.49	0.18	.135	[-0.02, 0.14]
Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.81	-0.03	.070	[-0.02, 0.00]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.01	-18.45	-0.31	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.01	-19.72	-0.38	<.001	[-0.14, -0.11]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.73	-0.06	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-28.46	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.02	0.00	-4.23	-0.05	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.70	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	11.56	0.04	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.27	-0.03	.204	[-0.03, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.23	-0.03	.218	[-0.03, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.76	-0.02	.449	[-0.02, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.02	0.01	-2.41	-0.06	.016	[-0.04, -0.00]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.89	-0.05	.059	[-0.03, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.98	-0.05	.048	[-0.03, -0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.12	-0.03	.265	[-0.03, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.06	-0.03	.290	[-0.02, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.18	-0.00	.859	[-0.02, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.34	-0.03	.180	[-0.03, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.67	-0.04	.095	[-0.03, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.79	-0.02	.430	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.12	-0.03	.263	[-0.03, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.48	-0.04	.138	[-0.03, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.40	-0.04	.162	[-0.03, 0.00]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.20	-0.01	.840	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.53	-0.01	.597	[-0.02, 0.01]

Table S125. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.72	0.03	27.05	1.81	<.001	[0.67, 0.77]
ActivistPerspective	0.07	0.04	2.05	0.19	.040	[0.00, 0.14]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.03	1.72	0.15	.086	[-0.01, 0.12]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.03	0.72	0.06	.469	[-0.04, 0.09]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.06	0.04	1.59	0.14	.112	[-0.01, 0.13]
CoBenefits	0.08	0.04	2.27	0.20	.023	[0.01, 0.15]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.03	2.25	0.19	.025	[0.01, 0.14]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.07	0.03	2.13	0.18	.033	[0.01, 0.14]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.03	0.74	0.06	.460	[-0.04, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.03	0.68	0.06	.495	[-0.04, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.05	0.03	1.44	0.13	.149	[-0.02, 0.12]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.03	2.19	0.19	.028	[0.01, 0.14]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.03	0.16	0.01	.874	[-0.06, 0.07]
LetterFuture	0.06	0.04	1.61	0.14	.108	[-0.01, 0.13]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.03	1.93	0.17	.053	[-0.00, 0.13]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.04	1.57	0.14	.117	[-0.01, 0.12]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.03	0.69	0.06	.491	[-0.04, 0.09]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.04	0.03	1.13	0.09	.260	[-0.03, 0.10]
Income	0.01	0.01	1.08	0.01	.280	[-0.00, 0.02]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.00	-20.96	-0.24	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-21.52	-0.28	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.24	-0.04	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.49	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	.909	[-0.01, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-19.82	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.00	.238	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.60	-0.03	.109	[-0.03, 0.00]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.13	-0.02	.259	[-0.02, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.82	-0.01	.414	[-0.02, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.87	-0.03	.061	[-0.03, 0.00]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.02	0.01	-2.54	-0.05	.011	[-0.03, -0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.47	-0.03	.141	[-0.02, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.89	-0.03	.059	[-0.03, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.02	-0.02	.306	[-0.02, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.93	-0.02	.351	[-0.02, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.73	-0.03	.083	[-0.03, 0.00]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-2.01	-0.03	.044	[-0.03, -0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.50	-0.01	.618	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.86	-0.02	.388	[-0.02, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.47	-0.03	.142	[-0.02, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.13	-0.02	.258	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.29	-0.01	.773	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.86	-0.01	.392	[-0.02, 0.01]

Table S126. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.52	0.03	16.69	1.67	<.001	[0.45, 0.58]
ActivistPerspective	0.08	0.04	1.82	0.25	.069	[-0.01, 0.16]
BindingMorals	0.11	0.04	2.87	0.37	.004	[0.04, 0.19]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.05	0.04	1.25	0.16	.211	[-0.03, 0.13]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.04	0.04	0.96	0.13	.336	[-0.04, 0.12]
CoBenefits	0.09	0.04	2.09	0.28	.037	[0.01, 0.17]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.09	0.04	2.40	0.31	.016	[0.02, 0.17]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.08	0.04	1.98	0.25	.048	[0.00, 0.15]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.11	0.04	2.76	0.35	.006	[0.03, 0.18]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.04	1.32	0.17	.186	[-0.03, 0.13]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.05	0.04	1.16	0.15	.247	[-0.03, 0.13]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.11	0.04	2.77	0.35	.006	[0.03, 0.19]
IndStructuralChange	0.05	0.04	1.33	0.17	.184	[-0.03, 0.13]
LetterFuture	0.13	0.04	3.09	0.41	.002	[0.05, 0.21]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.04	1.79	0.23	.073	[-0.01, 0.15]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.02	0.04	0.50	0.07	.616	[-0.06, 0.10]
SystemJustification	0.07	0.04	1.84	0.23	.066	[-0.00, 0.15]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.07	0.04	1.71	0.21	.088	[-0.01, 0.14]
Income	0.01	0.01	1.31	0.03	.192	[-0.00, 0.02]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.01	-10.65	-0.18	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-17.24	-0.35	<.001	[-0.12, -0.09]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.00	-11.03	-0.15	<.001	[-0.05, -0.04]
Age	0.00	0.00	1.86	0.00	.063	[-0.00, 0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.72	-0.03	.006	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.28	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	6.29	0.03	<.001	[0.01, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.77	-0.02	.441	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.43	-0.04	.153	[-0.03, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.11	-0.03	.267	[-0.03, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.88	-0.02	.379	[-0.02, 0.01]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.78	-0.05	.076	[-0.03, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.03	-0.03	.302	[-0.02, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.15	-0.03	.249	[-0.02, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.35	-0.03	.177	[-0.03, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.31	-0.01	.753	[-0.02, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.56	-0.02	.575	[-0.02, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.51	-0.04	.132	[-0.03, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.78	-0.02	.434	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.73	-0.05	.084	[-0.03, 0.00]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.81	-0.02	.417	[-0.02, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.00	.862	[-0.01, 0.02]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.95	-0.02	.344	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.53	-0.01	.594	[-0.02, 0.01]

Table S127. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between income and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and socioeconomic status, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.71	0.03	20.39	3.07	<.001	[0.64, 0.77]
ActivistPerspective	0.04	0.05	0.89	0.19	.372	[-0.05, 0.14]
BindingMorals	0.05	0.04	1.14	0.22	.256	[-0.04, 0.14]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.05	0.16	0.03	.873	[-0.08, 0.10]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.06	0.05	1.20	0.24	.230	[-0.04, 0.15]
CoBenefits	0.06	0.05	1.32	0.27	.185	[-0.03, 0.15]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.04	0.04	0.86	0.17	.390	[-0.05, 0.12]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.02	0.04	0.41	0.08	.682	[-0.07, 0.11]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.01	0.04	0.22	0.04	.827	[-0.08, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.04	1.21	0.24	.225	[-0.03, 0.14]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.05	0.64	0.13	.525	[-0.06, 0.12]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.04	1.35	0.25	.178	[-0.03, 0.14]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.05	0.93	0.18	.354	[-0.05, 0.13]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.05	1.19	0.24	.236	[-0.04, 0.14]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.10	0.04	2.18	0.42	.029	[0.01, 0.18]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.05	0.89	0.18	.372	[-0.05, 0.13]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.02	.902	[-0.08, 0.09]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.04	0.41	0.08	.683	[-0.07, 0.10]
Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.37	-0.04	.171	[-0.02, 0.00]
PartyOther	-0.11	0.01	-17.99	-0.47	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.01	-22.72	-0.66	<.001	[-0.17, -0.14]
GenderMale	-0.06	0.00	-13.26	-0.27	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-6.30	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.06	-0.04	.040	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-10.00	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	9.59	0.06	<.001	[0.01, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.73	-0.03	.466	[-0.03, 0.01]
BindingMorals:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.76	-0.03	.450	[-0.02, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.60	-0.02	.548	[-0.02, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.18	-0.05	.239	[-0.03, 0.01]
CoBenefits:Income	-0.02	0.01	-1.72	-0.07	.086	[-0.03, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:Income	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.01	.867	[-0.02, 0.02]
DynamicAngerNorm:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.46	-0.02	.647	[-0.02, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:Income	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	.932	[-0.02, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.24	-0.01	.811	[-0.02, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.55	-0.02	.582	[-0.02, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.34	-0.05	.180	[-0.03, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.74	-0.03	.460	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.30	-0.01	.767	[-0.02, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:Income	-0.01	0.01	-1.03	-0.04	.305	[-0.03, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:Income	-0.01	0.01	-0.82	-0.03	.411	[-0.03, 0.01]
SystemJustification:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.04	-0.00	.968	[-0.02, 0.02]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:Income	-0.00	0.01	-0.25	-0.01	.805	[-0.02, 0.01]

11.11 Moderation by socioeconomic status without other demographic covariates

Table S128. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.35	0.03	12.91	1.06	<.001	[0.29, 0.40]
ActivistPerspective	0.05	0.04	1.26	0.15	.208	[-0.03, 0.13]
BindingMorals	0.14	0.04	3.91	0.44	<.001	[0.07, 0.22]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.04	0.17	0.02	.863	[-0.07, 0.08]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.09	0.04	2.45	0.28	.014	[0.02, 0.17]
CoBenefits	0.05	0.04	1.35	0.16	.178	[-0.02, 0.12]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.12	0.04	3.26	0.36	.001	[0.05, 0.19]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.04	1.57	0.17	.117	[-0.01, 0.13]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.04	0.77	0.08	.443	[-0.04, 0.10]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.04	1.41	0.16	.157	[-0.02, 0.13]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.04	0.68	0.08	.496	[-0.05, 0.10]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.04	1.10	0.12	.271	[-0.03, 0.11]
IndStructuralChange	0.06	0.04	1.68	0.19	.093	[-0.01, 0.13]
LetterFuture	0.07	0.04	1.82	0.22	.068	[-0.01, 0.15]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.04	2.05	0.23	.040	[0.00, 0.14]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.06	0.04	1.50	0.17	.134	[-0.02, 0.13]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.04	1.09	0.12	.275	[-0.03, 0.11]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.06	0.04	1.61	0.18	.108	[-0.01, 0.13]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	1.97	0.03	.049	[0.00, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.46	-0.01	.644	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.02	0.01	-2.59	-0.05	.010	[-0.03, -0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.00	.843	[-0.01, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.71	-0.04	.087	[-0.03, 0.00]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.81	-0.02	.418	[-0.02, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.36	-0.03	.173	[-0.02, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.68	-0.01	.495	[-0.02, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.21	-0.00	.833	[-0.01, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.51	-0.01	.612	[-0.02, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.19	-0.00	.850	[-0.01, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.41	-0.01	.683	[-0.02, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.18	-0.02	.236	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.34	-0.01	.735	[-0.02, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.12	-0.02	.264	[-0.02, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.89	-0.02	.371	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.67	-0.01	.505	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.78	-0.02	.436	[-0.02, 0.01]

Table S129. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.48	0.02	20.59	1.21	<.001	[0.43, 0.52]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.03	1.03	0.09	.302	[-0.03, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.08	0.03	2.67	0.21	.008	[0.02, 0.15]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.04	0.03	1.34	0.11	.182	[-0.02, 0.10]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.03	1.03	0.09	.302	[-0.03, 0.10]
CoBenefits	0.05	0.03	1.63	0.13	.102	[-0.01, 0.12]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.11	0.03	3.44	0.27	<.001	[0.05, 0.17]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.04	0.03	1.43	0.11	.153	[-0.02, 0.11]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.03	0.03	0.86	0.07	.390	[-0.03, 0.09]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.04	0.03	1.27	0.10	.205	[-0.02, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.03	0.03	0.80	0.06	.425	[-0.04, 0.09]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.05	0.03	1.59	0.13	.111	[-0.01, 0.11]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.03	1.19	0.10	.233	[-0.02, 0.10]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.03	0.58	0.05	.562	[-0.05, 0.09]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.03	1.65	0.13	.100	[-0.01, 0.11]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.08	0.03	2.37	0.19	.018	[0.01, 0.14]
SystemJustification	0.03	0.03	0.97	0.08	.330	[-0.03, 0.09]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.05	0.03	1.69	0.13	.090	[-0.01, 0.11]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	1.22	0.01	.223	[-0.00, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.42	-0.01	.671	[-0.01, 0.01]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-2.00	-0.03	.045	[-0.02, -0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.24	-0.02	.216	[-0.02, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.21	-0.02	.225	[-0.02, 0.00]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.74	-0.03	.083	[-0.02, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	-0.02	0.01	-2.68	-0.04	.007	[-0.03, -0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.26	-0.02	.207	[-0.02, 0.00]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.30	-0.02	.192	[-0.02, 0.00]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.47	-0.02	.140	[-0.02, 0.00]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.00	-0.01	.319	[-0.02, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.45	-0.02	.146	[-0.02, 0.00]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.70	-0.03	.089	[-0.02, 0.00]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.00	.880	[-0.01, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.24	-0.02	.216	[-0.02, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-2.04	-0.03	.041	[-0.02, -0.00]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.58	-0.01	.565	[-0.01, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.51	-0.02	.132	[-0.02, 0.00]

Table S130. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.41	0.03	15.86	1.34	<.001	[0.36, 0.46]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.04	0.69	0.08	.492	[-0.05, 0.10]
BindingMorals	0.10	0.04	2.70	0.31	.007	[0.03, 0.16]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.04	-0.69	-0.08	.489	[-0.09, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	.971	[-0.07, 0.07]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.04	0.98	0.12	.327	[-0.04, 0.11]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.03	2.35	0.26	.019	[0.01, 0.15]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.04	0.98	0.11	.327	[-0.03, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.03	1.56	0.18	.118	[-0.01, 0.12]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.04	0.70	0.08	.486	[-0.05, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.04	0.41	0.05	.683	[-0.06, 0.09]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.06	0.04	1.79	0.20	.074	[-0.01, 0.13]
IndStructuralChange	0.04	0.04	1.16	0.13	.247	[-0.03, 0.11]
LetterFuture	0.10	0.04	2.55	0.32	.011	[0.02, 0.17]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.03	0.87	0.10	.387	[-0.04, 0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.04	1.34	0.16	.181	[-0.02, 0.12]
SystemJustification	0.04	0.04	1.07	0.12	.284	[-0.03, 0.11]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.04	0.88	0.10	.381	[-0.04, 0.10]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.01	.341	[-0.00, 0.01]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.71	0.02	.478	[-0.01, 0.02]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.92	-0.02	.356	[-0.02, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.96	0.02	.335	[-0.01, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	.932	[-0.01, 0.01]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.61	-0.01	.542	[-0.02, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.80	-0.02	.421	[-0.02, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.09	-0.00	.925	[-0.01, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	.996	[-0.01, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.41	0.01	.682	[-0.01, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	.832	[-0.01, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.43	-0.01	.669	[-0.02, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.51	-0.01	.607	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.11	-0.03	.267	[-0.02, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.01	.735	[-0.01, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.73	-0.02	.464	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.00	.978	[-0.01, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.01	.778	[-0.01, 0.01]

Table S131. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model accounts for by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.47	0.03	15.86	2.05	<.001	[0.41, 0.53]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.04	0.50	0.09	.617	[-0.06, 0.11]
BindingMorals	0.10	0.04	2.42	0.43	.015	[0.02, 0.18]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.01	0.04	-0.36	-0.06	.722	[-0.10, 0.07]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.04	0.21	0.04	.834	[-0.07, 0.09]
CoBenefits	0.01	0.04	0.22	0.04	.823	[-0.07, 0.09]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.04	1.37	0.24	.170	[-0.02, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.04	0.20	0.04	.838	[-0.07, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.01	0.04	-0.22	-0.04	.825	[-0.09, 0.07]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.06	0.04	1.45	0.26	.147	[-0.02, 0.14]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.04	-0.17	-0.03	.865	[-0.09, 0.07]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.03	0.04	-0.80	-0.14	.426	[-0.11, 0.05]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.04	0.23	0.04	.816	[-0.07, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.01	0.04	0.22	0.04	.823	[-0.08, 0.10]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.11	0.04	2.65	0.46	.008	[0.03, 0.18]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.14	.422	[-0.05, 0.11]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.04	0.47	0.08	.636	[-0.06, 0.10]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.03	0.04	0.82	0.14	.412	[-0.05, 0.11]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.22	0.03	.223	[-0.00, 0.02]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.15	-0.01	.879	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.82	-0.06	.069	[-0.03, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.05	-0.00	.961	[-0.01, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.19	-0.01	.851	[-0.02, 0.01]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.61	-0.02	.544	[-0.02, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.31	-0.01	.755	[-0.02, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.24	-0.01	.811	[-0.02, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.02	.619	[-0.01, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.41	-0.01	.680	[-0.02, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.01	.760	[-0.01, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.88	0.03	.377	[-0.01, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	.983	[-0.01, 0.01]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.71	0.02	.480	[-0.01, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.46	-0.05	.145	[-0.02, 0.00]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.82	-0.03	.411	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.43	-0.01	.668	[-0.02, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.82	-0.03	.410	[-0.02, 0.01]

11.12 Moderation by socioeconomic status including other demographic covariates

Table S132. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting public awareness advocacy, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and income, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.74	0.03	25.05	2.24	<.001	[0.68, 0.79]
ActivistPerspective	0.04	0.04	1.08	0.13	.280	[-0.03, 0.12]
BindingMorals	0.11	0.04	2.82	0.32	.005	[0.03, 0.18]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.04	-0.64	-0.07	.519	[-0.10, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.07	0.04	1.82	0.21	.069	[-0.01, 0.15]
CoBenefits	0.05	0.04	1.43	0.17	.153	[-0.02, 0.13]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.10	0.04	2.63	0.29	.009	[0.02, 0.17]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.04	0.74	0.08	.460	[-0.04, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.01	.912	[-0.07, 0.08]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.04	0.69	0.08	.487	[-0.05, 0.10]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.04	-0.38	-0.04	.706	[-0.09, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.02	0.04	0.61	0.07	.544	[-0.05, 0.10]
IndStructuralChange	0.03	0.04	0.89	0.10	.373	[-0.04, 0.11]
LetterFuture	0.05	0.04	1.22	0.15	.221	[-0.03, 0.13]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.05	0.04	1.25	0.14	.211	[-0.03, 0.12]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.04	0.04	1.01	0.12	.310	[-0.04, 0.11]
SystemJustification	0.01	0.04	0.21	0.02	.835	[-0.06, 0.08]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.02	0.04	0.53	0.06	.598	[-0.05, 0.09]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	2.98	0.04	.003	[0.01, 0.02]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.01	-18.41	-0.31	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.12	0.01	-19.76	-0.38	<.001	[-0.14, -0.11]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.69	-0.06	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-28.47	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.02	0.00	-4.24	-0.05	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-3.62	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.02	0.00	-13.09	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.02]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.33	-0.01	.739	[-0.02, 0.01]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.59	-0.03	.112	[-0.02, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.94	0.02	.349	[-0.01, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.92	-0.02	.360	[-0.02, 0.01]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.90	-0.02	.370	[-0.02, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.69	-0.01	.492	[-0.02, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.01	.778	[-0.01, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.59	0.01	.558	[-0.01, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.25	0.01	.804	[-0.01, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.87	0.02	.383	[-0.01, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.00	.824	[-0.01, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.24	-0.00	.811	[-0.01, 0.01]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.37	0.01	.714	[-0.01, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.11	-0.00	.909	[-0.01, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.26	-0.01	.797	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.01	.793	[-0.01, 0.02]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.57	0.01	.569	[-0.01, 0.02]

