

Appendix A. Summary of study characteristics including author(s), year of publication, country, number of participants, and operationalization of determinants.

Author(s), year	Country / n	Policy	Measure of acceptance	Fairness	Effectiveness	Concern	Trust	Problem Awareness	CC Belief	Self-transcendent values	Risk perception	Self-enhancement values	Knowledge
Anderson et al., 2019	USA n = 2814	Carbon tax	Voting intention: yes- no										
Bakaki & Bernauer, 2017	Brazil n = 2500	Forest conservation in Brazil	e.g. We need to preserve rainforests in Brazil, even if this means that the government of Brazil has to reduce government spending/investment in other areas.			How concerned are you, if at all, that climate change will harm you personally at some point in your lifetime? 1 very concerned 4 not at all concerned 5 climate change does not exist	I trust the federal government to do what is right 1 definitely true, 4 definitely false						
Ballew et al., 2019	USA n = 19792	4 policies: Regulate carbon dioxide, Require renewable electric, fund research into renewable energy sources, limit coal-fue power plants	1) Strongly oppose, 4) Strongly support			How worried are you about global warming? 1 not at all worried, 4 very worried			Recently, you may have noticed that global warming has been getting some attention in the news. Global warming refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, may be increasing more in the future, and that the world's climate may change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that global warming is happening?		6 measures of harm. How much do you think global warming will harm: 1) You personally, 2) People in the United States, 3) People in developing countries, 4) Future generations, 5) Plant and animal species, and 6) When do you think global warming will start to harm people in the United States?		
Hamburg & Röhl, 2003	Germany n = 1178	Road pricing	After shortly explaining the purpose of the section, we asked participants to imagine the following situation: Fuel prices have been increased by about 1.5 cents per litre. At the same time there is a 50% decrease of prices for all public transportation means. What is your personal attitude toward introducing this measure? (1) good/bad, (2) pleasant/unpleasant for assessing this attitude. Responses were provided on 5-step bipolar rating-scales ranging from 2 to -2.										
Berren et al., 2003	USA n = 15306	Intention to vote for/against the Kyoto protocol	Acceptance zero means you are absolutely certain that you would vote against the Kyoto Protocol and 100 means you are absolutely certain that you would vote for it?		How likely is it that the treaty would reduce global warming? (0) no effect on global warming, 100 certain it will reduce global warming	A scale from 0) No real environmental threat to civilization to 10) human civilization is on the brink of collapse due to environmental threats	I don't trust most residents to have well informed views on environmental issues like global climate change, 0) disagree, 10) completely agree						How well informed do you consider yourself to be about the issue of global climate change? (0) not at all informed, 10) completely informed
Bhatta, 2012	Nepal n = 356	1) policies e.g., increasing taxes on all fossil fuels, Requiring cars and trucks to have higher fuel efficiency, Reducing air pollution from toxic chemicals	How much do you support or oppose the following mitigation policies to minimize the adverse impact of climate change? Response options ranged from 1 (strongly oppose) to 7 (strongly support).				A list of social organizations/institutions working in the field of climate change mitigation in Nepal was presented to the participants, and participants were asked to rate the level of trust in leadership with respect to initiatives taken to mitigate the effect of climate change. Response ranged from 1 (don't trust at all) to 7 (strongly trust).						In the scale, respondents were asked to decide if different aspects listed are major, minor or no causes of climate change. The list comprises of three inaccurate causes of climate change (e.g., aerosol spray cans) and six accurate causes of climate change (e.g., people
Boys & Stanstreet, 2012	UK n = 908	Environmental taxes and laws	I would vote for politicians who said they would bring in laws to reduce global warming... I would vote for politicians who said they would increase taxes to pay for reducing global warming...			How worried are you about what Global Warming might do to the environment? 1) I am very worried 4) I am not worried at all.			Do you think Global Warming is really happening? 1) I am sure Global Warming is happening, 3) I am sure Global Warming is not happening.				How much do you think you know about Global Warming? 1) I know a bit about Global Warming 4) I know almost nothing about global warming.

