TESTING NOVEL NORM INTERVENTIONS FOR

PROMOTING PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONSUMPTION

by

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# **Chapter 1: Introduction**

Masses of people today are living lifestyles abundant in consumption, and this consumption is driving the planet towards becoming a more inhospitable place to live (Hoekstra & Wiedmann, 2014; IPCC & Edenhofer, 2014; Ripple et al., 2020). Many of our daily activities, like heating and cooling our homes, driving personal cars, and purchasing food and clothing, result in the generation of massive amounts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Hertwich & Peters, 2009; IPCC, 2018; Ivanova et al., 2016). These GHGs accumulate in the Earth’s atmosphere, leading to warmer global temperatures, rising sea levels, more extreme weather events, and ultimately a planet that is more threatening to the safety and sustainability of human life (IPCC, 2021).

For the last 40 years, the scientific community has consistently called upon the world to develop strategies that can help to mitigate climate change (Ripple et al., 2020). One mitigation strategy is decreasing the demand for GHG-producing goods and services. There is rising interest in how this demand can be reduced by changing people’s high-consumption lifestyles (Druckman & Jackson, 2010; Dubois et al., 2019; Girod, van Vuuren, & Hertwich, 2014; Wiedmann, Lenzen, Keyβer, & Steinberger, 2020). In the current project, I develop and test the effectiveness of a psychological intervention aimed at reducing people’s consumption by altering their perception of prevailing consumption norms.

## **A Social Psychology Approach to Improving Pro-environmental Behaviors**

Social psychology, as a field with a long history of investigating the predictors of human behaviors and ways of changing them, is well-suited to contributing insights into how effective climate-change strategies can be developed. The field of social psychology already has an established history of testing interventions aimed at encouraging people to adopt more environmentally-friendly behaviors. One of the most commonly used approaches is the norm intervention (Bohner & Schlüter, 2014; Carrico & Riemer, 2011; Cialdini, Reno, & Kallgren, 1990; Cialdini et al., 2006; de Groot, Abrahamse, & Jones, 2013; Dwyer, Maki, & Rothman, 2015; Ferraro, Miranda, & Price, 2011; Goldstein, Cialdini, & Griskevicius, 2008; Handgraaf, Van Lidth de Jeude, & Appelt, 2013; Kallgren, Reno, & Cialdini, 2000; Lapinski, Rimal, DeVries, & Lee, 2007; Melnyk, Herpen, Fischer, & van Trijp, 2011; Nolan et al., 2008; Oceja & Berenguer, 2009; Reese, Loew, & Steffgen, 2014; Reno, Cialdini, & Kallgren, 1993; Schultz et al., 2007; Schultz, Khazian, & Zaleski, 2008; Smith et al., 2012).

“Norms” have been defined as the rules understood by members of a group that guide or constrain group members’ behaviors (Cialdini & Trost, 1998) and that are upheld by people’s expectations that the rules are endorsed by other members of their group (Bicchieri, 2006). Norm interventions work by altering people’s perception of the norms that are endorsed by the people around them. Norms are an effective intervention tool because people are prone toward adapting their behavior to match what they believe others in their group see as normal, effective, or desired ways of behaving (Cialdini & Goldstein, 2004; Miller & Prentice, 2016).

There are several strengths of norm interventions that make them a potentially valuable climate-mitigation tool. First, people’s perception of existing norms in their group are easier to modify than other factors that affect people’s behaviors like their values and beliefs (cite). Norm interventions have also been found to significantly increase people’s willingness to adopt more environmentally-friendly practices across a number of different behaviors (e.g., recycling, conserving water, conserving energy, and reusing towels) (Goldstein et al., 2008; Lapinski et al., 2007; Nolan et al., 2008; Schultz, 1999). Finally, norm interventions are low cost and easy to implement to large audiences, which are important characteristics for a climate-mitigation strategy given that climate change has a global audience.

Current norm interventions also have weaknesses. First, their effectiveness appears to be inconsistent across studies. In a review of norm-intervention studies, the authors found that only 13 of 18 studies that manipulated descriptive norms, and only 3 of 9 studies that manipulated injunctive norms, produced significant changes in people’s pro-environmental behaviors (Farrow et al., 2017). Second, a meta-analysis found that norm interventions often produce small effect sizes (Poškus, 2016). These findings suggest that there is room for the strength and consistency of norm interventions to be improved upon, which may be achieved via methodological updates.

In this introduction, I will identify similarities in the methodological characteristics of currently-used norm interventions. Based on an analysis of these shared characteristics, I will suggest potential ways in which methodological improvements could be made to norm-intervention studies. Then, I will describe how these suggested methodological changes are being tested in the current project. But first, I will elaborate on why strategies that reduce the demand for GHG-producing goods and services are a necessary part of our global attempt at mitigating the climate change crisis.

## **Demand- vs Supply-Sided Mitigation Strategies**

At the broadest level, there are two main climate-change mitigation approaches: supply- and demand-sided strategies. The current project is investigating the use of a norm intervention as a demand-sided strategy. Demand-sided strategies involve reducing demand for products and services that generate GHG emissions. Supply-sided strategies, on the other hand, involve reducing the supply of GHGs to the atmosphere by 1) reducing emissions generated by manufacturing processes (e.g., by deriving energy from renewable energy sources), and 2) by expanding technological innovations that remove GHGs from the atmosphere (e.g., carbon capture) (IPCC, 2018). Supply-sided solutions are enticing because they do not require people having to change their current lifestyles and are compatible with continued economic growth. Despite their appeal, though, they have significant weaknesses that suggest they will not, on their own, be enough to prevent alarming levels of warming from occurring (Hoekstra & Wiedmann, 2014).

For example, there is great uncertainty regarding whether carbon capture technologies can scale quickly enough to remove the amounts of GHGs from the atmosphere that are needed to reduce emissions to zero by 2050 (the current goal set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) (IPCC, 2018). Furthermore, to meet operation costs, carbon capture companies sell carbon dioxide to oil companies to be used for ‘enhanced oil recovery’, a process of injecting CO2 underground to extract oil more effectively, which results in increased emissions (Kolster et al., 2017). It is unclear whether carbon capture companies can remove the gigatonnes of CO2 that are currently in the atmosphere in addition to being able to offset the increase in emissions that result from this business practice. As stated by the IPCC (2018), carbon capture “deployed at scale is unproven, and reliance on such technology is a major risk in the ability to limit warming to 1.5°C.”

Consumers could also argue for the reliance on supply-sided strategies by asserting that the responsibility for reducing GHG emissions should be on corporations rather than on individuals (Pereira Heath & Chatzidakis, 2012). After all, corporations encourage overconsumption via marketing, and they are the entities that are producing, and profiting from the production of, GHGs. This supply-sided approach would mean that the world relies on companies to invest resources, very quickly, into decarbonizing their supply chains (i.e., manufacturing their goods and services in ways that do not produce GHGs). However, our high-consumption lifestyles make corporations’ current infrastructures very profitable. Companies have demonstrated less motivation to invest in making changes to improve the sustainability of their manufacturing processes when making these changes was not associated with financial benefits (O’Rourke, 2014). That being so, current consumption practices likely create little incentive for corporations to make costly investments in restructuring their supply chains, much less at the scale and speed that is necessary to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

Thus, by themselves, technological innovations and corporate transformations are very unlikely to mitigate the climate crisis. However, in addition to directly offsetting GHG emissions, demand-sided strategies also increase the chances of success for supply-sided strategies when both are implemented concurrently. For instance, if individuals were to collectively reduce their consumption in order to reduce GHG emissions, this could provide the financial incentive that companies need to be motivated to decarbonize their supply chains. This would also give technologies like carbon capture a more reasonable chance of achieving their goal of removing all excess GHGs from the atmosphere by reducing the amount of new emissions (IPCC, 2018).

Demand-sided strategies are increasingly being seen as a necessary part of the climate solution (Creutzig et al., 2018). The current project investigates how a norm intervention can be effectively used as a demand-sided strategy that encourages people to reduce the amount of consumption that they engage in. As mentioned earlier, current norm interventions have inconsistent effects across studies, and when they do produce significant effects, they often result in small effect sizes. To deduce ways in which the methodologies of currently used norm interventions could be improved upon, I reviewed and identified similarities in the methodologies used across many norm-intervention studies. Next, I will review the three shared characteristics that I identified as potential areas where methodological improvements could be made.

## **Shared Characteristics of Current Norm Interventions**

The first methodological characteristic that is similar across norm-intervention studies is that they typically rely on manipulating just two types of norms: descriptive and injunctive norms. Descriptive norms are frequently defined as behaviors that people perceive as being widely adopted by their group, while injunctive norms describe behaviors that people think others believe *ought* to be widely adopted (Cialdini, Reno, & Kallgren, 1990). In norm-intervention studies, the descriptive norm condition often takes the form of a normative message that informs participants that a majority of other people around them engage in a particular pro-environmental behavior (e.g., “85% of people in your neighborhood recycle”). The injunctive norm condition is often a normative message that informs participants that a majority of other people around them believe that it is *right* to engage in a pro-environmental behavior (e.g., “85% of the people in your neighborhood approve of people who recycle”).

These are the two types of norms that are most often manipulated in norm-intervention studies. In a review of 23 norm-intervention studies that were used to promote pro-environmental outcomes, 18 included a descriptive norm condition, 9 included an injunctive norm condition, and 4 included a condition that combined a descriptive and injunctive norm (Farrow et al., 2017). Only one study in the review included a norm-intervention condition that was not either a descriptive or injunctive norm.

This shared characteristic is worth noting as a potential area for improvement because more types of norms exist beyond just descriptive and injunctive norms. Different types of norms have different persuasive powers, and the effectiveness of a norm-intervention condition could depend on the type of norm that is manipulated. In fact, in Farrow et al. (2017), they found that descriptive norms produced significant, positive changes in people’s willingness to engage in pro-environmental behaviors more consistently than did injunctive norms. The same pattern was found in a meta-analysis that evaluated how correlational evidence of the relationship between perceived norms and pro-environmental outcomes varied depending on the type of norm (Niemiec, Champine, Vaske, & Mertens, 2020). Descriptive norms were more consistently related to pro-environmental outcomes than injunctive norms were.

Given that the relationship between norms and pro-environmental outcomes varies depending on the type of norm, it is worthwhile to investigate the efficacy of a broader range of types of norm-intervention conditions. Definitions have been proposed for all of the following norm constructs: descriptive norms, conventions, social norms, and moral norms. In the next section, I will elaborate further on how the current project is developing novel norm-intervention conditions based on each of these norm types and examining their efficacy at promoting the adoption of a pro-environmental behavior.

A second characteristic shared among norm-intervention studies is that they most often contextualize the behavior that they want people to adopt as being in pursuit of, or aligned with, pro-environmental goals. This is called pro-environmental framing. For example, in a study attempting to promote towel reuse among hotel guests, the descriptive norm message read, “Join your fellow guests in helping to save the environment. Almost 75% of guests who are asked to participate in our new resource savings program do help by using their towels more than once” (Goldstein et al., 2008). In a study aimed at reducing plastic bag usage in supermarkets, grocery patrons read an injunctive norm message that said, “Shoppers in this store believe that re-using shopping bags is a worthwhile way to help the environment. Please continue to re-use your bags” (de Groot et al., 2013).

Researchers have described this framing as a social dilemma that pits one’s short-term self-interests against the long-term interests of the group (Nordlund & Garvill, 2003). That is, messages like these encourage people to adopt pro-environmental behaviors with long-term sustainability benefits that are in the short-term less convenient, less indulgent, and/or less immediately gratifying. Even without the additional pro-environmental language that is sometimes included, it is likely that pro-environmental practices are generally interpreted as behaviors that require some degree of self-sacrifice for the sake of the group or the environment. This is supported by correlational evidence which finds that self-transcendence values, which emphasize transcending concerns for the self in favor of concern for others or for greater principles, consistently, positively predict willingness to engage in pro-environmental behaviors (Ghazali et al., 2019; Hansla et al., 2008; Liobikiene & Juknys, 2016; Nordlund & Garvill, 2002, 2003; Poortinga et al., 2004). On the other hand, self-enhancement values, which indicate one is concerned with achieving self-related goals, tend to negatively predict endorsement of pro-environmental behaviors (Nordlund & Garvill, 2002; Poortinga et al., 2004).

This is a potential area for improvement because using a framing that indicates people have to subjugate their self-interest to behave pro-environmentally could be less effective on some individuals, such as those who highly endorse self-enhancement values. This is supported by evidence from a study which manipulated whether engaging in energy conservation was preceded by a pro-environmental framing or a self-enhancing framing (De Dominicis, Schultz, & Bonaiuto, 2017). In the pro-environmental framing condition, participants were told that reducing the amount of energy they used could help reduce their contribution to GHG emissions. In the self-enhancing framing condition, participants were told that reducing the amount of energy they used could help them save money each month. The study found that when a pro-environmental framing was used, people who scored relatively higher on self-enhancing values reported significantly lower intentions to save energy compared to people who scored relatively higher on self-transcendent values. However, when a self-enhancing framing was used, there was no significant difference between the two groups. Individuals who scored relatively higher on self-enhancing values reported similarly high intentions to save energy as individuals who scored relatively higher on self-transcendent values.

This demonstrates that, when adopting a pro-environmental behavior is seen as consistent with one’s self-interest, the behavior can appeal to a wider group of people with differing values. In the next section of this introduction, I will explain how a self-enhancing framing is being used in the current study to contextualize reducing one’s consumption as being consistent with individuals’ self-interest, as well as how the effectiveness of this framing is being compared to the effectiveness of a pro-environmental framing.

The third characteristic that is shared among norm-intervention studies is that they do not attempt to address people’s motivations to engage in environmentally *un*friendly behaviors. Rather, studies aimed at promoting pro-environmental behaviors suggest that people should adopt these behaviors *in spite of* their current desires to do otherwise. For example, in a study aimed at promoting better recycling habits, participants were given weekly information about the recycling behaviors of their neighbors, which established expectations regarding how much recycling was normative in their neighborhood (Schultz, 1999). There was no mention of the factors associated with people’s desire to *not* recycle, like that recycling is seen as confusing and inconvenient (Roy, Berry, & Dempster, 2022), or an attempt to explain how adopting a recycling habit addresses these existing concerns. This is consistent across the methodologies used in many norm-intervention studies (Allcott, 2011; Bohner & Schlüter, 2014; Carrico & Riemer, 2011; Cialdini et al., 2006; Costa & Kahn, 2013; de Groot et al., 2013; Ferraro et al., 2011; Goldstein et al., 2008; Lapinski et al., 2007; Melnyk et al., 2011; Nolan et al., 2008; Reese et al., 2014; Schultz et al., 2008; Smith et al., 2012).

The rationale for this approach seems to be that we can rely on the persuasive appeal of norms, which apply social pressure by demonstrating which behaviors are normative, effective and/or (un)desirable (Cialdini et al., 2006), to override pre-existing motivations. However, relying only on the influence of group norms to change people’s behaviors could be less effective on certain individuals, such as those who tend to be less convinced by group pressures to change their habits. Lapinski et al. (2007) found evidence for this in their study in which they aimed to promote conservation behaviors by exposing people to a pro-conservation descriptive norm (“About 90% of people reported taking steps to conserve in the year prior to the study”). They found that group orientation, defined as the degree to which individuals prioritized group goals over individual goals, moderated the effectiveness of the norm intervention. For people low on group orientation, exposure to the descriptive norm *decreased* intentions to conserve compared to when they were not exposed to the norm. This could be because individuals who are low on group orientation are less susceptible to the influence of groups norms (or may even reject acting in accordance with group norms).

Additionally, even among people who are willing to balance the needs of their group with personal desires, exposure to current norm interventions could be creating competing internal motivations. On the one hand, people may be motivated to adopt a pro-environmental behavior to conform with prevailing group norms, but on the other, they could still desire the benefits of engaging in environmentally unfriendly habits. For example, two qualitative studies investigated people’s perception of what barriers prevent them from engaging in more environmentally-friendly habits. In studies of recycling and eco-conscious apparel consumption, even among eco-conscious individuals, there was a limit to how much people said they were willing to self-sacrifice for the sake of achieving group goals (Connell, 2010; Roy et al., 2022). Specifically, people reported that cost and inconvenience were two limiting factors to how much they were willing to engage in these pro-environmental behaviors.

For these reasons, I propose that norm interventions could be more effective if they communicated how adopting a pro-environmental practice is consistent with, or helps people to achieve, their pre-existing goals. For the current project, this requires understanding what goals motivate people’s desire to consume. In the next section, I will summarize previous literature findings on which goals are associated with people’s consumerism and how this is being applied to construct the self-enhancing framing condition in this study.

To summarize, the three methodological changes that I propose making include, 1) broadening the range of types of norm-intervention conditions, 2) using a self-enhancing framing to contextualize adopting a pro-environmental behavior as being consistent with people’s self-interest, and 3) communicating how the goals motivating people’s environmentally *un*friendly behaviors can be achieved by adopting a new pro-environmental practice. Next, I will describe how these methodological changes are being implemented in the current project.

**Methodological Changes Being Tested in the Current Project**

The first methodological change that is being examined in the current project is the inclusion of a broader range of types of norm conditions. The following types of norm-intervention conditions were developed for this project: descriptive norms, conventions, social norms, and moral norms.

To develop these conditions, I first established a definition of norms based on definitions that have been used in psychology and sociology. In psychology, norms have been defined as people’s perception of which behaviors are typical or desirable in a particular situation in their group (Miller & Prentice, 1996) and as behavioral rules which guide and/or constrain people’s social behaviors (Cialdini & Trost, 1998). The sociologist Bicchieri expands on this definition of norms to include that they are also upheld by people’s expectations that other members of their group endorse them (Bicchieri, 2006). Based on this previous work, the definition of norms that I am using is *rules that exist in groups regarding which behaviors are appropriate, or inappropriate, to engage in in particular situations where, importantly, these rules are accompanied with and upheld by people’s expectations that the rules are endorsed by other members of their group*.

Norms can be differentiated in many respects. Norms can be differentiated based on whether they are perceived as being widely followed, whether people perceive that they are expected by others in their group to follow them, whether people perceive that others *prefer* that they follow the norm, whether consequences exist for *failing* to comply with the norm, and whether people perceive the norm as appealing to universal moral principles (Bicchieri, 2006, 2014; Cialdini et al., 1990; Elster, 2011; Hechter, 2018). Currently used norm interventions largely rely on differentiating between norms that describe widely followed behavioral rules (descriptive norms) from behavioral rules that are accompanied by social expectations of compliance (injunctive norms). However, these definitions may still be so broad that they conceal from identification more nuanced types of norms. As part of developing the norm-intervention conditions for this project, I will first propose distinct definitions for each norm construct that are largely based on the extensive sociological examination performed in Bicchieri (2006).

Descriptive norms are rules for behaving a certain way in a particular situation that people perceive as being commonly followed and also expect a sufficient number of other people to conform with (Bicchieri, 2006). People conform with a descriptive norm when they expect a majority of other people to also conform and when they have a preference for behaving in a way that is perceived as normal or effective. For example, new clothing fashions can be seen as descriptive norms. People may begin wearing a new type of clothing if they see that a sufficient number of other people are wearing the new clothing type and if they prefer to wear clothing that is seen by others as normal or fashionable. This overlaps with Cialdini & Goldstein’s (2004) rationale that people conform their behavior to match descriptive norms because they perceive this behavior as being effective or well-adapted to a given situation.

Conventions are rules for behaving a certain way in a particular situation that people perceive as being commonly followed and mutually expect one another to follow (Bicchieri, 2006). This is different from descriptive norms where expectations about who was expected to conform were unilateral; observers of a descriptive norm expect others to conform, but do not feel that other people have strict expectations for the observer to conform as well. For conventions, expectations of compliance are mutual. Observers expect others to comply, and others also expect the observer to comply, with the behavioral rule. Conventions tend to be rules that help people coordinate their behaviors to achieve a mutual goal (Bicchieri, 2006; Hecther, 2018). For example, there is a convention at auctions to raise your hand or sign to make a bid. This is a convention because it is seen as being commonly followed in a particular situation, coordinates people’s behavior to achieve a common goal, and entails mutual expectations of compliance. The attendees at the auction expect anyone interested in making a bid to use the agreed-upon behavioral guideline. Conventions tend to be long-lasting because once a behavior has been established as an effective solution for coordinating people’s behaviors, the convention tends to be self-reinforcing. It is in everyone’s interest who wants to coordinate their behaviors to achieve a common goal to perform the arbitrary behavioral solution.

Social norms are rules for behaving a certain way in a particular situation that people perceive as being commonly followed and believe that others *strongly prefer* one to comply with (Bicchieri, 2006). This is different from conventions which do not include beliefs that others strongly prefer that one comply with the norm. With conventions, there is just an expectation that whoever is interested in coordinating with others during a particular type of interaction will follow the conventions that have been established for doing so. However, social norms are behavioral rules people follow *because* they perceive that others prefer that they follow the rule. For example, there is a social norm in some areas of the United States to not put one’s elbows on the table during meals. There is not a goal that is achieved by everyone keeping their elbows off the table. It is simply seen as rude to *not* refrain from putting your elbows on the table. Social norms are often rules that go against people’s self-interest, but people conform typically to avoid negative social repercussions (e.g., ostracism, ridicule) or gain positive social repercussions (e.g., praise, improved status). Social norms are similar to the concept of injunctive norms that is used in many other norm-intervention studies, but the definition provided here goes into greater detail than the definition that is typically used for injunctive norms.