Table S133. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting political advocacy, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and income, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.74	0.02	30.47	1.88	<.001	[0.70, 0.79]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.03	0.72	0.06	.471	[-0.04, 0.09]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.03	1.94	0.15	.052	[-0.00, 0.12]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.03	0.54	0.04	.590	[-0.04, 0.08]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.03	0.25	0.02	.800	[-0.05, 0.07]
CoBenefits	0.04	0.03	1.36	0.11	.174	[-0.02, 0.10]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.03	2.71	0.21	.007	[0.02, 0.14]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.03	0.88	0.07	.377	[-0.03, 0.09]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00	.962	[-0.06, 0.06]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.01	0.03	0.32	0.03	.749	[-0.05, 0.07]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.01	.933	[-0.06, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.03	0.03	0.94	0.07	.349	[-0.03, 0.09]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.03	0.36	0.03	.715	[-0.05, 0.07]
LetterFuture	-0.01	0.03	-0.38	-0.03	.707	[-0.08, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.02	0.03	0.66	0.05	.512	[-0.04, 0.08]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.03	1.70	0.14	.088	[-0.01, 0.12]
SystemJustification	-0.01	0.03	-0.16	-0.01	.870	[-0.07, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.03	0.29	0.02	.769	[-0.05, 0.07]
MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.01	.325	[-0.00, 0.01]
PartyOther	-0.10	0.00	-20.97	-0.24	<.001	[-0.11, -0.09]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-21.54	-0.28	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.18	-0.04	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-18.48	-0.01	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	.926	[-0.01, 0.01]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-19.78	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.00	0.00	-2.34	-0.01	.019	[-0.01, -0.00]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.15	-0.00	.881	[-0.01, 0.01]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.33	-0.02	.184	[-0.02, 0.00]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.64	-0.01	.519	[-0.01, 0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.49	-0.01	.623	[-0.01, 0.01]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.62	-0.02	.105	[-0.02, 0.00]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.89	-0.03	.059	[-0.02, 0.00]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.54	-0.01	.591	[-0.01, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.33	-0.00	.739	[-0.01, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.58	-0.01	.563	[-0.01, 0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.33	-0.00	.742	[-0.01, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.67	-0.01	.504	[-0.01, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.77	-0.01	.443	[-0.02, 0.01]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.26	0.02	.209	[-0.00, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.06	-0.00	.955	[-0.01, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.22	-0.02	.221	[-0.02, 0.00]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.65	0.01	.516	[-0.01, 0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	.969	[-0.01, 0.01]

Table S134. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting financial advocacy, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and income, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.55	0.03	19.38	1.80	<.001	[0.50, 0.61]
ActivistPerspective	0.03	0.04	0.83	0.10	.404	[-0.04, 0.11]
BindingMorals	0.09	0.04	2.41	0.29	.016	[0.02, 0.16]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.04	-0.61	-0.07	.542	[-0.09, 0.05]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.04	-0.25	-0.03	.806	[-0.08, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.05	0.04	1.39	0.17	.164	[-0.02, 0.12]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.04	1.61	0.19	.107	[-0.01, 0.13]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.04	0.85	0.10	.395	[-0.04, 0.10]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.04	1.36	0.16	.172	[-0.02, 0.12]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.01	0.04	0.39	0.05	.697	[-0.06, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.04	0.52	0.06	.600	[-0.05, 0.09]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.04	2.02	0.24	.043	[0.00, 0.14]
IndStructuralChange	0.02	0.04	0.63	0.07	.532	[-0.05, 0.09]
LetterFuture	0.09	0.04	2.30	0.29	.022	[0.01, 0.17]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.01	.947	[-0.07, 0.07]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.05	0.04	1.41	0.17	.159	[-0.02, 0.12]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.04	0.45	0.05	.652	[-0.05, 0.09]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.01	0.04	0.42	0.05	.677	[-0.06, 0.09]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.00	1.45	0.02	.148	[-0.00, 0.02]
PartyOther	-0.06	0.01	-10.64	-0.18	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
PartyRepublican	-0.11	0.01	-17.25	-0.35	<.001	[-0.12, -0.09]
GenderMale	-0.05	0.00	-11.00	-0.15	<.001	[-0.05, -0.04]
Age	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.00	.070	[-0.00, 0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.73	-0.03	.006	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-15.27	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	.890	[-0.00, 0.00]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.38	0.01	.701	[-0.01, 0.02]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.82	-0.02	.411	[-0.02, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.89	0.02	.374	[-0.01, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.01	.673	[-0.01, 0.02]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.01	-0.02	.313	[-0.02, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.05	-0.00	.958	[-0.01, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00	.894	[-0.01, 0.01]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.01	.796	[-0.01, 0.01]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.78	0.02	.437	[-0.01, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.00	.861	[-0.01, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.60	-0.01	.548	[-0.02, 0.01]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	.982	[-0.01, 0.01]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.80	-0.02	.424	[-0.02, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.14	0.02	.254	[-0.01, 0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.70	-0.02	.482	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.61	0.01	.543	[-0.01, 0.02]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.93	0.02	.353	[-0.01, 0.02]

Table S135. Coefficient table from a linear mixed effects model predicting lifestyle changes, including an interaction between socioeconomic status and intervention condition (relative to control). The model includes demographic covariates such as party, gender, age, education level, political ideology, and income, along with by-participant random effects.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
(Intercept)	0.75	0.03	23.17	3.24	<.001	[0.68, 0.81]
ActivistPerspective	-0.00	0.04	-0.06	-0.01	.950	[-0.09, 0.08]
BindingMorals	0.06	0.04	1.49	0.27	.136	[-0.02, 0.14]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.04	0.04	-0.90	-0.16	.369	[-0.12, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.02	0.04	-0.57	-0.10	.567	[-0.11, 0.06]
CoBenefits	0.02	0.04	0.43	0.08	.670	[-0.06, 0.10]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.02	0.04	0.61	0.11	.542	[-0.05, 0.10]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.02	0.04	-0.52	-0.09	.602	[-0.10, 0.06]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.05	0.04	-1.19	-0.21	.232	[-0.13, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.01	0.04	0.20	0.04	.843	[-0.07, 0.09]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.03	0.04	-0.62	-0.11	.534	[-0.11, 0.06]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.04	0.04	-1.08	-0.19	.281	[-0.12, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.03	0.04	-0.71	-0.13	.476	[-0.11, 0.05]
LetterFuture	-0.02	0.04	-0.38	-0.07	.706	[-0.10, 0.07]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.08	0.04	2.07	0.36	.038	[0.00, 0.16]
ShiftFocusIndColl	0.01	0.04	0.28	0.05	.780	[-0.07, 0.09]
SystemJustification	-0.02	0.04	-0.40	-0.07	.686	[-0.10, 0.06]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.01	0.04	-0.16	-0.03	.876	[-0.09, 0.07]
MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.83	0.04	.067	[-0.00, 0.02]
PartyOther	-0.11	0.01	-18.01	-0.47	<.001	[-0.12, -0.10]
PartyRepublican	-0.15	0.01	-22.80	-0.66	<.001	[-0.17, -0.14]
GenderMale	-0.06	0.00	-13.16	-0.27	<.001	[-0.07, -0.05]
Age	-0.00	0.00	-6.28	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Edu	-0.01	0.00	-2.01	-0.04	.045	[-0.02, -0.00]
ide	-0.00	0.00	-9.90	-0.00	<.001	[-0.00, -0.00]
Income	-0.01	0.00	-8.35	-0.06	<.001	[-0.02, -0.01]
ActivistPerspective:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.30	0.01	.764	[-0.01, 0.02]
BindingMorals:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-1.09	-0.03	.275	[-0.02, 0.01]
BipartisanEliteCues:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.47	0.01	.640	[-0.01, 0.02]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.70	0.02	.481	[-0.01, 0.02]
CoBenefits:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.83	-0.03	.406	[-0.02, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.54	0.02	.592	[-0.01, 0.02]
DynamicAngerNorm:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.52	0.02	.601	[-0.01, 0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.61	0.05	.107	[-0.00, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.92	0.03	.355	[-0.01, 0.02]
GuiltCollResponsibility:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	0.79	0.03	.429	[-0.01, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.23	0.04	.219	[-0.01, 0.02]
IndStructuralChange:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.02	0.03	.308	[-0.01, 0.02]
LetterFuture:MacArthur_SES	0.01	0.01	1.40	0.05	.161	[-0.00, 0.03]
MispCorrectionRisks:MacArthur_SES	-0.01	0.01	-0.80	-0.03	.425	[-0.02, 0.01]
ShiftFocusIndColl:MacArthur_SES	-0.00	0.01	-0.17	-0.01	.869	[-0.02, 0.01]
SystemJustification:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.52	0.02	.605	[-0.01, 0.02]
ThreatInjustEfficacy:MacArthur_SES	0.00	0.01	0.36	0.01	.720	[-0.01, 0.02]

12 Durability of Effects

To examine the durability of effects, we recontacted participants and reassessed the outcome variables two weeks after the initial survey. However, only a quarter of participants in the original sample (N = 8,161; median per condition= 457) completed the follow-up. Given this drastically lower sample size, and the magnitude of the strongest effect size observed at immediately post treatment ($d = 0.30$), a post-hoc power calculation (in paired comparisons at an alpha level of 0.05) revealed we only had 6%-62% power to detect effects that experienced an expected decay (i.e., 7%-53% of the original effect[33]). Therefore, we did not expect to detect significant differences between control and treatment at follow-up primarily due to the lack of statistical power. Nevertheless, we conducted an attrition analysis and attrition-adjusted mixed models, in which, as expected, no significant differences were detected.

Table S136. Fixed effects estimates for the attrition-weighted mixed model, showing condition-specific effects on public awareness behavior. Only conditions that were significant ($p < .05$) for public awareness at time 1 were included in the model.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
Intercept	0.05	0.01	4.26	0.08	<.001	[0.03, 0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.01	1.07	0.03	.283	[-0.01, 0.04]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.01	.826	[-0.03, 0.03]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.01	.760	[-0.02, 0.03]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.01	0.76	0.02	.447	[-0.02, 0.04]
EcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.01	1.37	0.03	.170	[-0.01, 0.05]
ExposingFossilDisinfo	0.02	0.01	1.32	0.03	.187	[-0.01, 0.05]
FearEfficacy	-0.00	0.01	-0.22	-0.01	.829	[-0.03, 0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.02	0.01	1.15	0.03	.249	[-0.01, 0.05]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.01	0.01	0.89	0.02	.376	[-0.02, 0.04]
IndStructuralChange	-0.01	0.01	-0.69	-0.02	.492	[-0.04, 0.02]
LetterFuture	-0.02	0.02	-1.39	-0.04	.165	[-0.05, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.01	.679	[-0.02, 0.03]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.01	1.57	0.04	.117	[-0.01, 0.05]
public_awareness	0.72	0.01	75.82	1.25	<.001	[0.70, 0.74]

Table S137. Fixed effects estimates for the attrition-weighted mixed model, showing condition-specific effects on political advocacy behavior. Only conditions that were significant ($p < .05$) for political advocacy at time 1 were included in the model.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
Intercept	0.12	0.01	10.55	0.17	<.001	[0.09, 0.14]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	-0.02	0.01	-1.38	-0.03	.168	[-0.04, 0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	.962	[-0.02, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.01	0.01	-0.80	-0.02	.427	[-0.04, 0.02]
ExposingFossilDisinfo	-0.01	0.01	-0.72	-0.01	.474	[-0.04, 0.02]
FearEfficacy	-0.01	0.01	-1.05	-0.02	.294	[-0.04, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	.816	[-0.02, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.00	0.01	-0.31	-0.01	.756	[-0.03, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	.957	[-0.02, 0.03]
SystemJustification	-0.00	0.01	-0.25	-0.00	.801	[-0.03, 0.02]
political_advocacy	0.50	0.01	44.44	0.75	<.001	[0.48, 0.52]

Table S138. Fixed effects estimates for the attrition-weighted mixed model, showing condition-specific effects on financial advocacy behavior. Only conditions that were significant ($p < .05$) for financial advocacy at time 1 were included in the model.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	95% CI
Intercept	0.06	0.01	5.75	0.13	<.001	[0.04, 0.08]
BindingMorals	-0.01	0.01	-0.62	-0.02	.533	[-0.04, 0.02]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.03	.365	[-0.01, 0.04]
DynamicAngerNorm	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	.940	[-0.03, 0.03]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.01	0.01	-0.98	-0.03	.330	[-0.04, 0.01]
ExposingFossilDisinfo	0.01	0.01	0.64	0.02	.525	[-0.02, 0.04]
FearEfficacy	0.01	0.01	0.44	0.01	.662	[-0.02, 0.03]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.01	.847	[-0.02, 0.03]
HopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.01	.753	[-0.02, 0.03]
IndStructuralChange	0.01	0.01	0.88	0.03	.380	[-0.02, 0.04]
LetterFuture	-0.00	0.01	-0.35	-0.01	.726	[-0.03, 0.02]
MispCorrectionRisks	-0.00	0.01	-0.17	-0.00	.866	[-0.03, 0.02]
SystemJustification	0.02	0.01	1.36	0.04	.173	[-0.01, 0.05]
financial_advocacy	0.76	0.01	78.51	1.63	<.001	[0.74, 0.78]

Table S139. Fixed effects estimates for the attrition-weighted mixed model, showing condition-specific effects on personal lifestyle changes. Only conditions that were significant ($p < .05$) for personal lifestyle changes at time 1 were included in the model.

Condition	Estimate	*SE*	*t*	*d*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	0.05	0.02	3.18	0.13	.002	[0.02, 0.09]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.00	.954	[-0.04, 0.04]
GlobalHealthThreat	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.01	.889	[-0.03, 0.04]
LetterFuture	-0.03	0.02	-1.41	-0.07	.160	[-0.06, 0.01]
MispCorrectionRisks	0.03	0.02	1.68	0.08	.092	[-0.01, 0.07]
lifestyle_changes	0.79	0.02	42.67	1.93	<.001	[0.75, 0.83]

13 Adjusted P Values

To account for multiple comparisons, we implemented a Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) adjustment of all p-values reported here as has become the norm in megastudies (see[34]).

Table S140. Wald Test Results: Raw and BH-adjusted p-values for the effect of each condition (vs. baseline) across DV categories

DV	Condition	Raw_P	BH_adj_P
AWARENESS	ActivistPerspective - aControl	0.929	1.000
	BindingMorals - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	BipartisanEliteCues - aControl	0.19	0.315
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy - aControl	0.149	0.267
	CoBenefits - aControl	0.594	0.892
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	DynamicAngerNorm - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	EcologicalDisruptions - aControl	**<0.001**	**0.001**
	GlobalHealthThreat - aControl	**<0.001**	**0.001**
	GuiltCollResponsibility - aControl	0.802	1.000
	HopeAngerNarratives - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	IndStructuralChange - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	LetterFuture - aControl	0.029	0.062
	MispCorrectionRisks - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	ShiftFocusIndColl - aControl	**0.007**	**0.018**
	SystemJustification - aControl	**0.001**	**0.002**
	ThreatInjustEfficacy - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
POLITICAL	ActivistPerspective - aControl	0.994	1.000
	BindingMorals - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	BipartisanEliteCues - aControl	0.414	0.654
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy - aControl	1.000	1.000
	CoBenefits - aControl	0.999	1.000
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	DynamicAngerNorm - aControl	**0.001**	**0.002**
	EcologicalDisruptions - aControl	0.099	0.183
	GlobalHealthThreat - aControl	0.567	0.876
	GuiltCollResponsibility - aControl	1.000	1.000
	HopeAngerNarratives - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	IndStructuralChange - aControl	0.189	0.315
	LetterFuture - aControl	0.846	1.000
	MispCorrectionRisks - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	ShiftFocusIndColl - aControl	**0.015**	**0.034**
	SystemJustification - aControl	**<0.001**	**0.001**
	ThreatInjustEfficacy - aControl	**<0.001**	**0.001**
FINANCIAL	**ActivistPerspective - aControl**	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	BindingMorals - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	BipartisanEliteCues - aControl	1.000	1.000
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy - aControl	1.000	1.000
	CoBenefits - aControl	0.928	1.000
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**

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DV	Condition	Raw_P	BH_adj_P
	DynamicAngerNorm - aControl	0.041	0.078
	EcologicalDisruptions - aControl	**<0.001**	**0.001**
	GlobalHealthThreat - aControl	0.032	0.067
	GuiltCollResponsibility - aControl	0.797	1.000
	HopeAngerNarratives - aControl	**0.002**	**0.004**
	IndStructuralChange - aControl	0.171	0.298
	LetterFuture - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	MispCorrectionRisks - aControl	**0.008**	**0.019**
	ShiftFocusIndColl - aControl	0.293	0.474
	SystemJustification - aControl	0.037	0.073
	ThreatInjustEfficacy - aControl	**0.007**	**0.016**
LIFESTYLE	ActivistPerspective - aControl	0.603	0.892
	BindingMorals - aControl	0.04	0.078
	BipartisanEliteCues - aControl	0.994	1.000
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy - aControl	1.000	1.000
	CoBenefits - aControl	0.973	1.000
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit - aControl	**0.002**	**0.004**
	DynamicAngerNorm - aControl	1.000	1.000
	EcologicalDisruptions - aControl	0.815	1.000
	GlobalHealthThreat - aControl	**0.002**	**0.006**
	GuiltCollResponsibility - aControl	0.989	1.000
	HopeAngerNarratives - aControl	1.000	1.000
	IndStructuralChange - aControl	0.754	1.000
	LetterFuture - aControl	**0.006**	**0.015**
	MispCorrectionRisks - aControl	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	ShiftFocusIndColl - aControl	0.999	1.000
	SystemJustification - aControl	0.988	1.000
	ThreatInjustEfficacy - aControl	1.000	1.000

Note. This table represents the results of Wald tests comparing each intervention condition to the control group across four dependent variable categories: AWARENESS, POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and LIFESTYLE. For each DV category, a mixed-effects model (with random intercepts for participants) was fitted, and Dunnett contrasts were used to test each intervention against the control condition. Raw p-values were obtained from these contrasts, and the Benjamini–Hochberg procedure was applied to adjust for multiple comparisons. Rows displayed in bold indicate that both the raw and BH-adjusted p-values are below 0.05, denoting statistically significant intervention effects.

14 James-Stein Shrinkage Procedure

To account for multiple comparisons, we implemented a James-Stein shrinkage (JS) adjustment[35] of all fixed effects reported here as has become the norm in megastudies (see[34]).