Brigger et al., 2015	UK/ Switzerland n = 616	14 propositions to decrease climate change	support for mitigation policies, respondents were presented with a selection of steps to decrease the amount of greenhouse gases "as a society" and then asked how they would vote on them in a national referendum																																									
Buttel & Flinn, 1976	USA	Environmental reform	"Are you for more governmental efforts to control air and water pollution?"; "Industry should be allowed to handle pollution its own way"; and "Pollution laws have gotten too strict in recent years"																																									
Carattini et al., 2019	USA, UK, Australia, South Africa, India	Various carbon tax policies	How certain are you that you would oppose/support the policy? Analyzed from -7 (very certain to oppose) to +7 (very certain to support)																																									
Claxton et al., 1983	Canada	34 programs	"Equity & Fairness"																																									
Cools et al., 2011	Belgium	Road pricing	To what extent are you in favor or against the implementation of this policy measure? (1) completely against, 5) completely in favor	Average of two items: "To what extent do you perceive road pricing to be fair for you?" & "To what extent do you perceive road pricing to be fair for others?"																																								
DeBono et al., 2010	Malta	Economic environmental policy	To what extent would you agree or disagree with the following measures	e.g.,	- Money is spent on 'clean energy projects' such as wind farms so that Malta satisfies part of its energy demands from the wind and the sun.	- Money is spent on 'more information' provision and 'better education' of the Maltese public about climate change																																						

1) very unlikely, 5) very likely

- 'Mobile phones'

Yes, no, don't know

Knowledge about health effects of climate change

Which of the following is affected by climate change?

- Infectious diseases such as malaria

- Asthma and respiratory conditions

- Allergies

- Cardiovascular conditions

- Infections which can cause diarrhoea

- Skin cancer

- Heat waves

Drejerink, unpublished	Netherlands	16 policies to reduce energy consumption	1) totally unacceptable, 5) certainly acceptable			Value orientations were measured using a scale consisting of 16 value items reflecting the hedonic, egoistic, altruistic, and biospheric value orientations. Respondents indicated to what extent these values were important "as a guiding principle in your life" on a nine-point scale: opposed to my guiding principles (1), not important (0), (unlabelled: 1, 2), important (3), (unlabelled: 4, 5), very important (6), and of supreme importance (7)	Value orientations were measured using a scale consisting of 16 value items reflecting the hedonic, egoistic, altruistic, and biospheric value orientations. Respondents indicated to what extent these values were important "as a guiding principle in your life" on a nine-point scale: opposed to my guiding principles (1), not important (0), (unlabelled: 1, 2), important (3), (unlabelled: 4, 5), very important (6), and of supreme importance (7)
n = 1531							
Dreyer & Walker, 2013	Australia	Clean Energy Legislative Package	How acceptable do you find the Clean Energy Legislative Package? 1) completely unacceptable, 5) completely acceptable	How fair do you think it is that some big industries now must pay for the carbon they emit, as mandated by the carbon pricing policy? How fair do you think the compensation plan is for those affected by increased costs due to the carbon price? 1) completely unfair, 5) completely fair	How effective do you think the carbon pricing policy will be to help lower carbon emissions from industries in Australia? How effective do you think the compensation plan is in reducing the financial impact of the carbon price on individuals? 1) completely ineffective, 5) completely effective		
n = 616							
Dreyer et al., 2013	USA	fuel economy standards	How supportive are you of the fuel economy standards	How fair do you think it is that manufacturers of vehicles need to decrease the greenhouse gas emissions emitted by their vehicles as mandated by the CAFE standards? How fair do you think it is that consumers will have to pay more for a new vehicle, as a result of technologies needed to achieve the fuel economy standards	How effective do you think the fuel economy standards will be to help increase vehicle fuel economy in the US? How effective do you think the fuel economy standards will be to help lower greenhouse gas emissions in the US?		
n = 163							
Eriksson et al., 2006	Sweden	Raised tax on fuel-information campaign, and improved public transport	'To what extent are you in favor or against INFO/TAX/PUB?'	'To what extent do you perceive INFO/TAX/PUB to be a fair measure?'	How much, stated in percent of current driving distance, do you think other car drivers in your municipality would reduce their car use if the measure is implemented?	'Air pollution from private car use is a threat for	...plants and animals in the world.' ...people's health in the world.' ... plants and animals in the municipality where I live.'
n = 922						...people's health in the municipality where I live.'	...own health and well-being.'

