[Updated by Jie Wang on 05/08/2025]

Table A2 was revised due to a coding typo in the original version. Based on revised VIF analysis, this research also did not find evidence of multicollinearity in the ERGM model, and the potential risk of multicollinearity becomes even lower.

Table A2 (Revised).

Detecting multicollinearity: the variance inflation factor (VIF) from ERGM parameters.

| | VIF |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Project issues | 1.61 |
| ND (reference) | _ |
| EIR | 3.48 |
| MND | 3.3 |
| Pollution burden score | 1.23 |
| Vulnerable index | 1.13 |
| Population density (logged) | 1.10 |
| Local lead (reference) | _ |
| State, tribal, or federal lead | 1.01 |
| Past experience (logged) | 1.16 |
| Agency size (logged) | 1.08 |
| Issue matching | 1.58 |
| Knowledge similarity | 1.27 |
| Issue similarity | 1.30 |
| GW (project) degree | 1.39 |

Note: VIF > 20 indicates a potential risk of multicollinearity and VIF > 100 indicates severe collinearity (Duxbury 2018).