Chien-shih Huang and Ruowen Shen (2020, Journal of Behavioral Public Administration): Does city or state make a difference? The effects of policy framing on public attitude toward a solar energy program

Online Supplementary Material

Supplement A: Experiment 1

Table SA1: Party ID subgroup analysis for policy support

	Republican		Democrat	
	State X Eco	**City X Eco**	**State X Eco**	**City X Eco**
N	17	18	32	44
Mean	6.294	5.333	6.469	6.114
S.D.	0.985	1.414	0.567	1.083
T-statistics	2.343**		1.854*	

	State X Env	**City X Env**	**State X Env**	**City X Env**
N	15	33	38	33
Mean	5.800	5.636	6.263	6.394
S.D.	1.320	1.270	1.083	0.788
T-statistics	0.403		-0.587	

	State X Eco	**State X Env**	**State X Eco**	**State X Env**
N	17	15	32	38
Mean	6.294	5.800	6.469	6.263
S.D.	0.985	1.320	0.567	1.083
T-statistics	1.187		1.017	

	City X Eco	**City X Env**	**City X Eco**	**City X Env**
N	18	33	44	33
Mean	5.333	5.636	6.114	6.394
S.D.	1.414	1.270	1.083	0.788
T-statistics	-0.758		-1.314	

Note: 1. Only the respondents who correctly answer the FMC are included; 2. *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01;

Table SA2: Party ID subgroup analysis for willingness to pay

	Republican		Democrat	
	State X Eco	**City X Eco**	**State X Eco**	**City X Eco**
N	17	18	32	44
Mean	5.235	4.333	4.656	5.205
S.D.	2.463	2.473	2.266	2.288
T-statistics	1.081		-1.037	

	State X Env	**City X Env**	**State X Env**	**City X Env**
N	15	33	38	33
Mean	4.000	3.878	5.105	4.212
S.D.	2.563	2.434	2.227	2.232
T-statistics	0.154		1.683*	

	State X Eco	**State X Env**	**State X Eco**	**State X Env**
N	17	15	32	38
Mean	5.235	4.000	4.656	5.105
S.D.	2.463	2.563	2.266	2.227
T-statistics	1.386		-0.832	

	City X Eco	**City X Env**	**City X Eco**	**City X Env**
N	18	33	44	33
Mean	4.333	3.878	5.205	4.212
S.D.	2.473	2.434	2.288	2.232
T-statistics	0.631		1.901*	

Note: 1. Only the respondents who correctly answer the FMC are included; 2. *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01;

Table SA3: Ordered Logit Model for policy attitude toward the Solar PV program

	Policy Support		Willingness to pay	
	(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)
State	-0.112	-0.272	0.509*	0.252
	(0.295)	(0.310)	(0.295)	(0.309)
Economic	-0.388*	-0.549*	0.652**	0.576*
	(0.290)	(0.308)	(0.292)	(0.309)
State * Economic	0.947**	1.163**	-0.763*	-0.524
	(0.438)	(0.464)	(0.435)	(0.456)
Democrat		1.288***		0.383
		(0.298)		(0.291)
Republican		0.186		-0.166
		(0.317)		(0.325)
White		0.053		-0.923
		(0.382)		(0.405)
Asian		-0.096		0.046
		(0.502)		(0.528)
Income		0.045		0.107
		(0.067)		(0.067)
USA Resident		-0.426		-1.078
		(0.424)		(0.446)
τ_1	-5.764*	-5.491***	-2.387***	-3.737***
	(1.017)	(1.172)	(0.287)	(0.688)
τ_2	-3.658	-3.381***	-0.305	-1.547**
	(0.399)	(0.706)	(0.204)	(0.648)
τ_3	-3.536***	-3.258***	0.002	-1.204*
	(0.381)	(0.696)	(0.203)	(0.645)
τ_4	-2.251**	-1.980***	0.388*	-0.773

	(0.260)	(0.639)	(0.203)	(0.642)
τ_5	-1.310**	-1.013	0.540**	-0.607
	(0.222)	(0.626)	(0.204)	(0.642)
τ_6	0.511*	0.958	0.554**	-0.592
	(0.208)	(0.625)	(0.205)	(0.642)
Observations	296	291	296	291
Residual Deviance	765.337	720.494	844.609	800.901
AIC	783.337	750.494	862.609	830.901

Note: 1. *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01; 2. Standard errors appear in the parentheses below the coefficients.