Moral norms are rules for behaving a certain way in a particular situation that have many of the characteristics of the previous norms – they are perceived as being widely followed, there are mutual expectations of compliance, people perceive that others *prefer* that they comply with the norm, and transgressions can be met with social consequences – but these rules are also, importantly, moralized (Bicchieri, 2006). By moralized, I mean that the behavior being constrained or endorsed by a rule is discussed in one’s society in terms of the behavior’s moral rightness or wrongness. (I do notmean that the behavior itself is objectively right or wrong based on moral principles, but rather only that a consensus has been established among a group of people on whether to *judge* the behavior as right or wrong). There are many behavioral rules that are justified based on judgments about the morality of the behavior in question. For example, a moral norm exists against causing harm to others in many societies, as does a moral norm against engaging in homosexual behaviors (though there is greater variability between societies in the existence of a moral norm for the latter compared to the former) (Vauclair & Fischer, 2011). These rules carry a different weight and influence over people’s behaviors because they are moralized. Since individuals’ justification for the behavioral rule is that the behavior in question is itself morally right or wrong, people who consider violating the moral norm may anticipate experiencing extreme guilt, and this emotion plays a part in sustaining people’s compliance with the norm (Elster, 2011).

In Table 1.1, I provide a summary of the definitions for each of the norm constructs described above. These definitions demonstrate the ability to differentiate between types of norms that go beyond descriptive and injunctive norms. Additionally, each type of norm is associated with a nuanced reason for why people may feel compelled to conform with that norm. Given that each of these types of norms can be well-defined and that the factors motivating compliance varies between them, it is worth comparing how effective they are as norm-intervention conditions.

**Table 1.1**

*Definitions of Types of Norms*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of Norm** | **Definition** |
| Descriptive Norms | Rules for behaving a certain way that are perceived as being widely followed, but people do not feel they are expected by others to follow these rules |
| Conventions | Rules for behaving a certain way that are perceived as being widely followed, that typically achieve a coordination function, and that people expect one another to comply with; tend to be long-lasting |
| Social Norms | Rules for behaving a certain way that people perceive as being widely followed andbelieve that others *strongly prefer* one to comply with; typically go against one’s self-interest; possible social consequences |
| Moral Norms | Rules for behaving a certain way that are perceived as being widely followed, that people expect one another to comply with, that people believe others *strongly prefer* one to comply with, and that are moralized; tend to have sanctions (external and/or internal) |

In the current project, preliminary study 1 was conducted to examine whether there is empirical evidence for the existence of each of these norm constructs. Participants were asked a series of statements assessing the degree to which each of these normative constructs (descriptive norms, conventions, social norms, moral norms) applied to a recent consumption activity that they engaged in. A factor analysis was used to investigate whether statements assessing each of the norm constructs loaded as they were expected to based on these definitions. Preliminary study 1 and its results are described in greater detail below.

The second methodological change that is being tested in the current study is the inclusion of a self-enhancing framing condition in addition to a pro-environmental framing condition. The framing condition contextualizes the purpose of adopting a new behavior. A pro-environmental framing contextualizes adopting an environmentally-relevant behavior as helping to achieve pro-environmental goals, whereas a self-enhancing framing contextualizes adopting an environmentally-relevant behavior as helping to achieve self-interested goals.

The individual effects of framing manipulations and norm-intervention manipulations have been tested separately in past studies. However, the effect of framings jointly with a norm intervention has not been previously investigated. Including both in this study will allow me to examine whether and how the effectiveness of different norm-intervention conditions varies depending on whether a pro-environmental or a self-enhancing framing is used to contextualize the pro-environmental behavior.

The approach being used in this study to construct the self-enhancing framing is closely related to the third methodological change that is being tested in the current study, which is communicating to participants how adopting a pro-environmental behavior aligns with their pre-existing goals. Specifically, I wanted to understand what goals are associated with people’s desires to consume in order to construct a self-enhancing framing that communicates how these goals can be achieved by reducing one’s consumption. Past research has shown that people’s motivation to consume is associated with their desire to achieve important social goals. For example, people associate increased consumption and materialism with their desires to be accepted by their peers (Banerjee & Dittmar, 2008; Jiang et al., 2015), to avoid social punishment (Isaksen & Roper, 2012; Wooten, 2006), and to gain or display status (Millan & Mittal, 2017; Sivanathan & Pettit, 2010). Thus, the self-enhancing framing being used in the current study will explain how reducing one’s consumption is consistent with achieving these social goals.

Because the sample for the current study is being drawn from a population of college students, an area of consumption that is financially accessible to most college students had to be chosen. Specifically, I chose to focus on clothing consumption because, unlike other GHG-intensive consumer activities (like owning multiple homes, using substantial amounts of energy in one’s home, or owning a gas versus an electric car), college students are more likely to be able to regularly engage in clothing consumption. The clothing industry has also been widely critiqued for its many detrimental impacts on the environment, including its contribution to GHG emissions (Gwozdz, Nielsen, & Müller, 2017; Huang et al., 2016; Ivanova et al., 2015; Niinimäki et al., 2020; Roy Choudhury, 2014).

The pro-environmental framing condition will contextualize reducing one’s clothing consumption as being in pursuit of achieving pro-environmental goals (e.g., “Consumers reducing the number of brand-new clothing items that they purchase is one way that individuals can contribute to decreasing greenhouse gas emissions”). This is a replication of the typical pro-environmental framing that has been used in previous norm-intervention studies. The self-enhancing framing condition will contextualize how reducing one’s clothing consumption is consistent with pursuing self-interested social goals (e.g., “Other people report feeling unimpressed by seeing people wear brand-new clothing items. Rather, people report that they view people more positively who rarely buy brand-new clothing items.”). A complete description of the two framings that are being used is elaborated on in the methods section.

## **Hypotheses**

The current project is using a 3 (framing: control, self-enhancing, pro-environmental) by 5 (control, descriptive norm, convention, social norm, moral norm) between-subjects experimental design. For reasons discussed above, the self-enhancing framing is expected to appeal to a broader audience compared to the pro-environmental or control framings. Thus, the first hypothesis is that the self-enhancing framing will have a stronger overall effect on reducing people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors compared to the pro-environmental framing or control framing conditions.

*H1: Pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions and behaviors will be higher in the self-enhancing framing condition than in the pro-environmental framing and control framing conditions.*

The second hypothesis is that each of the norm-intervention conditions will reduce people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors compared to the control condition in which participants are not exposed to any normative information. This would replicate the general finding from previous research that exposure to normative information regarding a pro-environmental behavior encourages people to conform with the norm.

*H2: Pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions and behaviors will be higher in each of the norm-intervention conditions (descriptive norm, conventions, social norm, and moral norm) compared to the control norm condition.*

The self-enhancing framing condition is expected to create less conflict between people’s competing motivations to pursue their own self-interest and to conform with group-oriented norms. For this reason, the effectiveness of each norm-intervention condition is expected to be stronger when it is preceded by a self-enhancing framing compared to a pro-environmental or control framing. The third hypothesis is that there will be a significant interaction between framing condition and norm-intervention condition such that the effect of each norm-intervention condition on people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors will be significantly stronger when paired with a self-enhancing compared to a pro-environmental or control framing.

*H3: Framing condition will moderate the effect of each norm-intervention condition on people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors such that the effect of each norm-intervention condition will be stronger when preceded by the self-enhancing framing compared to the pro-environmental or control framing.*

The current study is also measuring the extent to which people endorse self-transcendent values. Based on previous findings, it is expected that, when a pro-environmental framing is used, exposure to a norm intervention will be less effective among people who are low (versus high) on self-transcendent values. This is because a pro-environmental framing depicts the decision of whether to adopt a pro-environmental framing as a social dilemma that forces people to choose between their self-interest and the interests of their group. I expect a self-enhancing framing, which depicts adopting a pro-environmental behavior as being aligned with self-interested values, to make the norm intervention appealing to both people low and high on self-transcendent values. Thus, the fourth hypothesis is that there will be a three-way interaction between self-transcendent values, framing condition, and norm-intervention condition.

*H4: There will be a three-way interaction between values (biospheric, altruistic, egoistic, and hedonic), framing condition, and norm-intervention condition. When a pro-environmental framing is used, values will moderate the effect of each norm-intervention condition on people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors. However, when a self-enhancing framing is used values will not moderate the effect of each norm-intervention condition on clothing consumption intentions and behaviors.*

As mentioned earlier, the effect of norm interventions may be weaker on people who weakly identify with the group being referenced in the normative message. That is, these people may be less susceptible to group pressures to conform with a new norm. For this reason, I expect an interaction between in-group identification and norm-intervention condition such that the effects of each norm-intervention condition will be stronger on people high, versus low, on in-group identification.

*H5: In-group identification will moderate the effect of norm-intervention condition on people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors such that the effect of each norm-intervention condition will be stronger when people are high, versus low, on in-group identification.*

It is uncertain, though, whether the use of a self-enhancing versus a pro-environmental framing could moderate this effect. That is, it is an open question whether contextualizing a behavior as helping to pursue self-interested goals rather than other-oriented goals can modify the effect of exposure to a norm-intervention condition on people who are low on in-group identification. This is the first exploratory research question that will be examined in this study.

*Exploratory Research Question 1: Is there a three-way interaction between in-group identification, framing condition, and norm-intervention condition?*

Additionally, I am interested in examining which combination of framing condition and norm-intervention condition produces the strongest reductions in people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors.

*Exploratory Research Question 2: Which combination of framing condition and norm-intervention condition produces the strongest reductions in people’s clothing consumption intentions and behaviors compared to the control condition?*

# **Chapter 2: Preliminary Study 1**

## **Purpose**

Prior to testing the study’s main hypotheses, preliminary study 1 was performed to examine whether there is empirical support for the theoretical definitions of each norm type that I proposed using in Table 1.1. In this phase, participants were asked to write about the last clothing item they acquired. Then, they were given a series of statements assessing the degree to which different normative constructs (descriptive norms, conventions, social norms, moral norms) and non-normative constructs (non-norms, anti-norms, personal rules) applied to the particular clothing item they described. All items are shown in Table 2.1 below.

These items were analyzed using a principal components analysis in order to 1) provide empirical justification for the existence of the theoretically-proposed norm constructs in this study, and 2) inform the language that will be used to construct the norm-intervention conditions in the main experimental phase of this study.

Non-norms, anti-norms, and personal rules are not included as norm-intervention conditions in the experimental phase of this project. However, I discuss them here because they were included in the original set of items given to participants and their inclusion adds clarity to differentiating between different types of normative and non-normative constructs.

## **Method**

### ***Participants.***

The data for preliminary study 1 was collected from the University of Oregon Psychology/Linguistics Human Subjects Pool between March and June of 2020. The final sample had 492 participants. The average age of the sample was 19.69 (*SD* = 2.35). The sample was approximately 66% female (324 female, 153 male, 8 non-binary, 7 unspecified gender) and 66% white (6 American Indian or Alaska Native, 59 Asian, 12 Black or African American, 52 Hispanic, Latinx or Spanish origin, 11 Middle Eastern or North African, 3 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 327 white, 9 other ethnicity, 8 not specified).

### ***Procedure and Measures.***

Participants were first asked to write about the last clothing item they acquired. Specifically, participants were shown the prompt: “Think of the last clothing item you can remember getting (either through purchasing it or other means). If you have trouble remembering the last one, think of the last clothing item you can remember getting. Describe it in as much detail as you can.”

Then, participants were asked to indicate how strongly a set of norm-related and non-norm related statements applied to the clothing item they described getting. These statements were written to capture the degree to which different types of norms (descriptive norm, convention, social norm, moral norm) and non-norm constructs (non-norm, anti-norm, personal rules) applied to the clothing item the participant wrote about. All items are shown in Table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1**

*Norm- and Non-norm Related Items Used in Preliminary Study 1*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Construct | Items |
| Non-norm | **nn1:** I got this clothing item because it was the first thing I saw when I walked into the store or went online to look for clothing. |
| **nn2:** I got this clothing item on impulse without thinking very much about it. |
| **nn3:** I got this clothing item purely by accident (for example, being sent the wrong item). |
| **nn4:** I was unexpectedly given this clothing item as a gift. |
| Anti-norm | **an1:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is an unconventional thing for me to wear. |
| **an2:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is unusual compared to what other people wear. |
| **an3:** Wearing this clothing item, or clothing similar to it, rebels against expectations about what is acceptable to wear. |
| **an4:** Getting this clothing item, or clothing similar to it, allows me to express my uniqueness. |
| Personal Rule | **pr1:** My decision to get this clothing item was based only on my personal preferences, meaning it was unrelated to the type of clothing I see people around me wearing. |
| **pr2:** My decision to get this clothing item was based only on my personal preferences, meaning it was unrelated to the expectations people around me have about what clothing is acceptable to wear. |
| **pr3:** This clothing item fits with my personal style. |
| **pr4:** This clothing item fits with personal guidelines I have for myself about what type of clothes I should wear. |
| **pr5:** I decided that getting this clothing item would be a frugal or cost-effective way of spending my money. |
| Descriptive Norm | **dn1:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is in style right now. |
| **dn2:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is worn by many of my peers. |
| **dn3:** Everybody else seems to frequently get new clothing items. |
| **dn4:** There is no strict expectation from my peers for me to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |
| **dn5:** Wearing this clothing item will help me successfully achieve one or more of my goals (i.e., career, academic, financial). |
| **dn6:** I got this clothing item for a specific event that I want to make a good impression on others at. |
| **dn7:** Lots of people get clothing similar to the clothing item I got because it is a frugal or cost-effective way of spending money. |
| Convention | **conv1:** For a long time, people will wear clothing similar to the style of the clothing item that I got. |
| **conv2:** Even if people expect me to wear this type of clothing, no one would judge me if I failed to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |
| **conv3:** Other people expect me to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |
| **conv4:** I expect my peers to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |
| **conv5:** It seems like these days people are expected to frequently get new clothing items. |
| Social Norm | **sn1:** People would judge me if I failed to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |
| **sn2:** People would tell me that I am failing to dress appropriately if I failed to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |
| **sn3:** I got this clothing item for events that I would feel impolite at if I did not wear something similar to the clothing item that I got (e,g., for work, a wedding, a job interview, etc.). |
| **sn4:** I got this clothing item for events that I would feel guilty or shameful at if I did not wear something similar to the clothing item that I got (e.g., for work, a wedding, a job interview, etc.). |
| **sn5:** I find that most of my peers approve of people frequently getting new clothing. |
| Moral Norm | **mn1:** I think that getting this clothing item or clothing similar to it is good for the economy. |
| **mn2:** I get new clothing items that are recycled (e.g., from a secondhand store, hand-me-downs) because this is good for the environment. |
| **mn3:** Failing to wear this clothing item or clothing similar to it would go against my principles. |
| **mn4:** I feel a moral obligation to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |
| **mn5:** I got this clothing item to support companies with ethical positions that I agree with. |

## **Results and Discussion**

Prior to analysis of the items in Table 2.1, items dn3, conv5, sn5, and mn2 were removed because they were broadly worded about buying clothing in general rather than being specific to the current clothing item participants were prompted to write about. Thus, these items are likely assessing a different construct than the one these items were intended to measure, which was normative and non-normative characteristics regarding the most recent clothing item participants acquired.

First, the items in Table 2.1 were assessed using a confirmatory factor analysis to examine whether a model with items loading onto their expected norm/non-norm constructs fit the data well. Overall, the CFA results suggested inadequate fit of the confirmatory model. There was a significant difference between the model-suggested covariance matrix and the observed covariance matrix, χ2(413) = 1831.92, *p* < .001. Additionally, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) was .64, and the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) was .60, which are both below the threshold of 0.90 that indicates good model fit. The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) of .09 was also significantly above a threshold of .05 (*p* < .001), which is another indicator that this model had poor fit.

Since the CFA indicated inadequate fit of the confirmatory model, I followed up this analysis with Principal Components Analysis (PCA) to examine how the items grouped together and how these groupings differed from those expected. A Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test was used to assess whether principal components analysis was justified. The overall Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) was 0.85, suggesting that components analysis was appropriate because the items likely load onto at least one shared component.

I performed a PCA with an oblimin rotation and extracted seven components. I used an oblimin rotation because I expected the components to be correlated with each other, and I extracted seven components because this was the originally intended number of variables the items were meant to assess. The resulting pattern matrix showing which component each item was most strongly associated with is shown in Table 2.2 below. Items are bolded underneath the component they loaded onto most strongly. Component loadings under 0.20 are not reported. Each component is labeled based on which type of normative (or non-normative) construct the items seem to most aptly capture.

**Table 2.2**

*Item Loadings from Principal Components Analysis*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Items | PC1  Social Norm (Formal) | PC2  Descriptive Norm / Convention | PC3  Personal Rule | PC4  Social Norm (Informal) | PC5  Moral Norm | PC6  Non-norm / Anti-norm | PC7  Frugality |
| **sn4:** I got this clothing item for events that I would feel guilty or shameful at if I did not wear something similar to the clothing item that I got (e.g., for work, a wedding, a job interview, etc.). | **0.851** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **dn6:** I got this clothing item for a specific event that I want to make a good impression on others at. | **0.789** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **sn3:** I got this clothing item for events that I would feel impolite at if I did not wear something similar to the clothing item that I got (e.g., for work, a wedding, a job interview, etc.). | **0.761** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **dn5:** Wearing this clothing item will help me successfully achieve one or more of my goals (i.e., career, academic, financial). | **0.705** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **mn4:** I feel a moral obligation to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. | **0.358** |  |  | 0.280 |  |  |  |
| **dn2:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is worn by many of my peers. |  | **0.763** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **dn1:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is in style right now. |  | **0.711** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **conv1:** For a long time, people will wear clothing similar to the style of the clothing item that I got. |  | **0.593** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **conv3:** Other people expect me to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |  | **0.520** | 0.211 | 0.404 |  |  |  |
| **conv4:** I expect my peers to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. |  | **0.504** |  |  | 0.218 |  |  |
| **an2:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is unusual compared to what other people wear. (***negative***) |  | **-0.390** | 0.266 |  | 0.371 | 0.228 |  |
| **pn2:** My decision to get this clothing item was based only on my personal preferences, meaning it was unrelated to the expectations people around me have about what clothing is acceptable to wear. |  |  | **0.675** |  |  |  |  |
| **pn1:** My decision to get this clothing item was based only on my personal preferences, meaning it was unrelated to the type of clothing I see people around me wearing. |  |  | **0.638** |  |  |  |  |
| **pn3:** This clothing item fits with my personal style. |  | 0.283 | **0.593** |  |  |  |  |
| **pn4:** This clothing item fits with personal guidelines I have for myself about what type of clothes I should wear. |  | 0.243 | **0.570** |  |  | -0.232 |  |
| **an4:** Getting this clothing item, or clothing similar to it, allows me to express my uniqueness. |  |  | **0.523** |  |  | 0.269 |  |
| **conv2:** Even if people expect me to wear this type of clothing, no one would judge me if I failed to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. (***negative***) |  | 0.321 |  | **-0.613** |  | 0.202 |  |
| **dn4:** There is no strict expectation from my peers for me to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. (***negative***) |  |  | 0.253 | **-0.612** |  |  |  |
| **sn1:** People would judge me if I failed to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. | 0.341 |  |  | **0.492** |  |  |  |
| **mn3:** Failing to wear this clothing item or clothing similar to it would go against my principles. | 0.274 |  |  | **0.440** | 0.223 | 0.244 |  |
| **sn2:** People would tell me that I am failing to dress appropriately if I failed to wear clothing similar to the clothing item that I got. | 0.333 |  |  | **0.429** |  |  |  |
| **mn1:** I think that getting this clothing item or clothing similar to it is good for the economy. |  |  |  | -0.218 | **0.711** |  |  |
| **mn5:** I got this clothing item to support companies with ethical positions that I agree with. |  |  |  |  | **0.628** |  |  |
| **nn4:** I was unexpectedly given this clothing item as a gift. |  |  | -0.308 |  | **0.598** |  |  |
| **nn2:** I got this clothing item on impulse without thinking very much about it. |  |  |  |  |  | **0.784** |  |
| **nn1:** I got this clothing item because it was the first thing I saw when I walked into the store or went online to look for clothing. | 0.261 |  |  |  |  | **0.455** | 0.242 |
| **an1:** This clothing item, or clothing similar to it, is an unconventional thing for me to wear. | 0.202 | -0.253 |  |  |  | **0.432** |  |
| **an3:** Wearing this clothing item, or clothing similar to it, rebels against expectations about what is acceptable to wear. | 0.353 | -0.244 |  |  |  | **0.426** |  |
| **nn3:** I got this clothing item purely by accident (for example, being sent the wrong item). | 0.201 |  |  | 0.228 | 0.291 | **0.323** |  |
| **pn5:** I decided that getting this clothing item would be a frugal or cost-effective way of spending my money. |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0.831** |
| **dn7:** Lots of people get clothing similar to the clothing item I got because it is a frugal or cost-effective way of spending money. |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0.827** |

The PCA resulted in variables that differed from those expected in a few ways. First, there appear to be two types of social norms – formal and informal – that apply to clothing-acquisition behaviors. The social norm (formal) component captures getting a clothing item to wear for specific events that have formalized rules regarding what type of clothing is appropriate to wear (e.g., for work, a wedding, a job interview). Getting clothing items that are appropriate for these events also appears to be associated with people’s desire to make a good impression on others, to avoid feeling impolite, to achieve goals related to one’s success, and even to fulfill a felt moral obligation to wear clothing that fits the rules for how to dress on these occasions. This aligns with characteristics of the definition of social norms that I proposed earlier (e.g., rules for behaving a certain way, a belief that others strongly prefer compliance with the rules, possible social consequences for failing to comply, and compliance can go against self-interest).