Table S141. James-Stein estimator adjusted beta values for the effect of each condition (vs. baseline) across DV categories

DV	Condition	Estimate_original	Estimate_JS
AWARENESS	ActivistPerspective	0.013	0.016
	BindingMorals	0.076	0.075
	BipartisanEliteCues	0.026	0.028
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.027	0.029
	CoBenefits	0.019	0.021
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.097	0.095
	DynamicAngerNorm	0.062	0.062
	EcologicalDisruptions	0.049	0.049
	GlobalHealthThreat	0.048	0.048
	GuiltCollResponsibility	0.016	0.018
	HopeAngerNarratives	0.060	0.060
	IndStructuralChange	0.050	0.051
	LetterFuture	0.034	0.036
	MispCorrectionRisks	0.066	0.066
	ShiftFocusIndColl	0.038	0.040
	SystemJustification	0.045	0.046
	ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.063	0.063
POLITICAL	ActivistPerspective	0.009	0.012
	BindingMorals	0.053	0.053
	BipartisanEliteCues	0.019	0.021
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.003	0.006
	CoBenefits	0.007	0.010
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.062	0.061
	DynamicAngerNorm	0.041	0.042
	EcologicalDisruptions	0.026	0.027
	GlobalHealthThreat	0.017	0.019
	GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.001	0.002
	HopeAngerNarratives	0.045	0.045
	IndStructuralChange	0.023	0.025
	LetterFuture	0.014	0.016
	MispCorrectionRisks	0.050	0.050
	ShiftFocusIndColl	0.033	0.034
	SystemJustification	0.042	0.043
	ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.043	0.043
FINANCIAL	ActivistPerspective	0.056	0.056
	BindingMorals	0.063	0.063
	BipartisanEliteCues	0.007	0.010
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.003	0.007
	CoBenefits	0.014	0.017
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.057	0.057

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DV	Condition	Estimate_original	Estimate_JS
	DynamicAngerNorm	0.034	0.035
	EcologicalDisruptions	0.052	0.052
	GlobalHealthThreat	0.035	0.037
	GuiltCollResponsibility	0.017	0.019
	HopeAngerNarratives	0.045	0.046
	IndStructuralChange	0.027	0.029
	LetterFuture	0.056	0.056
	MispCorrectionRisks	0.040	0.041
	ShiftFocusIndColl	0.025	0.027
	SystemJustification	0.035	0.036
	ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.041	0.042
LIFESTYLE	ActivistPerspective	0.023	0.024
	BindingMorals	0.039	0.039
	BipartisanEliteCues	-0.012	-0.008
	ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.006	0.008
	CoBenefits	-0.014	-0.010
	CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.051	0.050
	DynamicAngerNorm	0.009	0.011
	EcologicalDisruptions	0.018	0.020
	GlobalHealthThreat	0.050	0.050
	GuiltCollResponsibility	0.013	0.015
	HopeAngerNarratives	0.005	0.007
	IndStructuralChange	0.019	0.021
	LetterFuture	0.048	0.048
	MispCorrectionRisks	0.060	0.059
	ShiftFocusIndColl	0.010	0.012
	SystemJustification	0.012	0.014
	ThreatInjustEfficacy	0.007	0.010

Note. This table represents the fixed effects of each intervention condition relative to the control group across four dependent variable categories: AWARENESS, POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and LIFESTYLE. For each DV category, a mixed-effects model (with random intercepts for participants) was fitted, and Dunnett contrasts were used to test each intervention against the control condition. Raw fixed effects were obtained from these contrasts, and the James-Stein shrinkage procedure was applied to account for the winner's curse[36,37].

15 Attrition by Condition

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	p	95% CI
Intercept	0.39	0.01	35.22	<.001	[0.37, 0.41]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	1.15	0.251	[-0.01, 0.05]
BindingMorals	-0.10	0.02	-6.45	<.001	[-0.13, -0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.04	0.02	-2.82	.005	[-0.08, -0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.02	-0.52	.603	[-0.04, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-1.50	0.134	[-0.05, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	-0.12	0.02	-7.82	<.001	[-0.15, -0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.11	0.02	-6.76	<.001	[-0.14, -0.08]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.14	0.02	-8.69	<.001	[-0.17, -0.11]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.07	0.02	-4.55	<.001	[-0.10, -0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.67	.501	[-0.04, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.15	0.02	-9.29	<.001	[-0.18, -0.12]
IndStructuralChange	-0.12	0.02	-7.73	<.001	[-0.15, -0.09]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.02	1.74	.083	[0.00, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	-0.13	0.02	-8.26	<.001	[-0.16, -0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.06	0.02	-3.88	<.001	[-0.09, -0.03]
SystemJustification	-0.10	0.02	-6.19	<.001	[-0.13, -0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.13	0.02	-8.08	<.001	[-0.16, -0.10]

Table S142. Linear regression predicting failure to complete outcome measures by condition. This model estimates the likelihood of participants failing to complete the outcome measures (binary outcome: 0 = completed, 1 = did not complete) as a function of intervention condition. The reference group is the control condition.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	p	95% CI
Intercept	0.23	0.01	22.94	<.001	[0.21, 0.25]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.01	0.20	.842	[-0.02, 0.03]
BindingMorals	-0.04	0.01	-3.62	<.001	[-0.06, -0.02]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.01	-2.00	.045	[-0.05, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	-0.35	.728	[-0.03, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.01	-1.13	.259	[-0.04, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	-0.04	0.01	-3.47	<.001	[-0.06, -0.02]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.04	0.01	-3.48	<.001	[-0.06, -0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.04	0.01	-3.86	<.001	[-0.07, -0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.04	0.01	-3.16	.002	[-0.06, -0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.01	-1.11	.266	[-0.04, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.05	0.01	-4.44	<.001	[-0.07, -0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.04	0.01	-3.64	<.001	[-0.06, -0.02]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.01	1.75	.080	[0.00, 0.04]
MispCorrectionRisks	-0.04	0.01	-3.78	<.001	[-0.07, -0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.03	0.01	-2.59	.010	[-0.05, -0.01]
SystemJustification	-0.03	0.01	-2.80	.005	[-0.06, -0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.05	0.01	-4.23	<.001	[-0.07, -0.03]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.49	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
PartyOther	0.05	0.00	10.44	<.001	[0.04, 0.06]
PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.00	-3.70	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	0.00	0.00	-20.64	0.000	[0.00, 0.00]

Table S143. Linear regression predicting failure to complete outcome measures by condition, controlling for demographics. This model includes additional covariates for gender, age, and political party affiliation.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	p	95% CI
Intercept	0.39	0.01	35.20	<.001	[0.37, 0.41]
ActivistPerspective	0.02	0.02	1.18	.237	[-0.01, 0.05]
BindingMorals	-0.10	0.02	-6.33	<.001	[-0.13, -0.07]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.04	0.02	-2.78	.005	[-0.07, -0.01]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	-0.01	0.02	-0.45	.655	[-0.04, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.02	0.02	-1.39	.165	[-0.05, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	-0.12	0.02	-7.55	<.001	[-0.15, -0.09]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.10	0.02	-6.60	<.001	[-0.13, -0.07]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.14	0.02	-8.68	<.001	[-0.17, -0.11]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.07	0.02	-4.43	<.001	[-0.10, -0.04]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.02	-0.60	.550	[-0.04, 0.02]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.14	0.02	-9.20	<.001	[-0.18, -0.11]
IndStructuralChange	-0.12	0.02	-7.53	<.001	[-0.15, -0.09]
LetterFuture	0.03	0.02	1.88	.060	[0.00, 0.06]
MispCorrectionRisks	-0.13	0.02	-8.13	<.001	[-0.16, -0.10]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.06	0.02	-3.80	<.001	[-0.09, -0.03]
SystemJustification	-0.10	0.02	-6.11	<.001	[-0.13, -0.07]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.12	0.02	-7.85	<.001	[-0.15, -0.09]

Table S144. Linear regression predicting failure to complete the full survey by condition. This model estimates the likelihood of failing to complete the full survey (binary outcome: 0 = completed, 1 = did not complete) based on intervention condition, with the control group as the reference category.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	p	95% CI
Intercept	0.24	0.01	22.79	<.001	[0.22, 0.26]
ActivistPerspective	0.00	0.01	0.20	.841	[-0.02, 0.03]
BindingMorals	-0.04	0.01	-3.47	<.001	[-0.06, -0.02]
BipartisanEliteCues	-0.02	0.01	-1.99	.047	[-0.05, 0.00]
ClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	-0.35	.728	[-0.03, 0.02]
CoBenefits	-0.01	0.01	-0.99	.323	[-0.04, 0.01]
CollEfficacyEmoBenefit	-0.04	0.01	-3.07	.002	[-0.06, -0.01]
DynamicAngerNorm	-0.04	0.01	-3.46	<.001	[-0.06, -0.02]
EcologicalDisruptions	-0.04	0.01	-3.84	<.001	[-0.07, -0.02]
GlobalHealthThreat	-0.04	0.01	-3.07	.002	[-0.06, -0.01]
GuiltCollResponsibility	-0.01	0.01	-1.04	.299	[-0.04, 0.01]
HopeAngerNarratives	-0.05	0.01	-4.36	<.001	[-0.07, -0.03]
IndStructuralChange	-0.04	0.01	-3.50	<.001	[-0.06, -0.02]
LetterFuture	0.02	0.01	1.88	.061	[0.00, 0.05]
MispCorrectionRisks	-0.04	0.01	-3.64	<.001	[-0.07, -0.02]
ShiftFocusIndColl	-0.03	0.01	-2.51	.012	[-0.05, -0.01]
SystemJustification	-0.03	0.01	-2.66	.008	[-0.05, -0.01]
ThreatInjustEfficacy	-0.05	0.01	-4.02	<.001	[-0.07, -0.02]
GenderMale	-0.02	0.00	-4.74	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
PartyOther	0.05	0.00	10.67	<.001	[0.04, 0.06]
PartyRepublican	-0.02	0.00	-3.48	<.001	[-0.03, -0.01]
Age	0.00	0.00	-20.42	<.001	[0.00, 0.00]

Table S145. Linear regression predicting failure to complete the full survey by condition, controlling for demographics. This model adds gender, age, and political party as covariates to the previous model.

15.1 Inverse-Probability Weighted ANOVAs of Attrition

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F	p
condName	4.28	0.25	17.00	20498.97	1.67	0.041
Party	131.53	65.76	2.00	20262.42	435.35	<.001
Gender	3.87	1.94	2.00	20677.11	12.81	<.001
Age	134.74	134.74	1.00	20432.52	891.98	<.001
Edu	1.23	1.23	1.00	20237.30	8.16	0.004
Income	20.36	20.36	1.00	20305.52	134.79	<.001
MacArthur_SES	17.29	17.29	1.00	20231.36	114.46	<.001
condName:Party	3.89	0.11	34.00	20263.72	0.76	0.844
condName:Gender	5.72	0.17	34.00	20428.12	1.11	0.298
condName:Age	2.30	0.14	17.00	20435.02	0.89	0.581
condName:Edu	1.10	0.06	17.00	20237.33	0.43	0.980
condName:Income	1.59	0.09	17.00	20306.64	0.62	0.880
condName:MacArthur_SES	2.43	0.14	17.00	20231.27	0.95	0.518

Table S146. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for public awareness advocacy with condition, demographics, and their interactions (IPW-adjusted).

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F	p
condName	4.10	0.24	17.00	20115.38	1.10	0.344
Party	397.73	198.86	2.00	19978.33	909.01	<.001
Gender	7.40	3.70	2.00	19970.01	16.91	<.001
Age	103.35	103.35	1.00	19841.91	472.41	<.001
Edu	2.11	2.11	1.00	19977.25	9.63	0.002
Income	0.00	0.00	1.00	20111.73	0.00	0.973
MacArthur_SES	0.90	0.90	1.00	20111.21	4.11	0.043
condName:Party	6.66	0.20	34.00	19977.95	0.90	0.643
condName:Gender	5.90	0.17	34.00	20015.50	0.79	0.798
condName:Age	5.12	0.30	17.00	19839.76	1.38	0.136
condName:Edu	3.94	0.23	17.00	19976.55	1.06	0.388
condName:Income	2.56	0.15	17.00	20110.07	0.69	0.819
condName:MacArthur_SES	3.65	0.21	17.00	20109.32	0.98	0.477

Table S147. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for political advocacy with condition, demographics, and their interactions (IPW-adjusted).

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F	p
condName	3.47	0.20	17.00	18835.81	1.52	0.076
Party	146.00	73.00	2.00	19317.44	544.52	$<..001$
Gender	19.23	9.61	2.00	18685.01	71.71	$<..001$
Age	0.26	0.26	1.00	19285.81	1.95	0.162
Edu	0.05	0.05	1.00	19540.78	0.41	0.524
Income	0.32	0.32	1.00	19727.99	2.36	0.125
MacArthur_SES	2.19	2.19	1.00	20401.51	16.32	0.000
condName:Party	3.71	0.11	34.00	19315.87	0.81	0.769
condName:Gender	4.32	0.13	34.00	18767.43	0.95	0.555
condName:Age	2.57	0.15	17.00	19274.01	1.13	0.319
condName:Edu	2.34	0.14	17.00	19536.86	1.03	0.424
condName:Income	1.29	0.08	17.00	19729.57	0.57	0.919
condName:MacArthur_SES	1.87	0.11	17.00	20390.67	0.82	0.673

Table S148. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for financial advocacy with condition, demographics, and their interactions (IPW-adjusted).

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F	p
condName	1.40	0.08	17.00	19340.72	1.12	0.330
Party	97.63	48.81	2.00	18649.46	660.27	<.001
Gender	14.57	7.28	2.00	19410.49	98.52	<.001
Age	4.42	4.42	1.00	18623.19	59.82	<.001
Edu	0.04	0.04	1.00	18535.01	0.52	0.472
Income	3.67	3.67	1.00	18462.60	49.65	<.001
MacArthur_SES	4.44	4.44	1.00	18463.69	60.01	<.001
condName:Party	2.18	0.06	34.00	18647.83	0.87	0.688
condName:Gender	2.81	0.09	33.00	19070.50	1.15	0.253
condName:Age	1.39	0.08	17.00	18625.22	1.10	0.342
condName:Edu	1.22	0.07	17.00	18527.59	0.97	0.491
condName:Income	0.54	0.03	17.00	18455.98	0.43	0.980
condName:MacArthur_SES	1.62	0.10	17.00	18455.59	1.29	0.190

Table S149. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for personal lifestyle changes with condition, demographics, and their interactions (IPW-adjusted).

15.2 Lee bounds estimates for outcomes

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	Lower_Bound	Upper_Bound
(Intercept)	0.29	0.01	37.72	0.71	<.001	0.40	0.40
condNameActivistPerspective	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.02	0.540	0.03	0.03
condNameBindingMorals	0.08	0.01	7.54	0.20	<.001	0.00	0.11
condNameBipartisanEliteCues	0.03	0.01	2.60	0.07	0.009	-0.01	0.04
condNameClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.03	0.01	2.34	0.06	0.019	0.02	0.04
condNameCoBenefits	0.02	0.01	1.66	0.04	0.097	0.00	0.03
condNameCollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.10	0.01	9.58	0.26	<.001	0.01	0.15
condNameDynamicAngerNorm	0.07	0.01	6.41	0.17	<.001	-0.02	0.10
condNameEcologicalDisruptions	0.06	0.01	5.18	0.14	<.001	-0.05	0.10
condNameExposingFossilDisinfo	0.04	0.01	3.70	0.10	<.001	-0.01	0.06
condNameFearEfficacy	0.07	0.01	6.60	0.18	<.001	-0.03	0.10
condNameGlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.01	4.62	0.12	<.001	-0.01	0.07
condNameGuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.01	1.26	0.03	0.207	0.01	0.02
condNameHopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.01	6.46	0.17	<.001	-0.05	0.11
condNameIndStructuralChange	0.06	0.01	5.32	0.14	<.001	-0.04	0.09
condNameLetterFuture	0.02	0.01	2.20	0.06	0.028	0.06	0.06
condNameMispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.01	6.86	0.18	<.001	-0.03	0.11
condNameSystemJustification	0.05	0.01	4.85	0.13	<.001	-0.04	0.07

Table S150. Lee bounds estimates for public awareness advocacy outcomes.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	Lower_Bound	Upper_Bound
(Intercept)	0.37	0.01	50.39	0.76	<.001	0.50	0.50
condNameActivistPerspective	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.950	0.02	0.02
condNameBindingMorals	0.07	0.01	6.51	0.14	<.001	-0.03	0.10
condNameBipartisanEliteCues	0.02	0.01	2.34	0.05	0.019	-0.02	0.04
condNameClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.01	0.48	0.01	0.628	-0.01	0.01
condNameCoBenefits	0.01	0.01	0.92	0.02	0.356	-0.01	0.02
condNameCollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.08	0.01	7.61	0.16	<.001	-0.05	0.12
condNameDynamicAngerNorm	0.06	0.01	5.59	0.12	<.001	-0.06	0.09
condNameEcologicalDisruptions	0.04	0.01	4.19	0.09	<.001	-0.10	0.09
condNameExposingFossilDisinfo	0.04	0.01	3.79	0.08	<.001	-0.02	0.07
condNameFearEfficacy	0.06	0.01	5.96	0.13	<.001	-0.07	0.10
condNameGlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.01	2.58	0.06	0.010	-0.05	0.05
condNameGuiltCollResponsibility	0.00	0.01	-0.18	0.00	0.854	-0.01	0.01
condNameHopeAngerNarratives	0.07	0.01	6.27	0.13	<.001	-0.09	0.11
condNameIndStructuralChange	0.04	0.01	3.90	0.08	<.001	-0.09	0.08
condNameLetterFuture	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.01	0.792	0.03	0.03
condNameMispCorrectionRisks	0.07	0.01	6.39	0.14	<.001	-0.06	0.11
condNameSystemJustification	0.06	0.01	5.47	0.12	<.001	-0.05	0.09

Table S151. Lee bounds estimates for political advocacy outcomes.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	Lower_Bound	Upper_Bound
(Intercept)	0.44	0.01	50.80	1.19	<.001	0.44	0.43
condNameActivistPerspective	0.06	0.01	4.81	0.16	<.001	0.05	0.05
condNameBindingMorals	0.06	0.01	5.39	0.17	<.001	0.02	0.14
condNameBipartisanEliteCues	0.01	0.01	0.46	0.01	0.646	-0.01	0.04
condNameClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.00	0.01	0.37	0.01	0.713	-0.01	0.01
condNameCoBenefits	0.01	0.01	1.14	0.04	0.254	0.00	0.03
condNameCollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.06	0.01	4.83	0.15	<.001	0.01	0.16
condNameDynamicAngerNorm	0.03	0.01	2.81	0.09	0.005	-0.01	0.12
condNameEcologicalDisruptions	0.05	0.01	4.20	0.13	<.001	0.00	0.17
condNameExposingFossilDisinfo	0.03	0.01	2.08	0.07	0.037	0.00	0.07
condNameFearEfficacy	0.04	0.01	3.50	0.11	<.001	-0.01	0.14
condNameGlobalHealthThreat	0.03	0.01	2.77	0.09	0.006	0.01	0.10
condNameGuiltCollResponsibility	0.02	0.01	1.23	0.04	0.217	0.01	0.03
condNameHopeAngerNarratives	0.04	0.01	3.53	0.11	<.001	-0.01	0.17
condNameIndStructuralChange	0.03	0.01	2.25	0.07	0.024	-0.03	0.13
condNameLetterFuture	0.06	0.01	4.55	0.15	<.001	0.05	0.05
condNameMispCorrectionRisks	0.04	0.01	3.25	0.10	0.001	-0.01	0.14
condNameSystemJustification	0.03	0.01	2.80	0.09	0.005	-0.01	0.11

Table S152. Lee bounds estimates for financial advocacy outcomes.