Table SA4: Instrumental variable Method: Using treatment assignment as IV

	Policy support		Willingness to pay	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State treated	-0.102	-0.183	0.320	-0.144
	(0.206)	(0.203)	(0.422)	(0.403)
Economic treated	-0.249	-0.386*	0.452	0.195
	(0.217)	(0.203)	(0.445)	(0.429)
State treated *Economic treated	0.612	0.923**	-0.896	0.137
	(0.451)	(0.442)	(0.921)	(0.875)
Democrat		0.570***		-0.005
		(0.122)		(0.241)
Replicant		0.036		-0.153
		(0.131)		(0.259)
White		0.104		-1.144***
		(0.154)		(0.305)
Asian		-0.012		-0.154
		(0.199)		(0.393)
Income		-0.027		0.045
		(0.028)		(0.055)
USA Resident		-0.073		-1.090***
		(0.157)		(0.310)
Constant	5.979***	5.861***	4.893***	6.588***
	(0.095)	(0.254)	(0.195)	(0.504)
Observations	576	565	576	565
R^2	0.015	0.073	-0.002	0.104
Adjusted R^2	0.010	0.058	-0.008	0.090
Weak Instruments Test	Reject H_0	Reject H_0	Reject H_0	Reject H_0
Wu-Hausman Test	0.055	0.245	0.854	1.074

Note: 1. *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01; 2. Standard errors appear in the parentheses below the coefficients.

Supplement B Follow-up Study-Pre-test experiment

Table SB1: Treatment

Imagine that you are attending a public hearing. Public officials are discussing why they should adopt a series of policies to increase the rate of Solar PV installation. They will report a list of expected policy outcomes to you. Please provide your inputs into this issue by answering a series of questions below.

Table SB2: Variable Descriptions

Variables	Measurement
Outcome importance	In your opinion, which policy outcomes should be more important as the reason why the government adopts a series of policies to increase the rate of solar PV installation? (Rank from 1 to 6)
Outcome feasibility	In your opinion, which policy outcomes would be more likely to be obtained in 1 year after the government adopts a series of policies to increase the rate of solar PV installation? (Rank from 1 to 6)
Policy responsibility assignment	Which level of government do you think should do more to increase the ratel of solar PV installation? (City government or state government)
Policy support	In general, would you support the government to do more to increase the rate of solar PV installation? (0-10 scale)

Table B3: Importance and feasibility of policy outcomes of solar PV installation

		Importance		Feasibility	
	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
(1) Use less Water	233	3.18	1.53	3.39	1.69
(2) Save Utility Bill	233	3.39	1.54	3.00	1.51
(3) Reduce GHG	233	2.96	1.54	3.55	1.54
(4) Job Creation	233	3.41	1.53	2.90	1.69
(5) Reduce Air Pollution	233	2.79	1.56	4.07	1.76
(6) Increase Property Value	233	5.27	1.30	4.09	1.68

Table SB4: Paired T-test for the priority of policy outcomes as the reason for supporting solar policies

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Use less Water					
(2) Save Utility Bill	-0.215				
	(-1.389)				
(3) Reduce GHG	0.215	0.429***			
	(1.396)	(-2.558)			
(4) Job Creation	-0.232	-0.017	-0.446**		
	(-1.433)	(-0.115)	(-2.804)		
(5) Reduce Air Pollution	0.382**	0.597***	0.167	0.614***	
	(2.544)	3.503	(1.239)	(3.708)	
(6) Increase Property Value	-2.094***	-1.880***	-2.309***	-1.863***	-2.476***
	(-14.14)	(-15.13)	(-15.13)	(-14.296)	(-16.117)

Note: 1. *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01; 2. Difference in mean is reported here, and the t-statistic is reported in the parenthesis.

Table SB5: Paired T-test for policy outcomes more likely to be obtained

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Use less Water					
(2) Save Utility Bill	0.382**				
	(2.451)				
(3) Reduce GHG	-0.158	-0.541***			
	(-0.993)	(-3.556)			
(4) Job Creation	0.485**	0.103	0.644***		
	(2.761)	(0.644)	(3.579)		
(5) Reduce Air Pollution	-0.687***	-1.069***	-0.528***	-1.172***	

	(-3.863)	(-6.401)	(-3.597)	(-6.356)	
(6) Increase Property Value	-0.704***	-1.085***	-0.545***	-1.189***	-0.017
	(-3.973)	(-6.548)	(-3.240)	(-8.32)	(-0.092)

Note: 1. *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01; 2. Difference in mean is reported here, and the t-statistic is reported in the parenthesis.