Eriksson et al., 2008	Sweden	Raised tax on fuel, information campaign, and improved public transport	the acceptability of transport policy measures were evaluated on a seven-point scale (1 = completely against, 4 = neither in favor nor against, 7 = completely in favor	"To what extent do you perceive this policy measure/package to be fair for you?" and the following question measured fairness for others; "To what extent do you perceive this policy measure to be fair for the citizens in your municipality?"; Answers were given on a seven-point bipolar scale (3 = very unfair, 0 = neither fair nor unfair, 3 = very fair).	"To what extent do you perceive this policy measure/package to be effective and leading to an improved environment in your municipality?" and were rated on a seven-point scale (1 = not at all effective, 7 = very effective).	"To what extent air pollution from private car use was perceived to be a threat to humans and the environment in the whole world, in Sweden, in the municipality, and to the health and well-being of the respondent and the respondent's family. 1) strongly disagree, 7 strongly agree	
Fairbrother et al., 2019	23 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK	Fossil fuel taxes	"To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? ... increasing taxes on fossil fuels." Answers, on a five-point scale, ranged from "Strongly in favour" to "Strongly against", with the middle option being "Neither in favour nor against."			a set of items asking respondents "on a scale of 0-10, how much do you personally trust [country]"; "...parliament"; "...politicians"; and "...political parties"; Response range from 0 = "No trust" to 10 = "Complete trust"	Beliefs about climate change using three indicators capturing trend, attribution and impact scepticism (explained earlier). To measure trend scepticism, we use an item asking respondents "Do you think the earth's climate is changing?"; with possible responses ranging from "Definitely changing" to "Definitely not changing"; We coded the four-point item so that higher values indicate stronger beliefs that the climate is changing. We measure attribution scepticism using an item asking respondents "Do you think climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?" Possible responses range from "Entirely by natural processes" to "Entirely by human processes," which we coded on a 5-point scale, with higher values indicating stronger confidence in the anthropogenic character of climate change. Finally, with regard to impact scepticism, we use an item asking respondents "How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be across the world?"; Responses on the 10-point scale range from "Extremely bad" to "Extremely good," which we so that higher values indicate stronger beliefs in the adverse effects of climate change
Feldman et al., 2014	USA	Six policies	Individuals were asked how much they support or oppose six policies: (a) regulating carbon dioxide (b) requiring electric utilities to produce at least 20% of their electricity from wind, solar, or other renewable energy sources; (c) signing an international treaty that requires the United States to cut its emissions of carbon dioxide 90% by the year 2050; (d) funding more research into renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power; (e) providing tax rebates for people who purchase energy-efficient vehicles or solar panels; and (f) increasing taxes on gasoline by 25 cents per gallon and returning the revenues to taxpayers by reducing the federal income tax. 1) strongly oppose, 4) strongly support			To measure global warming belief certainty, respondents were first asked whether they thought global warming was happening, with options being "yes," "no," or "I don't know." Individuals who answered "yes" or "no" responded to a follow-up question asking how sure they were about their position (0=not at all sure, 3=extremely sure)	
Fuji et al., 2004	Sweden	Road pricing	"How do you positively or negatively feel about road pricing?", and the second question "If you vote in a referendum, how likely is it that you would vote for or against road pricing?" Ratings were, in both cases obtained on nine-point numerical scales with verbally defined endpoints and midpoints (1 = very negative, 5 = neutral, and 9 = very positive or 1 = very likely to vote against, 5 = indifferent, and 9 = very likely to vote for).	nine-point scale (1 = very unfair, 5 = neutral, 9 = very fair		Protecting the environment will threaten jobs for people like me "The effects of pollution on public health are worse than we realize" "Pollution generated in one country harms people all over the world" "The balance in nature is delicate and easily upset" "Over the next several decades, thousands of species will become extinct" "I am not concerned about the environment" "Every citizen must take responsibility for the environment"	