The social norm (informal) component captures a general perception that others expect one to wear clothing similar to the clothing item described, that one will receive judgments from others if one fails to do so, and even that failing to wear clothing similar to the clothing item described would go against one’s principles. This, again, fits with characteristics of the definition of social norms proposed earlier. I refer to this component as informal, though, because whereas formal social norms for how to dress at work, to a wedding, or for a job interview are typically made explicit by formalized dress codes, rules for how one is expected to dress by others in general are typically not codified by some type of dress code, but rather are often based on perceptions and inferences of others’ expectations.

Although the social norm items loaded onto two separate constructs, informal and formal, these two components will be combined into a single social-norm intervention condition in the norm-intervention phase of this study. This is because, firstly, the difference between these two types of social norms is quite nuanced. Thus, it will be difficult to construct two distinct intervention conditions that successfully capture, and psychologically prime in the participant, the subtle differences between these two components. Secondly, combining these two components into a single intervention condition will improve the power of the study, which improves the ability of the study to identify significant differences between intervention conditions if they exist.

The second difference between the variables resulting from the PCA and those intended is that several of the descriptive norm and convention items grouped together to form a single component. One reason for this could be that there were no items assessing an important aspect of the definition of conventions, which is that conventions are typically rules that organize people’s behavior in a way that helps to achieve coordination (e.g., the general tendency to walk on the right side of the sidewalk). This is likely an important aspect of conventions that further differentiates them from descriptive norms. The descriptive norm/convention component captures a perception that the clothing item the person described getting is similar to what many others wear, is currently fashionable, that styles similar to this clothing item will be fashionable for a long time, that there are mutual expectations between one and one’s peers to wear clothing similar to this clothing item, and that it is not an unusual thing to wear. The items loading onto this component align with aspects of the definitions of both descriptive norms and conventions. Specifically, the items capture both the perception that this behavior is widely followed and ‘in style,’ (descriptive norms), but also that there are mutual expectations amongst individuals for one another to comply with the rule, and that the rule for behaving this particular way will be long-lasting (conventions). An eight-component solution was also explored to see whether it would allow the descriptive norm and convention items to load onto separate components, but items from both constructs still loaded together onto two different components.

In order to better differentiate between descriptive norms and conventions when constructing the conditions for the norm-intervention phase of this study, it will be important to emphasize the aspects of descriptive norms and conventions that are most unique from one another. For instance, the descriptive norm condition can emphasize a behavior as fitting with current trends, while the convention condition can emphasize a behavior as helping a group of people to coordinate their behaviors with one another.

Another difference between the variables resulting from the PCA and those intended was that a separate frugality component was created that seems to measure another non-normative aspect of acquiring new clothing items. Specifically, this frugality component captures getting a new clothing item because it seems like a cost-effective purchase and perceiving that other people also get new clothing items when they seem like cost-effective purchases. The items assessing personal rules tended to group together as expected. The remaining two non-normative constructs – non-norms and anti-norms – grouped together onto the same component.

Finally, the moral norm component largely captured getting a clothing item because it fits with broader values (e.g., benefiting the economy, supporting companies’ ethical positions). The items assessing a felt moral obligation to wear clothing similar to the clothing item described, or dressing in ways that fit with one’s principles, tended to load onto different components. Thus, when constructing the moral norm condition for the norm-intervention phase of this study, I plan to use language that refers to rules for behaving in ways that align with broader, moralized values that could be associated with acquiring new clothing items.

# **Chapter 3: Study 2 Methods**

## **Sample Size**

The minimum needed sample size was determined using an a priori power analysis. The study design was a 3x5 between-subjects experimental design. This resulted in 15 total conditions. A power analysis was conducted to determine the sample size needed to achieve a minimum 80% chance of detecting significant main effects and interaction effects. Power analyses were conducted in R using the `pwr.f2.test` function. For the estimated effect sizes, I used Cohen’s conventions for a small effect, which is an *f*2 of .02 (or an *R*2 of .02) (Cohen, 1988). I used this estimated effect size because an intervention with any smaller of an effect may have less important practical applications.

I performed three separate power analyses for the main effect of norm condition, the main effect of framing condition, and the interaction effect between the two. The interaction effect produced the largest needed sample size. To achieve 80% power for detecting a significant interaction effect between framing and norm condition, the study requires 765 participants, which is approximately 51 participants per condition. This sample size achieves approximately 89% power for detecting a significant main effect of norm-intervention condition and approximately 94% power for detecting a significant main effect of framing condition.

The minimum sample size of 765 participants was reached on May 10, 2023. The stopping rule was to end data collection on June 4, 2023, which was determined based on the timeline for completing the doctoral program requirements. A final sample size of 1,133 participants was collected by this date. For small effect sizes (*f*2 = .02, *R*2 = .02), this final sample size achieves 93% power for detecting a significant interaction effect, 97% power for detecting a significant overall effect of norm condition, and 99% power for detecting a significant overall effect of framing condition.

## **Participants**

Data collection took place between November 2022 and June 2023. Participants were recruited from the University of Oregon Psychology/Linguistics Human Subjects Pool (*n* = 850), the University of Oregon Marketing Subjects Pool (*n* = 276), and the general University of Oregon student population (*n* = 7). The current study’s methods were granted IRB approval by University of Oregon’s Research Compliance Services (IRB ID: 04292020.037).

Participants’ demographics are provided in Table 3.1 below and are based on the data prior to multiple imputation. This only affected the sample size used to report statistics on age (*n* = 1,033) and parents’ education (*n* = 1,131). The other demographic variables had complete data available (*n* = 1,133). The participants in the sample tended to be around 20 years old (*M* = 19.87), identify with being a woman (59%), identify as White (64%), have parents with a college or master’s degree (65%), and identify as somewhat or very liberal (54%).

**Table 3.1**

*Descriptive Statistics for Demographic Variables*

| Age | | Gender | | Ethnicity | | Parents’ Education | | Political Orientation | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *n* | 1033 | *n* | 1133 | *n* | 1133 | *n* | 1131 | *n* | 1133 |
| *M* | 19.87 | Woman | 59% | White | 64% | College degree | 34% | Somewhat liberal | 32% |
| *SD* | 1.95 | Man | 37% | Mixed Ethnicity | 11% | Master’s degree | 31% | Very liberal | 22% |
| *Min* | 18 | Non-binary | 2% | Asian | 10% | Some college | 12% | Neither liberal nor conservative | 18% |
| *Max* | 50 | Preferred not to identify | 2% | Hispanic or Latinx | 9% | Doctorate | 10% | Slightly liberal | 12% |
| IQR | 2 |  |  | Black or African American | 3% | High school or GED | 9% | Slightly conservative | 6% |
|  |  |  |  | Other | 1% | Middle school or some high school | 3% | Somewhat conservative | 5% |
|  |  |  |  | Pacific Islander | 1% |  |  | Other | 3% |
|  |  |  |  | American Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4% |  |  | Very conservative | 2% |

## **Procedure and Measures**

Participants completed this study online via the Qualtrics survey platform. First, participants read an informed consent document that described the nature of the study, the estimated completion time, and the voluntary nature of participating. They were also told the compensation for participating, which was 0.5 SONA credits for participants from the human subject pools and a $5 Amazon gift card for participants from the general UO student population. Because fictional information was presented to participants as fact to create the perception of new consumption-related norms, they were also informed that they would be unaware of or misled regarding the nature or purposes of the research at some point during the study and that an in-depth explanation of where deception occurred would be given at the end. Participants were invited to continue the study if they were at least 18 years old and agreed with the statements in the informed consent document.

Participants were then randomly assigned to one of the following framing conditions which contextualized the behavior of reducing brand-new clothing item purchases as either pro-environmental, self-enhancing, or neither:

***Pro-environmental framing*.** “In this study, we are interested in understanding people's clothing-buying habits. Please read the following excerpt related to people's clothing purchases: Our clothing-purchasing habits have a direct effect on the environment. The clothing industry produces substantial greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) during the manufacturing process. The emission of GHGs into the earth's atmosphere is the main factor contributing to the ongoing climate change crisis. A few of the consequences of climate change include: the Earth becoming, on average, hotter, sea levels rising, and more frequent severe weather events (e.g., droughts, heat waves, flooding). Consumers choosing to reduce the number of brand-new clothing items that they purchase is one way that individuals can help to slow climate change processes. A reduction in new clothing purchases could help to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the demand for new clothing manufacturing.**”**

***Self-enhancing framing*. “**In this study, we are interested in understanding people's clothing-buying habits. Please read the following excerpt related to people's clothing purchases: Clothing retailers in the US have reported a drop in the sales of brand-new clothing items and wanted to know whether this was accompanied by a change in people's attitudes. In 2021, researchers conducted a national survey among people living in the United States to investigate people's views on purchasing and wearing brand-new clothing items. One of the findings from this study was that, on average, people living in the US reported that they feel unimpressed by seeing other people wear brand-new clothing items. Rather, survey responders reported that they view people more positively who rarely buy brand-new clothing items, or when they do buy clothing, purchase it from secondhand shops.”

***Control framing condition*.** “In this study, we are interested in understanding people's clothing-buying habits. Pleas press ‘next page’ to read information about people’s clothing-buying habits and answer questions regarding your own clothing-buying habits.”

After reading one of the three framing conditions, participants were then randomly assigned to read one of the following five normative messages:

***Control norm condition***. “A survey was recently conducted among University of Oregon students to understand what UO students' views are on purchasing and wearing brand-new clothing items. We are interested in collecting follow-up data to this previous study. Please press 'next page' to answer questions regarding your own clothing-buying views and behaviors.”

***Descriptive norm condition***. “A survey was recently conducted among University of Oregon students to understand what UO students' views are on purchasing and wearing brand-new clothing items. When asked about their views on people's clothing-buying habits, a majority of University of Oregon students who responded reported that they themselves have reduced the number of brand-new clothing items that they purchase as of late. Based on responses, it appears to be more typical amongst UO students to purchase clothing from secondhand shops rather than brand-new.”

***Convention condition***. “A survey was recently conducted among University of Oregon students to understand what UO students' views are on purchasing and wearing brand-new clothing items. When asked about their views on people's clothing-buying habits, most of the students who responded reported some amount of awareness that local community landfills often end up being overfilled with clothing. Managing this waste can create a drain on the economic resources of individuals and communities. A majority of University of Oregon students who responded reported that they themselves have reduced the number of brand-new clothing items that they purchase as of late so as to contribute to reducing the amount of clothing that goes to landfills. This practice can help save individuals and communities money on waste management. Based on responses, it appears to be more typical amongst UO students to purchase clothing from secondhand shops because this also helps to reduce the amount of clothing that ends up in landfills.”

***Social norm condition***. “A survey was recently conducted among University of Oregon students to understand what UO students' views are on purchasing and wearing brand-new clothing items. When asked about their views on people's clothing-buying habits, a majority of University of Oregon students who responded reported that they believe that people should reduce the number of brand-new clothing items that they purchase and that failing to do so would be a "faux pas" (i.e., a social slip-up). Students also reported believing that it is unnecessary to buy brand-new clothing in order to make a good impression on others at special occasions (e.g., for work, a wedding, a job interview, etc.). Based on responses, it appears to be more typical amongst UO students to purchase clothing from secondhand shops because students want to avoid being judged by their peers and feeling guilty for buying brand-new clothing items.”

***Moral norm condition***. “A survey was recently conducted among University of Oregon students to understand what UO students' views are on purchasing and wearing brand-new clothing items. When asked about their views on people's clothing-buying habits, a majority of University of Oregon students who responded reported that they believe that people should reduce the number of brand-new clothing items that they purchase because it is the right thing to do. Based on responses, it appears that most UO students believe that it is more ethical to purchase clothing from secondhand shops. Responders reported thinking that buying clothing from secondhand shops is good for the environment and good for supporting ethically-run local businesses.”

Participants were also measured on several covariates, including personal values, in-group identification, interest in clothing, and socially desirable responding. For participants recruited from the Psychology/Linguistics Human Subjects Pool, these measures were included in the pre-screening, which meant participants were measured on these covariates prior to their participation in the main intervention phase of this study. For participants recruited from the Marketing Human Subjects Pool and the general student population, participants responded to these measures after completing the intervention phase of the study.

***Personal Values*.** To assess personal values, I used the values scale from Steg et al. (2012), which assesses values on four different dimensions: biospheric, altruistic, egoistic, and hedonic. On this measure, participants were asked to indicate how important a set of 16 values are to them as “guiding principles in their lives” on a scale from 1 (*opposed to my principles*) to 7 (*extremely important*). The items assessing each value dimension are: biospheric (respective the earth, unity with nature, protecting the environment, preventing pollution), altruistic (equality, a world at peace, social justice, helpful), egoistic (social power, wealth, authority, influential, ambitious), and hedonic (pleasures, enjoying life, gratification for oneself).

Aggregated scores were created for biospheric, altruistic, egoistic, and hedonic values by averaging the items on each subscale. Each of the subscales had acceptable to good internal consistency (αBiospheric = 0.88, αAltruistic = 0.78, αEgoistic = 0.72) except for hedonic values, which had a Cronbach’s alpha that was slightly below acceptable standards (αHedonic = 0.67). However, dropping any items from the hedonic values subscale only worsened internal consistency so it remained composed of the original four items.

***In-group Identification*.** The degree to which participants identify with University of Oregon students was measured using a 14-item ingroup identification scale from Leach et al. (2008). Responses are on a scale from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*). This survey assesses five aspects of in-group identification, including solidarity (e.g., “I feel solidarity with other University of Oregon students”), satisfaction (e.g., “I am glad to be a University of Oregon student”), centrality (e.g., “The fact that I am a University of Oregon student is an important part of my identity”), individual self-stereotyping (e.g., “I have a lot in common with the average University of Oregon student”), and in-group homogeneity (e.g., “University of Oregon students are very similar to each other”). An overall ingroup identification score was created by calculating the average across all items. This scale had excellent internal consistency (α = 0.91).

***Interest in Clothing*.** To control for individual differences in participants’ general interest in clothing, the 20-item Clothing Interest Inventory was included (Schrank, 1973). This measure includes items that assess the degree to which participants are interested in clothing (e.g., “I enjoy clothes like some people do such things as books, music, and movies”) and fashion (e.g., “I have no interest in keeping up with the latest fashion trends” (*reverse-coded*)). Responses are given on a 1 (*definitely false*) to 5 (*definitely true*) scale. Scores were aggregated by taking the average across all items. This scale had excellent internal consistency (α = 0.92).

***Socially Desirable Responding*.** To control for individual differences in participants’ tendency to give socially desirable responses, participants completed the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding Short Form (Hart et al., 2015). The short form improves upon the length and language of the original 40-item BIDR while still replicating the original scale’s two-factor structure with acceptable fit and reliability. The measure includes 16 items assessing impression management (e.g., “When I hear people talking privately, I avoid listening”) and self-deceptive enhancement (e.g., “I never regret my decisions”). Responses are given on a 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*) scale. Aggregated scores were calculated for impression management and self-deceptive enhancement by averaging the items on each subscale. Both subscales scored slightly below acceptable on internal consistency (αSelf-Deceptive = 0.67, αImpression = 0.65). However, there were no items that when dropped would improve the internal consistency of either subscale.

Participants were measured on two outcome variables, including pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions and pro-environmental clothing consumption behaviors.

***Pro-environmental Clothing Consumption*** ***Intentions***. The first outcome variable measured participants’ intentions to reduce their new clothing item purchases over the next five years. This 8-item survey was developed for the current study. It assesses the degree to which people intend to not buy new clothing in the future, as well as the degree to which people intend to buy secondhand clothing instead of brand-new clothing. The instructions informed participants that each statement was with regards to the prospective clothing purchases that the participant may make in the next five years. All eight items are listed below:

In the next five years…

1. I will purchase very few brand-new clothing items.

2. I will purchase many brand-new clothing items. (*reverse-code*)

3. I will only purchase a brand-new clothing item if it is something that I need for basic functioning.

4. I don’t plan on changing the number of brand-new clothing items that I typically buy. (*reverse-code*)

5. When I purchase a clothing item, I will get it from a secondhand shop rather than brand new.

6. When I purchase a clothing item, I will get it brand-new instead of from a secondhand shop. (*reverse-code*)

7. When I need a new clothing item for a special occasion, I will look for it at a secondhand shop instead of buying it brand new.

8. When I need a new clothing item, I will go straight to buying it brand-new and not look for it at a secondhand shop first. (*reverse-code*)

An aggregate consumer intentions score was calculated by taking the average of these eight items. Overall, the measure had good internal consistency (α= 0.84).

***Pro-environmental Clothing Consumption Behaviors*.** Participants were presented with the choice to enter themselves into a raffle for the chance to win either 1) a $50 gift card to spend on new clothing items, or 2) a $50 gift card to spend on secondhand clothing items.

# **Chapter 4: Study 2 Planned Analyses**

A pre-registration for this study’s planned analyses was submitted on Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/8f3b2>) prior to investigation of the data. All analysis code can be found on GitHub (<https://github.com/sluopsy/Analysis_Github>).

Prior to the main analyses, the data will be investigated for outliers. As stated in my pre-registration, the data will be examined for any obvious outliers that are the result of data entry errors using visualizations and descriptive statistics. If any data errors are identified, there will be an attempt to correct them to their intended value. If it is not possible to infer with great confidence what their intended value is, the data error will be removed.

Also prior to conducting the study’s main analyses, I will use multiple imputation to handle missing data. Multiple imputation is a technique for predicting missing values using the other variables in one’s study. This is done a researcher-specified number of times to create several “imputed” data sets with their own unique errors. Then, the study’s analyses are conducted on each of these imputed data sets and the results are aggregated across them using rules for pooling parameter estimates (e.g., the pooled estimate for a regression coefficient for a particular predictor is the average estimated regression coefficient for that predictor across all imputed models) (van Buuren, 2018). This method of handling missing data has been found to produce less bias in parameter estimates and better power compared to listwise deletion (Peeters et al., 2015). Its implementation has been increasingly encouraged by researchers in the psychology community (Enders, 2017; Van Ginkel et al., 2020; Woods et al., 2023).

One complexity when implementing multiple imputation occurs when one needs to include interaction effects in the imputation model because they are of interest in the substantive model(s). A comparison of methods for conducting multiple imputation with the presence of interaction effects found that a method called *Substantive Model Compatible Fully Conditional Specification* (SMC-FCS) multiple imputation produced the least biased parameter estimates (van Buuren, 2018). SMC-FCS multiple imputation avoids incompatibilities between one’s imputation and substantive models (which can occur when interaction effects are not accounted for in the imputation model) by “specifying a joint model for outcome and covariates for which the conditional distribution of outcome given covariates matches the substantive model and then using the imputation model implied by this joint model” (Bartlett et al., 2015). SCM-FCS multiple imputation will be implemented for this analysis using the `smcfcs` function in R.

Following multiple imputation, I will conduct a linear regression analysis using the `lm` function in R to examine the effects of the study’s key predictors on consumer intentions. The categorical predictors in this model will include framing condition, norm condition, the framing by norm interaction effect, and gender. These categorical predictors will be coded using orthogonal contrast codes. The continuous predictors in the model will include biospheric values, altruistic values, egoistic values, hedonic values, in-group identification, self-deceptive enhancement, impression management, interest in clothing, and age. These continuous predictors will be mean centered. The three-way interactions (and also two-way interactions) between framing condition, norm condition, and each of the four values subscales will also be included, as well as the three-way interaction (and two-way interactions) between in-group identification, framing condition, and norm condition. An identical model using a logistic regression analysis and consumer behaviors as the outcome variable will also be conducted using the `glm` function in R.

Hypothesis 1 stated that pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions and behaviors will be higher in the self-enhancing framing condition than in the pro-environmental or control framing conditions. To examine this hypothesis, I will look at the overall effect of framing condition in the model. Then, I will conduct simple effects analyses using the `emmeans` function in R to compare the estimated marginal means (EMMs) for each level of framing condition to one another in order to examine the direction, significance, and effect size of each comparison. Hypothesis 1 will be supported if the EMM for the self-enhancing condition is significantly higher than the EMM for the pro-environmental and control framing conditions.

Hypothesis 2 stated that pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions and behaviors will be higher in each of the norm-intervention conditions compared to the control norm condition. To examine this hypothesis, I will look at the overall effect of norm condition in the model. Then, I will conduct simple effects analyses to compare the EMMs for each norm-intervention condition (descriptive, convention, social, and moral) to the control norm condition in order to examine the direction, significance, and effect size of each comparison. Hypothesis 2 will be supported if the EMMs for each norm condition are significantly higher than the EMM for the control norm condition.

Hypothesis 3 stated that there will be an interaction between framing and norm condition such that the effect of each norm-intervention condition will be stronger when preceded by the self-enhancing framing compared to the pro-environmental or control framing. To examine this hypothesis, I will use simple effects analyses to compare the effect of each norm-intervention condition within each framing condition where the effect of each norm-intervention condition is defined as the amount that pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions/behaviors change when going from the control norm condition to one of the norm-intervention conditions. Hypothesis 3 will be supported if the effects of each norm-intervention condition are more consistently significant (in the anticipated direction) and produce larger effect sizes in the self-enhancing framing condition than in the pro-environmental or control framing conditions.

