

Metadata

2023-09-22

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Variables

Variable description

File: `var/variables.csv`

id Integer identifier of the variable (corresponds to the column number in the limesurvey output).

code Unique alphanumeric code for each variable.

name Full name of the variable (as provided in the limesurvey output).

main Name of the main question (substring of name).

sub Name of the subquestion (substring of name). Empty if there are no subquestions.

type Type of the variable. Either `categorical`, `continuous`, or `qualitative`.

cat.scale If the type is `categorical`, `cat.scale` indicates the scale of possible answers (i.e. the levels) that correspond to the variable. More information on the scales is provided in the file `cat.levels.csv`.

cat.ref If the type is `categorical`, `cat.ref` indicates the reference level of the variable. If, a priori, there was no natural choice for the reference level (as in the case of `gender`), it was chosen based on response frequency.

cat.ord If the type is `categorical`, `cat.ord` indicates (`TRUE` or `FALSE`) whether the categories of the variable are ordered.

cont.mean If the type is `continuous`, `cont.mean` indicates the mean of the responses across the sample.

cont.sd If the type is `continuous`, `cont.sd` indicates the standard deviation of the responses across the sample.

category.* Indicates whether the variable belongs, respectively, to the group of variables related to *personal stakes*, *threat appraisal*, *coping appraisal*, *control*, or *adaptation*. The groups *personal stakes*, *threat appraisal*, and *coping appraisal* are not mutually exclusive (one variable can belong to several groups). However, if a variable belongs to either either the group `control` or `adaptation`, it cannot be part of another group. The `control` variables correspond to demographic control variables, and the `adaptation` variables correspond to adaptive behaviours.

question.main String of the main question, as formulated in the English language survey.

question.sub String of the subquestion, as formulated in the English language survey.

Levels for categorical variables

File: `var/cat.levels.csv`

cat.scale Identifies the scale (lower-case letter).

level.id Identifies the position of the level within the corresponding scale (integer).

level String of the level, as formulated in the English language survey.

Results

Variable selection

File: willingness/varsel/var.sel.csv, urgency/varsel/var.sel.csv

resp Identity of the adaptation variable (for which willingness or urgency to adapt has been evaluated), corresponding to the codes in the variable table. Count represents the sum of all ten binary adaption variables.

size Ranking of the explanatory variable given in `expl`. This ranking also corresponds to the number of variables present in the model (i.e. model size). For example, a size of 5 means that the variable given in `expl` is the fifth-most important variable, and it starts to be part of the model once the model contains 5 variables in total (and it will also be contained in all models of a larger size). A size of `Inf` corresponds to the full model (i.e. the model that contains all possible variables), and a size of 0 corresponds to a model that contains only an intercept term (and no explanatory variables).

size.sel Size of the model chosen according to the following decision rule: An acceptance threshold is established that is equivalent to 90% of the performance improvement that the best model provides over the null model. Then, the smallest model that is not more than one standard error below this threshold (i.e. whose performance is “indistinguishable” from this threshold or clearly better) is selected. In other words, we are willing to sacrifice 10% of relative performance in order to obtain a substantially smaller model.

selected Has the variable given in `expl` been selected for the specific adaptation action given in `resp` (TRUE) or not (FALSE)?

count.sel How often has the variable given in `expl` been selected across *all* adaptation variables?

expl Identity of the explanatory variable, corresponding to the codes in `var/variables.csv`.

category Group that the explanatory variable belongs to (either `personal_stakes`, `threat_appraisal`, `coping_appraisal`, `control`). If an explanatory variable belongs to more than one category, its `category` is given as `multiple`.

diff Performance difference of the submodel against the best model (difference in ELPD).

diff.lq Lower uncertainty bound of the performance difference, corresponding to an uncertainty interval that is 2 standard errors wide.

diff.uq Upper uncertainty bound of the performance difference, corresponding to an uncertainty interval that is 2 standard errors wide.

Item-response model: marginals

Files: willingness/irt/predictions.csv, willingness/irt/predictions.agg.csv, urgency/irt/predictions.csv, urgency/irt/predictions.agg.csv

var.code Identity of the explanatory variable for which the marginal effect is calculated. Corresponds to the codes in var/variables.csv.

adapt.code Identity of the adaptation variable for which the marginal effect is calculated. Corresponds to the codes in var/variables.csv.

var.level Level (or value) of the explanatory variable for which the marginal effect is calculated.

prob.median, prob.q5, prob.q25, prob.q75, prob.q95 Predicted response (i.e. willingness or urgency to adapt) for the adaptation variable if the explanatory variable is set to var.level. Provided are the median, as well as the 5th, 25th, 75th, and 95th percentiles. The 50% equal-tailed Bayesian credible interval is situated between the 25th and 75th percentiles. The 90% interval is situated between the 5th and 95th percentiles.

n For *categorical* predictors: Number of responses for the given level of the explanatory variable. For *continuous* predictors: Number of responses closest to the given value of the explanatory variable.

Item-response model: comparisons

Files: willingness/irt/comparisons.csv, willingness/irt/comparisons.agg.csv, urgency/irt/comparisons.csv, urgency/irt/comparisons.agg.csv

var.code Identity of the explanatory variable for which marginal effects are compared. Corresponds to the codes in var/variables.csv.

adapt.code Identity of the adaptation variable for which the marginal effects are compared. Corresponds to the codes in var/variables.csv.

var.level.cont [Continuous predictors only] The value of the explanatory variable at which the slope was evaluated.

var.level1 [Categorical predictors only] The first of two levels of the explanatory variable that are compared against each other.

var.level2 [Categorical predictors only] The second of two levels of the explanatory variable that are compared against each other.

prob.slope.diff.median [Continuous predictors only] Median slope (also called “effect”), that is the (instantaneous) change of willingness (or urgency) to adapt, calculated at `var.level.cont`. The slope is expressed in percentage points per variable unit.

prob.slope.diff.ci.u [Continuous predictors only] Lower limit of the 90% credibility interval for the slope.

prob.slope.diff.ci.l [Continuous predictors only] Lower limit of the 90% credibility interval for the slope.

prob.diff.median [Categorical predictors only] Median difference in willingness (or urgency) to adapt, calculated between `var.level1` and `var.level2`. The difference is expressed in percentage points.

prob.diff.ci.u [Categorical predictors only] Lower limit of the 90% credibility interval for the difference in willingness (or urgency) to adapt.

prob.diff.ci.l [Categorical predictors only] Upper limit of the 90% credibility interval for the difference in willingness (or urgency) to adapt.

cert.diff.pos For *categorical* predictors: Certainty that `var.level1` *increases* the willingness (or urgency) to adapt, compared to `var.level2`. For continuous predictors: Certainty that the slope is positive.

cert.diff.neg For *categorical* predictors: Certainty that `var.level1` *decreases* the willingness (or urgency) to adapt, compared to `var.level2`. For continuous predictors: Certainty that the slope is negative.