*Authorities rather than the citizens are responsible for the environment

*I feel a moral obligation to protect the environment

*I feel that I should protect the environment

*I feel it is important that people in general protect the environment

*Our environmental problems cannot be ignored

1) strongly disagree, 9) strongly agree

Goldberg et al., 2020	USA	10 environmental policies	Respondents answered a block of ten policy support items with the following question: "How much do you support or oppose the following policies?" For example, items included: "Regulate carbon dioxide (the primary greenhouse gas) as a pollutant," and "Require electric utilities to produce at least 20% of their electricity from wind, solar, or other renewable energy sources, even if it costs the average household an extra \$100 a year."	"How worried are you about global warming?" (1 -Not at all worried, 4=Very worried).	Do you think that global warming is happening? 1) No, 2) Don't know, 3) Yes	How much do you think global warming will harm: (you personally; your family; people in your community; people in the United States; people in developing countries; the world's poor; future generations of people; plant and animal species)? 1) Not at all, 4) A great deal		
Goldfarb et al., 2016	USA	Extending the Production Tax Credit	"Do you support extending the Production Tax Credit for renewable energy?" 1) Yes it should be extended, 2) no it should be expired, 3) don't know	Concerned with global warming				
Go et al., 2019	USA	Water quality regulation	How much would you support state government introduce fines for farmers who allow too much agricultural runoff? 1) strongly oppose, 2) strongly support.	Trust in farmers. In general, to what extent do you trust Ohio farmers to manage the land well? (2) Ohio farmers are generally sensitive to the concerns of Lake Erie water quality (3) Most Ohio farmers have been careful in applying fertilizer to their lands. Trust in state government. In general, to what extent do you trust state government to do what is right?	In your opinion, how much risk do algal blooms in Lake Erie pose to human health in Ohio (2) the economy in Ohio, (3) you and your family.			
Harring & Jager, 2013	Sweden	CO2 tax on gasoline	People's attitudes to "an increased CO2 tax on gasoline" 1) a very bad suggestion, 2) a very good suggestion	An index based on four questions regarding people's trust in "government", "parliament", "Swedish authorities", and "politicians", where people are asked to what extent they trust each of these institutions on a 1-5 scale	Awareness of consequences and awareness of responsibility. 3 items	List of Schwartz (1992) values. Asked to rate the importance of these values as guiding principles in their lives on nine-point scales labeled opposed to my values extremely important.	List of Schwartz (1992) values. Asked to rate the importance of these values as guiding principles in their lives on nine-point scales labeled opposed to my values extremely important.	
Harring et al., 2017	Sweden	11 environmental policies	Index based on 11 different policy suggestions. E.g., accepting taxes, accepting bans. Asked to indicate their attitudes on a five-point scale ranging from 1 (a very bad suggestion) to 5 (a very good suggestion)			List of Schwartz (1992) values. Asked to rate the importance of these values as guiding principles in their lives on nine-point scales labeled opposed to my values extremely important.	List of Schwartz (1992) values. Asked to rate the importance of these values as guiding principles in their lives on nine-point scales labeled opposed to my values extremely important.	
Hartmann et al., 2017	Australia					List of Schwartz (1992) values. Asked to rate the importance of these values as guiding principles in their lives on nine-point scales labeled opposed to my values extremely important.		
Hine et al., 2013	Australia	Three items assessed respondents' support for policies relevant to mitigating climate change. Respondents indicated how they would vote in an election held today in relation to policies advocating building new wind farms in	Twentyfive items comprised a composite concern variable. Seven items assessed respondents' general concern about climate change (e.g., "If nothing is done to reduce climate change in the future, how serious a problem do you think it will be for Australia?"; six items addressed respondents' future concerns about the effects of	Level of agreement with statements expressing trust in information from each of three climate change authorities (government, scientists, and	e. Respondents indicated their level of agreement with one statement about the existence of climate change ("I am certain that climate change is really happening") on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree); selected one of five statements that best described their opinion about the cause of climate change that ranged from 1 (entirely caused by natural processes) to 5	Respondents indicated their agreement with six statements describing a sense of connectedness with nature (e.g., "I often feel that I am a part of	Respondents indicated their degree of agreement with three statements describing potential consequences of climate change over the next 25 years (e.g., "Climate change will have a noticeably negative impact on my health"), and selected a response to two questions that best reflected their risk estimation (e.g., "In your	Objective knowledge about climate change was assessed by responses to ten statements. Seven statements were accurate descriptions of an aspect of climate change (e.g., "Australia's average temperature has increased by approximately 1 C from 1910 to