Hypothesis 4 stated that there will be a three-way interaction between each of the values subscales (biospheric, altruistic, egoistic, hedonic), framing condition, and norm-intervention condition such that when a pro-environmental or control framing is used, values will moderate the effect of each norm-intervention condition, but when a self-enhancing framing is used, values will not moderate the effect of norm-intervention condition. To analyze this hypothesis, I will examine the effect of each norm-intervention condition separately for people low (-1SD) and high (+1SD) on each values dimension within each framing condition. Hypothesis 4 will be supported if there is more consistently a significant, and larger, difference in the effect of each norm-condition between people low and high on each values dimension in the pro-environmental and control framing conditions than in the self-enhancing framing condition.

Hypothesis 5 states that in-group identification will moderate the effect of each norm-intervention condition on pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions and behaviors such that the effect of each norm-intervention condition will be stronger when people are high, versus low, on in-group identification. To analyze this hypothesis, I will examine the effect of each norm-intervention condition separately for people low (-1SD) and high (+1SD) on in-group identification. Hypothesis 5 will be supported if the effects of each norm-intervention condition are more consistently significant (in the anticipated direction) and produce larger effect sizes for people high, compared to low, on in-group identification.

Exploratory research question 1 is whether there will be a three-way interaction between in-group identification, framing condition, and norm-intervention condition. To examine this research question, I will follow up the analysis described for hypothesis 4 by examining the effects of each norm-intervention condition for people high, versus low, on in-group identification separately within each framing condition to examine whether the effects of each norm-intervention condition vary depending on the framing context.

Exploratory research question 2 is a question of which combination of framing condition and norm-intervention condition produces the strongest improvements in people’s pro-environmental clothing consumption intentions and behaviors compared to the combination of the control framing and control norm condition. To examine this research question, I will compare the estimated marginal means for every combination of pro-environmental and self-enhancing framing with each norm-intervention condition to the control norm/control framing condition. Given the exploratory nature of the final two research questions and the number of contrasts involved in each, I will apply Sidak’s post-hoc correction to the *p*-values and 95%CIs resulting from these comparisons.

# **Chapter 5: Study 2 Results**

## **Missing Data**

Table 5.1 below shows the number and percentage of missing cases for each of the study’s key variables. Age had the highest percentage of missing cases (9%), while the remaining variables had less than 2% of cases missing. Missing values on these variables were imputed prior to analyses using the `smcfcs` function in R to implement Substantive Model Compatible Fully Conditional Specificationmultiple imputation (discussed in the Planned Analysis section). Five imputed data sets were produced to use in the main analyses.

**Table 5.1**

*Number of Missing Scores per Variable*

| Variable | *N* Missing | % Missing |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age | 103 | 9.09% |
| Consumer Behaviors | 18 | 1.59% |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 15 | 1.32% |
| Impression Management | 14 | 1.24% |
| Biospheric Values | 14 | 1.24% |
| Egoistic Values | 14 | 1.24% |
| Altruistic Values | 13 | 1.15% |
| Hedonic Values | 13 | 1.15% |
| Gender | 0 | 0% |
| In-group Identification | 0 | 0% |
| Clothing Interest | 0 | 0% |
| Framing Condition | 0 | 0% |
| Norm Condition | 0 | 0% |
| Consumer Intentions | 0 | 0% |

*Note.* Total sample size was *n* = 1,133.

Table 5.2 shows the final sample size per framing by norm condition. Each combination of framing and norm condition had between 64-91 participants, and there was an average of 75 participants per condition.

**Table 5.2**

*Sample Size per Condition*

|  | Framing Condition | | |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Norm Condition | Control | Pro-environmental | Self-enhancing | Total *n* per Norm |
| Control | 79 | 73 | 79 | 231 |
| Descriptive Norm | 71 | 76 | 80 | 227 |
| Convention | 66 | 85 | 77 | 228 |
| Social Norm | 91 | 67 | 64 | 222 |
| Moral Norm | 68 | 80 | 77 | 225 |
| Total *n* per Framing | 375 | 381 | 377 |  |

*Note.* Total sample size was *n* = 1,133.

## **Descriptive Statistics**

To understand how participants tended to score on the key variables, I first examined descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics for the variables with no missing data are provided in Table 5.3. For variables with missing data, descriptive statistics are provided in Table 5.4 and Table 5.5 across each imputed data set. Descriptive statistics for variables with missing data were similar across imputed data sets.

As shown in the descriptive statistics tables and the histograms in Figure 5.1, scores on each variable tended to be approximately normally distributed and centered around the midpoint of each scale with the exception of biospheric values, altruistic values, hedonic values, and age. Scores on biospheric values, altruistic values, and hedonic values were substantially negatively skewed. This indicates that the sample highly endorsed these values and there was not much representation of individuals who score below the midpoint on these scales. Age was also substantially positively skewed with the large majority of the sample being between the ages of 18 and 25.

**Table 5.3**

*Descriptive Statistics for Continuous Variables with No Missing Data*

| Variable | *n* | *M* | *SD* | *Skew* | *Min* | *Max* | *Mdn* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Clothing Interest | 1133 | 3.13 | 0.80 | -0.18 | 1 | 5 | 3.15 |
| In-group Identification | 1133 | 4.64 | 1.01 | -0.27 | 1 | 7 | 4.64 |
| Consumer Intentions | 1133 | 4.41 | 1.19 | -0.16 | 1 | 7 | 4.44 |

**Table 5.4**

*Descriptive Statistics for Continuous Variables with Missing Data across Each Imputed Set*

| Imputed Set | Variable | Original *n* | *# of Imputed* | *M* | *SD* | *Skew* | *Min* | *Max* | *Mdn* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Biospheric Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.85 | 1.00 | -1.08 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Altruistic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.21 | 0.80 | -1.91 | 1 | 7 | 6.50 |
| Egoistic Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.00 | 0.92 | -0.39 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Hedonic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.05 | 0.79 | -1.44 | 1 | 7 | 6.33 |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 1,118 | 15 | 3.72 | 0.85 | 0.14 | 1 | 7 | 3.72 |
| Impression Management | 1,119 | 14 | 4.01 | 0.85 | 0.26 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Age | 1,030 | 103 | 19.8 | 1.93 | 4.65 | 18 | 50 | 19.18 |
| 2 | Biospheric Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.85 | 0.99 | -1.08 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Altruistic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.20 | 0.81 | -1.89 | 1 | 7 | 6.50 |
| Egoistic Values | 1,119 | 14 | 4.99 | 0.92 | -0.38 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Hedonic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.05 | 0.80 | -1.43 | 1 | 7 | 6.33 |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 1,118 | 15 | 3.72 | 0.86 | 0.15 | 1 | 7 | 3.72 |
| Impression Management | 1,119 | 14 | 4.01 | 0.85 | 0.26 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Age | 1,119 | 14 | 19.87 | 1.93 | 4.68 | 18 | 50 | 19 |
| 3 | Biospheric Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.85 | 1.00 | -1.10 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Altruistic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.21 | 0.81 | -1.91 | 1 | 7 | 6.50 |
| Egoistic Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.00 | 0.92 | -0.39 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Hedonic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.05 | 0.79 | -1.44 | 1 | 7 | 6.33 |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 1,118 | 15 | 3.72 | 0.85 | 0.16 | 1 | 7 | 3.72 |
| Impression Management | 1,119 | 14 | 4.01 | 0.85 | 0.25 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Age | 1,119 | 14 | 19.90 | 1.94 | 4.57 | 18 | 50 | 19.29 |
| 4 | Biospheric Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.85 | 0.99 | -1.10 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Altruistic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.21 | 0.81 | -1.90 | 1 | 7 | 6.50 |
| Egoistic Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.00 | 0.92 | -0.40 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Hedonic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.06 | 0.79 | -1.45 | 1 | 7 | 6.33 |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 1,118 | 15 | 3.72 | 0.85 | 0.12 | 1 | 7 | 3.72 |
| Impression Management | 1,119 | 14 | 4.00 | 0.85 | 0.24 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Age | 1,119 | 14 | 19.88 | 1.94 | 4.63 | 18 | 50 | 19 |
| 5 | Biospheric Values | 1,119 | 14 | 5.85 | 1.00 | -1.11 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Altruistic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.21 | 0.81 | -1.91 | 1 | 7 | 6.50 |
| Egoistic Values | 1,119 | 14 | 4.99 | 0.92 | -0.39 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Hedonic Values | 1,120 | 13 | 6.05 | 0.79 | -1.45 | 1 | 7 | 6.33 |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 1,118 | 15 | 3.72 | 0.86 | 0.15 | 1 | 7 | 3.72 |
| Impression Management | 1,119 | 14 | 4.00 | 0.85 | 0.26 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Age | 1,119 | 14 | 19.89 | 1.92 | 4.69 | 18 | 50 | 19.14 |

**Table 5.5**

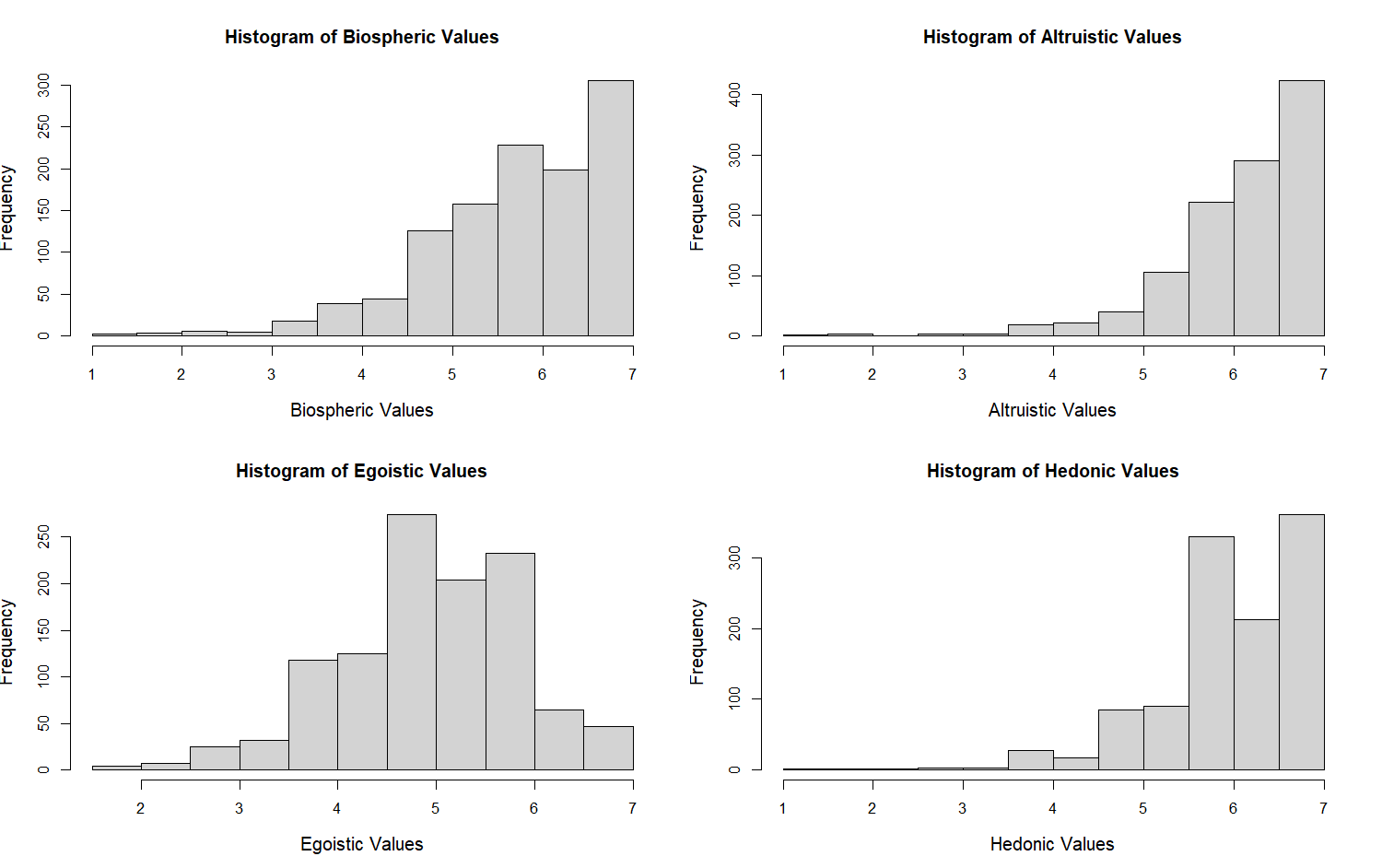
*Descriptive Statistics for Consumer Behaviors across Each Imputed Set*

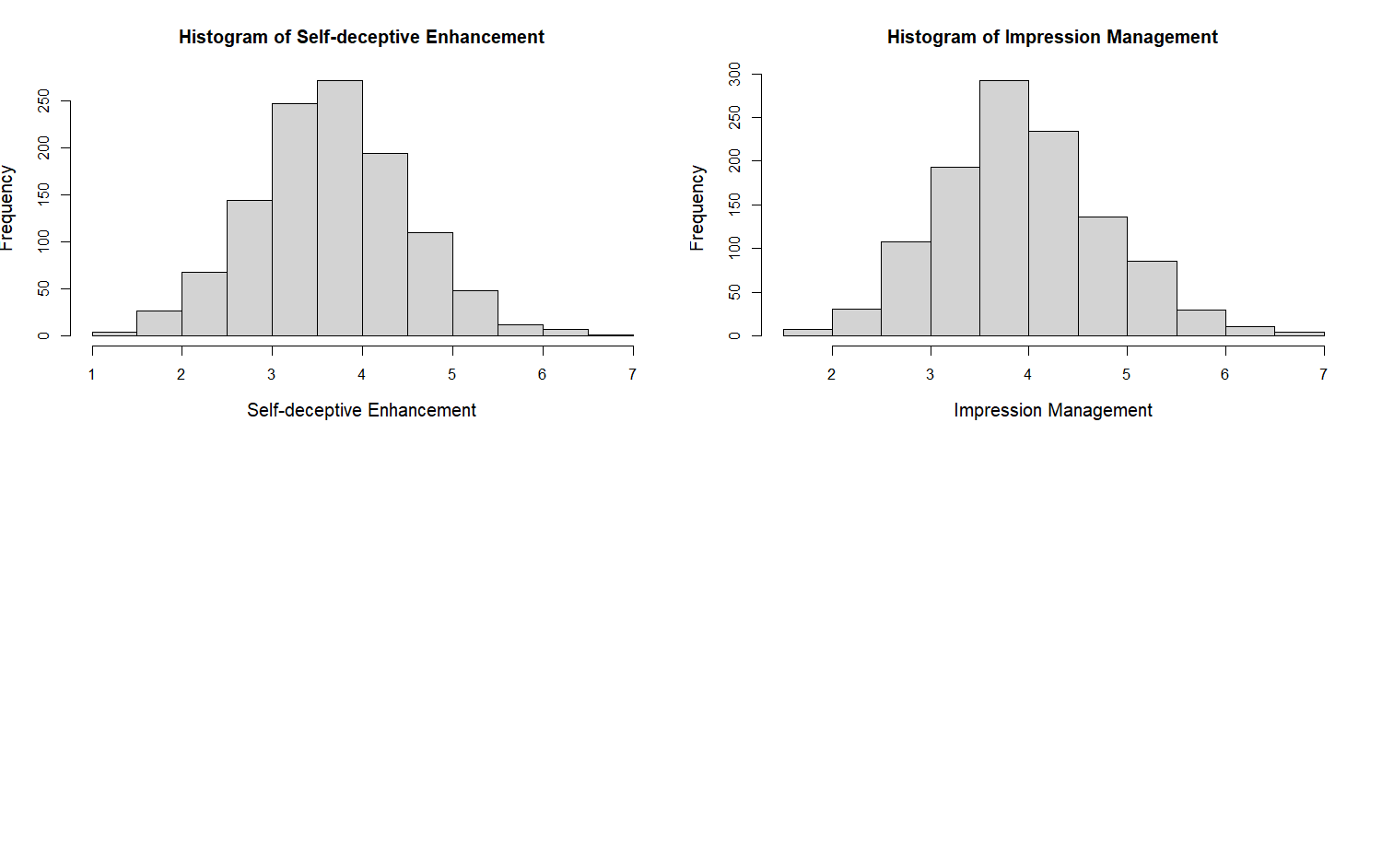
| Imputed Set | Original *n* | *# of Imputed* | *n*NewClothing | *n*Secondhandclothing |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1,115 | 18 | 608 | 525 |
| 2 | 1,115 | 18 | 605 | 528 |
| 3 | 1,115 | 18 | 606 | 527 |
| 4 | 1,115 | 18 | 606 | 527 |
| 5 | 1,115 | 18 | 603 | 530 |

**Figure 5.1**

*Histograms for the Continuous Variables* **A graph of a number of people

Description automatically generated**

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****

To produce a correlation matrix, the `micombine.cor` function was used in R to pool the correlation estimates across the five imputed data sets. The results are shown in Table 5.6. The largest correlations were between biospheric and altruistic values, *r* = 0.66, hedonic and biospheric values, *r* = 0.36, hedonic and altruistic values, *r* = 0.47, and hedonic and egoistic values, *r* = 0.44. The remaining correlations were 0.30 or lower. Overall, there did not appear to be an issue of high correlations between predictors.

**Table 5.6**

*Pooled Correlation Matrix*

|  | Biospheric | Altruistic | Egoistic | Hedonic | In-group Identification | | Clothing Interest | Self-deceptive Enhancement | Impression Management | Age | Consumer Intentions |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Biospheric | 1.00 |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Altruistic | 0.66 | 1.00 |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egoistic | 0.16 | 0.23 | 1.00 |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hedonic | 0.36 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 1.00 | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In-group Identification | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.13 | | 1.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing Interest | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.15 | | 0.13 | 1.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | -0.02 | -0.03 | 0.20 | 0.08 | | 0.03 | 0.05 | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Impression Management | 0.05 | 0.10 | -0.05 | -0.10 | | 0.01 | -0.06 | 0.30 | 1.00 |  |  |
| Age | -0.10 | -0.16 | -0.01 | -0.08 | | -0.16 | -0.14 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 1.00 |  |
| Consumer Intentions | 0.30 | 0.19 | -0.23 | -0.03 | | 0.05 | 0.01 | -0.15 | 0.01 | -0.13 | 1.00 |

## **Linear Regression Analysis for Pro-environmentalConsumer Intentions**

A linear regression analysis was performed to analyze the effects of framing condition, norm condition, values, in-group identification, and the interaction effects between these predictors on pro-environmental consumer intentions while also controlling for socially desirable responding, interest in clothing, gender, and age. To perform the analysis using the multiply imputed data, the `lm` function was used in tandem with the `with` function in R. Together, these functions perform the regression analysis on each of the five imputed data sets when passed the mids object created by the `smcfcs` function. Then, the `pool` function was used to aggregate the final results across the five individual models. The `mi.anova` function was used to produce an ANOVA table of these pooled results, which is shown in Table 5.7.

**Table 5.7**

*Pooled ANOVA Table for Model Predicting Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions*

|  | *SS* | *df1* | *df2* | *F* | *p* | η2 | ηp2 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Framing Condition | 4.45 | 2 | 277911.15 | 1.94 | 0.144 | 0.003 | 0.004 |
| Norm Condition | 6.52 | 4 | 71957.17 | 1.41 | 0.227 | 0.005 | 0.005 |
| Biospheric Values | 69.70 | 1 | 182541.21 | 60.76 | <.001 | 0.048 | 0.056 |
| Altruistic Values | 1.79 | 1 | 4948.63 | 1.48 | 0.224 | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| Egoistic Values | 55.16 | 1 | 117647.58 | 48.03 | <.001 | 0.038 | 0.044 |
| Hedonic Values | 3.39 | 1 | 10965.18 | 2.88 | 0.090 | 0.002 | 0.003 |
| Ingroup Identification | 0.80 | 1 | 15534.19 | 0.67 | 0.413 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 7.50 | 1 | 10820.41 | 6.41 | 0.011 | 0.005 | 0.006 |
| Impression Management | 0.15 | 1 | 48583.18 | 0.12 | 0.732 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Clothing Interest | 0.01 | 1 | 3781093.85 | 0.01 | 0.942 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Gender | 4.35 | 1 | 2572.87 | 3.60 | 0.058 | 0.003 | 0.004 |
| Age | 5.96 | 1 | 71.04 | 3.63 | 0.061 | 0.004 | 0.005 |
| Framing x Norm | 5.70 | 8 | 55071.52 | 0.61 | 0.767 | 0.004 | 0.005 |
| Framing x Biospheric Values | 0.74 | 2 | 3277.29 | 0.27 | 0.761 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Norm x Biospheric Values | 11.75 | 4 | 97395.31 | 2.56 | 0.037 | 0.008 | 0.010 |
| Framing x Altruistic Values | 1.29 | 2 | 6519.70 | 0.52 | 0.592 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Norm x Altruistic Values | 9.15 | 4 | 9084.58 | 1.96 | 0.098 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
| Framing x Egoistic Values | 0.48 | 2 | 15139.30 | 0.19 | 0.831 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Norm x Egoistic Values | 2.16 | 4 | 8536.54 | 0.44 | 0.776 | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| Framing x Hedonic Values | 2.18 | 2 | 21454.97 | 0.93 | 0.396 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| Norm x Hedonic Values | 8.19 | 4 | 22945.86 | 1.76 | 0.133 | 0.006 | 0.007 |
| Framing x Ingroup Identification | 0.88 | 2 | 493256.84 | 0.38 | 0.685 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Norm x Ingroup Identification | 1.08 | 4 | 363457.46 | 0.23 | 0.920 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Framing x Norm x Biospheric Values | 17.32 | 8 | 345248.97 | 1.89 | 0.057 | 0.012 | 0.014 |
| Framing x Norm x Altruistic Values | 11.73 | 8 | 16665.70 | 1.26 | 0.259 | 0.008 | 0.010 |
| Framing x Norm x Egoistic Values | 11.33 | 8 | 28094.95 | 1.22 | 0.280 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| Framing x Norm x Hedonic Values | 6.00 | 8 | 5510.08 | 0.63 | 0.757 | 0.004 | 0.005 |
| Framing x Norm x Ingroup Identification | 13.04 | 8 | 13143.09 | 1.40 | 0.190 | 0.009 | 0.011 |
| Residual | 1184.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The `mi.anova` function calculates the denominator degrees of freedom for multiply imputed data using the formula *K*-3/*M*(*M* – 1)(1 + ARIV-1)2 where *K* is the numerator degrees of freedom, *M* is the number of multiple imputations performed, and ARIV is the average relative increase in variance due to the presence of missing data. For an accessible discussion of how these degrees of freedom are calculated, see Grund, Lüdtke, and Robitzsch (2016), and for the original derivation of the degrees of freedom formula, see Li et al. (1991).