Condition	Estimate	SE	t	d	p	Lower_Bound	Upper_Bound
(Intercept)	0.50	0.01	52.23	1.75	<.001	0.50	0.50
condNameActivistPerspective	0.02	0.01	1.67	0.08	0.094	0.02	0.02
condNameBindingMorals	0.04	0.01	3.00	0.14	0.003	0.03	0.14
condNameBipartisanEliteCues	-0.01	0.01	-0.93	-0.04	0.352	-0.01	0.03
condNameClimatePolicyLiteracy	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.02	0.668	0.01	0.02
condNameCoBenefits	-0.01	0.01	-1.07	-0.05	0.284	-0.01	0.01
condNameCollEfficacyEmoBenefit	0.05	0.01	3.92	0.18	0.000	0.04	0.18
condNameDynamicAngerNorm	0.01	0.01	0.80	0.04	0.422	-0.01	0.11
condNameEcologicalDisruptions	0.02	0.01	1.43	0.07	0.153	0.00	0.15
condNameExposingFossilDisinfo	0.01	0.01	0.85	0.04	0.393	0.00	0.06
condNameFearEfficacy	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.03	0.535	-0.01	0.13
condNameGlobalHealthThreat	0.05	0.01	3.80	0.18	<.001	0.05	0.13
condNameGuiltCollResponsibility	0.01	0.01	0.98	0.05	0.327	0.01	0.02
condNameHopeAngerNarratives	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.02	0.736	-0.02	0.14
condNameIndStructuralChange	0.02	0.01	1.46	0.07	0.144	0.01	0.15
condNameLetterFuture	0.05	0.01	3.54	0.17	<.001	0.05	0.05
condNameMispCorrectionRisks	0.06	0.01	4.62	0.21	<.001	0.04	0.19
condNameSystemJustification	0.01	0.01	1.06	0.05	0.290	0.00	0.11

Table S153. Lee bounds estimates for personal lifestyle change outcomes.

16 Supplementary Study: Isolating Efficacy and Emotional Mechanisms

To further investigate the cognitive and emotional mechanisms underlying the *Collective-Efficacy-and-Emotional-Benefit* intervention, we conducted a follow-up experiment on a novel sample of 1,986 participants in the United States. Participants were randomly assigned to one of five experimental conditions or a control condition. The control group viewed the same short, climate-unrelated instructional video (on knot-tying) as in the main study control condition. The efficacy-only condition emphasized the effectiveness of climate actions like information sharing, donating, or protesting. The emotions-only condition emphasized the emotional benefits of engaging in climate action, by prompting participant to reflect on positive emotional experiences related to climate action, such as feelings of friendship and happiness. The combined efficacy + emotions condition included both the efficacy and positive emotions components, but without requiring any written response. Finally, the efficacy + emotions + writing condition included all aspects of the original intervention.

We assessed several outcome variables from the original study: information sharing intentions, commitments to divest financial assets from banks investing in fossil developments, and willingness to attend a climate march. We also again measured personal and collective efficacy as well as self-reported emotional responses.

March Intention: A one-way ANOVA revealed a significant effect of condition on participants' likelihood of attending a climate march, $F(4, 1981) = 5.44$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$. Follow-up regression models indicated that Efficacy + Emotions ($M = 0.44$) significantly increased march intentions compared to the Control group ($b = 0.085$, $p < .001$). Similarly, Efficacy + Emotions + Writing (M 0.42) resulted in significantly higher march intentions than the Control condition ($b = 0.073$, $p < .01$). However, neither the Efficacy nor the Emotions condition alone significantly increased march intentions above the Control level.

Additional comparisons, using Efficacy + Emotions + Writing as the reference, indicated that the Efficacy condition ($b = -0.053$, $p = .021$) and the Emotions condition ($b = -0.057$, $p = .014$) resulted in significantly lower march intentions than their combined effect.
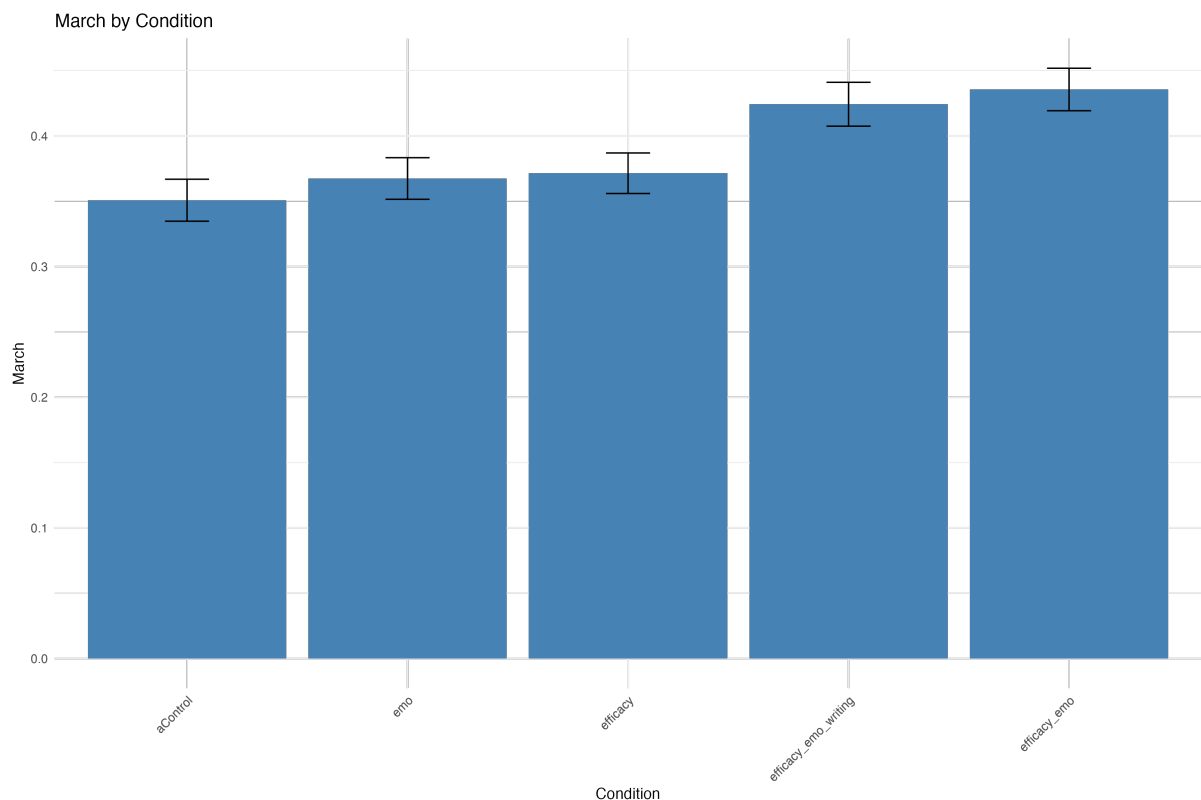
Figure S12. Mean reported intention to attend a climate march by experimental condition. Bars represent group means and error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.

Video-Sharing : The omnibus ANOVA examining participants' willingness to share a climate-related video was significant, $F(4, 1640) = 5.28$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$. Logistic regression models revealed that participants in the Efficacy + Emotions condition (M 0.45) were significantly more likely to share the video compared to those in the Control group ($b = 0.61$, $p < .001$). Similarly, the Efficacy + Emotions + Writing condition (M 0.44) significantly increased sharing intentions over the Control group ($b = 0.59$, $p < .001$).

Further analysis, suggest that Efficacy + Emotions + Writing significantly increase sharing intentions compared to the Emotions condition ($b = -0.399$, $p = .015$).
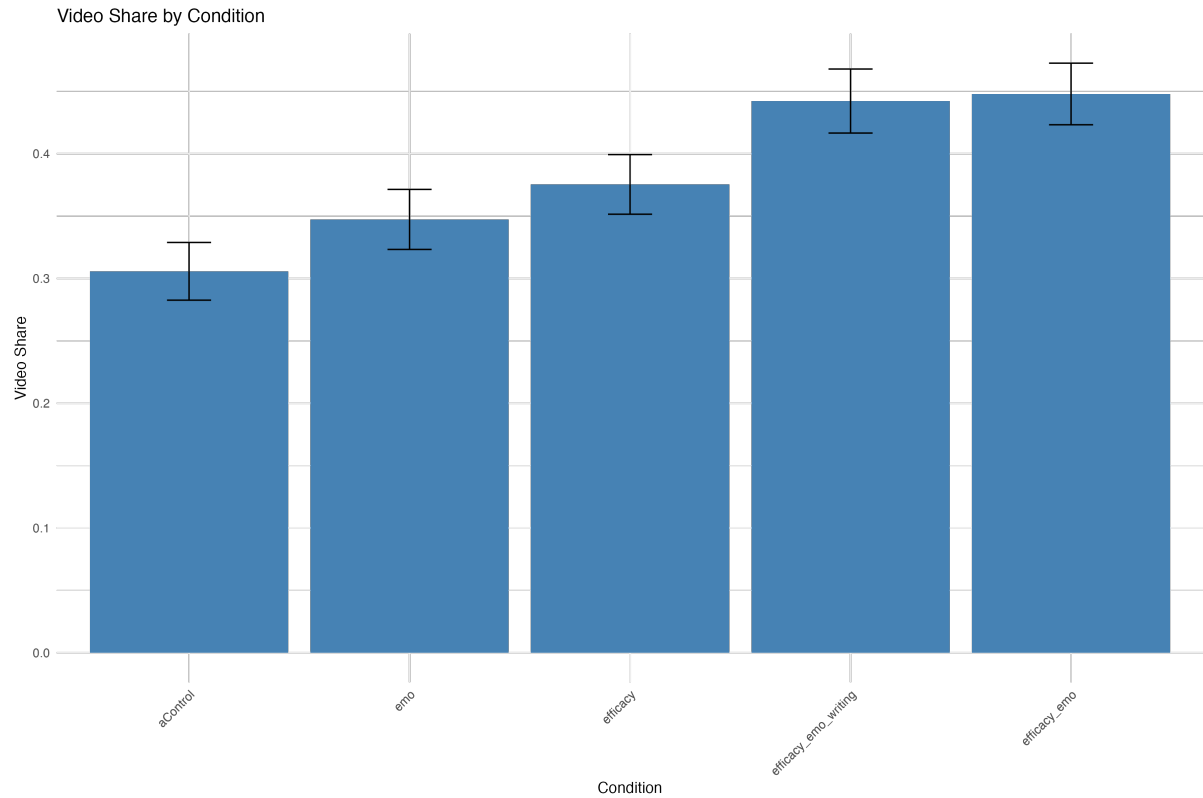
Figure S13. Mean reported intention to share a video about climate change on social media by experimental condition. Bars represent group means and error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.

Bank Divestment: A one-way ANOVA revealed a significant effect of condition on participants' willingness to divest from banks that fund fossil fuels, $F(4, 1981) = 4.22$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .008$. Pairwise comparisons showed that Efficacy alone (M 0.33) resulted in significantly greater divestment intentions than the Control group ($b = 0.043$, $p < .05$). Efficacy + Emotions (M 0.36) further increased divestment intentions relative to the Control condition ($b = 0.077$, $p < .001$). Similarly, Efficacy + Emotions + Writing (M 0.36) produced significantly higher divestment intentions than Control ($b = 0.070$, $p < .01$).

Moreover the Efficacy + Emotions + Writing condition was significantly more effective than the Emotions condition ($b = -0.048$, $p = .032$) at stimulating divestment commitments.
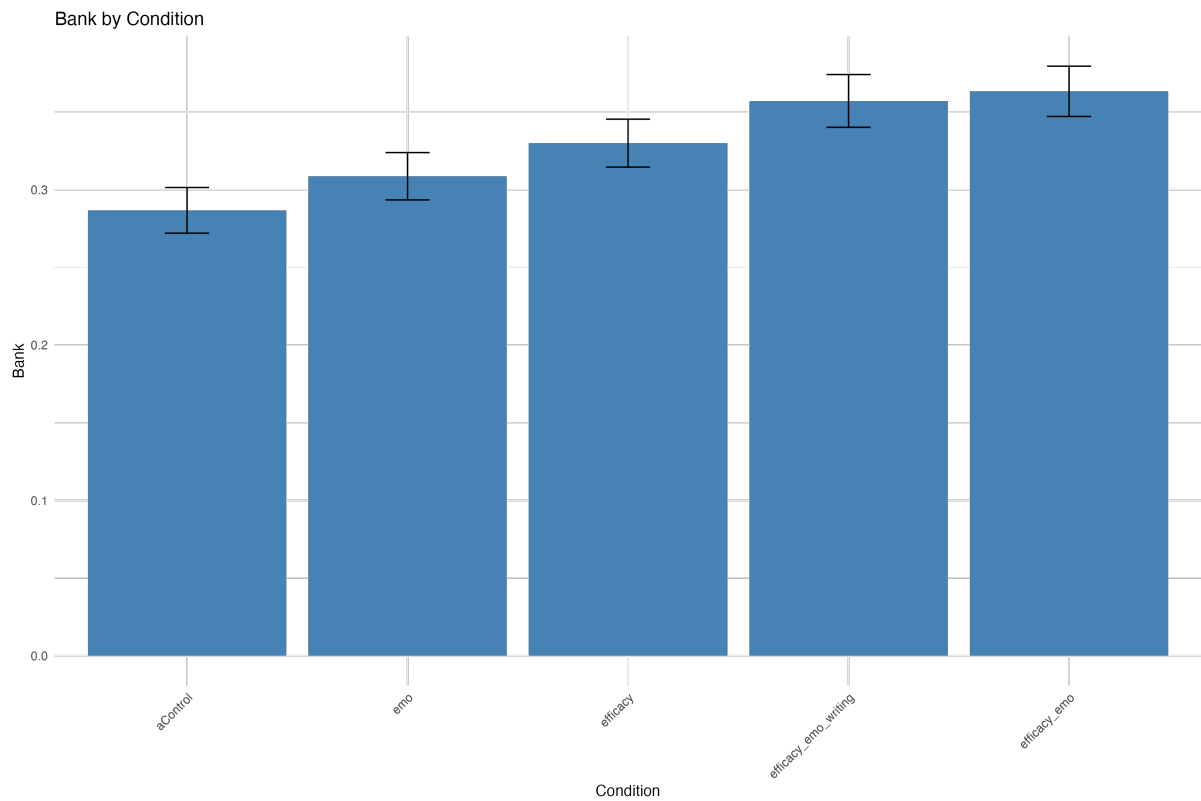
Figure S14. Mean reported intention to divest from bank by experimental condition. Bars represent group means and error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.

Conclusion and Interpretation Overall, the findings suggest that intervention combining efficacy and emotional benefit information is more effective at increasing climate advocacy than its subcomponents alone (efficacy or emotional benefits).

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ClimateAdvocacy - MASTER

Survey Flow

Standard: CONSENT (4 Questions)

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Branch: New Branch
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EndSurvey: Advanced

BlockRandomizer: 1 - Evenly Present Elements

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    EmbeddedData
        cond = 1
        condName = PolicyLiteracy
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 2
        condName = MisperceptionCorrection
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 3
        condName = CallToAction
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 4
        condName = HealthFrame
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 5
        condName = CollectiveResponsibility
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 6
        condName = SystemJustification
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 7
        condName = MoralIdentity
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 8
        condName = ExternalLOC
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 9
        condName = IndStructuralChange
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 10

condName = BindingMorals
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 11
        condName = PositiveEmotion
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 12
        condName = NatHopeAnger
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 13
        condName = FearCollectiveAct
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 14
        condName = AngerConsDynNorm
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 15
        condName = PartisanCues
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 16
        condName = ActivistPerspective
    EmbeddedData
        cond = 17
        condName = LetterFuture

Branch: New Branch
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Standard: 0. Control Distracter (3 Questions)

Standard: Climate Change Information Overview for all (2 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
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Standard: 1. Climate Policy Literacy (7 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
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Group: 2. Misperception Correction: Risks and Solutions

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incorrect = That's incorrect!

textValue will be set from Panel or URL.

colValue will be set from Panel or URL.

arrowtime = 10

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employment_text = Climate change can lead to lower income and benefits through events like wildfires and flooding that damage businesses and infrastructure, such as power and roads.

 These disruptions can result in workers losing income due to reduced working hours or even losing their jobs.

property_text = Climate change-linked events such as wildfires and floods can damage and destroy homes, potentially requiring costly repairs.

Climate change may also make some areas unsafe to live in, which can lower property values or force people to leave their homes.

consumer_text = Climate change may result in lower crop production because of extreme temperatures and destructive events such as wildfires, which can cause food prices to rise.

Climate change can also disrupt supply chains by making it difficult to transport goods from one place to another.

energy_text = Climate change can disrupt the generation and distribution of energy which can cause electricity to become more expensive. Climate change can raise fuel prices by disrupting supply and increasing demand.

Extreme weather events can also affect access to public transportation. Climate change can also lead to increased energy consumption—for example, electricity for air conditioning.

childcare_text = Climate change can interrupt or stop services like childcare and senior care.

For example, the number of heat-related school closings in U.S. school districts has nearly doubled over the past 10 years. This can lead households to look for expensive alternatives or reduce their working hours to care for their loved ones themselves.

healthcare_text = Climate change can lead to physical injuries from severe events such as extreme storms or cause longer-term health issues, such as breathing problems from wildfire smoke.

choice_textValue will be set from Panel or URL.

option_textValue will be set from Panel or URL.

EmbeddedData

imgValue will be set from Panel or URL.