			Australia, building new coal-fired power stations in Australia, and spending taxpayers' money on Australian projects designed to tackle climate change. Responses were on a scale from 1 (definitely vote against) to 4 (definitely vote in favour). The coal-fired power variable was reverse scored. Response options also included 1 would not vote, don't know and no opinion, which each scored 2.5	climate change (e.g., "Supplies of fossil fuels will run out"), and 12 items assessed the extent of biospheric, altruistic, and egoistic concerns for the environment (Schultz, 2001)	media) was indicated by responses ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree)	(entirely caused by human activity), and answered one question ("As far as you know, do you think that the world's climate is changing?") with 1 (no), 3 (don't know), or 5 (yes). Scores could range from 3 (dubbelief) to 15 (strong belief)	nature") by selecting an option ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree)	opinion, what is the risk of climate change exerting a significant impact on economic development in your State?").	2002") and three were inaccurate (e.g., "Methane is emitted mainly from fossil fuels"). Respondents selected true, false, or don't know in response to each statement.
Hirabayashi et al., 2018	Japan	Car pricing policy	Index of five acceptance measures including: If this policy was implemented, I would protest against it (reverse-scored); resign myself to it; accept it; feel that the policy was unfair to me (reversed-scored); agree with it", ranging from 1 (definitely not to 5) certainly.					Value orientations were measured using a scale consisting of 16 value items reflecting the hedonic, egoistic, altruistic, and biospheric value orientations. Respondents indicated to what extent these values were important "as a guiding principle in your life" on a nine-point scale: opposed to my guiding principles (1), not important (0), (unlabelled: 1, 2), important (3), (unlabelled: 4, 5), very important (6), and of supreme importance (7)	Value orientations were measured using a scale consisting of 16 value items reflecting the hedonic, egoistic, altruistic, and biospheric value orientations. Respondents indicated to what extent these values were important "as a guiding principle in your life" on a nine-point scale: opposed to my guiding principles (1), not important (0), (unlabelled: 1, 2), important (3), (unlabelled: 4, 5), very important (6), and of supreme importance (7)
Jacobsman et al., 2001	USA	Fund improvements in public transit	Participants rated their overall evaluation of the plan (our primary dependent measure) on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (strongly opposed) to 7 (strongly in favor) and indicated, "If the election were held today," whether they would vote for or against the plan.	participants indicated how effective they thought that the plan would be in reducing a) congestion and b) pollution on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (highly ineffective) to 7 (highly effective).	how fair the plan was in terms of taxes and benefits, also on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (very unfair) to 7 (very fair).				
Jones et al., 2013	USA	Homeowner Tree Support	Responses to this three-item scale ranged from 7 to 15 and had a mean of 11.4 (see Table 1). This indicates that the average homeowner in Knox County has fairly strong support for more public resources and regulatory oversight devoted to the maintenance and protection of local trees.	Responses on this six-item scale ranged from 7 to 21, and it had a mean of 18. This score indicates that the typical homeowner believes that trees provide important EIBs. Most homeowners think trees are very important for improving air quality (77%), providing wildlife habitats (70%), and shade (74%). A solid majority of them think they decrease energy costs (62%) and street noise (59%), increase privacy (62%), and many (43%) think they are important for wind protection	Responses on this two-item measure ranged from 2 to 10, and it had a mean of 7.4. This suggests the typical homeowner is concerned about and supportive of environmental protection. Two thirds (65.8%) of them are concerned about environmental issues, and a majority do not think environmental laws are hurting the economy (57%).				This score indicates that typical homeowner thinks he or she has some, but not a lot of, knowledge about tree care and protection.
Kullbekken et al., 2013	Norway	Road pricing	If individual is against removing existing road pricing in or around her city	Effectiveness environment: 1 (5) if individual believes road pricing is very ineffective (very effective) to address air quality problems Effectiveness congestion: 1 (5) if individual believes road pricing is very ineffective (very effective) to address congestion	Indicates how concern is the individual is with the negative effects of driving				
Kullbekken & Sæviak, 2011	Norway	Fuel taxes		Perceived effectiveness of taxes at reducing car use and emissions. 1) none, 5) high	Concern for the effects of driving...	Trust in government use of tax revenues			
						(a) you climate change (b) you local air quality (c) you terms of noise (d) you terms of congestion (e) you terms of accidents and injuries. 1) none, 4) high.			
Kim et al., 2013	USA	Road pricing	Do you support the congestion charge?	Scenario fairness: Do you think the congestion charge is fair? (Procedural) fairness: Do you think the process how congestion charge was introduced is fair? Distributive fairness: Do you think the congestion charge is impartial?	Do you think the congestion charge helps to eventually reduce the effect of global warming?	In general I trust the government. Do you trust the government that made the decision to introduce the congestion charge?	Social problem awareness: How serious do you believe the problem of climate change is? Do you think climate change will seriously damage our society.		
							Self problem awareness: Do you think the CO2 that you produce in your daily life will contribute to climate change and this will negatively influence society? Personal problem awareness: Do you think global warming will seriously damage yourself?		