Regression diagnostics were performed by examining the residuals from each of the five individually fitted models. Residuals plots were produced using the `plot` function in R, and a distribution of the residuals was created using `ggplot`. Examinations of the residuals plots across each fitted model indicated no issues with non-linearity or heteroscedasticity. Additionally, residuals appeared to be approximately normally distributed across each model. The `ols\_vif\_tol` function was used to examine multicollinearity among the predictors in the model. All tolerances were above 0.20 and VIFs were below 5, indicating no issues with multicollinearity.

### ***Main effect of framing condition.***

The overall effect of framing condition was not significant in the above model, *F*(2, 277911.15) = 1.94, *p* = .144, ηp2 = .004. Because there was an a priori hypothesis regarding how specific levels of framing condition compare to one another, this effect was still followed up by simple effects analyses. Estimated marginal means (EMMs) were calculated using the `emmeans` function in R. Table 5.8 shows the EMMs for each level of framing condition. These EMMs are also visually depicted in Figure 5.2.

**Table 5.8**

*Estimated Marginal Means for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | *EMM* | *SE* | *df* | *95%CI EMM* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control Framing | 4.33 | 0.06 | 1038 | [4.21, 4.44] |
| Pro-environmental Framing | 4.48 | 0.06 | 1038 | [4.37, 4.59] |
| Self-enhancing Framing | 4.36 | 0.06 | 1038 | [4.25, 4.47] |

**Figure 5.2**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Across Framing Conditions*

A diagram of a diagram

Description automatically generated

*Note.* Bars represent 95%CIs around each EMM.

To compare EMMs across conditions, the `contrast` function was used in R, along with the `confint` and `eff\_size` functions to produce confidence intervals and effect sizes. As shown in Table 5.9, unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 1, pro-environmental consumer intentions were highest in the pro-environmental framing condition, but its differences from the control framing condition, *t*(1038) = 1.87, *p* = .062, *d* = 0.14, and the self-enhancing framing condition, *t*(1038) = 1.46, *p* = .145, *d* = 0.11, were both non-significant. The difference between the self-enhancing framing and the control framing condition was also non-significant and the effect size was close to zero, *t*(1038) = 0.41, *p* = .679, *d* = 0.03.

**Table 5.9**

*Comparison of Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Between Framing Conditions*

| Contrast of  Framing Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI*  *EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SE vs Control | 0.03 | [-0.13, 0.19] | 0.08 | 1038 | 0.41 | 0.679 | 0.03 |
| PE vs Control | 0.15 | [-0.01, 0.31] | 0.08 | 1038 | 1.87 | 0.062 | 0.14 |
| PE vs SE | 0.12 | [-0.28, 0.04] | 0.08 | 1038 | 1.46 | 0.145 | 0.11 |

*Note.* SE = self-enhancing framing, PE = pro-environmental framing

### ***Main effect of norm condition.***

The main effect of norm condition was not significant in the overall model, *F*(4, 71957.17) = 1.41, *p* = .227, ηp2 = .005. Because there was an a priori hypothesis regarding how specific levels of norm condition compare to one another, this effect was still followed up by simple effects analyses. Table 5.10 shows the EMMs for each level of norm condition, which are also visually depicted in Figure 5.3 below.

**Table 5.10**

*Estimated Marginal Means for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Across Norm Conditions*

| Framing Condition | *EMM* | *SE* | *df* | *95%CI EM Mean* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control Norm | 4.43 | 0.07 | 1038 | [4.29, 4.58] |
| Descriptive Norm | 4.40 | 0.07 | 1038 | [4.26, 4.55] |
| Convention | 4.50 | 0.07 | 1038 | [4.36, 4.65] |
| Social Norm | 4.28 | 0.08 | 1038 | [4.13, 4.42] |
| Moral Norm | 4.33 | 0.08 | 1038 | [4.18, 4.48] |

**Figure 5.3**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Across Norm Conditions*

A line graph with text below

Description automatically generated

*Note.* Bars represent 95%CIs around each EMM.

The effect of each norm-intervention condition was defined as the difference in pro-environmental consumer intentions between each and the control norm condition. As shown in Table 5.11, unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 2, pro-environmental consumer intentions were only higher than the control norm condition in the convention condition, though the difference was non-significant, *t*(1038) = 0.68, *p* = .499, *d* = 0.07. Pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly lower in the social norm, *t*(1038) = -1.50, *p* = .134, *d* = 0.15, and moral norm, *t*(1038) = -1.00, *p* = .320, *d* = 0.10, conditions compared to the control norm condition. The difference in pro-environmental consumer intentions between the descriptive and control norm condition was non-significant and the effect size was close to zero, *t*(1038) = -0.29, *p* = .774, *d* = 0.03.

**Table 5.11**

*Comparison of Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Between Norm Conditions*

| Contrast of Norm Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI*  *EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Descriptive vs Control | -0.03 | [-0.22, 0.17] | 0.10 | 1038 | -0.29 | 0.774 | 0.03 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.07 | [-0.13, 0.27] | 0.10 | 1038 | 0.68 | 0.499 | 0.07 |
| Social vs Control | -0.16 | [-0.36, 0.05] | 0.10 | 1038 | -1.50 | 0.134 | 0.15 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.10 | [-0.31, 0.10] | 0.10 | 1038 | -1.00 | 0.320 | 0.10 |

### ***Framing by norm interaction effect.***

The framing by norm interaction effect was not significant in the overall model, *F*(8, 55071.52) = 0.61, *p* = .767, ηp2 = .005. This finding is inconsistent with what was predicted by hypothesis 3. However, because there was an a priori hypothesis regarding this two-way interaction, simple effects analyses were performed to better understand the nature (or the reason for the lack of) this interaction effect. Table 5.12 displays the EMMs for each combination of framing and norm condition. These EMMs are also visually depicted in Figure 5.4.

**Table 5.12**

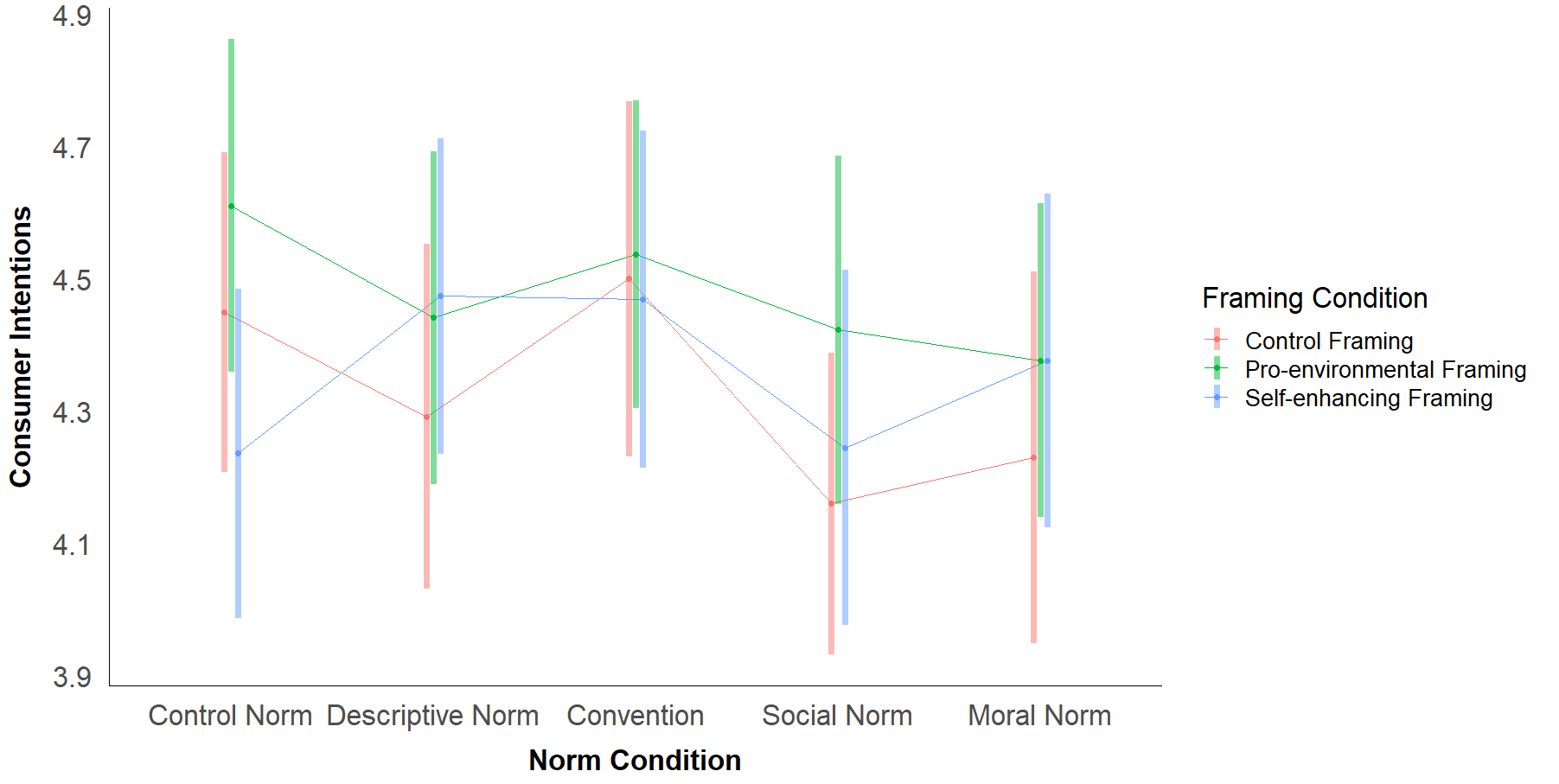
*EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | Pro-environmental | Self-enhancing | Per Norm Condition |
| Norm Condition | *EMM* (*SE*) | *EMM* (*SE*) | *EMM* (*SE*) | *EMM* (*SE*) |
| Control | 4.45 (0.12) | 4.61 (0.13) | 4.24 (0.13) | 4.43 (0.07) |
| Descriptive Norm | 4.29 (0.13) | 4.44 (0.13) | 4.47 (0.12) | 4.40 (0.07) |
| Convention | 4.50 (0.14) | 4.54 (0.12) | 4.47 (0.13) | 4.50 (0.07) |
| Social Norm | 4.16 (0.12) | 4.42 (0.13) | 4.24 (0.14) | 4.28 (0.08) |
| Moral Norm | 4.23 (0.14) | 4.38 (0.12) | 4.38 (0.13) | 4.33 (0.08) |
| Per Framing Condition | 4.33 (0.06) | 4.48 (0.06) | 4.36 (0.06) |  |

*Note.* This table displays EMMs resulting from the regression model detailed in Table #. Standard errors are provided in parentheses.

**Figure 5.4**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

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To better understand the framing by norm interaction effect, the effect of each norm-intervention condition was examined separately within each framing condition. The results are shown in Table 5.13 below. The pattern of effects for each norm-intervention condition were similar when no framing context was provided and when a pro-environmental framing context was provided. In both cases, exposure to the descriptive norm, social norm, and moral norm conditions non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions compared to the control norm condition. The convention condition had little to no effect on consumer intentions in both of these framing conditions.

When a self-enhancing framing context was provided, unlike the pattern observed for the other two framing conditions, pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly higher in the descriptive norm, convention, and moral norm conditions compared to the control norm condition. There was little to no effect of the social norm condition. Although this finding appears to generally support the prediction made by hypothesis 3, this different pattern of effects observed within the self-enhancing framing condition could be due to the fact that the EMM for the control norm condition paired with the self-enhancing framing had the lowest EMM of the three control norm conditions.

**Table 5.13**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI  EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | Descriptive vs Control | -0.16 | [-0.51, 0.20] | 0.18 | 1038 | -0.87 | 0.384 | 0.15 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.05 | [-0.31, 0.41] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.27 | 0.783 | 0.05 |
| Social vs Control | -0.29 | [-0.62, 0.04] | 0.17 | 1038 | -1.71 | 0.088 | 0.27 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.22 | [-0.59, 0.15] | 0.19 | 1038 | -1.16 | 0.246 | 0.21 |
| PE | Descriptive vs Control | -0.17 | [-0.52, 0.19] | 0.18 | 1038 | -0.94 | 0.349 | 0.16 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.07 | [-0.42, 0.27] | 0.17 | 1038 | -0.42 | 0.671 | 0.07 |
| Social vs Control | -0.19 | [-0.55, 0.18] | 0.19 | 1038 | -1.02 | 0.310 | 0.18 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.23 | [-0.58, 0.11] | 0.18 | 1038 | -1.33 | 0.183 | 0.22 |
| SE | Descriptive vs Control | 0.24 | [-0.11, 0.58] | 0.18 | 1038 | 1.36 | 0.174 | 0.22 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.23 | [-0.12, 0.59] | 0.18 | 1038 | 1.29 | 0.198 | 0.22 |
| Social vs Control | 0.01 | [-0.36, 0.38] | 0.19 | 1038 | 0.05 | 0.962 | 0.01 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.14 | [-0.21, 0.49] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.78 | 0.435 | 0.13 |

*Note.* PE = Pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing

Although the self-enhancing framing context was the only one in which three of the norm-intervention conditions had higher EMMs compared to the control norm condition, this could be less the result of pro-environmental consumer intentions being more improved when paired with the self-enhancing framing and more to do with the EMM for the control norm condition within the self-enhancing framing condition starting out lower than the EMM for the other two control norm conditions. Thus, this finding was followed up by simple effects analyses comparing the EMMs for the same norm-intervention condition across all three framing contexts.

As shown in Table 5.14, pro-environmental consumer intentions were significantly lower when the control norm was paired with a self-enhancing framing than when the control norm was paired with a pro-environmental framing, *t*(1038) = 2.08, *p* = .037, *d* = 0.35. The other differences in EMMs for each norm-intervention condition between the three framing contexts were non-significant. Thus, unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 3, the strength of each norm-intervention condition does not appear to be greater when paired with a self-enhancing framing context. Rather, the self-enhancing framing seems to decrease people’s pro-environmental consumer intentions compared to when a pro-environmental framing is used when both are paired with no additional normative information.

Although the differences in the EMMs for each of the norm-intervention conditions across the three framing conditions were non-significant, there are still some interesting observations worth noting. When examining the main effect of norm condition, the convention condition had the highest EMM followed by the control norm condition. Although the overall EMMs for these two conditions were very similar, based on Figure 5.4, there appears to also be less variability in pro-environmental consumer intentions across the three framing contexts when a convention normative message was used compared to when no normative message was given. This observation is reflected in the smaller effect sizes between framing conditions for the convention condition compared to the control norm condition, as seen in Table 5.14. This may be one reason to still use this norm-intervention condition even though, on average, the EMM for this condition was similar to the EMM for the condition in which no normative message was presented to participants.

**Table 5.14**

*Differences in Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions for Each Norm Condition Across Framings*

| Norm Condition | Contrast of  Framing Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95% EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control norm | PE vs C | 0.16 | [-0.19, 0.51] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.91 | 0.364 | 0.15 |
| SE vs C | -0.21 | [-0.56, 0.13] | 0.18 | 1038 | -1.21 | 0.227 | 0.20 |
| PE vs SE | 0.38 | [0.02, 0.73] | 0.18 | 1038 | 2.08 | 0.037 | 0.35 |
| Descriptive Norm | PE vs C | 0.15 | [-0.21, 0.51] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.81 | 0.418 | 0.14 |
| SE vs C | 0.18 | [-0.17, 0.53] | 0.18 | 1038 | 1.02 | 0.310 | 0.17 |
| PE vs SE | -0.03 | [-0.38, 0.31] | 0.18 | 1038 | -0.18 | 0.854 | 0.03 |
| Convention | PE vs C | 0.04 | [-0.32, 0.39] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.20 | 0.838 | 0.03 |
| SE vs C | -0.03 | [-0.40, 0.34] | 0.19 | 1038 | -0.16 | 0.872 | 0.03 |
| PE vs SE | 0.07 | [-0.28, 0.41] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.38 | 0.701 | 0.06 |
| Social Norm | PE vs C | 0.26 | [-0.08, 0.61] | 0.18 | 1038 | 1.48 | 0.138 | 0.25 |
| SE vs C | 0.08 | [-0.27, 0.44] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.47 | 0.637 | 0.08 |
| PE vs SE | 0.18 | [-0.20, 0.55] | 0.19 | 1038 | 0.93 | 0.351 | 0.17 |
| Moral Norm | PE vs C | 0.15 | [-0.22, 0.51] | 0.19 | 1038 | 0.78 | 0.433 | 0.14 |
| SE vs C | 0.15 | [-0.23, 0.52] | 0.19 | 1038 | 0.76 | 0.447 | 0.14 |
| PE vs SE | 0.00 | [-0.35, 0.35] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.00 | 0.999 | 0.00 |

*Note*. C = control framing, PE = pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing

### ***Values interaction effects.***

**Biospheric values.** In the overall model, biospheric values significantly predicted pro-environmental consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 182541.21) = 60.76, *p* < .001, ηp2 = .056. On average, participants high (+1SD above the mean) on biospheric values scored significantly higher on pro-environmental consumer intentions (*EMM* = 4.75, *SE* = 0.06) compared to participants low (-1SD below the mean) on biospheric values (*EMM* = 4.03, *SE* = 0.06), *t*(1038) = 7.79, *p* < .001, *d* = 0.67.

Unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 4, the three-way interaction between biospheric values, framing condition, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 345248.97) = 1.89, *p* = .057, ηp2 = .014. Given the a priori hypothesis, simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of this interaction effect further. EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low and high biospheric values across each framing and norm condition are shown in Table 5.15 and Figure 5.5 below.

**Table 5.15**

*EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Biospheric Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 3.89 (0.20) | 5.01 (0.20) | 4.34 (0.19) | 4.88 (0.21) | 3.74 (0.22) | 4.73 (0.23) | 3.99 (0.12) | 4.87 (0.12) |
| Descriptive Norm | 3.83 (0.23) | 4.75 (0.24) | 4.27 (0.20) | 4.62 (0.21) | 4.20 (0.23) | 4.75 (0.21) | 4.10 (0.13) | 4.71 (0.13) |
| Convention | 3.68 (0.22) | 5.32 (0.24) | 3.86 (0.21) | 5.21 (0.20) | 4.15 (0.22) | 4.79 (0.23) | 3.90 (0.12) | 5.11 (0.13) |
| Social Norm | 4.12 (0.20) | 4.20 (0.20) | 4.07 (0.18) | 4.77 (0.21) | 3.87 (0.24) | 4.62 (0.26) | 4.02 (0.12) | 4.53 (0.13) |
| Moral Norm | 4.31 (0.32) | 4.15 (0.23) | 3.85 (0.19) | 4.91 (0.91) | 4.26 (0.26) | 4.49 (0.21) | 4.14 (0.15) | 4.52 (0.12) |
| Per Framing Condition | 3.96 (0.11) | 4.69 (0.10) | 4.08 (0.09) | 4.88 (0.09) | 4.05 (0.10) | 4.67 (0.10) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low (-1SD) biospheric values and high (+1SD) biospheric values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.5**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Biospheric Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

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Table 5.16 below displays the results of examining the three-way interaction between biospheric values, framing condition, and norm condition by breaking down the effect of each norm-intervention condition across each framing condition separately for participants low and high on biospheric values.

Unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 4, the pattern of the effect of each norm-intervention condition does seem to vary between participants low and high on biospheric values in all framing conditions. In the control framing condition, for people high on biospheric values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were highest in the convention condition, though the difference from the control condition was non-significant. Exposure to the descriptive, social, and moral norm conditions actually decreased high biospheric individuals’ pro-environmental consumer intentions relative to the control norm condition. This decrease was significant for the social and moral norm conditions, *p*s < .005, and non-significant for the descriptive norm condition. For people low on biospheric values in the control framing condition, the effects of most of the norm-intervention condition were in the opposite direction of what they were for people high on biospheric values. For low biospheric individuals, pro-environmental consumer intentions were highest in the social and moral norm conditions, though the differences between these conditions and the control norm condition were non-significant. Additionally, the convention condition non-significantly decreased their pro-environmental consumer intentions. The descriptive norm had almost no effect.

Overall, it appears that when no framing context was given, the convention descriptively produced the highest pro-environmental consumer intentions for people high on biospheric values, while the social and moral norms produced the highest pro-environmental consumer intentions for people low on biospheric values. As stated earlier, though, the differences between each of these conditions and the control norm condition were non-significant.