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property_img =

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style="width: 1000px; height: 750px;" />
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style="width: 1000px; height: 750px;" />
        healthcare_img = <img
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```

Block: 2. Misperception Correction Intro (3 Questions)

BlockRandomizer: 6 - Evenly Present Elements

Standard: 2. Employment (4 Questions)
Standard: 2. Property Destruction (4 Questions)
Standard: 2. Consumer Goods (4 Questions)
Standard: 2. Energy Prices (4 Questions)
Standard: 2. Dependent Care (4 Questions)
Standard: 2. Health Care Expenses (4 Questions)

Standard: 2. Writing Prompt (6 Questions)
Standard: 2. Final EPA Question (6 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 3

Standard: 3. Call to Action (8 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 4

Standard: 4. Global Health Frame (15 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 5

Standard: 5. Collective Responsibility (11 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 6

Standard: 6. System Justification (14 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 7

Standard: 7. Moral Identity Frame (21 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 8

Standard: 8. External Locus of Control (12 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 9

  Group: 9. Linking ind and structural change

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        genderlinkclick2 = 0
        CClinkclick1 = 0
        IPCClinkclick1 = 0
        CClinkclick2 = 0

    Standard: 9. Linking Individual and Structural Change-- Instruction (2 Questions)
    Block: 9. Refutation Task (12 Questions)
    Standard: 9. Reading1 (4 Questions)
    Standard: 9. Open-ended task1 (4 Questions)
    Standard: 9. Reading2 (5 Questions)
    Standard: 9. Open-ended task2 (2 Questions)
    Standard: 9. Efficacy Qs (2 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 10

Standard: 10. Binding Moral Foundations (24 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If cond Is Equal to 11

Standard: 11. Positive Emotions (28 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If

If cond Is Equal to 12

BlockRandomizer: 2 - Evenly Present Elements

Standard: 12. Naturalistic Hope (28 Questions)
Block: 12. Naturalistic Anger (28 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
If
If cond Is Equal to 13

Standard: 13. Fear Messaging Collective Action (20 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
If
If cond Is Equal to 14

Standard: 14. Anger Consensus Dynamic Norm (18 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
If
If cond Is Equal to 15

Group: 15. partisan experts

Block: 15. bipartisan_nonpartisan experts (4 Questions)

BlockRandomizer: 2 - Evenly Present Elements

Standard: 15. video_Portman (2 Questions)
Standard: 15. video_Biden (2 Questions)

Standard: 15. calling people to take action (2 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
If
If cond Is Equal to 16

Standard: 16. Climate Activist Perspective Taking (5 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
If
If cond Is Equal to 17

Standard: active control: Letter Future Gen (8 Questions)

Standard: Instructions DVs (1 Question)

BlockRandomizer: 9 - Evenly Present Elements

Standard: Belief and Policy Support (4 Questions)

Standard: Petition (4 Questions)
Standard: OpenEndedLetter (3 Questions)
Standard: support climate rep election (3 Questions)
Standard: Bank (5 Questions)
Standard: Donation (3 Questions)
Standard: Attend march (2 Questions)
Standard: Newsletter (9 Questions)
Standard: Commitment (3 Questions)

Standard: AttentionCheck_60 (2 Questions)

Branch: New Branch
    If
        If In the previous section you viewed some information about climate change. To indicate you are rea... Sixty Is Not Selected

EndSurvey: Advanced

Standard: Video (4 Questions)
Standard: Efficacy (2 Questions)
Standard: Emotions (2 Questions)
Standard: Demographics (21 Questions)

EndSurvey: Advanced

Page Break ——————————————————————

Q5 Online Consent Form for IRB-FY2024-8840 You have been invited to take part in a research study to learn more about people's evaluation of information. This study will be conducted by Danielle Goldwert (PI), GSAS - Graduate School of Arts and Science, New York University as part of her doctoral dissertation. Her faculty sponsor is Wei Ji Ma, FAS - Center for Neural Science (CNS), New York University.   If you agree to be in this study, you will be asked to do the following: Complete a set of online questionnaires. You may be asked to rate different stimuli, or describe a series of activities you regularly engage in, or write a short letter.   You will also be asked to report some personal information, including your age, gender, etc.   Participation in this study will take about 15 minutes. Upon completion of the study, you will receive compensation in the amount you have agreed to with the platform through which you entered this survey. All participants will be randomly assigned to different groups which will affect the information provided to them about climate change that you will then be asked to answer questions about. As part of the study, you will be automatically entered in a lottery to win a $10 bonus. A total of 100 participants will be receiving this bonus from the raffle. The lottery will take place after the second part of this survey (at least 2 weeks after this first part).   While there are measures put in place by the researcher to secure data, there is always a risk of a potential breach of confidentiality. Although you will receive no direct benefits, this research may help the investigator understand how people learn information.   Confidentiality of your research records will be strictly maintained by assigning unique, confidential identification number codes to your responses. Information not containing identifiers may be used in future research, shared with other researchers, or placed in a data repository without your additional consent.   Participation in this study is voluntary. You may refuse to participate or withdraw at any time without penalty. Payment will not be sent if you do not answer all questions on the survey. All participants will receive an equivalent amount of money directly, regardless of answers in the survey.   If there is anything about the study or your participation that is unclear or that you do not understand, if you have questions or wish to report a research-related problem, you may contact Wei Ji Ma at weijima@nyu.edu, 6 Washington Place, New York, NY 10003.   For questions about your rights as a research participant, you may contact the Institutional Review Board (IRB), New York University, 665 Broadway, Suite 804, New York, New York, 10012 at (212) 998-4808 or ask.humansubjects@nyu.edu. Please reference the study # (IRB-FY2024-8840) when contacting the IRB.   Clicking below serves as your consent to participate in the study. If you choose not to participate you may simply close this window.

○ Yes, I am at least 18 years old and I want to participate (1)

consent_timer Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ──────────────────────────────────────

X→

AttentionCheck_purp The color test you are about to take part in is very simple. Please select the color "purple" from the list below. We would like to make sure that you are reading these questions carefully.

○ Red (1)

○ Yellow (2)

○ Green (3)

○ Purple (4)

○ Blue (5)

Q656 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

control_page1 Please carefully watch the following video (you may be asked about it in the following pages). You will be able to advance the page once this video is over.

Q637 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q11.2

Intro Throughout this survey, you may be asked to read some information, report your behaviors, or even write a small paragraph.

   You will be able to advance the page shortly

---

intro_time Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

policy_time Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q638 Please carefully watch the following video (you may be asked about it in the following pages).   You will be able to advance the page once this video is over.

---

policy_video

policy_completion Were you able to watch and listen to the video until the end?

○ Yes (1)

○ No, there was a technical problem (2)

○ No, I skipped part of the video (3)

---

policy_attncheck1 From what was said in the video, with a green infrastructure program, how many people could find a job in green sectors in the U.S.?

○ 500,000 people (1)

○ 1.5 million people (3)

○ 2.5 million people (4)

○ 3.5 million people (5)

○ Don't know (6)

---

policy_attncheck2 What is the emission limit described in the video?

○ A limit on national CO2 emissions (1)

○ A limit on the CO2 emissions of each person (3)

○ A limit on CO2 emissions from cars (2)

○ A limit on CO2 emissions from the electricity sector (6)

○ Don't know (5)

Q659 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q3 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q2 In this part of the survey, we will ask you some questions about which areas of American life you personally believe climate change is affecting. After each answer, we will give you the correct answer from a recent US Treasury Department study.

Q33 **Comprehension Question**: After each answer, we will give you the correct answer from a recent US Treasury Department study. Please read the text carefully.

○ I understand (1)

Q4 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS X→

employment **Question ${e://Field/n} out of ${e://Field/total_questions}:** Is climate change **increasing** or **decreasing** employment-related income and benefits?

○ Increasing (0)

○ Decreasing (1)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————————————

Q26 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q24 **${e://Field/text}** ${e://Field/employment_text}   (The arrow to continue will appear after ${e://Field/arrowtime} seconds.)

Q5 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS X→

property **Question ${e://Field/n} out of ${e://Field/total_questions}:**   Is climate change causing the destruction of property, including homes?

○ Yes (1)

○ No (0)

Page Break ────────────────────────────────

Q27 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q23 **${e://Field/text}** ${e://Field/property_text}   (The arrow to continue will appear after ${e://Field/arrowtime} seconds.)

Q6 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS X→

consumer_goods **Question ${e://Field/n}** **out of** **${e://Field/total_questions}**:   Is climate change **increasing** or **decreasing** prices of consumer goods, including food?

○ Increasing (1)

○ Decreasing (0)

Page Break ——————————————————————————————

Q28 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q22 **${e://Field/text}** ${e://Field/consumer_text}   (The arrow to continue will appear after ${e://Field/arrowtime} seconds.)

Q13 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS X→

energy_prices **Question ${e://Field/n} out of ${e://Field/total_questions}:**   Is climate change **increasing** or **decreasing** prices of energy?

○ Increasing (1)

○ Decreasing (0)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

Q29 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q21 **${e://Field/text}** ${e://Field/energy_text}   (The arrow to continue will appear after ${e://Field/arrowtime} seconds.)

End of Block: 2. Energy Prices

Start of Block: 2. Dependent Care

Q7 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS X→

dependent_care **Question ${e://Field/n} out of ${e://Field/total_questions}:**   Is climate change disrupting dependent care, such as childcare and senior care?

○ Yes (1)

○ No (0)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————

Q30 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q20 **${e://Field/text}** ${e://Field/childcare_text}   (The arrow to continue will appear after ${e://Field/arrowtime} seconds.)

End of Block: 2. Dependent Care

Start of Block: 2. Health Care Expenses

Q8 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS X→

healthcare_expenses **Question ${e://Field/n} out of ${e://Field/total_questions}:**   Is climate change **increasing** or **decreasing** healthcare expenses?

◯ Increasing (1)

◯ Decreasing (0)

Page Break ─────────────────────────────────

Q31 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q19 **${e://Field/text}** ${e://Field/healthcare_text}   (The arrow to continue will appear after ${e://Field/arrowtime} seconds.)

End of Block: 2. Health Care Expenses

Start of Block: 2. Writing Prompt

Q40 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS X→

Q34 To review, climate change can: **Decrease** employment-related **income** and **benefits**   **Cause** the **destruction** of households' **property**   **Increase prices** of consumer **goods**   **Increase prices** of **energy**   **Disrupt** dependent **care**   **Increase** healthcare **expenses**   From the options below, choose the one that you believe would be the most disruptive to your everyday life.

▼ decreasing employment-related income and benefits (1) ... increasing healthcare expenses (6)

Page Break

Q39 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS

Q35 ${e://Field/img} ${e://Field/choice_text}   **In the box below, please take a moment to write about the issue you indicated would be the most disruptive to your everyday life (${e://Field/option_text}). How has this issue previously affected you or your loved ones, or how might it affect you in the future?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Page Break ———

Q41 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q36 In this part of the survey, we will discuss some strategies average Americans can use to combat climate change.

Q9 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS

epa Which of the following actions could the average American like you take to help lessen the impacts of climate change? (Select all that apply.)

☐ Getting involved with your community, local governments, and neighborhood councils. (1)

☐ Donating money to environmental protection groups or agencies. (1)

☐ Signing petitions for climate action. (1)

☐ Staying informed about climate change (e.g., by subscribing to relevant newsletters). (1)

☐ Voting for politicians who are committed to fighting climate change. (1)

☐ Participating in climate protests. (1)

☐ Reducing your personal meat consumption. (1)

☐ Sharing information about climate change on social media. (1)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————————

Q32 Timing
First Click (1)
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Click Count (4)

Q18 **All of the previous actions can combat climate change!**   Everyday personal choices like eating less meat make a difference! However, larger wins against climate change can only be achieved through **when people act together**.   **Getting involved with community groups, local governments, and neighborhood councils** can make a big impact by influencing local projects (like anti-pollution initiatives).   **Donating to organizations** that protect the environment and **signing petitions** for climate action can lead to larger changes through the support and creation of new laws and ambitious environmental projects.   **Staying informed by reading newsletters** about climate change and voting for politicians who focus on environmental issues are key for building a group of voters and pressure to push for crucial changes.   (The arrow to continue will appear after ${e://Field/arrowtime} seconds.)

Page Break ——————————————————————————————————————

Q38 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

JS

Q37 In the box below, please take a moment to write about some ways in which you would consider getting involved to combat climate change.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

End of Block: 2. Final EPA Question

Start of Block: 3. Call to Action

callAct_time Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q3 Please read the following Twitter-Feed carefully that discusses the co-benefits of climate action.

Page Break ───

Q450 Did you personally already experience co-benefits of climate change mitigation?

☐ Financially (e.g., I have installed solar panels and benefit from savings on my energy bills.) (1)

☐ Improved health (e.g., I walk/cycle more.) (2)

☐ Environment (e.g., My neighborhood has become greener since more trees have been planted in the neighborhood.) (3)

☐ Social networks (e.g., I experience community through certain actions I take.) (4)

☐ Personally (e.g., I am less scared about energy supply shortages because we rely more on renewable energy sources like solar or wind energy.) (5)

☐ Other, specify: (6)

_____

☐ No, I haven't had any experience with co-benefits yet (7)

JS

Q451 Please briefly describe your experienced co-benefit you specified in the question above.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q455 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————

Q452 If you have not yet had any experience with the co-benefits of climate protection, please think of the benefits you could most easily imagine?

☐   Financially (e.g., I have a PV installation and benefit from the revenues.) (1)

☐   Improved health (e.g., I walk/cycle more.) (2)

☐   Environment (e.g., My neighborhood has become greener through afforestation.) (3)

☐   Social networks (e.g., I experience community through certain actions I take.) (4)

☐   Personally (e.g., I am less scared about energy supply shortages because we rely more on renewable energy sources.) (5)

☐   Other, specify: (6)

_____

JS

Q453 Please briefly describe how you personally could profit from these co-benefits in the future.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q454 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

health_frame Experts on global health warn that **climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century**.   Climate change affects our health. We suffer more from UV (ultraviolet) radiation, heat stress, allergies and air pollution. Climate change also affects our drinking and bathing water, our food and the prevalence of infectious diseases.   Climate change has the potential to cause more deaths in the long run than the COVID-19 pandemic.

timing_health_frame1 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break

video_intro In the next screen, we will show you a short video by The Lancet - a leading medical journal - about the relationship between climate change and health threats.   **Please watch it attentively, as we will ask you some questions related to it afterward.**

Q428 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break   ───

Q639 Please carefully watch the following video (you may be asked about it in the following pages).   You will be able to advance the page once this video is over.

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video

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timing_video Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ────────────────────────────────

video_questions Based on the video you have just watched, please indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

	Choose one option	
	True (1)	False (2)
Heat related deaths of people aged over 65 have increased by more than 50% in the past two decades. (1)	○	○
Climate change can increase the spread of infectious diseases and new pandemics. (2)	○	○
Reducing carbon emissions brings immediate health benefits. (3)	○	○

---

timing_video_quest Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

health_ex_1 It is known that burning fossil fuels is a major contributor to climate change.   An article published in one of the leading scientific journals in environmental science has demonstrated that moving away from fossil fuels in production of energy resulted in the prevention of around 1.84 million air-pollution related deaths between the years 1971-2010. The same article suggests that **using fossil fuels as the main source of energy would result in 4.4-7 million deaths** in the years 2010-2050.   *Source: Kharecha, Pushker A., and James E. Hansen. "Prevented mortality and greenhouse gas emissions from historical and projected nuclear power." Environmental science & technology 47(9) (2013): 4889-4895.*

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timing_health_frame2 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break

health_ex_2 In 2022, *The Economist*, a leading world affairs magazine, has published an article on the effect of different means of energy production.   As illustrated in the image below, **coal and oil (types of fossil fuels) are currently the main forms of energy production**.   At the same time, they are also **the deadliest forms of energy production**.   Note: TWh=terawatt-hour of electricity Source: The Economist, Jul 19th 2022

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timing_health_frame3 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

self-efficacy_call Hence, climate change imposes risk not only to the environment but directly to our health.   But the good news is that **we, as individuals and collectives, have the power to mitigate those health effects**.   Engaging in behaviors that contribute to climate change is a choice, not a necessity, and we can do something about this.   **There are alternatives, and your voice matters.**

---

timing_health_frame4 Timing
First Click (1)
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Click Count (4)

Q644 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q6
 We Americans are historically responsible for a great amount of emissions, as you can read in the article you will see in the next pages. The data presented in the highlighted graph illustrates that **the United States ranks among the highest in terms of CO2 emissions per capita**. And right because we are a large emitter, cutting our emissions not only fulfills our obligation to address climate change but also can have a great impact on climate mitigation worldwide!

Page Break ───────────────────────────────────

Q645 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q11

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* ⤨

Q15 Rich countries are responsible for 12 percent of the global population today but are responsible for

○ 20 percent of all the emissions over the past 170 years (1)

○ 40 percent of all the emissions over the past 170 years (2)

○ 50 percent of all the emissions over the past 170 years (3)

Page Break

Q646 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q7

---

* ⤨

Q14 Why did the chairman of the 47 Least Developed Countries argue for more financial support?

○ To adapt to the severe climate risks these nations face (1)

○ To allow these countries to develop, even if this means polluting (2)

○ To punish the most developed countries (3)

Page Break

Q647 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q9

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* ⤨

Q12 The US has higher per capita CO2 emissions with respect to (check all that apply)

☐ China (1)

☐ Russia (5)

☐ Saudi Arabia (2)

☐ India (6)

End of Block: 5. Collective Responsibility

Start of Block: 6. System Justification

systJ_time1 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q1_1 **Life in the United States**

Chicago, Illinois   It is no coincidence that where
you live has very broad effects on your life and wellbeing.   In terms of material wellbeing,

where you live affects the job and investment opportunities you have, the affordability of your housing, the taxes you pay, as well as the general state of the economy.   Where you live also affects the accessibility and quality of your social services, such as healthcare, education, or the pension you live off after you retire.   There are many other aspects of your life that might be affected depending on where you live.

Grand Canyon, Arizona   You will be able to advance the page shortly

---

Page Break ——

Q1_2 **Nature and society**

Telluride, Colorado
    Explorers, philosophers, religious leaders, and scientists have often been interested in the relationship between people and their environment.   Today, researchers are increasingly interested in understanding how people have adapted to their environment, and how many aspects of their culture and way of life have developed because of the natural endowments of their country.

You will be able to advance the page shortly

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systJ_time2 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ——

Q1_3 **Many forms of happiness**   Nature is balance - what it takes with one hand, it gives back with the other. For example, traveling merchants have long observed the cultural and lifestyle differences between people living by the sea and those living in the mountains.   Folk knowledge suggests that many societies and cultures have developed through adaptations to their local environmental conditions, which are reflected in their folklore, customs, and traditions.

Newport Beach, California   You will be able to advance the page shortly

----

systJ_time3 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———

Q1_4 American life - your life   Various social and cultural aspects of your everyday life are also impacted by the country you live in.   For example, the food you eat, the sports you enjoy, the customs you observe, how you spend your free time, or even how you imagine growing old, all are likely impacted by where you live.   You will be able to advance the page shortly

---

systJ_time4 Timing
First Click (1)
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Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————————

Q1_5 Change is life - but what life?   Aftermath of Hurricane Harvey, Houston, Texas, 2017 Today, we can already see the consequences of climate change in the United States. For example, floods are becoming more and more frequent, putting a quarter of Americans at risk of losing their homes.   Similarly, wildfires are becoming more frequent and more intense, threatening millions of Americans.   Forest Fires & The Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, 2020   You will be able to advance the page shortly

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systJ_time5 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————

Q1_6 **Let's keep the United States as it should be**   Yosemite Valley, Nevada Being pro-environmental allows us to protect and preserve the American way of life.   It is patriotic to conserve the country's natural resources.   It is important to protect and preserve our environment so that the United States remains the United States.   Redwood National Park, California   You will be able to advance the page shortly

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systJ_time6 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ────────────────────────────────────

Q506 Think about why it is patriotic to conserve the country's natural resources. Reflect on the importance of protecting and preserving our environment so that the United States remains the United States.   Please write a few sentences detailing your thoughts. You will be able to proceed after at least 2 minutes have passed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q507 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: 6. System Justification

Start of Block: 7. Moral Identity Frame

TR_intro You will now read an excerpt from a magazine article and provide your response to a few related questions. For some of the questions, you will be asked to briefly explain your answer.   **Your opinions and thoughts are important to us**, because a major goal of our study is **to understand how we as people think about issues.**   Proceed to the next page to start.