Larsson 2015	USA n = 94	Four emissions-reducing policies: regulation of carbon dioxide, subsidizing renewable energy, a business carbon offset tax, and increasing the fuel efficiency of new cars.	Participants were asked to rate how much they support or oppose each policy on a scale from 1 (strongly oppose) to 5 (strongly support).				
Larsson et al., 2020	Sweden n = 4500	Various policies aiming to decrease aviation CO2 emissions	Policy support was measured by one item asking the respondents to state their attitude to the policy proposal ("If you consider the proposal as a whole, what is your attitude towards this proposal?") on a scale from 1 (very negative) to 7 (very positive), with 4 being the scale midpoint.	1 very unfair, 7 very fair	1 very ineffective, 7 very effective	climate concern ("I am worried about changes in the global climate", ranging from 1 = do not agree at all, to 4 = completely agree)	The item on institutional trust is an index comprised by the respondent's level of trust in the Swedish parliament, the Swedish government, Swedish authorities and political parties, respectively (answers ranging from 1 = very little trust to 5 = very great trust).
Leviston et al., 2014	Australia n = 5219	Support for adaptation and mitigation initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased government investment in renewable energy sources -Increased government investment in public transport -Banning future development in vulnerable areas such as floodplain areas and coastal areas -Government subsidies on food that is produced locally -Increased government investment in emergency services -Taxing industries that emit high levels of greenhouse gases -Government regulation to protect public assets from the impacts of climate change -Government investment for managed retreat of residential housing in vulnerable areas -Government regulation to protect private assets from the impacts of climate change -Further use of desalination for drinking water purpose -Using wastewater for drinking water purpose -Government investment in the development of nuclear power stations 			Climate change is 1) certainly happening, 2) certainly anthropogenic, 3) % human contribution	
Linde 2016	Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden n = 8405	Tax on CO2 emissions	Policy support was measured using an aggregate index of three policy variables. Using a seven-point scale (1 = completely against, 0 = neither against nor for, 3 = completely for), the respondents were asked to report their support or opposition for a tax on CO2 emissions from individuals, from industry, or from energy producing companies.				

Merrill & Sintov, 2016	USA	Public Energy tax	<p>Increase prices of appliances that are not energy efficient by 10%. Revenues are used to reduce national debt.</p> <p>Increase prices of appliances that have not been produced in an energy-efficient way by 10%. Revenues are used to reduce national debts.</p> <p>Increase prices of regular electricity by 10%. Revenues are used to reduce national debts.</p>		
n = 608					
Morrison et al., 2013	Australia	Carbon tax	I would support a carbon tax as long as there was a corresponding reduction in Income Tax		
n = 1906					
Nilsson & Biel, 2008	Sweden	22 strategies to reduce climate change	<p>These strategies were legal measures, subsidies to promote environmentally friendly alternatives, informational measures, and taxes and charges to reduce the use of non-environmentally friendly alternatives. Each strategy was exemplified within the areas of transport, energy and technology. Respondents were asked to rate their acceptance on five-point scales ranging from (1) certainly accept to (5) certainly oppose.</p>	<p>10 items from the Schwartz Value survey were used to assess a general value orientation. Four items representing Self-transcendence were used: equality, social justice, protecting the environment, and unity with nature. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of each value "as a guiding principle in my organization" on an 8-point scale ranging from (0) Not at all important to (7) Of supreme importance</p>	<p>10 items from the Schwartz Value survey were used to assess a general value orientation. Six items represented Self-enhancement values: authority, social power, wealth, ambition, influence. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of each value "as a guiding principle in my organization" on an 8-point scale ranging from (0) Not at all important to (7) Of supreme importance</p>
n = 91					
Nilsson, von Burgstede, & Biel, 2004	Sweden	Taxes	<p>Environmental taxes. Acceptance on 5-point scales ranging from (1) Certainly accept to (5) Certainly oppose.</p>	<p>10 items from the Schwartz Value survey were used to assess a general value orientation. Four items representing Self-transcendence were used: equality, social justice, protecting the environment, and unity with nature. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of each value "as a guiding principle in my organization" on an 8-point scale ranging from (0) Not at all important to (7) Of supreme importance</p>	<p>10 items from the Schwartz Value survey were used to assess a general value orientation. Six items represented Self-enhancement values: authority, social power, wealth, ambition, influence. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of each value "as a guiding principle in my organization" on an 8-point scale ranging from (0) Not at all important to (7) Of supreme importance</p>
n = 333					
Owen et al., 2012	USA	Environmental regulations	<p>Support: If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views? 1. Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they do not always do the right thing; or 2. Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people's right to make their own decisions.</p>		
n = 2240					
Rodriguez-Sanchez et al., 2018	Ireland	Water charge	<p>How often do you sign petitions against the water charges? (1 = never/5 = always). What is your general opinion if discussing water charges with other people like friends and family? (1 = strongly in favour/5 = strongly against); When did you sign up for up for the water charges? (1 = immediately/5 = not yet); Have you accepted the water charge? (1 = totally disagree/5 = totally agree); I agree with the water charge (1 = totally disagree/5 = totally agree)</p>	<p>Participants indicated to what extent they agreed with statements (1 = totally disagree/5 = totally agree) including the Irish government is generally doing a good job; acts in the public interest; is competent enough; listens to what ordinary people think; and in general I trust the Irish government (1 = totally disagree/5 = totally agree).</p>	
n = 505					