In the pro-environmental framing condition, for people high on biospheric values, nearly the same pattern of effects for each norm-intervention condition were observed as in the control framing condition. Pro-environmental consumer intentions were highest in the convention condition, though were non-significantly different from the control norm condition. Additionally, pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly lower in the descriptive and social norm conditions compared to the control norm condition, and there was little to no effect of the moral norm condition. For participants low on biospheric values, unlike what was observed in the control framing condition, pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly lower in every norm-intervention condition compared to the control norm condition. The size of this decrease was largest in the convention and moral norm conditions.

Overall, it appears that when a pro-environmental framing condition was given, for participants high on biospheric values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were descriptively the highest when participants were shown the convention message. For participants low on biospheric values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were descriptively the highest when no normative message was presented to them. However, as stated earlier, the differences between each of these conditions and the control norm condition were non-significant.

In the self-enhancing framing condition, for people high on biospheric values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were approximately equally high in the control norm, descriptive norm, and convention conditions. Pro-environmental consumer intentions non-significantly decreased when high biospheric individuals were shown the social and moral norm conditions. For people low on biospheric values, unlike what was observed in the pro-environmental framing condition, pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly higher in every norm-intervention condition compared to the control norm condition. The size of this effect was largest in the descriptive norm and convention conditions.

Overall, when a self-enhancing framing was given, for participants high on biospheric values, no normative message, a descriptive norm message, or a convention message descriptively produced the highest pro-environmental consumer intentions. For people low on biospheric values, the descriptive norm and convention messages descriptively produced the highest pro-environmental consumer intentions, though, as stated earlier, the differences between each of these conditions and the control norm condition were not significant.

**Table 5.16**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Biospheric Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI  EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | -0.06 | [-0.66, 0.54] | 0.31 | 1038 | -0.19 | 0.853 | 0.05 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.21 | [-0.79, 0.37] | 0.29 | 1038 | -0.71 | 0.475 | 0.20 |
| Social vs Control | 0.23 | [-0.32, 0.78] | 0.28 | 1038 | 0.83 | 0.407 | 0.22 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.42 | [-0.31, 1.16] | 0.37 | 1038 | 1.13 | 0.258 | 0.40 |
| +1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | -0.26 | [-0.87, 0.35] | 0.31 | 1038 | -0.84 | 0.403 | 0.24 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.31 | [-0.30, 0.93] | 0.31 | 1038 | 0.99 | 0.321 | 0.29 |
| Social vs Control | -0.81 | [-1.37, -0.25] | 0.28 | 1038 | -2.86 | 0.004 | 0.76 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.86 | [-1.46, -0.26] | 0.30 | 1038 | -2.83 | 0.005 | 0.81 |
| PE | -1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | -0.08 | [-0.62, 0.47] | 0.28 | 1038 | -0.27 | 0.785 | 0.07 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.48 | [-1.04, 0.07] | 0.28 | 1038 | -1.72 | 0.087 | 0.45 |
| Social vs Control | -0.27 | [-0.78, 0.24] | 0.26 | 1038 | -1.04 | 0.299 | 0.25 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.50 | [-1.03, 0.04] | 0.27 | 1038 | -1.83 | 0.067 | 0.47 |
| +1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | -0.26 | [-0.85, 0.32] | 0.30 | 1038 | -0.89 | 0.375 | 0.25 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.34 | [-0.23, 0.90] | 0.29 | 1038 | 1.16 | 0.248 | 0.31 |
| Social vs Control | -0.10 | [-0.69, 0.49] | 0.30 | 1038 | -0.35 | 0.730 | 0.10 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.03 | [-0.53, 0.59] | 0.28 | 1038 | 0.10 | 0.917 | 0.03 |
| SE | -1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 0.46 | [-0.17, 1.09] | 0.32 | 1038 | 1.44 | 0.150 | 0.43 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.41 | [-0.20, 1.02] | 0.31 | 1038 | 1.33 | 0.183 | 0.39 |
| Social vs Control | 0.13 | [-0.50, 0.77] | 0.32 | 1038 | 0.41 | 0.680 | 0.12 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.52 | [-0.15, 1.19] | 0.34 | 1038 | 1.53 | 0.125 | 0.49 |
| +1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 0.02 | [-0.60, 0.63] | 0.31 | 1038 | 0.05 | 0.958 | 0.02 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.05 | [-0.58, 0.68] | 0.32 | 1038 | 0.17 | 0.869 | 0.05 |
| Social vs Control | -0.12 | [-0.80, 0.57] | 0.35 | 1038 | -0.33 | 0.739 | 0.11 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.24 | [-0.86, 0.37] | 0.31 | 1038 | -0.77 | 0.439 | 0.23 |

**Altruistic values.** In the overall model, altruistic values did not significantly predict pro-environmental consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 4948.63) = 1.48, *p* = .224, ηp2 = .002. On average, participants high (+1SD above the mean) on altruistic values scored non-significantly higher on pro-environmental consumer intentions (*EMM* = 4.47, *SE* = 0.07) compared to participants low (-1SD below the mean) on altruistic values (*EMM* = 4.31, *SE* = 0.07), *t*(1038) = 1.23, *p* = .220, *d* = 0.15.

Unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 4, the three-way interaction between altruistic values, framing, and norm condition was also non-significant, *F*(8, 345248.97) = 1.89, *p* = .259, ηp2 = .010. Because there was an a priori hypothesis regarding the three-way interaction, simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of this interaction effect further. EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low and high altruistic values across each framing and norm condition are shown in Table 5.17 and Figure 5.6.

**Table 5.17**

*Estimated Marginal Means for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Altruistic Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 4.31 (0.21) | 4.59 (0.19) | 4.62 (0.24) | 4.61 (0.23) | 4.07 (0.31) | 4.40 (0.30) | 4.33 (0.14) | 4.53 (0.14) |
| Descriptive Norm | 4.40 (0.22) | 4.19 (0.25) | 4.42 (0.24) | 4.46 (0.20) | 4.70 (0.20) | 4.25 (0.22) | 4.51 (0.13) | 4.30 (0.13) |
| Convention | 4.82 (0.23) | 4.18 (0.23) | 4.57 (0.21) | 4.51 (0.21) | 4.24 (0.25) | 4.70 (0.22) | 4.54 (0.13) | 4.46 (0.13) |
| Social Norm | 3.83 (0.24) | 4.49 (0.21) | 4.47 (0.23) | 4.38 (0.22) | 4.28 (0.29) | 4.21 (0.26) | 4.19 (0.15) | 4.36 (0.13) |
| Moral Norm | 3.82 (0.21) | 4.64 (0.30) | 4.35 (0.19) | 4.40 (0.20) | 3.98 (0.20) | 4.78 (0.23) | 4.05 (0.12) | 4.16 (0.14) |
| Per Framing Condition | 4.24 (0.10) | 4.42 (0.11) | 4.49 (0.10) | 4.47 (0.10) | 4.25 (0.11) | 4.47 (0.11) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low (-1SD) altruistic values and high (+1SD) altruistic values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.6**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Altruistic Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated

Table 5.18 displays the results of examining the three-way interaction between altruistic values, framing condition, and norm condition by breaking down the effect of each norm-intervention condition across each framing condition separately for participants low and high on altruistic values.

Interestingly, although biospheric and altruistic values are both considered self-transcendent values, their interactions with the framing and norm conditions produced different patterns of effects. Now, in the control framing condition, the convention appeared to be the most effective norm-intervention strategy for people low on altruistic values and one of the least effective norm-intervention strategies for people high on altruistic values. Additionally, the effects of the social and moral norm conditions on people low on altruistic values were opposite the pattern that was observed for people low on biospheric values. For people low on altruistic values in the control framing condition, the social and moral norm conditions non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions relative to the control framing condition. Although these effects were non-significant, their differences from the control norm condition produced nearly medium effect sizes. Also, for people high on biospheric values, there was a drop in pro-environmental consumer intentions when participants were shown the moral normative message. For people high on altruistic values, there was almost no difference in pro-environmental consumer intentions between the control norm and moral norm conditions.

When a self-enhancing framing was used, similarly to what was observed in the biospheric interaction effect, for people low on altruistic values, the descriptive norm non-significantly improved pro-environmental consumer intentions. Unlike with biospheric values, though, for people high on altruistic values, the moral norm condition non-significantly improved pro-environmental consumer intentions and non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions for people low on altruistic values.

Similarly to the analysis of the interaction effect with biospheric values, the results did not support hypothesis 4. It was actually in the pro-environmental framing condition that the pattern of the effect of each norm-intervention condition was most similar between participants low and high on altruistic values. In the pro-environmental framing condition, for both participants low and high on altruistic values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly lower in all norm-intervention conditions compared to the control norm condition.

**Table 5.18**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Altruistic Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI  EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.09 | [-0.51, 0.68] | 0.30 | 1038 | 0.29 | 0.772 | 0.08 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.51 | [-0.09, 1.12] | 0.31 | 1038 | 1.66 | 0.097 | 0.48 |
| Social vs Control | -0.48 | [-1.09, 0.14] | 0.31 | 1038 | -1.53 | 0.127 | 0.45 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.48 | [-1.06, 0.09] | 0.29 | 1038 | -1.64 | 0.101 | 0.45 |
| +1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.40 | [-1.02, 0.21] | 0.31 | 1038 | -1.29 | 0.199 | 0.38 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.41 | [-1.00, 0.18] | 0.30 | 1038 | -1.36 | 0.173 | 0.38 |
| Social vs Control | -0.10 | [-0.66, 0.45] | 0.28 | 1038 | -0.36 | 0.719 | 0.10 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.04 | [-0.65, 0.74] | 0.35 | 1038 | 0.12 | 0.902 | 0.04 |
| PE | -1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.19 | [-0.86, 0.48] | 0.34 | 1038 | -0.57 | 0.570 | 0.18 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.05 | [-0.67, 0.57] | 0.32 | 1038 | -0.16 | 0.877 | 0.05 |
| Social vs Control | -0.15 | [-0.80, 0.51] | 0.33 | 1038 | -0.44 | 0.663 | 0.14 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.27 | [-0.87, 0.33] | 0.31 | 1038 | -0.87 | 0.385 | 0.25 |
| +1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.14 | [-0.74, 0.45] | 0.30 | 1038 | -0.48 | 0.634 | 0.14 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.10 | [-0.70, 0.50] | 0.31 | 1038 | -0.32 | 0.748 | 0.09 |
| Social vs Control | -0.23 | [-0.86, 0.40] | 0.32 | 1038 | -0.72 | 0.471 | 0.22 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.20 | [-0.79, 0.39] | 0.30 | 1038 | -0.67 | 0.502 | 0.19 |
| SE | -1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.63 | [-0.10, 1.36] | 0.37 | 1038 | 1.69 | 0.091 | 0.59 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.17 | [-0.60, 0.94] | 0.39 | 1038 | 0.43 | 0.669 | 0.16 |
| Social vs Control | 0.20 | [-0.62, 1.03] | 0.42 | 1038 | 0.49 | 0.628 | 0.19 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.10 | [-0.81, 0.62] | 0.37 | 1038 | -0.27 | 0.789 | 0.09 |
| +1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.15 | [-0.88, 0.57] | 0.37 | 1038 | -0.42 | 0.677 | 0.14 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.30 | [-0.44, 1.03] | 0.37 | 1038 | 0.80 | 0.424 | 0.28 |
| Social vs Control | -0.19 | [-0.97, 0.59] | 0.40 | 1038 | -0.47 | 0.639 | 0.17 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.38 | [-0.34, 1.10] | 0.37 | 1038 | 1.04 | 0.301 | 0.36 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental, SE = self-enhancing

**Egoistic values.** In the overall model, egoistic values significantly predicted pro-environmental consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 117647.58) = 48.03, *p* < .001, ηp2 = .044. On average, participants high (+1SD above the mean) on egoistic values scored significantly lower on pro-environmental consumer intentions (*EMM* = 4.12, *SE* = 0.05) compared to participants low (-1SD below the mean) on egoistic values (*EMM* = 4.66, *SE* = 0.05), *t*(1038) = -6.93, *p* < .001, *d* = 0.51.

As with biospheric and altruistic values, the three-way interaction between egoistic values, framing, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 28094.95) = 1.22, *p* = .280, ηp2 = .009. Given the a priori hypothesis, though, simple effects analyses were still performed to examine the nature of this interaction effect further. EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low and high egoistic values across each framing and norm condition are shown in Table 5.19 and Figure 5.7.

**Table 5.19**

*Estimated Marginal Means for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Egoistic Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 4.67 (0.17) | 4.23 (0.20) | 5.08 (0.18) | 4.14 (0.19) | 4.54 (0.21) | 3.93 (0.20) | 4.76 (0.11) | 4.10 (0.11) |
| Descriptive Norm | 4.54 (0.22) | 4.04 (0.20) | 4.67 (0.21) | 4.22 (0.18) | 4.72 (0.22) | 4.23 (0.23) | 4.64 (0.12) | 4.16 (0.12) |
| Convention | 4.91 (0.18) | 4.09 (0.20) | 4.63 (0.18) | 4.44 (0.19) | 4.96 (0.18) | 3.98 (0.18) | 4.83 (0.10) | 4.17 (0.11) |
| Social Norm | 4.57 (0.17) | 3.75 (0.18) | 4.56 (0.19) | 4.28 (0.20) | 4.41 (0.21) | 4.08 (0.19) | 4.52 (0.11) | 4.04 (0.11) |
| Moral Norm | 4.29 (0.24) | 4.17 (0.21) | 4.66 (0.19) | 4.09 (0.18) | 4.68 (0.18) | 4.07 (0.19) | 4.54 (0.12) | 4.11 (0.11) |
| Per Framing Condition | 4.60 (0.09) | 4.06 (0.09) | 4.72 (0.09) | 4.23 (0.08) | 4.66 (0.09) | 4.06 (0.09) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low (-1SD) egoistic values and high (+1SD) egoistic values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.7**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Egoistic Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

A diagram of a graph

Description automatically generated

Table 5.20 displays the results of examining the three-way interaction between egoistic values, framing condition, and norm condition by breaking down the effect of each norm-intervention condition across each framing condition separately for participants low and high on egoistic values.

Similarly to the interaction effects with biospheric and altruistic values, these results did not support hypothesis 4. The pattern of the effect of each norm-intervention condition did seem to vary between participants low and high on egoistic values in all framing conditions.

In the control framing condition, for both people low and high on egoistic values, exposure to the descriptive, social, and moral norm conditions non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions. However, for people low on egoistic values, the convention non-significantly increased pro-environmental consumer intentions relative to the control condition, whereas it had the opposite effect for people high on egoistic values. Overall, it appears that when no framing context was given, for people low on egoistic values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were descriptively the highest in the convention condition, though not significantly higher than the control norm condition, and descriptively highest in the control norm condition for people high on egoistic values.

In the pro-environmental framing condition, for people low on egoistic values, exposure to every norm-intervention condition decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions. This decrease relative to the control norm condition was significant for the social norm condition, *p* = .045, and non-significant for the other three norm conditions. For participants high on egoistic values, exposure to the convention and social norm conditions non-significantly improved pro-environmental consumer intentions, and the descriptive and moral norm conditions had almost no effect. Overall, it appears that when a pro-environmental framing is used, for people low on egoistic values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were descriptively highest in the control norm condition, though still not significantly different from the other norm conditions. For people high on egoistic values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were descriptively the highest in the convention condition.

In the self-enhancing framing condition, similarly to what was seen in the pro-environmental framing condition, for participants low on egoistic values, the convention was the most effective norm-intervention condition at improving pro-environmental consumer intentions, though the difference between the convention and control norm condition was not significant. For people high on egoistic values, the convention had almost no effect. Rather, the descriptive norm condition was the most effective at improving pro-environmental consumer intentions for people high on egoistic values, though the difference from the control norm condition was not significant.

**Table 5.20**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Egoistic Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI  EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.13 | [-0.66, 0.41] | 0.27 | 1038 | -0.47 | 0.640 | 0.12 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.24 | [-0.25, 0.72] | 0.25 | 1038 | 0.96 | 0.336 | 0.22 |
| Social vs Control | -0.10 | [-0.56, 0.36] | 0.24 | 1038 | -0.42 | 0.674 | 0.09 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.38 | [-0.96, 0.19] | 0.29 | 1038 | -1.31 | 0.192 | 0.36 |
| +1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.19 | [-0.75, 0.37] | 0.28 | 1038 | -0.66 | 0.507 | 0.18 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.13 | [-0.69, 0.42] | 0.28 | 1038 | -0.48 | 0.634 | 0.13 |
| Social vs Control | -0.48 | [-1.01, 0.05] | 0.27 | 1038 | -1.77 | 0.076 | 0.45 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.06 | [-0.62, 0.51] | 0.29 | 1038 | -0.20 | 0.844 | 0.05 |
| PE | -1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.42 | [-0.96, 0.12] | 0.27 | 1038 | -1.53 | 0.126 | 0.39 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.45 | [-0.95, 0.05] | 0.25 | 1038 | -1.78 | 0.076 | 0.42 |
| Social vs Control | -0.52 | [-1.03, -0.01] | 0.26 | 1038 | -2.00 | 0.045 | 0.49 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.43 | [-0.93, 0.08] | 0.26 | 1038 | -1.66 | 0.097 | 0.40 |
| +1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.08 | [-0.43, 0.59] | 0.26 | 1038 | 0.31 | 0.757 | 0.07 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.30 | [-0.22, 0.83] | 0.27 | 1038 | 1.13 | 0.259 | 0.28 |
| Social vs Control | 0.15 | [-0.39, 0.68] | 0.27 | 1038 | 0.53 | 0.595 | 0.14 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.04 | [-0.55, 0.46] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.17 | 0.868 | 0.04 |
| SE | -1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.18 | [-0.42, 0.78] | 0.31 | 1038 | 0.58 | 0.560 | 0.17 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.42 | [-0.12, 0.96] | 0.28 | 1038 | 1.53 | 0.126 | 0.40 |
| Social vs Control | -0.13 | [-0.72, 0.46] | 0.30 | 1038 | -0.43 | 0.670 | 0.12 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.14 | [-0.40, 0.69] | 0.28 | 1038 | 0.52 | 0.604 | 0.14 |
| +1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.30 | [-0.30, 0.90] | 0.31 | 1038 | 0.97 | 0.331 | 0.28 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.04 | [-0.48, 0.57] | 0.27 | 1038 | 0.17 | 0.867 | 0.04 |
| Social vs Control | 0.15 | [-0.39, 0.69] | 0.28 | 1038 | 0.53 | 0.597 | 0.14 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.14 | [-0.40, 0.67] | 0.27 | 1038 | 0.50 | 0.617 | 0.13 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental, SE = self-enhancing

**Hedonic values.** In the overall model, hedonic values did not significantly predict pro-environmental consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 10965.18) = 2.88, *p* = .090, ηp2 = .003. On average, participants high (+1SD above the mean) on hedonic values scored non-significantly lower on pro-environmental consumer intentions (*EMM* = 4.31, *SE* = 0.05) compared to participants low (-1SD below the mean) on hedonic values (*EMM* = 4.46, *SE* = 0.06), *t*(1038) = -1.70, *p* = .089, *d* = 0.14.

As with biospheric, altruistic, and egoistic values, the three-way interaction between hedonic values, framing, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 5510.08) = 0.63, *p* = .757, ηp2 = .005. Given the a priori hypothesis, simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of these interaction effects further. EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low and high hedonic values across each framing and norm condition are shown in Table 5.21 and Figure 5.8.

**Table 5.21**

*Estimated Marginal Means for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Hedonic Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 4.72 (0.20) | 4.18 (0.18) | 4.49 (0.23) | 4.73 (0.19) | 4.28 (0.26) | 4.19 (0.22) | 4.50 (0.13) | 4.37 (0.11) |
| Descriptive Norm | 4.41 (0.21) | 4.18 (0.22) | 4.53 (0.20) | 4.35 (0.23) | 4.38 (0.23) | 4.57 (0.23) | 4.44 (0.12) | 4.36 (0.13) |
| Convention | 4.38 (0.24) | 4.62 (0.20) | 4.38 (0.21) | 4.70 (0.19) | 4.46 (0.16) | 4.48 (0.21) | 4.40 (0.12) | 4.60 (0.11) |
| Social Norm | 4.20 (0.20) | 4.12 (0.18) | 4.51 (0.20) | 4.34 (0.21) | 4.55 (0.24) | 3.94 (0.24) | 4.42 (0.12) | 4.13 (0.12) |
| Moral Norm | 4.52 (0.23) | 3.94 (0.22) | 4.44 (0.18) | 4.31 (0.20) | 4.68 (0.17) | 4.07 (0.20) | 4.55 (0.11) | 4.11 (0.12) |
| Per Framing Condition | 4.44 (0.10) | 4.21 (0.09) | 4.47 (0.09) | 4.49 (0.09) | 4.47 (0.10) | 4.25 (0.10) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low (-1SD) hedonic values and high (+1SD) hedonic values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.8**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Hedonic Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

A diagram of a graph

Description automatically generated

Table 5.22 displays the results of examining the three-way interaction between hedonic values, framing condition, and norm condition by breaking down the effect of each norm-intervention condition across each framing condition separately for participants low and high on hedonic values. Again, the results did not support hypothesis 4. The pattern of the effect of each norm-intervention condition appeared to vary between people low and high on hedonic values in every framing condition.

Interestingly, although both egoistic and hedonic values are considered self-enhancing values, their interactions with the framing and norm conditions produced different patterns of effects.