TR_intro_time Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

article The excerpts below are from an article by Asher Elbein in *The Bitter Southerner* (April 28, 2020):

---------------------------- "Every spring, birds come streaming up to Key Largo. … The island is the birds' first port of call, a place to rest from a tremendously difficult and dangerous journey. Many fall from starvation, exhaustion or injury. Sometimes they die. Sometimes, the people living in South Florida pick them up and bring them to the Florida Keys Wild Bird Rehabilitation Center…. The great seasonal migrations come through beginning in October…. Birds from as far north as Canada travel down the Eastern Seaboard and down through the Keys before launching out over open ocean, flying over miles and miles of nothingness, and making a return trip in the spring. You can guess at the hardship of the journey just by looking at the birds that come in on the spring migration. Birds reaching the Keys sometimes literally fall out of the sky, their powerful wing muscles emaciated and drained.

'You'll come across this bird and it's just got nothing left,' said Jordan Budnik, the director of the Center. 'You'll see it with juveniles a lot…'. "

JS ✳

article_Q1 Imagine **you are in Key Largo** and just picked up **a juvenile migrating bird** that fell out of the sky. **Holding that wild creature** in your hand, **what thoughts would cross your mind?** (180 characters max)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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article1_time Timing
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Click Count (4)

Page Break ───────────────────────────────

x→

article_Q2 What other thoughts might you have about the fallen migrating bird?   Below are responses provided by some participants in an earlier study. Do any of these **resonate with you?** Select **each** response that you might resonate with:

☐	A) Amazing how a small creature can take such a long journey! How would it know where its destination is? (1)

☐	B) Why would so many birds be unable to make it? (2)

☐	C) What if I went on a planned hike with a friend and, to our dismay, found that the hike is quite a bit longer than we had thought, and we ran out of provisions? (3)

☐	D) How can I help these poor birds at risk? (4)

☐	E) None of the above. (5)

---

article2_time Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Break ——————————————————————————————————

article_fb **Why wild birds have been falling**   According to staff at the Florida Keys Wild Bird Rehabilitation Center, populations of fish species living on the reefs or in the mangroves at the Keys have declined, likely as a result of coral bleaching due to water-temperature rise. Lack of fish in turn means less food for migrating birds to support them on their journey.   Moreover, the cues that birds have traditionally relied upon to time their migrations — the first nip of cold, the first blush of warmth, the cycles that guarantee food supplies will be ready in summer or winter when they arrive — these are slipping out of joint. Migratory birds are arriving too early or too late, further thinning the margins of survival on an already arduous journey. The warming ocean, the changing of climate, the dissolution of century old cycles — all of it is throwing the ecosystems of South Florida into disarray.

   The Florida Keys is not the only place where migrating birds have been falling out of the sky. Thousands of migrating birds have inexplicably died in south-western US in September, 2020. What is throwing the ecosystems of the US South into disarray? In fact, all around the world, why are there more severe heat waves and wildfires, devastating droughts and floods, and sea-level rise? And are there actions that we, as individuals, can take to make a difference?

---

article_fb_time Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ----

pattern_Q The graph below shows how global surface temperature has changed in the past 140 years. What is the most likely cause of the change?   Note: Anomaly refers to how the average temperature for a given year differs from the *baseline* (see the dotted line at 0.0: it denotes the average temperature between 1961 and 1990). For example, the year 2000 has an average temperature above that baseline.

   The four graphs below (taken from a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2014) depict how four contributing factors varied over the same time period.   Without knowing what Contributors A to D are, based on the *shape/pattern* of the graphs alone, which contributor do you think is the strongest contributor to the recent sharp rise in global surface temperature since the early 1980s?

○ **Contributor A** (1)

○ **Contributor B** (2)

○ **Contributor C** (3)

○ **Contributor D** (4)

----

pattern_time Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————

pattern_fb Answer: **Contributor C.**

The four potential contributors respectively are: A) solar activity, B) volcanic activity, C) human activity, and D) internal variability (fluctuations within the Earth's climate system like weather patterns and El Niño). As can be seen in the graphs above, changes in human activity across time (Contributor C) best match changes in global surface temperature. In contrast, changes in the other components match less well.

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pattern_fb_time Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Break ———————————————————————————

JS **✳**

mitigate What actions do you think can be taken to mitigate climate change, if we don't want events such as emaciated juvenile birds falling from the sky, severe heat waves and wildfires, catastrophic droughts and floods, and rising sea levels? (180 characters max)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

JS

sourcelink You have just read excerpts from a magazine article and graphs from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In case you'd like to read more, you may click on the following links and read the full article on another tab **after** you finish the survey.   Sources:
- https://bittersoutherner.com/2020/wild-birds-florida-keys-wild-bird-rehabilitation -
 https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/sep/16/birds-falling-out-of-the-sky-in-mass-die-off-in-south-western-us-aoe - https://archive.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/

mitigate_time Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ——————————————————————————

mods_inst Please indicate your responses to the items below.

---

repurcuss Answering this questionnaire made me more aware that human-caused climate change has broad repercussions on the rest of nature.

○ Strongly disagree (1)

○ Somewhat disagree (2)

○ Neither agree nor disagree (3)

○ Somewhat agree (4)

○ Strongly agree (5)

---

interdep Answering this questionnaire made me more aware that living things are interdependent.

○ Strongly disagree (1)

○ Somewhat disagree (2)

○ Neither agree nor disagree (3)

○ Somewhat agree (4)

○ Strongly agree (5)

---

emotions Answering this questionnaire and considering the causes and impacts of climate change, I feel _____.

	Very Slightly or Not at All (1)	A Little (2)	Moderately (3)	Quite a Bit (4)	Extremely (5)
Interested (1)	○	○	○	○	○
Distressed (2)	○	○	○	○	○
Inspired (3)	○	○	○	○	○
Guilty (4)	○	○	○	○	○
Scared (5)	○	○	○	○	○
Angry (6)	○	○	○	○	○

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mods_time Timing
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intro On the next page, you are going to watch a short video of a climate policy expert giving a talk on "Making a difference on climate change." Professor Leah Stokes is currently a Radcliffe Fellow at Harvard University, where the video was recorded. We will ask a few questions at the end of the video.

Q648 Timing
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Q641 Please carefully watch the following video (you may be asked about it in the following pages).   You will be able to advance the page once this video is over.

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video

Q322 Timing
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Q649 Timing
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mc_intro Now we'd like to ask you a few multiple choice questions. Please let us know the answer you think is most correct, based on everything you know.

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mc1 The oil company BP popularized the idea of...

○ Pressuring governments to create a price on carbon to address climate change (1)

○ The carbon footprint to assess individual's contribution to climate change (2)

Page Break ——

Q323 Timing
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mc2 What is the best way to make a difference around the issue of climate change?

○ Organize with others for climate change legislation (1)

○ Recycle your cans and bottles (2)

Page Break

Q324 Timing
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mc3 Which strategy would lead to more collective reduction of carbon emissions?

○ Changing laws collectively to promote green energy as a country (1)

○ Changing your lightbulbs individually to reduce energy consumption (2)

End of Block: 8. External Locus of Control

Start of Block: 9. Linking Individual and Structural Change-- Instruction

instruction   Our society faces many issues that impact the well-being of its members. It is also continuously changing.   We will describe important moments of change in our society, both past and present. We are interested in your views and thoughts about these changes, including how this change came about.   Your views are important to us, so please respond as honestly as possible.   When you are ready, please proceed to the next page.

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instr_time Timing
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End of Block: 9. Linking Individual and Structural Change-- Instruction

Start of Block: 9. Refutation Task

✳

genderQ Discrimination against women has been an important social issue in the U.S. for several decades.   Based on the results of a recent national poll, what percentage of Americans do you think hold the following view?
"Men are better suited emotionally for politics than women are."

◯ Please write a percentage as a whole number here: (6)

_____

genderQ_time Timing
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JS

Genderans You guessed ${genderQ/ChoiceGroup/AllChoicesTextEntry}% of people believe men are more suited for politics than women are.   According to a 2021 poll, the actual number is **13%** — that is, an overwhelming majority of Americans (87%) believe that women are as well-suited for politics as men.

  This has not always been the case though. In 1974, only about half of Americans thought this. This dramatic increase in public support for gender equality underscores the large impact that women's rights movements have had, from the 1920s suffrage movement, which secured women the right to vote, to the recent #MeToo campaign.   The efforts of many individuals, through education, grassroots campaigns, protests, and legal actions, have led to key milestones such as Title IX (1972), The Pregnancy Discrimination Act (1978), and The Violence Against Women Act (1994).   Each of these achievements was only possible because of the efforts of individuals to (1) elect or pressure policymakers to pass laws supporting women's rights, (2) encourage businesses to adopt fair hiring and compensation practices, and (3) educate and influence those in their social networks and communities. Collective action had a powerful impact in shaping a more equal and just society.   Sources: Academic Paper-Widespread misperceptions of long-term attitude change NORC Center for Public Affairs Research

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Genderans_time Timing
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Page Break —————————————————————————

CCQ_inst Now, let's turn to a contemporary issue that is currently being widely discussed: climate change.   The risks of climate change to our health, economies, infrastructure, businesses and communities has gained substantial attention in recent years. In fact, 97% of scientists agree that humans are contributing to climate change, and should take measures to decrease its impacts. However, despite this agreement, action to address climate change has been slow.

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*

CCworryQ1 What percentage of American adults do you think are 'somewhat' or 'very worried' about climate change?

○ Please write a percentage as a whole number here: (1)

_____

CCQ1_time Timing
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Q31 You guessed that ${CCworryQ1/ChoiceGroup/AllChoicesTextEntry}% of Americans are worried about climate change. According to a 2023 poll, the actual percentage is **64%** — a large majority of Americans.   Source: Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2023

✳

CCdiscussQ2 Knowing this, what percentage of American adults do you think report speaking with their family and friends about climate change at least 'occasionally'?

○ Please write a percentage as a whole number here: (1)

_____

CCQ2_time Timing
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JS

CCans1 You guessed ${CCdiscussQ2/ChoiceGroup/AllChoicesTextEntry}%. Despite the majority of Americans feeling worried about climate change, only **36%** of Americans discuss climate change at least occasionally with their family and friends.   While most Americans are worried about climate change, they are unwilling to talk about it. This is unfortunate because what people observe or hear from those in their social networks or communities has a strong influence on their choices and beliefs.
Source: Yale Climate Opinions Map, 2023

CCans1_time Timing
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reading1 Similarly to the women's rights movement, individual actions are important ingredients for broad social change because of their direct effects, but also through their indirect effects on the people, politicians, and organizations.   In particular, individuals can make significant progress towards mitigating climate change through (1) their lifestyle choices and through the large influence they have on (2) others in their families, networks, and communities, (3) politicians and key decision-makers, and (4) businesses.

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reading1_timing Timing
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JS

reading2 Experts have shown that individual actions can reduce carbon emissions, which increase climate change, by up to 70% (IPCC, 2022) through lifestyle changes, political actions and social influence. Specific actions include: **political actions** like voting, protesting, signing petitions, and making calls   **pressuring businesses** through purchasing choices or by boycotting certain products   speaking with family, friends, peers and strangers about climate change   **public and private lifestyle choices** like eating less meat, taking public transit or driving an electric vehicle, purchasing energy efficient appliances or rooftop solar   **social influence** by taking public actions like the ones above, thereby influencing others to do the same

Even seemingly inconsequential actions by a few people can inspire broader changes in a community and act as catalysts for a larger movement.   Source: IPCC Report

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reading2_time Timing
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End of Block: 9. Reading1

Start of Block: 9. Open-ended task1

X→

Boycott_quant So, how much impact might this spread of opinions or behaviors through social networks have on important societal issues? Let's look at an example based on real events: Consider the following scenario. You find out that an established pharmaceutical company is using cancer causing chemicals in common household products. You also learn that consumers are coming together to boycott these products to pressure the companies and legislators to ban the use of these chemicals.   How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither Disagree nor Agree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
I would not buy any products from this company until they stop using this chemical. (1)	○	○	○	○	○
I would sign petitions or contact government officials to ask that they monitor the use of this chemical. (2)	○	○	○	○	○
I would publicly share my thoughts about this company with those around me. (3)	○	○	○	○	○

Boycott_quant_timing Timing
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Boycott_qual Whether you would continue buying products from this company or not, can you think of up to 5 people who might be influenced by your actions? Please list their initials and relationship to you.

○ (1) _____

○ (2) _____

○ (3) _____

○ (4) _____

○ (5) _____

Boycott_qual_timing Timing
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End of Block: 9. Open-ended task1

Start of Block: 9. Reading2

reading1

One of the pathways through which individuals can create broad social change is by publicly sharing their actions and beliefs, which can inspire others to join the cause. Even if you influence only a few people, they may in turn influence others, who may influence others — Your actions and beliefs can spread exponentially, quickly reaching hundreds of people, as shown in the figure.

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reading1_Q Now thinking instead of your influence on companies and governments, can you think of up to 3 ways that you can contribute to changing the actions of specific companies, public institutions, or politicians and policymakers? Please list three approaches you might take to have your voice and preferences heard.

○ Approach 1 (1) _____

○ Approach 2 (2) _____

○ Approach 3 (3) _____

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reading1_timing Timing
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reading2

    As we mentioned, people can also influence society by putting pressure on policymakers and businesses to enact important reforms. Boycotting products, joining grassroots movements, signing petitions, and voting for candidates with aligned views can lead to structural changes, such as new investments or policies, that can improve our societies and address challenging problems like climate change, as shown in the figure above. And when you take these actions, you may also inspire others to do so as well!   One example of the large impact that individual and collective action can have was the banning of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)—dangerous chemicals responsible for the deterioration of the ozone layer and increased health issues like cancer and cataracts.   In America, citizen-led media campaigning and widespread boycotting of products and companies that used CFCs, led companies to phase out CFCs before the government even acted. Soon after, governments worldwide made an international agreement to completely phase out CFCs.   Source: Back from the brink: how the world rapidly sealed a deal to save the ozone layer

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reading2_timing Timing
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End of Block: 9. Reading2

Start of Block: 9. Open-ended task2

JS

openQ Now that you have completed our tasks, we would like to know whether you think that you, as an individual, can create broad social change, even for issues that seem at first very large.   We welcome any opinions you might have, so please feel free to share your honest thoughts.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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openQ_time Timing
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X→

efficacyQ Please indicate how much you agree with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
My actions can encourage governments and businesses to take actions to reduce carbon emissions. (1)	○	○	○	○	○
My actions to reduce carbon emissions encourage others to reduce their carbon emissions through their own actions. (2)	○	○	○	○	○

efficacyQ_time Timing
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Q126
Protecting the Purity of Our Land
America is a land of pure beauty and pristine nature. Millions of domestic and international tourists visit our nation each year to experience our sacred wonders for themselves. From the mighty trees of Sequoia National Park to the untouched natural sculptures of Arches National Park to the pristine waterfalls and mountains of Yosemite, God has certainly blessed our land. We are the envy of the natural world.

JS ✳

Q127 What do you think? How much do you believe America's treasures, should be kept pure, pristine, and sacred? *Please answer the prompt in at least 2 sentences using the text box below.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

bindingM_time Timing
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Q128 Unfortunately, we're now at risk of losing it all. Our pristine nature and national parks – God's gift to us – are descending into a shell of what they once were.   Click forward to see some examples.

Q493 Timing
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Q129 Look at the Great Smoky Mountains in the picture below. On the left is what visitors used to see – a spectacular view. But, on the right is what visitors see now because of the polluted air. It's disgusting how much this natural wonder has been desecrated.

Q130   *The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, rated the worst among National Parks for air quality, seen here on a clear day and a polluted one.*

Q132 Do you agree?   How impure do you think the Great Smoky Mountains look to you in the picture on the right above?

	Not impure at all	Extremely impure
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
(8)	████████████████████████	
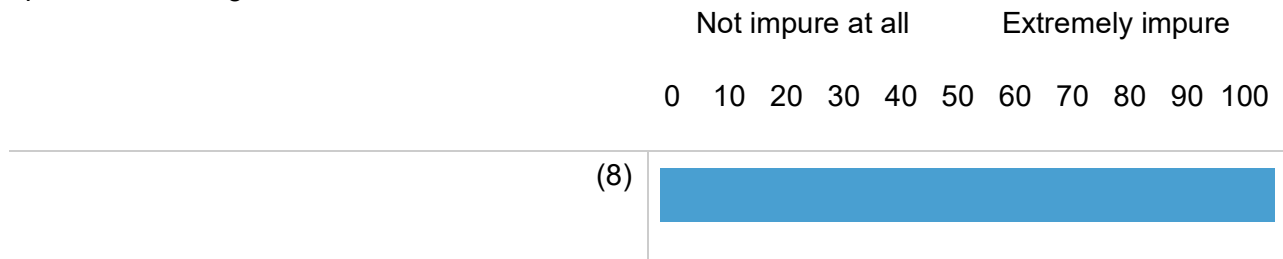
Q133 How disgusting do you find this picture on the right of the Great Smoky Mountains to be?

	Not disgusting at all	Completely disgusting
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
(8)	████████████████████████	
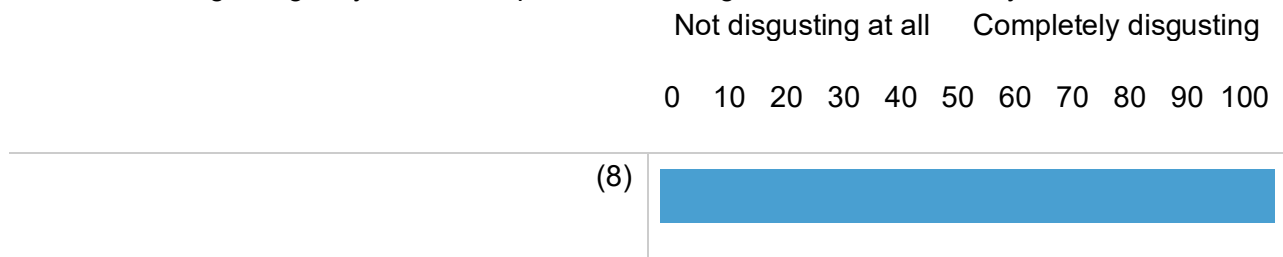
Q494 Timing
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Q131 Or look at Old Faithful. The geyser that has come to symbolize natural purity here on God's green earth. As the climate warms in Yellowstone, Old Faithful has become less reliable and it is now feared that it may dry up forever. The desecration of this great symbol of America's exceptional natural wonders is sacrilegious.

Q134

Q136 Do you agree?   How impure do you think it would be for Old Faithful to dry up forever due to pollution and a warming climate?

	Not impure at all	Extremely impure
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
(8)	████████████████████████████████	
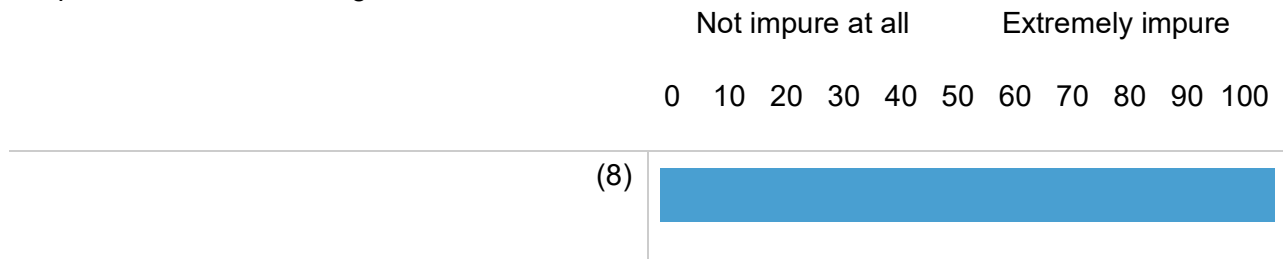
Q137 How disgusted would you feel if Old Faithful dried up entirely?