Roestraeter et al., 2012	Norway	11 policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions	No-regrets Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing air pollution from toxic chemicals - Funding research to make renewable energy technologies cheaper and more effective - Planting trees - Requiring cars and trucks to have higher fuel efficiency - Creating an international market to trade permissions to emit carbon dioxide Behavioral approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing lifestyles to reduce consumption - Limiting population growth - Increasing taxes on all fossil fuels (e.g., gasoline, oil, coal, kerosene) Engineering approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting more dust in the atmosphere - Largely replacing fossil fuels with nuclear energy - Fertilizing the oceans to make algae grow 	<p>How serious a threat is climate change to plants and animals?</p> <p>How serious a threat is climate change to humankind?</p> <p>Are the risks and benefits of climate change equitably distributed among humans?</p> <p>How soon will the consequences of climate change be experienced?</p> <p>How well is climate change understood by science?</p> <p>How much can you personally contribute to mitigating (reducing or stopping) climate change?</p> <p>To what extent are the consequences of climate change controllable?</p> <p>How well informed do you feel about climate change?</p> <p>To what extent do you have moral concerns about climate change?</p> <p>How serious a threat is climate change to you personally?</p> <p>How much does the idea of climate change fill you with dread?</p> <p>How much do humans benefit from climate change?</p>	<p>Knowledge about climate change was assessed by first asking respondents to indicate to the best of their knowledge, the extent to which 12 items were a cause of climate change.</p> <p>We then asked respondents to rate 11 items, taken from those same studies of actual incidents, in terms of their likelihood as a consequence of climate change by the year 2050.</p>	
Ross et al., 2014	Australia	A potable wastewater reuse scheme to supplement drinking water supplies	I would be willing to use the recycled water for outdoor use. I would be willing to use the recycled water for drinking and food preparation. How acceptable is the proposed water recycling scheme to you?	<p>The water authority makes fair decisions about water provision. The water authority makes an effort to treat everyone fairly.</p> <p>I think that the water authority has good intentions in managing Toowoomba's water supply.</p> <p>I can depend on the water authority to provide a good quality water supply.</p> <p>I have complete trust in the water authority to provide me with good quality water supply.</p>	<p>How likely do you think it is that there would be any possible problems or risks associated with the recycling scheme? How risky do you think using a water supply that contains the recycled water is to you personally? How risky do you think using a water supply that contains the recycled water would be to other members of the Toowoomba community?</p>		
Savin et al., 2020	Spain	Carbon tax	A series of closed questions on attitudes to, and perceptions of, effectiveness and fairness regarding carbon tax, for six distinct scenarios of using the tax revenues.	A series of closed questions on attitudes to, and perceptions of, effectiveness and fairness regarding carbon tax, for six distinct scenarios of using the tax revenues.			
Schulte & Schlag, 2003	Greece, Italy, Germany, Norway	Road pricing					
Schmücker et al., 2012	Japan, USA	road pricing or environmental taxation	Are you willing to accept this governmental decision for an environmental tax?	<p>Scenario fairness: Do you think this environmental tax is fair? Distributive fairness: Do you think this environmental tax is inequity?</p> <p>Procedural fairness: Do you think this process of governmental decision making is fair?</p>	Do you think a tax like this can help to eventually reduce the effect of global warming?	Do you trust the government that made a decision to introduce this tax?	<p>Social problem awareness: How serious do you feel the global environmental problem is? Do you think global warming will seriously damage our society?</p> <p>Self problem awareness: Do you think the CO2 that you produce in your daily life will contribute to global warming and this will negatively influence our society?</p>

Personal problem awareness: Do you think global warming will seriously damage yourself?