For instance, in the control framing condition, the convention and moral norm conditions had opposite effects as were observed in the egoistic values interaction. Now, it was people high on hedonic values that the convention non-significantly improved pro-environmental consumer intentions for, while it non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions for people low on hedonic values. Additionally, the moral norm condition now non-significantly improved pro-environmental consumer intentions for people low on hedonic values, and non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions for people high on hedonic values.

In the pro-environmental framing condition, unlike for people low on egoistic values, for people low on hedonic values, each norm-intervention condition had little effect on pro-environmental consumer intentions. For people high on hedonic values, the descriptive, social, and moral norm conditions non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions, and the convention had almost no effect.

In the self-enhancing framing condition, for people low on hedonic values, every norm-intervention condition non-significantly improved pro-environmental consumer intentions. For participants high on hedonic values, pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly higher in the descriptive norm and convention conditions, and non-significantly lower in the social norm and moral norm conditions.

**Table 5.22**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High Hedonic Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI  EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.31 | [-0.88, 0.26] | 0.29 | 1038 | -1.07 | 0.286 | 0.29 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.34 | [-0.94, 0.27] | 0.31 | 1038 | -1.09 | 0.277 | 0.32 |
| Social vs Control | -0.52 | [-1.07, 0.03] | 0.28 | 1038 | -1.86 | 0.063 | 0.49 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.20 | [-0.79, 0.40] | 0.30 | 1038 | -0.66 | 0.511 | 0.19 |
| +1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.00 | [-0.57, 0.56] | 0.29 | 1038 | -0.01 | 0.989 | 0.00 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.44 | [-0.09, 0.96] | 0.27 | 1038 | 1.64 | 0.101 | 0.41 |
| Social vs Control | -0.06 | [-0.56, 0.45] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.23 | 0.818 | 0.06 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.24 | [-0.79, 0.31] | 0.28 | 1038 | -0.85 | 0.395 | 0.22 |
| PE | -1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.04 | [-0.56, 0.63] | 0.30 | 1038 | 0.13 | 0.899 | 0.04 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.12 | [-0.73, 0.50] | 0.31 | 1038 | -0.38 | 0.707 | 0.11 |
| Social vs Control | 0.01 | [-0.59, 0.61] | 0.31 | 1038 | 0.04 | 0.966 | 0.01 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.05 | [-0.63, 0.52] | 0.29 | 1038 | -0.18 | 0.857 | 0.05 |
| +1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | -0.38 | [-0.97, 0.21] | 0.30 | 1038 | -1.25 | 0.210 | 0.35 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.03 | [-0.56, 0.50] | 0.27 | 1038 | -0.11 | 0.910 | 0.03 |
| Social vs Control | -0.39 | [-0.94, 0.16] | 0.28 | 1038 | -1.38 | 0.168 | 0.36 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.42 | [-0.95, 0.12] | 0.27 | 1038 | -1.52 | 0.128 | 0.39 |
| SE | -1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.10 | [-0.57, 0.77] | 0.34 | 1038 | 0.29 | 0.770 | 0.09 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.17 | [-0.43, 0.77] | 0.31 | 1038 | 0.57 | 0.570 | 0.16 |
| Social vs Control | 0.27 | [-0.42, 0.95] | 0.35 | 1038 | 0.76 | 0.448 | 0.25 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.40 | [-0.19, 0.99] | 0.30 | 1038 | 1.33 | 0.182 | 0.38 |
| +1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.38 | [-0.24, 0.99] | 0.31 | 1038 | 1.20 | 0.229 | 0.35 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.29 | [-0.29, 0.88] | 0.30 | 1038 | 0.98 | 0.327 | 0.27 |
| Social vs Control | -0.25 | [-0.88, 0.39] | 0.32 | 1038 | -0.77 | 0.443 | 0.23 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.12 | [-0.70, 0.47] | 0.30 | 1038 | -0.40 | 0.688 | 0.11 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental, SE = self-enhancing

### ***In-group identification effects.***

The overall effect of in-group identification was not significant, *F*(1, 15534.19) = 0.67, *p* = .413, ηp2 = .001. On average, participants high (+1SD above the mean) on in-group identification scored non-significantly higher on pro-environmental consumer intentions (*EMM* = 4.42, *SE* = 0.05) compared to participants low (-1SD below the mean) on in-group identification (*EMM* = 4.36, *SE* = 0.05), *t*(1038) = 0.83, *p* = .409, *d* = 0.05.

Unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 5, the two-way interaction effect between in-group identification and norm condition was not significant, *F*(4, 363457.46) = 0.23, *p* = .920, ηp2 = .001. Given the a priori hypothesis, simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of these interaction effects further.

As shown in Table 5.23 and Figure 5.9 below, the effects of each norm-intervention condition were similar for people low and high on in-group identification across most of the norm-intervention conditions. For both people low and high on in-group identification, pro-environmental consumer intentions were slightly, though non-significantly, higher in the convention compared to the control norm condition, and non-significantly lower in the other three norm-intervention conditions.

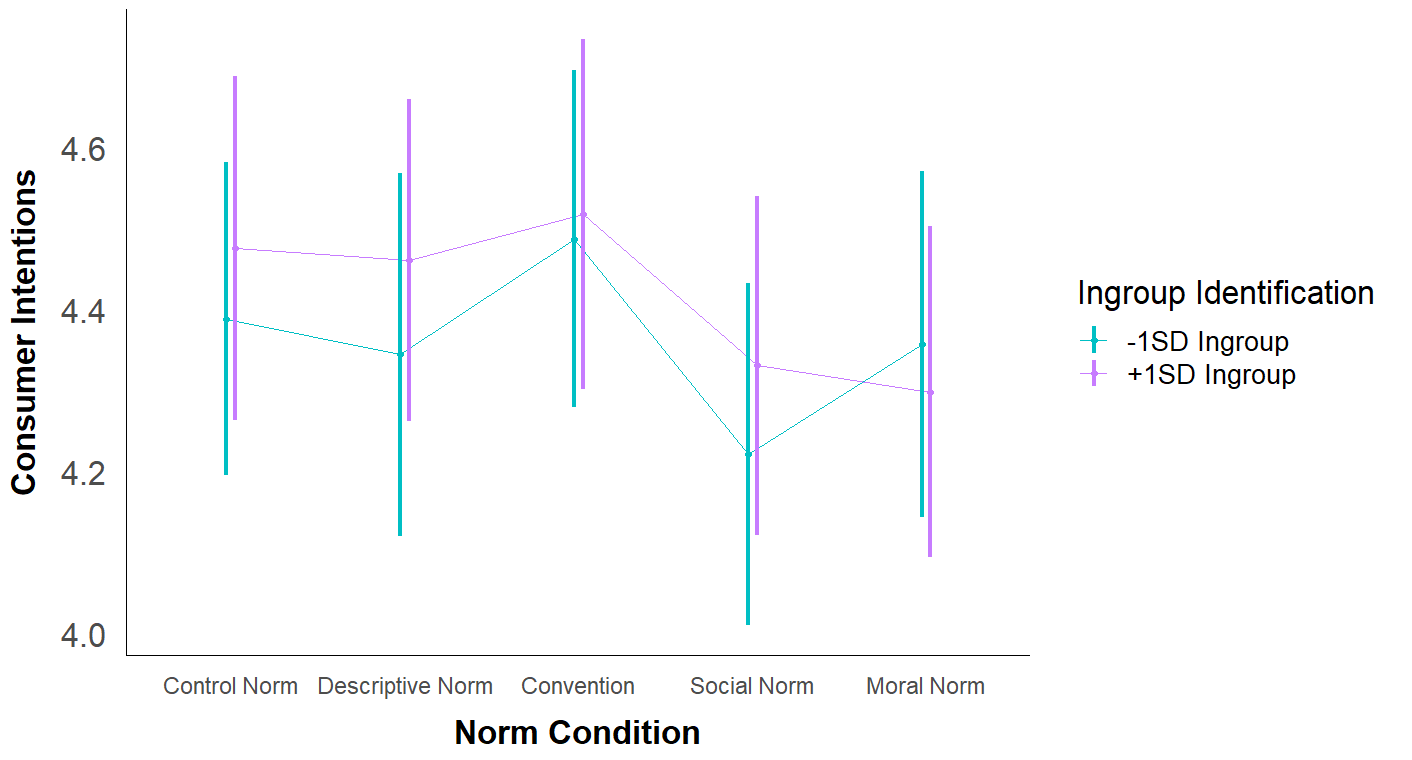
**Table 5.23**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High In-group Identification*

| Level of  In-group Identification | Contrast | *EMM*  *Difference* | *95% EMM*  *Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -1SD In-group Identification | Descriptive vs Control | -0.04 | [-0.34, 0.25] | 0.15 | 1038 | -0.30 | 0.767 | 0.04 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.10 | [-0.18, 0.38] | 0.14 | 1038 | 0.68 | 0.495 | 0.09 |
| Social vs Control | -0.17 | [-0.45, 0.12] | 0.14 | 1038 | -1.15 | 0.249 | 0.16 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.03 | [-0.32, 0.26] | 0.15 | 1038 | -0.21 | 0.831 | 0.03 |
| +1SD In-group Identification | Descriptive vs Control | -0.01 | [-0.30, 0.27] | 0.15 | 1038 | -0.10 | 0.919 | 0.01 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.04 | [-0.26, 0.34] | 0.15 | 1038 | 0.27 | 0.785 | 0.04 |
| Social vs Control | -0.15 | [-0.44, 0.15[ | 0.15 | 1038 | -0.96 | 0.337 | 0.14 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.18 | [-0.47, 0.12] | 0.15 | 1038 | -1.19 | 0.235 | 0.17 |

**Figure 5.9**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High In-group Identification Across Norm Conditions*



### ***Exploratory analyses.***

Given the exploratory nature of the last two research questions and the number of multiple comparisons involved, Sidak-adjusted *p*-values and 95%CIs were calculated for these simple effects analyses. To examine the first exploratory research question, I investigated the three-way interaction effect between in-group identification, framing, and norm condition. The three-way interaction between in-group identification, framing, and norm condition was not significant in the overall model, *F*(8, 13143.09) = 1.40, *p* = .190, ηp2 = .011. To further unpack the nature of this interaction, the EMMs at low and high in-group identification across each norm and framing condition were examined. These EMMs are shown in Table 5.24 and Figure 5.10.

**Table 5.24**

*Estimated Marginal Means for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High In-group Identification across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 4.26 (0.16) | 4.63 (0.18) | 4.62 (0.18) | 4.61 (0.19) | 4.28 (0.17) | 4.19 (0.19) | 4.39 (0.10) | 4.48 (0.11) |
| Descriptive Norm | 4.31 (0.22) | 4.28 (0.18) | 4.38 (0.19) | 4.50 (0.18) | 4.34 (0.18) | 4.60 (0.16) | 4.34 (0.11) | 4.46 (0.10) |
| Convention | 4.60 (0.20) | 4.40 (0.19) | 4.61 (0.17) | 4.46 (0.18) | 4.25 (0.18) | 4.69 (0.21) | 4.49 (0.11) | 4.52 (0.11) |
| Social Norm | 4.15 (0.15) | 4.17 (0.17) | 4.50 (0.19) | 4.35 (0.19) | 4.01 (0.21) | 4.48 (0.19) | 4.22 (0.11) | 4.33 (0.11) |
| Moral Norm | 4.13 (0.20) | 4.33 (0.18) | 4.34 (0.18) | 4.41 (0.18) | 4.61 (0.18) | 4.15 (0.19) | 4.36 (0.11) | 4.30 (0.10) |
| Per Framing Condition | 4.29 (0.08) | 4.36 (0.08) | 4.49 (0.08) | 4.47 (0.08) | 4.30 (0.08) | 4.42 (0.08) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMMs for pro-environmental consumer intentions at low (-1SD) in-group identification and high (+1SD) in-group identification across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.10**

*Visualization of the EMMs for Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions at Low and High In-group Identification Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

A graph of different shapes

Description automatically generated

Table 5.25 examines the effect of each norm-intervention condition across each framing condition separately for participants low and high on in-group identification. The effects of each norm-intervention condition were the most similar between people high and low on in-group identification in the pro-environmental framing condition and the most dissimilar in the self-enhancing framing condition.

In the pro-environmental framing condition, for both people high and low on in-group identification most of the norm conditions resulted in non-significantly lower pro-environmental consumer intentions compared to the control condition. In the self-enhancing framing condition, for people high on in-group identification, the descriptive, convention, and social norm conditions non-significantly improved pro-environmental consumer intentions, while the moral norm condition had little effect. For people low on in-group identification, the moral norm condition non-significantly improved consumer intentions, the social norm condition non-significantly worsened consumer intentions, and the descriptive norm and convention conditions had little effect.

In the control framing condition, the most notable difference between participants low and high on in-group identification was in the effect of the convention condition. For participants low on in-group identification, the convention non-significantly increased pro-environmental consumer intentions compared to the control norm condition, and non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions for people high on in-group identification. The social and moral norm conditions similarly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions for both groups, though the effect was non-significant.

**Table 5.25**

*Effect of Each Norm-Intervention Condition at Low and High In-group Identification Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *EMM Difference* | *95%CI  EMM Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *Sidak-adjusted p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 0.04 | [-0.70, 0.79] | 0.27 | 1038 | 0.15 | 1.000 | 0.04 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.33 | [-0.36, 1.03] | 0.25 | 1038 | 1.32 | 0.811 | 0.31 |
| Social vs Control | -0.11 | [-0.71, 0.49] | 0.22 | 1038 | -0.50 | 1.000 | 0.10 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.14 | [-0.84, 0.56] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.54 | 0.999 | 0.13 |
| +1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | -0.36 | [-1.05, 0.34] | 0.26 | 1038 | -1.39 | 0.760 | 0.33 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.23 | [-0.94, 0.48] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.90 | 0.975 | 0.22 |
| Social vs Control | -0.47 | [-1.15, 0.21] | 0.25 | 1038 | -1.88 | 0.389 | 0.44 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.30 | [-0.98, 0.38] | 0.25 | 1038 | -1.20 | 0.877 | 0.28 |
| PE | -1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | -0.23 | [-0.94, 0.47] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.91 | 0.973 | 0.22 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.00 | [-0.67, 0.66] | 0.24 | 1038 | -0.02 | 1.000 | 0.00 |
| Social vs Control | -0.12 | [-0.83, 0.59] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.47 | 1.000 | 0.11 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.28 | [-0.97, 0.41] | 0.25 | 1038 | -1.09 | 0.923 | 0.26 |
| +1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | -0.11 | [-0.83, 0.62] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.40 | 1.000 | 0.10 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.14 | [-0.86, 0.58] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.55 | 0.999 | 0.13 |
| Social vs Control | -0.25 | [-0.99, 0.48] | 0.27 | 1038 | -0.94 | 0.967 | 0.24 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.19 | [-0.90, 0.52] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.73 | 0.993 | 0.18 |
| SE | -1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 0.06 | [-0.62, 0.74] | 0.25 | 1038 | 0.24 | 1.000 | 0.06 |
| Convention vs Control | -0.03 | [-0.73, 0.66] | 0.25 | 1038 | -0.14 | 1.000 | 0.03 |
| Social vs Control | -0.27 | [-1.02, 0.48] | 0.27 | 1038 | -0.99 | 0.955 | 0.25 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.32 | [-0.36, 1.01] | 0.25 | 1038 | 1.29 | 0.829 | 0.30 |
| +1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 0.42 | [-0.26, 1.09] | 0.25 | 1038 | 1.69 | 0.532 | 0.39 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.50 | [-0.25, 1.26] | 0.28 | 1038 | 1.82 | 0.434 | 0.47 |
| Social vs Control | 0.29 | [-0.44, 1.01] | 0.27 | 1038 | 1.09 | 0.926 | 0.27 |
| Moral vs Control | -0.04 | [-0.76, 0.68] | 0.26 | 1038 | -0.15 | 1.000 | 0.04 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing, Sidak-adjusted *p*-values and 95%CIs reported

To examine the second exploratory research question, each combination of pro-environmental and self-enhancing framing with each of the norm-intervention conditions was compared to the control framing/control norm condition. The EMMs for each condition were given earlier in the chapter in Table 5.12 and shown in Figure 5.4.

The combination of framing and norm conditions with the highest EMMs were the pro-environmental framing/control norm condition (*EMM* = 4.61, *SE* = 0.13) and the pro-environmental framing/convention condition (*EMM* = 4.54, *SE* = 0.12), though neither condition was significantly different from the control framing/control norm condition (*EMM* = 4.45, *SE* = 0.12) (see Table 5.26).

Of the norm conditions that were prefaced by a framing context, the self-enhancing framing/control condition (*EMM* = 4.24, *SE* = 0.13) and the self-enhancing framing/social norm condition (*EMM* = 4.24, *SE* = 0.14) had the lowest EMMs, though neither was significantly different from the control framing/control norm condition.

**Table 5.26**

*Comparison of Pro-environmental Consumer Intentions in Each Combination of Framing/Norm Condition Compared to the Control Framing/Control Norm Condition*

| Contrast with the  Control Framing/Control Norm Condition | *EM Mean Difference* | *95%CI*  *EM Mean Difference* | *SE* | *df* | *t* | *Sidak-adjusted p* | *Cohen’s d* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PE + Control Norm | 0.16 | [-0.34, 0.66] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.91 | 0.989 | 0.15 |
| PE + Descriptive Norm | -0.01 | [-0.51, 0.49] | 0.18 | 1038 | -0.04 | 1.000 | 0.01 |
| PE + Convention | 0.09 | [-0.39, 0.57] | 0.17 | 1038 | 0.51 | 1.000 | 0.08 |
| PE + Social Norm | -0.03 | [-0.54, 0.48] | 0.18 | 1038 | -0.14 | 1.000 | 0.02 |
| PE + Moral Norm | -0.07 | [-0.56, 0.41] | 0.17 | 1038 | -0.42 | 1.000 | 0.07 |
| SE + Control Norm | -0.21 | [-0.71, 0.28] | 0.18 | 1038 | -1.21 | 0.924 | 0.20 |
| SE + Descriptive Norm | 0.02 | [-0.46, 0.51] | 0.17 | 1038 | 0.14 | 1.000 | 0.02 |
| SE + Convention | 0.02 | [-0.48, 0.52] | 0.18 | 1038 | 0.11 | 1.000 | 0.02 |
| SE + Social Norm | -0.20 | [-0.72, 0.31] | 0.18 | 1038 | -1.11 | 0.955 | 0.19 |
| SE + Moral Norm | -0.07 | [-0.57, 0.43] | 0.18 | 1038 | -0.41 | 1.000 | 0.07 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing, Sidak-adjusted *p*-values and 95%CIs reported

## **Logistic Regression Analysis for Consumer Behaviors**

A logistic regression analysis was performed to analyze the effects of framing condition, norm condition, values, in-group identification, and the interaction effects between these predictors, on consumer behaviors while also controlling for socially desirable responding, interest in clothing, gender, and age. To perform this analysis with the multiply imputed data, the `glm` and `with` functions were used in R. The results were pooled across the individual models using the `micombine.chisquare` function, which are shown in Table 5.27.

**Table 5.27**

*Pooled ANOVA Table for Model Predicting Consumer Behaviors*

|  | *F* | *df1* | *df2* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Framing Condition | 5.91 | 2 | 11621.44 | .003 |
| Norm Condition | 0.42 | 4 | 1795.26 | .797 |
| Biospheric Values | 23.76 | 1 | 18929.79 | < .001 |
| Altruistic Values | 2.33 | 1 | 15316.29 | .127 |
| Egoistic Values | 59.35 | 1 | 3235.10 | < .001 |
| Hedonic Values | 0.02 | 1 | 345328.62 | .893 |
| Ingroup Identification | 0.01 | 1 | 8926.29 | .938 |
| Self-deceptive Enhancement | 6.93 | 1 | 1151271.30 | .008 |
| Impression Management | 6.59 | 1 | 25780.06 | .010 |
| Clothing Interest | 0.28 | 1 | 44602.45 | .595 |
| Gender | -0.01 | 1 | 981.23 | 1.000 |
| Age | 3.03 | 1 | 77.38 | .086 |
| Framing x Norm | 0.85 | 8 | 11802.27 | .554 |
| Framing x Biospheric Values | 1.95 | 2 | 31941.74 | .142 |
| Norm x Biospheric Values | 0.87 | 4 | 2157.91 | .478 |
| Framing x Altruistic Values | 5.11 | 2 | 289927.89 | .006 |
| Norm x Altruistic Values | 2.35 | 4 | 10056.48 | 2.35 |
| Framing x Egoistic Values | 2.35 | 2 | 5639.24 | .095 |
| Norm x Egoistic Values | 0.45 | 4 | 1739.09 | .774 |
| Framing x Hedonic Values | 0.32 | 2 | 10144.25 | .729 |
| Norm x Hedonic Values | 0.49 | 4 | 73732.36 | .742 |
| Framing x Ingroup Identification | 0.11 | 2 | 18834.69 | .901 |
| Norm x Ingroup Identification | 0.24 | 4 | 9488.21 | .916 |
| Framing x Norm x Biospheric Values | 0.80 | 8 | 1981.71 | .604 |
| Framing x Norm x Altruistic Values | 1.33 | 8 | 49675.93 | .221 |
| Framing x Norm x Egoistic Values | 0.67 | 8 | 1320.93 | .721 |
| Framing x Norm x Hedonic Values | 0.76 | 8 | 24721.97 | .635 |
| Framing x Norm x Ingroup Identification | 0.42 | 8 | 830.24 | .909 |

### ***Main effect of framing condition.***

The overall effect of framing condition was significant in the logistic regression model, *F*(2, 11621.44) = 5.91, *p* = .003. This main effect was followed up by simple effects analyses. To aid in interpretability, the scale of the outcome variable was converted from log odds to probabilities when producing the marginal effects tables. Scores on consumer behaviors were coded such that a 1 meant that the participant chose to enroll themselves in the raffle for a $50 gift card to spend on secondhand clothing (the pro-environmental behavior) and a 0 meant that the participant chose to enroll themselves in the raffle for a $50 gift card to spend on new clothing. The estimated marginal probabilities (EMPs) for each level of framing condition are shown in Table 5.28. A higher EMP indicates that the probability of participants choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior was higher in that particular condition. These EMPs are also visualized in Figure 5.11 below.