Table SB6: Assignment of policy responsibility to the state and city government

		Democrat	Independent	Republican	Total
City government	N.	38	11	29	78
	%	31.67	25.58	41.42	34.98
State government	N.	82	32	41	155
	%	68.33	74.42	58.57	69.51
Total		120	43	70	223

Table SB7: Assignment of policy responsibility to the state and city government

	N.	Mean	S. D.
Democrat	120	7.86	2.12
Republican	70	6.04	2.54
Independent	43	6.77	2.16
Total	233	7.11	2.39

Supplement C Follow-up studies- Experiments 2

Table SC1: Treatments

[State X Economic framing] Imagine that your state government has a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to sign up for that program. The State government is offering a new program that will help economic development. Solar energy could become an economic engine. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, more green jobs could be created. According to State's estimation, every 100 solar installations could create 15 living wage jobs. As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, the demand for installers in the market would increase. The job of solar PV installer often does not require a college degree and is in a good-paying. Hence, Solar energy offers more job opportunities and bring money into economies. In the Solar Job Creation program, each household typically could install 40 photovoltaic panels in a 4.1-kW power system. And each PV system provides a household around 6,400 kWh of electricity per year. State officials are working to ensure that the state is prepared to tap solar energy to the benefits by providing trainings and simplifying installation process. The state government hopes to have at least 500 homeowners will sign up before the end of this year.
[City X Economic framing] Imagine that your city government has a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to enroll in that program. The city government is offering a new program that will help economic development. Solar energy could become an economic engine. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, more green jobs could be created. According to City's estimation, every 100 solar installations could create 15 living wage jobs. As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, the demand for installers in the market would increase. The job of solar PV installer often does not require a college degree and is in a good-paying. Hence, Solar energy offers more job opportunities and bring money into economies. In the Solar Job Creation program, each household typically could install 40 photovoltaic panels in a 4.1-kW power system. And each PV system provides a household around 6,400 kWh of electricity per year. City officials are working to ensure that the city is prepared to tap solar energy to the benefits by providing trainings and simplifying the installation process. The city government hopes to have at least 500 homeowners will sign up for this program before the end of this year.

[State X Environmental framing]

Imagine that your state government has a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to enroll in that program.

The State government is offering a new program that will be good for environment.

Solar energy could improve air quality. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, less byproducts emitted by burning fossil fuel could be produced. State officials anticipate that more residential solar PV installation could significantly help reduce air pollution.

As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, the reliance on fossil fuel as energy sources would reduce. The Sun is a clean and sustainable source of energy. No harmful gas, such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, would be released into the atmosphere, keeping air clean. Solar energy also would not be at the expense of the well-being of the next generation. Hence, solar energy is an alternative energy that often has less environmental impacts.
In the Clean Air program, each household typically could install 40 photovoltaic panels in a 4.1-kW power system. And each PV system provides a household around 6,400 kWh of electricity per year.

State officials are working to ensure that the state is prepared to tap solar energy to the benefits by providing trainings and simplifying the installation process. The state government hopes to have at least 500 homeowners will sign up for the program before the end of this year.

[City X Environmental framing]

Imagine that your city government has a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to enroll in that program.

The City government is offering a new program that will be good for environment.

Solar energy could improve air quality. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, less byproducts emitted by burning fossil fuel could be produced. City officials anticipate that more residential solar PV installation could significantly reduce the level of air pollution.

As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, the reliance on fossil fuel as energy sources would reduce. The Sun is a clean and sustainable source of energy. No harmful gas, such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, would be released into the atmosphere, keeping air clean. Solar energy also would not be at the expense of the well-being of the next generation. Hence, solar energy is an alternative energy that often has less environmental impacts.

In the Clean Air program, each household typically could install 40 photovoltaic panels in a 4.1-kW power system. And each PV system provides a household around 6,400 kWh of electricity per year.

City officials are working to ensure that the city is prepared to tap solar energy to the benefits by providing trainings and simplifying the installation process. The city government hopes to have at least 500 homeowners will sign up before the end of this year.