Schiffema et al., 2010	Sweden	Congestion charge	Respondents were asked to indicate how acceptable the congestion charge was to them on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from very unacceptable (1) to very acceptable (7)				
Shi et al., 2015	Switzerland	Various policies	e.g., Subsidies for electricity generation from renewable energy (such as solar or wind energy) Subsidies for alternative heating systems (such as wood firing or heat pumps). CO2 tax on gasoline and diesel fuel (15 Rp/L)	1 I worry about the climate's state. Climate change has severe consequences for humans and nature. Climate protection is important for our future. We must protect the climate's delicate equilibrium. There is no need to be too anxious about climate change, as it will change anyway, like during an ice age. I worry about what will happen due to climate change. I worry about the cause of climate change.			Knowledge about climate change. Physical knowledge e.g., CO2 is a greenhouse gas. Action-related knowledge e.g., A car's average CO2 emission per person and kilometer exceeds that of a train many times over. Causal-related knowledge e.g., Climate change is mainly caused by human activities. Result-related knowledge e.g., For the next decades, the majority of climate scientists expect... a warmer climate to increase the melting of polar ice, which will lead to an overall rise of the sea level.
Shworn et al., 2010	USA	list of proposed climate change policies	Equity: Concern that policies hurt poor or other vulnerable populations more Statement of doubt regarding the feasibility or effectiveness of policies/difficult to change individual/industry behaviors?				
Steg et al., 2006	Netherlands	16 greening policies aimed to reduce CO2 emissions	1 Not acceptable at all, 5) Very acceptable			List of Schwartz (1992) values. Asked to rate the importance of these values as guiding principles in their lives on nine-point scales labeled opposed to my values, extremely important.	List of Schwartz (1992) values. Asked to rate the importance of these values as guiding principles in their lives on nine-point scales labeled opposed to my values, extremely important.
Thalmann 2004	Switzerland						
Unsworth et al., 2016	Australia	Regulate companies carbon emissions	Degree to which they supported a policy or policy option that could be used by a Federal Government which focused on "stronger regulation of companies and their carbon emissions." 1) "Strongly Disagree" 5) "Strongly Agree."				How much do you think humans contribute to cause climate change?
Wan et al., 2015	Hong Kong	Recycling policy	Inducement: -I support extending the plastic bag levy to all retail stores in HongKong -I support the introduction of municipal solid waste charging -I support the charging scheme on construction waste (e.g surplus materials from renovation) Capacity building -I support the fund in enhancing publicity and public education	8 measures: -The waste separation bins provided by the Government are sufficient to facilitate recycling -The environmental programmes organized by the Government effectively arouse environmental awareness of the general public -The Government provides clear guidelines on recycling			

I support the development of an EcoPark for the local recycling industry

The Government's promotion helps citizens understand the importance of recycling

The Government's promotion clearly explains the benefits of recycling

The Government promotes clearly recycling as positive symbols, labels, images and events

The Government's policy encourages me to recycle

The Government's policy facilitates me to recycle

Worsley et al., 2015 Australia Environmental food policies - DUBBELKOLLA SA ATT RATT VARIABEL
LIGGER I CMA K = .398, N = 2204

n = 2204

Environmental concerns. How concerned are you about the following issues? Thirteen items were included such as depletion of ocean fish stocks, Fertilizer run-off to the ocean.

Yang et al., 2015 USA Five climate change mitigation policies

On five-point scales (1 = strongly oppose; 5 = strongly support) participants reported how much they oppose or support five climate change mitigation policies ranging from 'regulating carbon dioxide as a pollutant' to 'tax rebates for people who purchase energy efficient vehicle.'

n = 571

Perceived salience was assessed with three items on seven-point scales (1 = strongly disagree; 7 = strongly agree). These three items were drawn from past research, which tap the catastrophic potential dimension of the 'threat risk' factor in the psychometric paradigm (Slovic, 1987) and a subset of the variables used to measure cognitive risk perceptions related to climate change (Leiserowitz, 2006).

perceived knowledge about climate change was measured using a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 meant knowing nothing and 100 meant knowing everything; the participant could possibly know about climate change

Zheng et al., 2014 Australia Road pricing

"...unfair to poorer people..."

n = 318

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