	Not disgusted at all	Completely disgusted
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
(8)	████████████████████████████████	
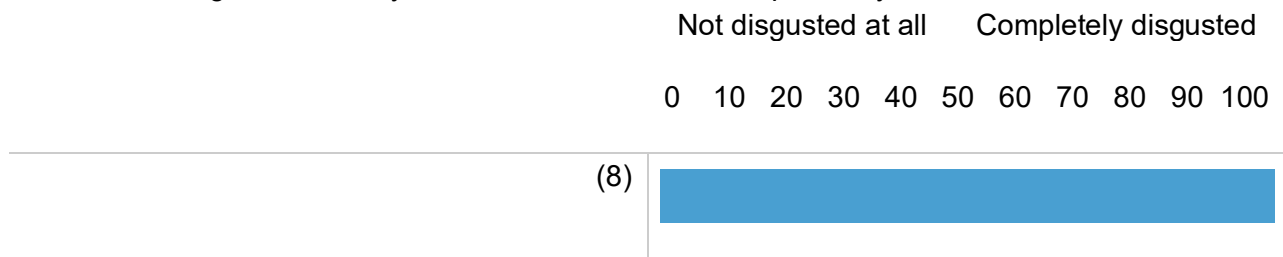
Q495 Timing
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Q138 Or look at what is happening at Sequoia National Park – the home of the worlds largest and most majestic trees. Only America has been blessed with these symbols of God's greatness. Yet, rising temperatures and increased draught due to a warming climate has resulted in 85% of these giants being burned. They had lived on God's green earth for thousands of years. It's a sin to let this happen.

Q140

Q141 What do you think?   How sinful do you think it would be to let the Sequoia trees die off?

	Not sinful at all	Extremely sinful
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	

(8)

Q142 How disgusted would you feel if all of our precious Sequoia trees burned down?

	Not disgusted at all	Completely disgusted
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	

(8)

Q496 Timing
First Click (1)
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JS ✳

Q143 In all, how much do you feel like we, as Americans, are failing to keep our American treasures, like the Smoky Mountains, Old Faithful, and the Sequoia Trees pure, pristine, and sacred? *Please answer the prompt in at least 2 sentences using the text box below.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Q497 Timing
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Q139 There's much to be done. America's pristine nature, our sacred natural monuments and symbols must be preserved. We must fight against what is tainting our lands before it is too late. We must stop polluting the air. We must stop emitting unsustainable amounts of carbon into the air. We are causing the earth to warm and the warming is spoiling the purity of our national parks. If we don't fight climate change's effects on our nation's greatest wonders, it will be a blemish on our history.

Q498 Timing
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End of Block: 10. Binding Moral Foundations

Start of Block: 11. Positive Emotions

share_video_question Do you think sharing a video on social media can help fight climate change?

○ Yes (1)

○ No (2)

Q401 Timing
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Q400 Timing
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share_video_text_no Wrong!   Many people don't realize how deeply Americans care about climate change. Surprisingly, while people assume only 60% of Americans think we should act by adopting climate-friendly behaviors to combat global warming, the reality is that 80% believe in taking such actions!   This misperception leads many to stay silent on the issue, fearing disagreement from others. However, when you share information about climate change on social media, you not only show your concern but also break this silence. Your actions can encourage others to speak up and contribute to climate activism.   Sharing information is impactful!

Page Break

Q402 Timing
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share_video_text_yes You are right!   Many people don't realize how deeply Americans care about climate change. Surprisingly, while people assume only 60% of Americans think we should act by adopting climate-friendly behaviors to combat global warming, the reality is that 80% believe in taking such actions!   This misperception leads many to stay silent on the issue, fearing disagreement from others. However, when you share information about climate change on social media, you not only show your concern but also break this silence. Your actions can encourage others to speak up and contribute to climate activism.   Sharing information is impactful.

Page Break   ⸺

JS

writing_letter_quest According to you, how can writing a letter to an elected official help fight climate change? (Please give at least one reason)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q403 Timing
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writting_letter_text Have you heard about successful climate campaigns like the Sunrise Movement?   These climate campaigns rely on many tactics, such as encouraging people to contact their public officials to demand climate action. These campaigns can be very successful! For example, a climate activist group called the Sunrise Movement managed to advance climate policies through the IRA (Inflation Reduction Act).

Q404 Timing
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Page Break ─────────────────────────────

Q406 Timing
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donate_money_Q Do you think donating money to climate activists groups is effective to tackle climate change?

○ Yes (1)

○ No (2)

Page Break ───────────────────────────────

Q405 Timing
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Page Submit (3)
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donate_money_yes Yes. Indeed!   By targeting systemic change, like change in laws, climate activists can have a big impact on the fight against climate change.   For example, climate groups like Extinction Rebellion in the United Kingdom successfully raised awareness of climate change within the population and influenced the policy agenda.   In a recent study, researchers found that donating money to climate activist movements or climate organization is much more effective in terms of tons of CO_2 avoided per dollar spent than spending money on carbon offsets.   Activism works!

Page Break ─────────────────────────

Q407 Timing
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donate_money_no Wrong!   By targeting systemic change, like change in laws, climate activists can have a big impact on the fight against climate change.   For example, climate groups like Extinction Rebellion in the United Kingdom successfully raised awareness of climate change within the population and influenced the policy agenda.   In a recent study, researchers found that donating money to climate activist movements or climate organization is much more effective in terms of tons of CO_2 avoided per dollar spent than spending money on carbon offsets.   Activism works!

Page Break ─────────────────────────────────────

Q409 Timing
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Climate_March_Q Do you think participating in a climate march can help fight climate change?

○ Yes (1)

○ No (2)

Page Break ———

Q410 Timing
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Q11 Yes! You are right!   Climate marches are one of the most visible means of communicating appeals to combat climate change. When you engage in this collective action, you will feel your power is enlarged because the power of the whole group is inexhaustible.   The enthusiasm and energy of the climate march will attract bystanders to join and influence the regulations and laws. Some studies have shown that peaceful climate demonstrations can increase climate awareness.   Watch the following video to feel the zeal and power of climate marches!

Page Break

Q411 Timing
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Q15 Actually, you are wrong!   Climate marches are one of the most visible means of communicating appeals to combat climate change. When you engage in this collective action, you will feel your power is enlarged because the power of the whole group is inexhaustible. The enthusiasm and energy of the climate march will attract bystanders to join and influence the regulations and laws. Some studies have shown that peaceful climate demonstrations can increase climate awareness.   Watch the following video to feel the zeal and power of climate marches!

Page Break ———————————————————————————

Q412 Timing
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JS

Warmglow_Reflection Now, please recall one time that you **felt warm feelings in your chest** while engaging in an activity to tackle climate change. Write a few sentences in the box below. If you couldn't recall such an activity, you may imagine how good you would feel if you took action to slow down climate change.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Page Break ———

Q413 Timing
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JS

Q13 Please also recall one time that you **formed a great friendship** while engaging in an activity to tackle climate change. Write a few sentences in the box below.   If you couldn't recall such an activity, you may imagine how you would find unbreakable friendships with people with similar values while taking action together to protect our earth.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Page Break

Q414 Timing
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sum Indeed, taking action for the climate can make you feel happier! Whether it is signing a petition, donating money, participating in climate marches or writing a letter to an elected official. In addition, taking action to stop climate change can also create strong friendships with people you share strong environmental values with.   By taking action today, you can boost your happiness and build deep connections with others!

Q2 In a moment, you will read several short stories. They are based on the experiences of real people who either heard about the described events or experienced them firsthand.

Q3 Read each person's story and consider what emotions you would feel towards this situation. Perhaps a similar story has actually happened to you?

Q4 Your task is simple: 1. Read the stories, one by one. 2. Before reading the next story, notice your emotions related to the story. 3. At the end, rate your general feelings after reading all of the stories.

Q5 You will rate your general feelings with two simple scales: 1. How do you feel after reading the stories? Do you feel rather negative or positive emotions?   2. Do you feel a complete lack of arousal (feeling bored, apathetic) or strong arousal (feeling agitated or excited)?

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natHope_time1 Timing
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Q14 Esther's daughter told her mother that the management of her school was considering the installation of solar panels. Hearing that, Esther asked other members of the Parents Council to support the director's initiative. One parent is an accountant, and he volunteered to help process the purchase of panels for the school, free of charge.
Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time2 Timing
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Page Break ─────────────────────────────────

Q23 Amara is an engineer and she specialises in fire safety. She has invented a special coating for buildings to protect them from fires, which are increasingly common. What is more, the coating is made of industrial waste, which would normally end up in a landfill.
Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time3 Timing
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Page Break ───────────────────────────────────

Q15 Christian and Harper are protesting outside the Town Hall, demanding that the burning of low-quality fuel in stoves be banned. Thanks to their protest, the authorities impose the ban and decide to allocate additional subsidies for the replacement of stoves in the homes of residents who cannot afford it on their own. Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time4 Timing
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Page Break ──────────────────────────────

Q21 **After a certain international organization published a report on climate change, the government decided to radically change the budget for the coming years. Spendings on the transformation of the energy sector will be increased several fold. Scientists predict that this will allow the country to achieve climate neutrality within 10 years.** Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time5 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Break ——

Q22 Julian is working on a technology to capture carbon dioxide from industrial stacks. His invention – which is many times more effective than any solution currently in use – will soon be available on the market. Julian does not intend to apply for a patent, because he wants the technology to be cheap and widely available. Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time7 Timing
First Click (1)
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Page Break ────────────────────────────────

Q16 Emily watched an inspiring lecture on possible solutions to the problem of climate change. She then published a post about it on social media and sent a recording of it to her friends. Emily always thought that hardly anyone among her acquaintances was interested in the climate, but it turns out that the post has been viewed and commented on by hundreds of people. Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time8 Timing
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Q24 **Yoshida has discovered a new species of bacteria. The bacteria are able to break down plastic that would otherwise be deposited in landfills. Yoshida's discovery gained so much publicity that he was awarded another research grant. There are reasons to hope that his solution can be implemented on a large scale.** Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time9 Timing
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Q17 **Elliah is disappointed with the decision of the local authorities, who, due to the lack of funds, abandoned the plan to remodel the square paved with concrete and plant some trees and shrubs. Elliah organised a group of friends who, acting on their own, removed the paving slabs that covered most of the square. A gardener friend of his donated plants, which they planted in place of the concrete.**   Notice your emotions.

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natHope_time10 Timing
First Click (1)
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Click Count (4)

Page Break ——

Q18 **A group of activist lawyers has launched an initiative to put environmental harm on the list of crimes against humanity. Many people support this idea. If international law severely punished states and corporations for harming the climate, climate change would be mitigated.** Notice your emotions.

---

natHope_time11 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————

Q20 Thanks to the prompt and coordinated action of governments, it was possible to ban the use of substances that deplete the ozone layer in the atmosphere. After some time, it was observed that the ozone layer was recovering. This shows that humanity is capable of dealing with environmental disasters effectively. Notice your emotions.

---

natHope_time12 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ─────────────────────────────

Q6 After reading the stories, do you feel rather negative or positive emotions?

	Extremely negative	Somewhat negative	Neither positive nor negative	Somewhat positive	Extremely positive
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100				

I feel... (1)

Q7 After reading the stories do you feel a complete lack of arousal (feeling bored, apathetic) or strong arousal (feeling agitated or excited)?

	Not aroused	Somewhat aroused	Quite aroused	Very aroused	Extremely aroused
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100				

I feel... (1)

natHope_time13 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q2 In a moment, you will read several short stories. They are based on the experiences of real people who either heard about the described events or experienced them firsthand.

Q3 Read each person's story and consider what emotions you would feel towards this situation. Perhaps a similar story has actually happened to you?

Q4 Your task is simple: 1. Read the stories, one by one. 2. Before reading the next story, notice your emotions related to the story. 3. At the end, rate your general feelings after reading all of the stories.

Q5 You will rate your general feelings with two simple scales: 1. How do you feel after reading the stories? Do you feel rather negative or positive emotions?   2. Do you feel a complete lack of arousal (feeling bored, apathetic) or strong arousal (feeling agitated or excited)?

---

natAng_time1 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ⸻

Q9 A certain politician downplayed reports about the threat of drought caused by climate change. When the town suddenly ran out of water, he sneaked off to his lakeside summer residence to avoid journalists. Notice your emotions.

natAng_time2 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————————

Q10 The government of your country has no intention of stopping the imports of fossil fuels from a country that has just invaded its neighbour. Despite public opinion, your country pays the aggressor huge amounts of money each year, and this money is then spent on warfare. Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time3 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————

Q22 Eila's uncle claims that climate change is a fabrication and an excuse to increase energy prices. When Eila tries to convince him that the situation is serious, her uncle criticizes her for wasting too much time reading nonsense on the Internet and allowing herself to be manipulated by social media. Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time4 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

Q21 **In a recent media interview, a celebrity criticized people who use plastic shopping bags. The same person travels by private jet several times a week and invests in crude oil extraction.** Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time5 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————

Q23 A certain oil company would like to be viewed more favourably by the public. Therefore, it broadcasts an advertising spot, in which a bear is shown calmly walking across a meadow. At the end of the spot, the company announces that it is environmentally friendly, since it extracts oil in winter when bears are asleep. Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time6 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

Q10 For several decades governments of many countries knew what the global climate would look like if greenhouse gas emissions were not reduced. Nevertheless, the short-term interests of the rich were more important than the well-being of future generations. Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time7 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————

Q11 **A corporation commissioned a report on its environmental impact. As the report turned out to embarrass the corporation, the management decided to conceal it. Employees were forbidden to disclose any information on this subject.**   Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time8 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ⸻

Q12 **An elite organization bringing together the richest people in the world runs a public awareness campaign in a country hit by the first effects of climate change. Poor people are advised on how to live more economically, reducing their water and energy consumption.** Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time9 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————

Q13 August is a senator and his wife works at a state-owned company responsible for heavy environmental pollution. August blocks financial support for climate action to protect his wife's financial interests.   Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time10 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ─────────────────────────

Q24 **Francesca tosses and turns in bed, unable to sleep in the unbearable heat. Due to climate change and the abundance of concrete in cities, the temperature exceeds 30 degrees even in the middle of the night. Francesca keeps thinking about the fact that none of the local politicians cares about ordinary people who cannot afford air conditioning.** Notice your emotions.

---

natAng_time11 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————

Q6 How do you feel after reading the stories? Do you feel rather negative or positive emotions?

	Extremely negative	Somewhat negative	Neither positive nor negative	Somewhat positive	Extremely positive
	-100	-80 -60 -40 -20	0	20 40 60 80	100
I feel... (1)					

Q7 Do you feel a complete lack of arousal (feeling bored, apathetic) or strong arousal (feeling agitated or excited)?

	Not aroused	Somewhat aroused	Quite aroused	Very aroused	Extremely aroused
	0	10 20 30 40	50	60 70 80 90	100
I feel... (1)					

natAng_time12 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q116 Please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Q115 In an ideal world, justice always prevails over injustice.

Completely disagree   Completely agree

0   10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

(1)

Q117 In an ideal world, the world is a just and fair place.

Completely disagree   Completely agree

0   10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

(1)

Q118 In an ideal world, people get what they deserve.

Completely disagree   Completely agree

0   10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

(1)

Q119 In an ideal world, good things happen to good people while bad things happen to bad people.

Completely disagree   Completely agree

0   10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

	(1)	

Q470 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break

*

Q120 In your own words, please explain why it is important for the world to be a just and fair place, where good things happen to good people while bad things happen to bad people. *Please answer the prompt in at least 2 sentences using the text box below.*

_____

Q471 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————

Q121
1. The Effects of Climate Change Could Be Extreme
Although the world is often a just place, sometimes good and innocent people suffer. For instance, it is now clear that climate change will have dire effects. The sea levels will rise, hurricanes will become stronger, droughts will wreak havoc on food supplies, and there will be incredible heat waves. Although these will affect us all, our most vulnerable people – children, the elderly, and the poor – are likely to suffer the most since they are the least able to avoid all the harmful effects of climate change. This is unfair and unjust. They contributed the least to the problem, yet will suffer the most.

Q125

Q122 What do you think?   Is it fair that many of our most vulnerable people -- children, the elderly, and the poor – are likely to suffer the most?

○ Completely unfair 1 (1)

○ Unfair 2 (2)

○ Somewhat unfair 3 (3)

○ Neither fair nor unfair 4 (4)

○ Somewhat fair 5 (5)

○ Fair 6 (6)

○ Completely fair 7 (7)

Q472 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q123 We can prevent this unfairness and injustice! We can all work together to combat climate change. The good and just forces in the world can conquer the evil threat that is climate change. Together, we can help ensure that the most innocent among us do not suffer. After all, bad things should only happen to bad people.

Q473 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ─────────────────────────────────

Q126 Sure, climate change is a big problem, but there are millions of solutions. Our country's great scientists are working every day to make sure that all of the good people of our country will prosper and survive. Through innovation and technological advancement, and through all of us contributing as well, we can conquer any problem we encounter. That includes climate change. By believing in ourselves and believing that we are a righteous people, we can defeat the threats climate change poses to us. And by doing so, we can protect the most innocent and vulnerable among us who need all of us to step up on their behalf.

Q129

Q127 While the most reliable and accurate climate models predict that the effects of climate change could be disastrous, those effects are NOT inevitable. They can be avoided. If we take action now – investing in science and engineering, clean energy, alternative fuels, and cutting back on needless and excessive emissions – we can defeat this formidable opponent. By defeating climate change we can help to ensure the world is a fair and just place.

Q474 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

✳

Q128 What do you think? Will taking action against climate change help lead to a more fair and just place? *Please answer the prompt in at least 2 sentences using the text box below.*

_____

Q475 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: 13. Fear Messaging Collective Action

Start of Block: 14. Anger Consensus Dynamic Norm

angerconsensus_pg1
   Research has found that more and more Americans report feeling angry about climate change. Now, **around 57% of Americans are angry about U.S. inaction on climate change**. As many readers might suspect, there are some party based differences in this trend and that number is lower for Republicans. However, in what might come as a surprise, a growing number of Republicans also report feeling angry about U.S. inaction on climate change. In part, this is because a large proportion of both Democrats (86%) and Republicans (73%) report frustration with the political divide on climate change today.   So, while there are some party based differences in the number of Americans who are angry, the general trend is increasing anger about U.S. inaction on climate change.

Q53 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯

Q40

Why do more and more Americans report feeling angry?   Many Americans report being angry because they believe we are not doing enough to protect the planet for the next generation. Surveys show that Americans are increasingly demanding that we leave a safe and thriving world for our children and grandchildren.