Table SC2: Variable descriptions

Variables	Measurement
Policy support	In general, would you support the government to do more to increase the rate of solar PV installation? (0-10 scale)
Willingness to pay	Would you be willing to pay 100% of the expenses by yourself to install the PV system in your residential house if you are a house owner? (1-Yes; 0-No) (If No) What would be the minimum amount of financial subsidy that would be sufficient for you to install solar panels to your home if you are a house owner? (6-point Likert Scale)
FMC1	Which level of government initiate the new program?
FMC2	What kind of policy benefits the new program could produce?

Table SC3: Descriptive statistics and randomization check

		City +Economic	City +Environment	State +Economic	State +Environment	Statistical Test
N		203	204	192	211	
						f-statistic
Education	Mean	3.62	3.58	3.56	3.53	0.41
	S.D.	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.90	
						Chi2
Republican	N	67	59	51	61	2.06
	%	33.00	28.92	26.52	28.91	
Democrat	N	95	104	106	108	2.80
	%	46.80	50.98	55.21	51.18	
Independent	N	41	41	35	42	0.32
	%	20.20	20.10	18.23	19.91	
Male	N	84	84	68	76	2.65
	%	41.38	41.18	35.42	36.02	
White	N	153	170	143	171	6.67*
	%	75.37	83.33	74.48	81.04	
Black	N	14	13	17	15	1.01
	%	6.90	6.37	8.85	7.11	
Asian	N	19	14	23	12	6.09
	%	9.36	6.86	11.98	5.69	

Note: *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01

Table SC4: Factual Manipulation Check

	Total	FMC1 Correct		FMC2 Correct		All Correct	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
City +Economic	203	157	77.34	179	88.18	142	69.95
City+ Environment	204	151	74.02	185	90.69	138	67.65
State +Economic	192	152	79.17	169	88.02	135	70.31
State + Environment	211	152	72.04	187	88.63	138	65.40
Total	810	618	76.30	720	88.89	553	68.27

Table SC5: Descriptive statistics and randomization check of the first wave data

		City +Economic	City +Environment	State +Economic	State +Environment	Statistical Test
N		141	126	121	127	
						f-statistic
Education	Mean	3.55	3.57	3.54	3.52	0.074
	S.D.	0.89	0.92	0.94	0.92	
						Chi2
Republican	N	49	31	33	38	3.627
	%	34.75	24.60	27.27	29.92	
Democrat	N	65	67	66	64	2.217
	%	46.10	53.17	54.55	50.39	
Independent	N	27	28	22	25	0.704
	%	19.15	22.22	18.18	19.69	
Male	N	56	53	46	45	1.252
	%	39.72	42.06	38.02	35.43	
White	N	106	104	86	100	5.044
	%	75.18	82.54	71.07	78.74	
Black	N	12	9	13	9	1.416
	%	8.51	7.14	10.74	7.09	
Asian	N	10	8	13	10	1.872
	%	7.09	6.35	10.74	7.87	

Table SC6: Factual Manipulation Check of the first wave data

	Total N.	FMC1 Correct		FMC2 Correct		All Correct	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
City+ Economic	141	107	75.35	125	88.03	95	67.38
City+ Environment	126	92	73.02	115	91.27	83	65.87
State +Economic	121	96	79.34	104	85.95	82	67.77
State + Environment	127	89	70.08	117	91.34	83	65.35
Total	515	384	74.56	461	89.51	343	66.60

Table SC7: Policy Attitude of the first wave data

		City +Economic	City +Environment	State +Economic	State +Environment
	N	95	83	82	83
Program Support	Mean	7.189	8.060	7.085	7.506
	S.D.	2.472	2.115	2.342	2.222
	Skew	-1.126	-1.271	-0.722	-1.109
Willingness to pay	Mean	4.558	4.277	4.098	4.048
	S.D.	2.435	2.329	2.566	2.429
	Skew	-0.185	0.131	0.127	0.237

Table SC8: Descriptive statistics and randomization check of the second wave data

		City +Economic	City +Environment	State +Economic	State +Environment	Statistical Test
N		62	78	71	84	
						f-statistic
Education	Mean	3.77	3.60	3.59	3.54	0.941
	S.D.	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.88	
						Chi2
Republican	N	18	28	18	21	2.310
	%	29.03	35.90	25.35	27.38	
Democrat	N	30	37	40	44	1.436
	%	48.39	47.44	56.34	52.38	
Independent	N	14	13	13	17	0.867
	%	22.58	16.67	18.31	20.24	
Male	N	28	31	22	31	2.977
	%	45.16	39.74	30.99	36.90	
White	N	47	66	57	71	2.427
	%	75.81	84.62	80.28	84.52	
Black	N	2	4	4	6	1.087
	%	3.23	5.13	5.63	7.14	
Asian	N	9	6	10	2	9.055**
	%	14.52	7.69	14.08	2.38	

Note: *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01

Table SC9: Factual Manipulation Check of the second wave data

	Total N.	FMC1 Correct		FMC2 Correct		All Correct	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
City+ Economic	62	51	82.26	55	88.71	47	75.81
City+ Environment	72	59	75.64	70	89.74	55	70.51
State +Economic	71	56	78.87	65	91.55	53	74.65
State + Environment	84	63	75.00	71	84.52	55	65.48
Total	295	229	77.62	261	88.47	210	71.19

Table SC10: Policy Attitude of the second wave data

		City +Economic	City +Environment	State +Economic	State +Environment
	N	47	55	53	55
Program Support	Mean	7.383	7.964	7.377	8.255
	S.D.	2.142	1.885	2.544	2.128
	Skew	-1.349	-0.421	-1.036	-1.936
Willingness to pay	Mean	4.340	4.036	4.415	4.727
	S.D.	2.470	2.236	2.265	2.460
	Skew	0.005	0.297	-0.003	-0.306

Table C11: Policy Attitude of the first and second wave data

		City program		State program	
		Job Create	Clean Air	Job Create	Clean Air
Policy Support	N	142	138	135	138
	Mean	7.25	8.02	7.20	7.80
	S.D.	2.36	2.02	2.42	2.21
Willingness to pay	N	142	138	135	138
	Mean	4.49	4.18	4.22	4.32
	S.D.	2.44	2.29	2.45	2.46

Supplement D Follow-up studies- Experiments 3

Table SD1: Treatments

[State X Economic framing] Imagine that you are attending a public hearing to deliver feedback to the state government. State officials are introducing a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to sign up for that program. The State government is offering a new program-"Job Creation". The job creation program expects to help economic development in your community by increasing the rate of solar PV installation. Solar energy could become an economic engine. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, more green jobs could be created. According to State's estimation, every 100 solar installations could create 15 living wage jobs. As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, the demand for installers in the market would increase. The job of solar PV installer often does not require a college degree and is in a good-paying. Hence, solar energy offers more job opportunities and bring money into your community.
[City X Economic framing] Imagine that you are attending a public hearing to deliver feedback to the city government. City officials are introducing a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to sign up for that program. The city government is offering a new program-"Job Creation". The job creation program expects to help economic development in your community by increasing the rate of solar PV installation. Solar energy could become an economic engine. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, more green jobs could be created. According to City's estimation, every 100 solar installations could create 15 living wage jobs. As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, the demand for installers in the market would increase. The job of solar PV installer often does not require a college degree and is in a good-paying. Hence, solar energy offers more job opportunities and bring money into your community.
[State X Environmental framing] Imagine that you are attending a public hearing to deliver feedback to the state government. State officials are introducing a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to sign up for that program. The State government is offering a new program-"Clean Air". The clean air program expects to be good for the environment worldwide by increasing the rate of solar PV installation.

Solar energy could improve air quality. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, less byproducts emitted by burning fossil fuel could be produced. State officials anticipate that more residential solar PV installation could significantly clean the air. As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, a large proportion of people could breathe clean air while doing outdoor activities. The Sun is a clean and sustainable source of energy. No harmful gas, such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, would be released into the atmosphere, increasing the number of days on which the air quality is good. Solar energy also would not be at the expense of the well-being of the next generation. Hence, solar energy is an alternative energy that often produce positive environmental impacts worldwide.
[City X Environmental framing] Imagine that you are attending a public hearing to deliver feedback to the city government. City officials are introducing a new program that may interest you. Please read it carefully. Next, we will ask whether you would support the program and be willing to sign up for that program. The City government is offering a new program-"Clean Air". The clean air program expects to be good for the environment worldwide by increasing the rate of solar PV installation. Solar energy could improve air quality. By encouraging more residential solar PV installation, less byproducts emitted by burning fossil fuel could be produced. City officials anticipate that more residential solar PV installation could significantly clean the air. As more homeowners decide to install solar PV on the rooftop of their property, a large proportion of people could breathe clean air while doing outdoor activities. The Sun is a clean and sustainable source of energy. No harmful gas, such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, would be released into the atmosphere, increasing the number of days on which the air quality is good. Solar energy also would not be at the expense of the well-being of the next generation. Hence, solar energy is an alternative energy that often produce positive environmental impacts worldwide.