As one mother put it, *"My kids expect me to protect them and I expect the elected leaders at all levels to help me do that. We can solve this, but it will take all of us, raising our voices together to achieve the level of change we need to leave our kids a safe, prosperous future*."

Q650 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

cog_elaboration1 In your personal view, what are the **reasons for Americans' growing anger about U.S. inaction on climate change**? Please give your answer in a few sentences.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q42 On the next page, we will reveal additional survey findings.

Q44 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break

Q41
Recent survey findings by non-partisan organizations show that **more and more Americans today agree that failing to act on climate change is putting our children's futures at risk and believe that it is our responsibility to leave behind a world that's safe and livable for future generations.**

   Over two-thirds of Americans, including a majority of Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, all agreed that we should invest in safer, healthier communities with reduced smog and cleaner air by encouraging clean technologies, and two-thirds indicated that all Americans should have access to affordable, reliable, and clean electricity. Although there is room for individual action, many Americans believe governments and business should be doing much more to reduce the pollution that is causing climate change. **Nearly two-thirds of Americans say that people deserve to know the truth about the environmental impacts of companies, and demand that businesses and energy providers be held to higher standards and shift to non-polluting clean energy.**

Q55 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————————

JS

cog_elaboration2 In a few sentences, please describe a time when you or someone you know **felt angry or frustrated about climate change**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q45 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————

Q14 In recent years, growing public pressure has led cities across the country to create new plans to protect communities from extreme weather, like heat waves, floods, hurricanes, and wildfires. **These actions reflect growing public sentiment that immediate action on climate change is needed.**

Q28

   61% of Americans think the US government should do more to address climate change. Although there are some party-based differences, a large proportion of Republicans (50%) and Democrats (90%) want the government to do more.

Q24

   68% of Americans think corporations and industry should do more to address climate change. As many readers might suspect, that number is *lower* for Republicans. However, a majority of Republicans (63%) and Democrats (92%) want industries and corporations to do more.

Q651 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————

Q30 So, research finds that more and more Americans report feeling angry about climate change, and want more action from corporations and the government. While there are some party-based differences, there is a general trend of increasing anger about US inaction on climate change.

---

manip_check To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of Americans are angry about U.S. inaction on climate change?

0   10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

% of Americans (1)
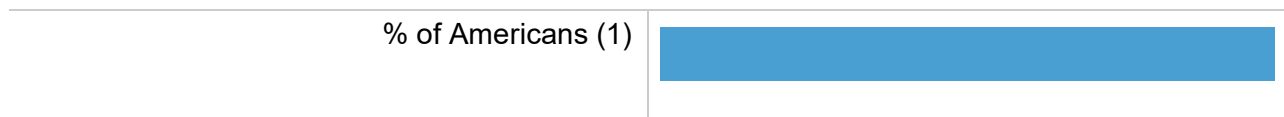
Q652 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: 14. Anger Consensus Dynamic Norm

Start of Block: 15. bipartisan_nonpartisan experts

biparty_experts With support from both Democratic and Republican legislators, as well as non-partisan scientists and policy analysts, the United States recently passed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.   The law includes several aspects specifically aimed at addressing climate change. This includes funding for clean energy projects, such as solar, wind, and other renewable energy sources, to both reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and guarantee energy security for the country. Additionally, the law seeks to enhance public transportation through the investment in zero-emission and more modern transit buses and ferries, while also establishing a comprehensive electric vehicle charging network across the nation. Furthermore, the plan involves investments in infrastructure to make it more resilient against flooding, wildfires, and extreme weather events, as well as in ecosystem conservation and restoration efforts and improvements of water management systems, ensuring the delivery of clean water.

Q653 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————

Q2 In the White House ceremony for the Bipartisan Bill, speakers from both the Republican and Democratic parties, including President Joe Biden (D), Vice-President Kamala Harris (D), Senator Mitch McConnell (R), and Senator Rob Portman (R) celebrated the bipartisan nature of the bill and highlighted some of its initiatives.

Page Break

Q654 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: 15. bipartisan_nonpartisan experts

Start of Block: 15. video_Portman

Q10 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q11 In his speech, Senator Rob Portman (Republican Party) emphasized landmark permitting reforms, which will speed up infrastructure investments and respect environmental protection standards.   See part of his speech in the video below. It may take a few seconds to load. After you see it, you will be able to proceed.

End of Block: 15. video_Portman

Start of Block: 15. video_Biden

Q14 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q16 President Joe Biden (Democratic Party) emphasized the wide range of projects that will help make the U.S. population more resilient to extreme climate events.   See part of his speech in the video below. It may take a few seconds to load. After you see it, you will be able to proceed.

End of Block: 15. video_Biden

Q18 This coalition of bi-partisan individuals and non-partisan experts is encouraging American citizens to join them to actively advocate for the climate.

Q655 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q642 Please carefully watch the following video (you may be asked about it in the following pages).   You will be able to advance the page once this video is over.

Q263

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activistP_time1 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————————

Q261 Take the next 3 minutes to reflect and write about a time when you had a negative experience due to environmental pollution and degradation, or due to a climate disaster (hurricane, wildfire, flood, drought), or simply due to the realization that your future and your children's future is in danger because of climate change.   In writing about your experience, please consider the following questions: What was the context in which this experience happened?   How did you feel?   What did you do about it?   What did you wish you could do about it?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

activistP_time2 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: 16. Climate Activist Perspective Taking

Start of Block: active control: Letter Future Gen

FutGenTxt1 **Please think of a child that is currently less than 5 years old.** Perhaps it is your child, a grandchild, niece/nephew, or the child of a close friend. (You can also think about a theoretical child).
You will be able to advance the page shortly

Q660 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break —————————————————————————————

FutGenTxt2 **Now imagine that child is a 30 year old adult**. It is approximately the year 2055, they have started a family of their own, and they are finding their own way in the world. Whether they recognize it or not, they live in a world that is powerfully shaped by the decisions we are all making now, in 2024.
You will be able to advance the page shortly

Q661 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————————————————————

FutGenTxt3 One day, as this person is on a walk with their family, and they find a time capsule which includes a letter written today, in 2024. They open the letter and read it together.

This letter is a message from you. In it, you tell this family about all of the *things you have done and want to do in the future to ensure that they will inherit a healthy, inhabitable planet*. You tell them about your own *personal efforts—however small or large—to confront the complex environmental problems of your time*, from habitat loss to water pollution to climate change.

In this letter you also tell this family in 2055 about how you want to *be remembered by them and future generations* as someone who did their best to ensure a safe, flourishing world.

On the next page, please write this letter. **Describe the personal legacy you want to build and the efforts you are taking to ensure a more stable planet for them.**
You will be able to advance the page shortly

Q662 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————

FutGenParagraph Please write your letter below. You will be able to proceed after at least **3 minutes** have passed. To remind you, this letter should **describe the efforts you are taking to ensure a more stable planet for this family in 2050, and your personal legacy that you want to build.**   Please spend a bit of time on this task and try to write at least 100 words (5 sentences), or more, if possible.   You will be able to advance the page after at least 3 minutes have passed

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q663 Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: active control: Letter Future Gen

Start of Block: Instructions DVs

Q657 In what follows, you will have the opportunity to take climate impactful actions, such as signing petitions, sharing information, registering to receive information, writing to representatives, donating funds made available by our team, or committing to taking additional actions.

End of Block: Instructions DVs

Start of Block: Belief and Policy Support

belief To what degree do you believe climate change is a global emergency?

	Very much so	Not at all
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	

	(1)

---

belief_timer Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ———————————————————————————————

policy Do you support climate mitigative policies, such as transitioning away from fossil fuels and towards renewable energy generation?

		Very much so	Not at all
		0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
	(1)		

policy_timer Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: Belief and Policy Support

Start of Block: Petition

Q31 Please sign this petition below to call for public support to address climate change by targeting methane emissions.   (If an advertisement pops up on the page, please click out of it) Note: signing this petition is optional.

Q32

petition_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break

petition Did you sign the Environmental Defense Fund petition on the previous page?

    ◯ Yes (4)

    ◯ No (5)

JS

letter What would you say to your representative about climate change?   Here you have the opportunity to express your thoughts about climate change, which we will forward to your local government representative based on your zip code. By responding to the question below, you agree to have your response shared with an actual government representative. Please include the name of your local representative (if you know it). If not, please include your zipcode below and we will look up the name for you upon submission.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

zipcode

    ◯ Please include your zipcode if you do not know the name of your local government representative. Note: This step is optional. (1)

      _____

letter_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

pol_candidate Do you commit to supporting political candidates that plan to take action to reduce climate change?

	Definitely not	Definitely yes	Not Applicable / Not Eligible to Vote
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100		
(2)			

----

pol_campagin How willing or unwilling would you be to join a campaign to convince elected officials to take action to reduce global warming?

	Extremely unwilling	Extremely willing
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
(2)		

----

pol_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Q18 **Banks live and die on their reputations.** Mass movements of money to fossil-free competitors puts those reputations at grave risk. By moving your money to a sustainable financial institution, you will: Send a message to your bank that it must defund fossil fuels Join a fast-growing movement of consumers standing up for their future. Take a critical climate action with profound effects Check on the page below to see if your bank funds fossil fuels. Please scroll down on the page embedded here for further information about your bank. (If an advertisement pops up on the page, please click out of it)

Q19

X→

bankscore What score did your bank get?

○ "Your bank is great." (1)

○ "Your bank is good." (2)

○ "Your bank is okay." (3)

○ "Your money is funding the climate crisis." (4)

○ "Your money is being used to fund the climate crisis at an alarming rate." (5)

○ "Sorry, we don't know enough about your bank yet." (6)

---

bank Do you commit to **moving your money away from a bank that funds fossil fuels**?

Definitely not   Definitely yes

0   10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

	(1)	

---

bank_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: Bank

Start of Block: Donation

Q16 For the next question, we would like you to allocate $10 between yourself and an environmental organization. We will randomly select 100 participants and actually implement their choices.   You can give all of the money to the organization and keep none for yourself, or you can keep all the money for yourself and give none to the organization, or you can pick any split in between. If at least half of survey participants choose to allocate $5 or more to the environmental organization, we will double the total donation pool.   Remember, 100 participants will have their choices realized as a cash bonus or as a real monetary donation.

Page Break ───

* ⤬ x→

donation Please choose how you would choose to allocate $10 if you are selected in the random draw. The amount should total to 10.
Environmental Organization : _____ (1)
Keep for myself : _____ (2)
Total : _____

---

donation_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: Donation

Start of Block: Attend march

march Do you commit to participating in climate demonstrations?

	Definitely not								Definitely yes	
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100									
(1)										

---

march_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

End of Block: Attend march

Start of Block: Newsletter

Q668 On this page you will see two climate groups you can sign up to get involved with. Please select one that you would like to join and sign up.

Q4 Sign up for the 350.org climate movement newsletter to learn about online campaigns, grassroots organizing and mass public actions. To sign up, please scroll down in the embedded panel below, input the email address you would like to subscribe and click "Join us"

Q3

---

newsletter_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break —————————————————————————

newsletter Did you sign up for the 350.com newsletter?

○ Yes (4)

○ No (5)

Q71 Another climate group that can provide information about ways to get involved and make a difference in your community is the Citizens' Climate Lobby.   To sign up, please scroll down in the embedded panel below, input the email address you would like to subscribe and click "Join CCL"

Q72

---

cclobby_timing Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)
Click Count (4)

Page Break ————————————————————

cclobby Did you sign up to the join the Citizens' Climate Lobby?

○ Yes (4)

○ No (5)

conversation Do you commit to **initiating a conversation about climate change with close others**?

	Definitely not	Definitely yes
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
(2)		

---

flyless Do you commit to **flying less (e.g., 1 less flight) this year**?

	Definitely not	Definitely yes	Not Applicable (e.g., "I already don't fly"
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100		
(2)			

---

lessbeef Do you commit to **eating less red meat (e.g. swapping a meat-based meal for a vegetarian meal multiple times per week) this year**?

	Definitely not	Definitely yes	Not Applicable (e.g., "I already don't eat red meat")
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100		
(2)			

AttnCheck60 In the previous section you viewed some information about climate change. To indicate you are reading this paragraph, please select the word "sixty" from the options below.

○ Fifty (4)

○ Sixty (5)

○ Seventy (6)

○ Eighty (7)

AttnCheck60_time Timing
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Q13 Here is a very informative short video about climate change.

Q15

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video Are you willing to share this information (above) on your social media?   If yes, please do it now, by copying and pasting this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NvNjz1dnwqQ

○ Yes (1)

○ No (2)

○ I do not have social media (4)

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video_timing Timing
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End of Block: Video

Start of Block: Efficacy

PEfficacy To what degree do you believe that *your* climate actions can help alleviate the threat posed by climate change?

	Not at all						Very much			
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

(1)

CEfficacy To what degree do you believe that our *collective* climate actions can help alleviate the threat posed by climate change?

	Not at all									Very much	
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
(1)											

End of Block: Efficacy

Start of Block: Emotions

Q38 In the next phase of the study we will ask you a series of questions about your emotions.

Q65 When it comes to climate change and everything you associate with it, how strongly do you experience the following emotions?

	Not at all									Extremely	
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Anger (1)	
Sadness (2)	
Fear (3)	
Guilt (4)	
Hope (5)	
Pride (6)	
Disappointment (7)	
Anxiety (8)	
Joy (9)	
Disgust (10)	

End of Block: Emotions

Start of Block: Demographics

demographic_time1 Timing
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Demo_instruct The following section includes some questions about your background and demographics. These questions may not seem particularly relevant to the tasks that you completed today. However, knowing the demographics of the people who take part in our research helps us understand who our participant sample represents. This is important in understanding the extent to which our findings might be specific to certain groups of people (e.g., undergraduate students), or whether they might generalize to wider populations.

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demographic_time2 Timing
First Click (1)
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Gender What is your gender?

    ◯ Male (1)

    ◯ Female (2)

    ◯ Prefer not to say (3)

    ◯ Non-binary/third gender/other (4)

Age How old are you? (please enter a number)

_____

Page Break ———————————————————————————————

demo_time4 Timing
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X→

Education 2 How many years of formal education have you completed?

○ 0-6 (up to grade school/elementary school) (1)

○ 7-12 (up to high school) (2)

○ 13-16 (college/undergraduate university/certificate training) (3)

○ More than 17 years (doctorate degree, medical degree, etc.) (4)

○ Prefer not to answer (5)

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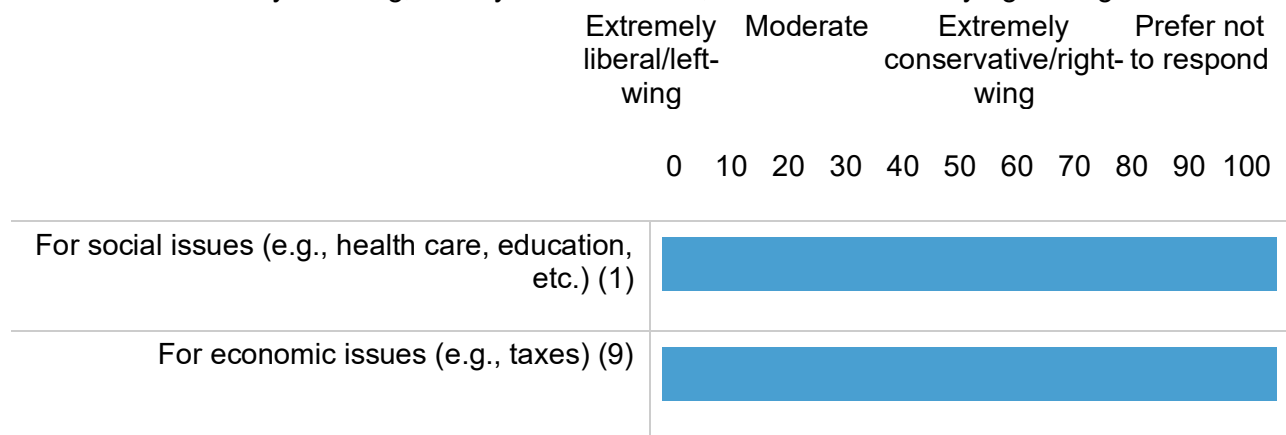
demo_time6 Timing
First Click (1)
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Click Count (4)

Politics2 What is your political orientation for the issues listed below? Please note, by "liberal" we mean classically left-wing, and by "conservative", we mean classically right-wing.

	Extremely liberal/left-wing	Moderate	Extremely conservative/right-wing	Prefer not to respond
	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100			
For social issues (e.g., health care, education, etc.) (1)				
For economic issues (e.g., taxes) (9)				

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politics What political party do you identify with?

○ Democrat (1)

○ Republican (2)

○ Other (3)

Page Break ──────────────────────────────────

demo_time7 Timing
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Q281 We are also interested in learning about you/your family. Please answer the following questions to the best of your abilities:

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demo_time8 Timing
First Click (1)
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Income
What is your total yearly family/household income?

○ Less than $10,000 (1)

○ $10,000 to $14,999 (2)

○ $15,000 to $24,999 (3)

○ $25,000 to $49,999 (4)

○ $50,000 to $99,999 (5)

○ $100,000 to $149,999 (6)

○ $150,000 to $199,999 (7)

○ $200,000 or more (8)

○ Prefer not to respond (9)

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demo_time9 Timing

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MacArthur_instruct **Instructions:** Think of this ladder as representing where people stand in the United States. At the **top** of the ladder are the people who are the best off – those who have the most money, the most education, and the most respected jobs. At the **bottom** are the people who are the worst off – those who have the least money, least education, the least respected jobs, or no job. The higher up you are on this ladder, the closer you are to the people at the very top; the lower you are, the closer you are to the people at the very bottom.

X→

MacArthur_SES
     Where would you place yourself on this ladder?   Please choose the rung where you think you stand at this time in your life relative to other people in the United States.

○ Rung 10 (Top) People here are the best off (10)

○ Rung 9 (9)

○ Rung 8 (8)

○ Rung 7 (7)

○ Rung 6 (6)

○ Rung 5 (5)

○ Rung 4 (4)

○ Rung 3 (3)

○ Rung 2 (2)

○ Rung 1 (Bottom) People here are the worst off (1)

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demo_time12 Timing
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Comments_pilot Thank you for your participation in our survey. Please let us know if you have any comments, questions, or concerns via the text box below:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Page Break ———————————————————————————

Debrief **DEBRIEFING FORM** TITLE OF RESEARCH: *Understanding Climate Advocacy* INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Wei Ji Ma IRB-FY2024-8840   Dear Participant,   In this study, we are interested in the mechanisms leading people to take action against the current climate crisis. To investigate, we randomly assigned participants to one of 19 conditions, each of them testing a different intervention aimed at stimulating climate action (for example, signing a petition, supporting climate policy, or even committing to divesting your bank if it supports fossil fuels). Ultimately, the results from this study will allow us to not only compare the efficacy of these interventions, but determine which ones are the best at promoting different facets of collective climate behavior. We are sorry that it was necessary to hide the full experimental design from you, but it was necessary that you were naive to this experimental design.   Additionally, it should be noted that all information, and figures displayed throughout this survey were valid, and based off factual information. Thus, we did not expose you to any lies, or deceit when it comes to the climate change related information contained in this study.   **Thank you for your participation.**

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debrief_timer Timing
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End of Block: Demographics