Table SD2: Variable descriptions

Variables	Measurement
Policy support	In general, would you support the government to do more to increase the rate of solar PV installation? (0-10 scale)
Willingness to pay	Would you be willing to pay 100% of the expenses by yourself to install the PV system in your residential house if you are a house owner? (1-Yes; 0-No) (If No) What would be the minimum amount of financial subsidy that would be sufficient for you to install solar panels to your home if you are a house owner? (6-point Likert Scale)
Outcome expectancy	On a scale from 0-10, how likely do you think the state government/city government could create more jobs in your community/ improve air quality worldwide as they expect if implementing the Job Creation/Clean air program?

FMC1	Which level of governmental officials introduce the new program?
FMC2	According to the above information, what kind of policy benefits the new program aims to attain?
Political efficaccy1:	Please answer on a 0–10 scale, where 0 means 'hardly any do', 5 means 'some do' and 10 means 'most care'. In general, do you think each level of government that cares what people like you think? (evaluate the federal, state and local government respectively)
Political efficaccy2	Please answer on a 0–10 scale, where 0 means 'hardly influence', 5 means 'some influence' and 10 means 'most influence'. In general, do you think ordinary citizens like you can do a lot to influence the governments at different levels. (evaluate the federal, state and local government respectively)

Table SD3: Descriptive statistics and Randomization check

		City +Economic	City +Environment	State +Economic	State +Environment	Statistical Test
N		169	174	153	149	
						f-statistic
Education	Mean	3.43	3.56	3.73	3.65	3.044**
	S.D.	0.85	0.98	1.02	0.91	
Local PE.	Mean	6.41	6.09	6.54	6.55	1.526
	S.D.	2.32	2.46	2.18	2.04	
State PE.	Mean	5.10	4.75	5.13	5.03	1.069
	S.D.	2.26	2.31	2.16	2.09	
Income	Mean	3.75	4.05	4.15	4.05	1.368
	S.D.	1.87	1.82	2.02	1.85	
						Chi2
Republican	N	42	52	38	38	1.551
	%	24.85	29.89	24.84	25.50	
Democrat	N	88	87	87	89	3.809
	%	52.07	50.00	56.86	59.73	
Independent	N	39	35	28	22	3.696
	%	23.08	20.11	18.30	14.77	
Male	N	56	69	59	54	1.805
	%	33.14	39.66	38.56	36.24	
White	N	128	140	116	107	3.346
	%	75.74	80.46	75.82	71.81	
Black	N	19	12	19	20	4.246
	%	11.24	6.90	12.42	13.42	
Asian	N	10	11	13	11	0.990
	%	5.92	6.32	8.50	7.38	

Note: *<.1; **<.05; ***<.01.

Table SD4: Factual Manipulation Check

	Total N.	FMC1 Correct		FMC2 Correct		All Correct	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
City +Economic	169	129	76.33	158	93.4	125	73.96
City+ Environment	174	132	75.86	160	91.95	124	71.26
State +Economic	153	113	73.86	144	94.12	111	72.55
State + Environment	149	115	77.18	136	91.28	106	71.14
Total	644	489	75.81	598	92.71	466	72.24

Table SD5: Policy Attitude across Treatment Groups

		City program		State program	
		Job Create	Clean Air	Job Create	Clean Air
Policy support	N	125	124	111	106
	Mean	7.56	7.94	7.47	7.90
	S.D.	2.12	2.14	2.24	1.98
Willingness to pay	N	125	124	111	106
	Mean	4.68	4.35	4.69	4.26
	S.D.	2.21	2.35	2.26	2.22
Local political efficacy	N	125	124	111	106
	Mean	6.41	6.09	6.54	6.55
	S.D.	2.32	2.46	2.18	2.04
State political efficacy	N	125	124	111	106
	Mean	5.10	4.75	5.13	5.03
	S.D.	2.26	2.31	2.16	2.09