**Table 5.28**

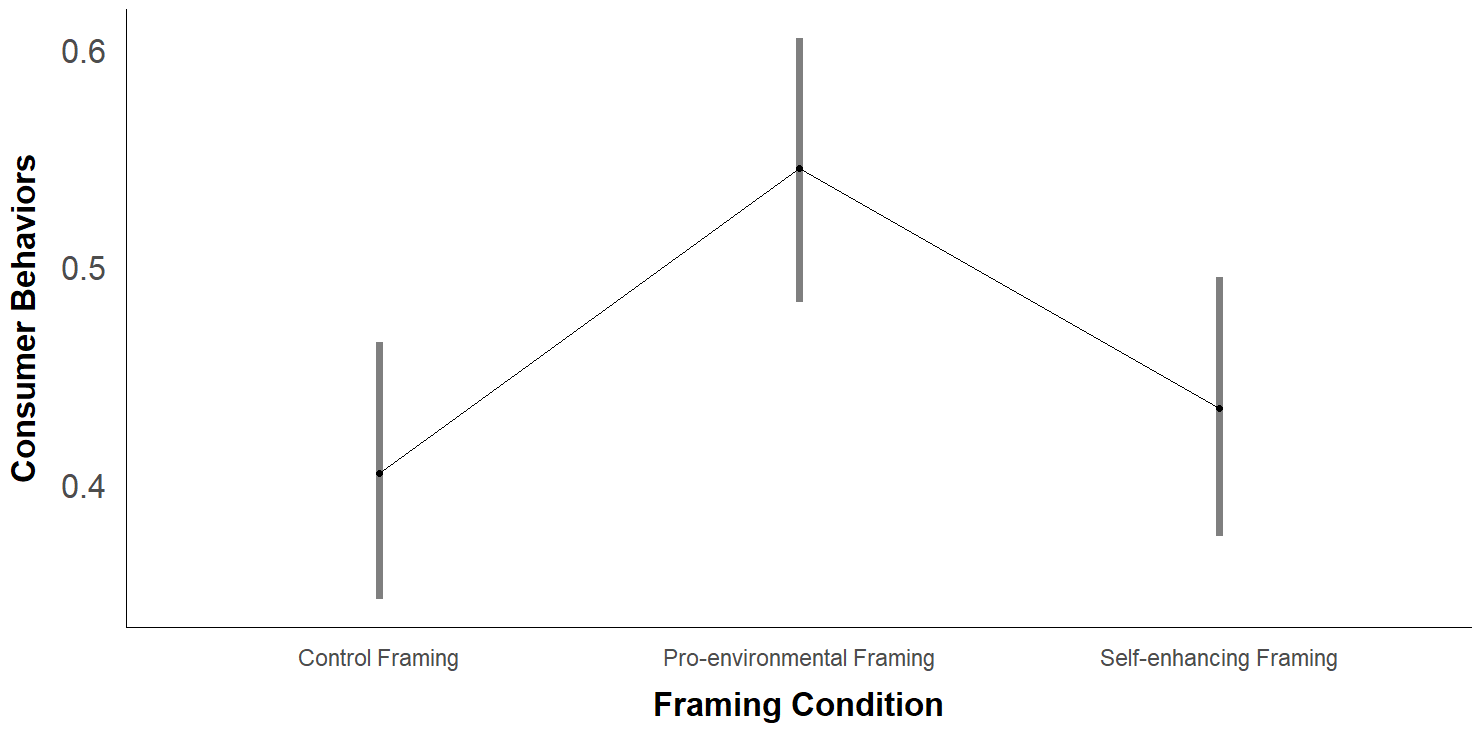
*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | *EM Probability* | *SE* | *95%CI EM*  *Probability* | *Odds Ratio* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control Framing | 0.41 | 0.03 | [0.35, 0.47] | 0.69 |
| Pro-environmental Framing | 0.55 | 0.03 | [0.48, 0.61] | 1.22 |
| Self-enhancing Framing | 0.44 | 0.03 | [0.38, 0.50] | 0.79 |

*Note.* Consumer behaviors was coded 0 = new clothing, 1 = secondhand clothing

**Figure 5.11**

*Visualization of the EMPs for Consumer Behaviors Across Framing Conditions*

****

Conditions were compared to one another using the `contrast` function, which, when given the results of a logistic regression model, compares the log-odds of each condition and reports the final difference as an odds ratio. As shown in Table 5.29, the effect of framing condition was very similar to the effect that was observed when using pro-environmental consumer intentions as the outcome variable. The odds of choosing to engage in a pro-environmental consumer behavior were significantly higher in the pro-environmental framing condition compared to the control framing condition, *OR* = 1.76, *z* = 3.25, *p* = .001, and compared to the self-enhancing framing condition, *OR* = 1.56, *z* = 2.52, *p* = .012. This, again, was not the effect that was predicted by hypothesis 1. The odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were non-significantly higher in the self-enhancing framing compared to the control framing condition, *OR* = 1.13, *z* = 0.71, *p* = .479.

**Table 5.29**

*Comparison of Consumer Behaviors Between Framing Conditions*

| Contrast | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI*  *Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Self-enhancing vs Control | 1.13 | [0.80, 1.59] | 0.20 | 0.71 | .479 |
| Pro-environmental vs Control | 1.76 | [1.25, 2.48] | 0.31 | 3.25 | .001 |
| Pro-environmental vs Self-enhancing | 1.56 | [1.10, 2.20] | 0.27 | 2.52 | .012 |

### ***Main effect of norm condition.***

The main effect of norm condition was not significant in the overall model, *F*(4, 1795.26) = 0.42, *p* = .797. However, because there was an a priori hypothesis regarding how specific levels of norm condition compare to one another, this effect was still followed up by simple effects analyses. The EMPs for each level of framing condition are shown in Table 5.30. These EMPs are also visualized in Figure 5.12 below.

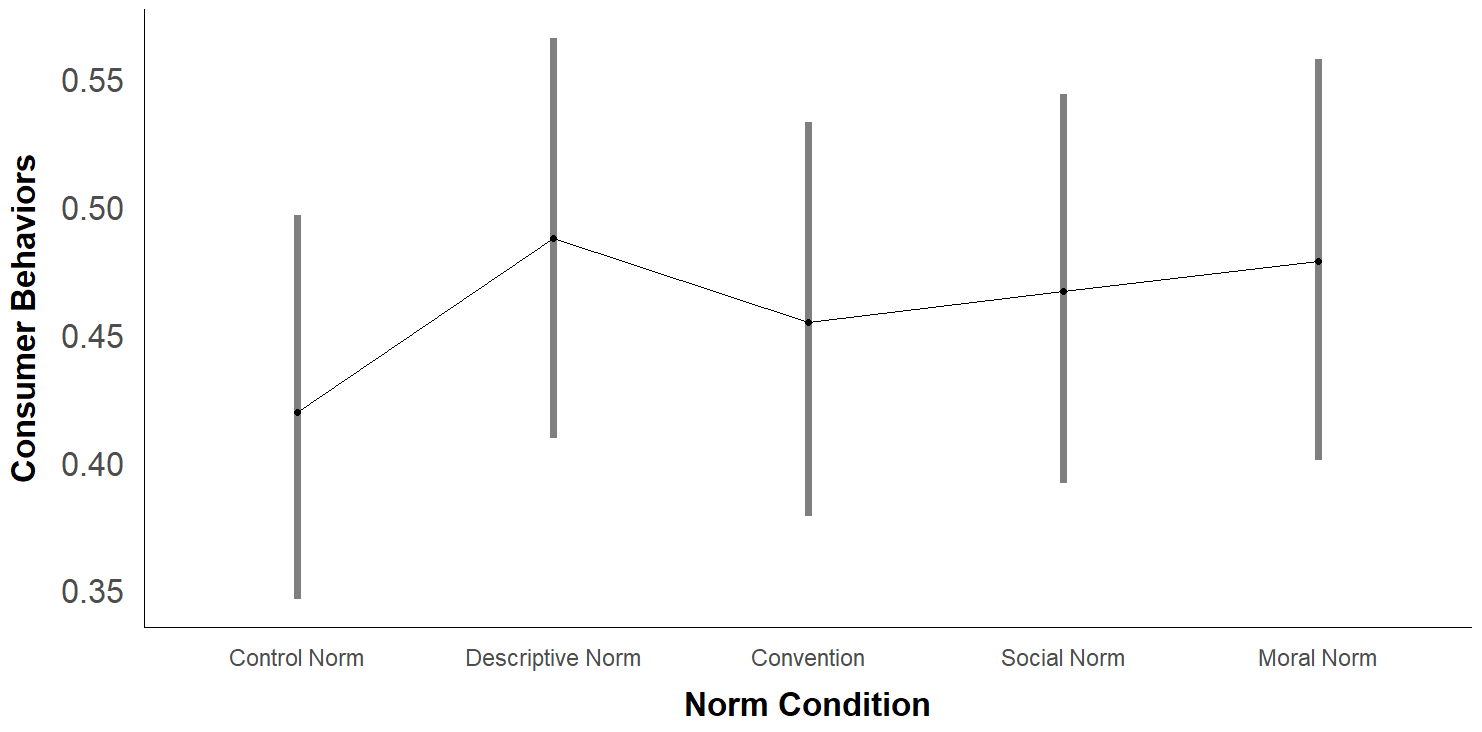
**Table 5.30**

*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors Across Norm Conditions*

| Framing Condition | *EM Probability* | *SE* | *95%CI EM*  *Probability* | *Odds Ratio* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control Norm | 0.42 | 0.04 | [4.29, 4.58] | 0.72 |
| Descriptive Norm | 0.49 | 0.04 | [4.26, 4.55] | 0.96 |
| Convention | 0.46 | 0.04 | [4.36, 4.65] | 0.85 |
| Social Norm | 0.47 | 0.04 | [4.13, 4.42] | 0.89 |
| Moral Norm | 0.48 | 0.04 | [4.18, 4.48] | 0.92 |

**Figure 5.12**

*Visualization of the EMPs for Consumer Behaviors Across Framing Conditions*

****

Unlike what was observed in the analysis using consumer intentions as the outcome variable, the probability of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were similarly high in the descriptive norm, convention, social norm, and moral norm conditions and lowest in the control norm condition, though the differences between each norm-intervention condition and the control norm condition were non-significant (see Table 5.31).

**Table 5.31**

*Comparison of Consumer Behaviors Between Norm Conditions*

| Contrast of Norm Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI*  *Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Descriptive vs Control | 1.31 | [0.85, 2.04] | 0.30 | 1.22 | 0.224 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.15 | [0.75, 1.78] | 0.26 | 0.65 | 0.518 |
| Social vs Control | 1.21 | [0.79, 1.87] | 0.27 | 0.87 | 0.386 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.27 | [0.82, 1.97] | 0.28 | 1.06 | 0.288 |

### ***Framing by norm interaction effect.***

The framing by norm interaction effect was not significant in the overall model, *F*(8, 11802.27) = 0.85, *p* = .554. Because there was an a priori hypothesis regarding this two-way interaction, simple effects analyses were still performed to better understand the nature of this interaction effect. The EMPs for each combination of framing and norm condition are shown in Table 5.32. These EMPs are also visualized in Figure 5.13.

**Table 5.32**

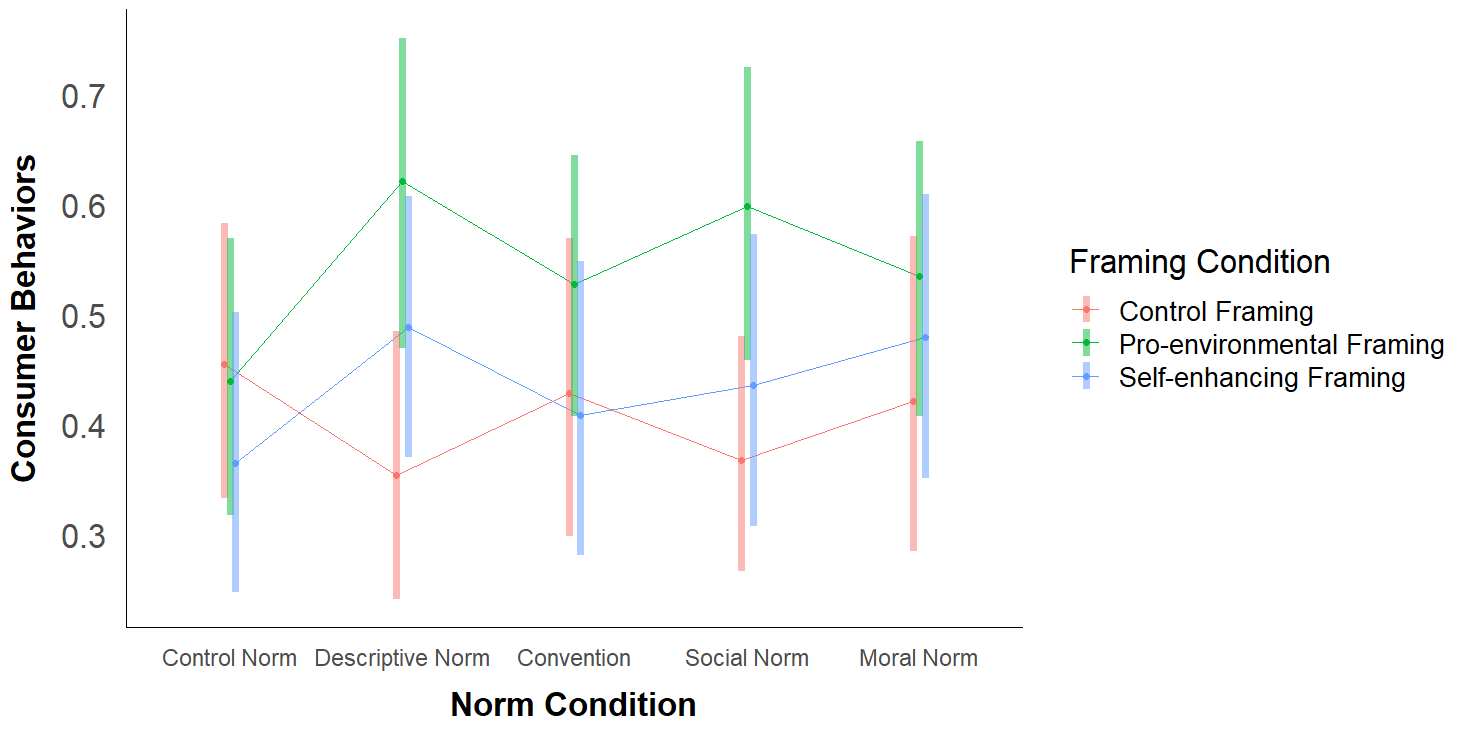
*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors Across Norm and Framing Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | Pro-environmental | Self-enhancing | Per Norm Condition |
| Norm Condition | *EM Prob* (*SE*) | *EM Prob* (*SE*) | *EM Prob* (*SE*) | *EM Prob* (*SE*) |
| Control | 0.46 (0.07) | 0.44 (0.07) | 0.37 (0.07) | 0.42 (0.04) |
| Descriptive Norm | 0.35 (0.06) | 0.62 (0.07) | 0.49 (0.06) | 0.49 (0.04) |
| Convention | 0.43 (0.07) | 0.53 (0.06) | 0.41 (0.07) | 0.46 (0.04) |
| Social Norm | 0.37 (0.06) | 0.60 (0.07) | 0.44 (0.07) | 0.47 (0.04) |
| Moral Norm | 0.42 (0.08) | 0.54 (0.07) | 0.48 (0.07) | 0.48 (0.04) |
| Per Framing Condition | 0.41 (0.03) | 0.55 (0.03) | 0.44 (0.03) |  |

*Note.* Estimated marginal probabilities from the logistic regression model detailed in Table # (DV = Consumer Behaviors). Standard errors provided in parentheses. Consumer behaviors was coded 0 = new clothing, 1 = secondhand clothing.

**Figure 5.13**

*Visualization of the EMPs for Consumer Behaviors Across Each Framing by Norm Condition*

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Unlike the results when using consumer intentions as the outcome variable, when predicting consumer behaviors, the pattern of effects for each norm-intervention condition were most similar in the pro-environmental and self-enhancing framing conditions. As shown in Table 5.33, in both the pro-environmental and self-enhancing framing conditions, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were higher in each of the norm-intervention conditions compared to the control norm condition, although none of these odds ratios were significant. For both framing conditions, the largest increase in odds appeared to occur for the descriptive norm compared to the control norm condition.

When a control framing was used, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were non-significantly lower in each of the norm-intervention conditions compared to the control norm condition.

**Table 5.33**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Consumer Behaviors Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | Descriptive vs Control | 0.66 | [0.31, 1.38] | 0.25 | -1.11 | 0.266 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.90 | [0.42, 1.93] | 0.35 | -0.28 | 0.782 |
| Social vs Control | 0.69 | [0.35, 1.39] | 0.24 | -1.03 | 0.301 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.87 | [0.40, 1.92] | 0.35 | -0.34 | 0.735 |
| PE | Descriptive vs Control | 2.09 | [0.94, 4.67] | 0.86 | 1.80 | 0.072 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.43 | [0.70, 2.90] | 0.52 | 0.98 | 0.326 |
| Social vs Control | 1.91 | [0.88, 4.11] | 0.75 | 1.64 | 0.100 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.47 | [0.71, 3.05] | 0.55 | 1.03 | 0.305 |
| SE | Descriptive vs Control | 1.66 | [0.79, 3.47] | 0.62 | 1.34 | 0.180 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.20 | [0.54, 2.64] | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.653 |
| Social vs Control | 1.34 | [0.61, 2.94] | 0.54 | 0.73 | 0.464 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.60 | [0.74, 3.45] | 0.63 | 1.19 | 0.232 |

*Note.* PE = Pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing

To further unpack the framing by norm interaction effect, this analysis was followed up by a simple effects analysis comparing the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior in norm-intervention condition across each framing condition. The results are shown in Table 5.34. The biggest differences between framing conditions in the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were seen in the descriptive norm and social norm conditions. For the descriptive norm condition, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were significantly higher when the descriptive norm was prefaced by the pro-environmental framing context than with no framing context, *p* = .009. The odds were also higher when the descriptive norm was paired with the pro-environmental framing compared to the self-enhancing framing, but this difference was not significant.

For the social norm condition, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were again significantly higher when the social norm was prefaced by the pro-environmental framing compared to no framing, *p* = .011. The odds were also higher when the social norm was paired with the pro-environmental framing compared to the self-enhancing framing, but this difference was not significant.

**Table 5.34**

*Differences in Consumer Behaviors for Each Norm Condition Across Framings*

| Norm Condition | Contrast of  Framing Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control norm | PE vs Control | 0.94 | [0.45, 1.94] | 0.35 | -0.17 | 0.863 |
| SE vs Control | 0.69 | [0.32, 1.47] | 0.27 | -0.96 | 0.335 |
| PE vs SE | 1.36 | [0.64, 2.92] | 0.53 | 0.79 | 0.428 |
| Descriptive Norm | PE vs Control | 2.99 | [1.31, 6.81] | 1.26 | 2.61 | 0.009 |
| SE vs Control | 1.74 | [0.84, 3.60] | 0.64 | 1.50 | 0.135 |
| PE vs SE | 1.72 | [0.78, 3.77] | 0.69 | 1.35 | 0.178 |
| Convention | PE vs Control | 1.49 | [0.71, 3.14] | 0.57 | 1.05 | 0.293 |
| SE vs Control | 0.92 | [0.41, 2.05] | 0.38 | -0.20 | 0.839 |
| PE vs SE | 1.62 | [0.77, 3.41] | 0.61 | 1.27 | 0.203 |
| Social Norm | PE vs Control | 2.57 | [1.24, 5.35] | 0.96 | 2.53 | 0.011 |
| SE vs Control | 1.33 | [0.65, 2.74] | 0.49 | 0.78 | 0.438 |
| PE vs SE | 1.93 | [0.88, 4.27] | 0.78 | 1.63 | 0.103 |
| Moral Norm | PE vs Control | 1.58 | [0.72, 3.46] | 0.63 | 1.13 | 0.257 |
| SE vs Control | 1.26 | [0.56, 2.84] | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.575 |
| PE vs SE | 1.25 | [0.60, 2.62] | 0.47 | 0.59 | 0.555 |

*Note*. PE = pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing

### ***Values interaction effects.***

**Biospheric values.** Similarly to the analysis with consumer intentions, biospheric values significantly predicted consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 18929.79) = 23.76, *p* < .001. On average, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were significantly higher for people high on biospheric values compared to people low on biospheric values, *OR* = 2.74, *z* = 4.80, *p* < .001, 95%CI[1.82, 4.14].

Unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 4, the three-way interaction between biospheric values, framing condition, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 1981.71) = 0.80, *p* = .604. Simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of this interaction effect further. EMPs for these contrasts are shown in Table 5.35 and are also visually depicted in Figure 5.14.

**Table 5.35**

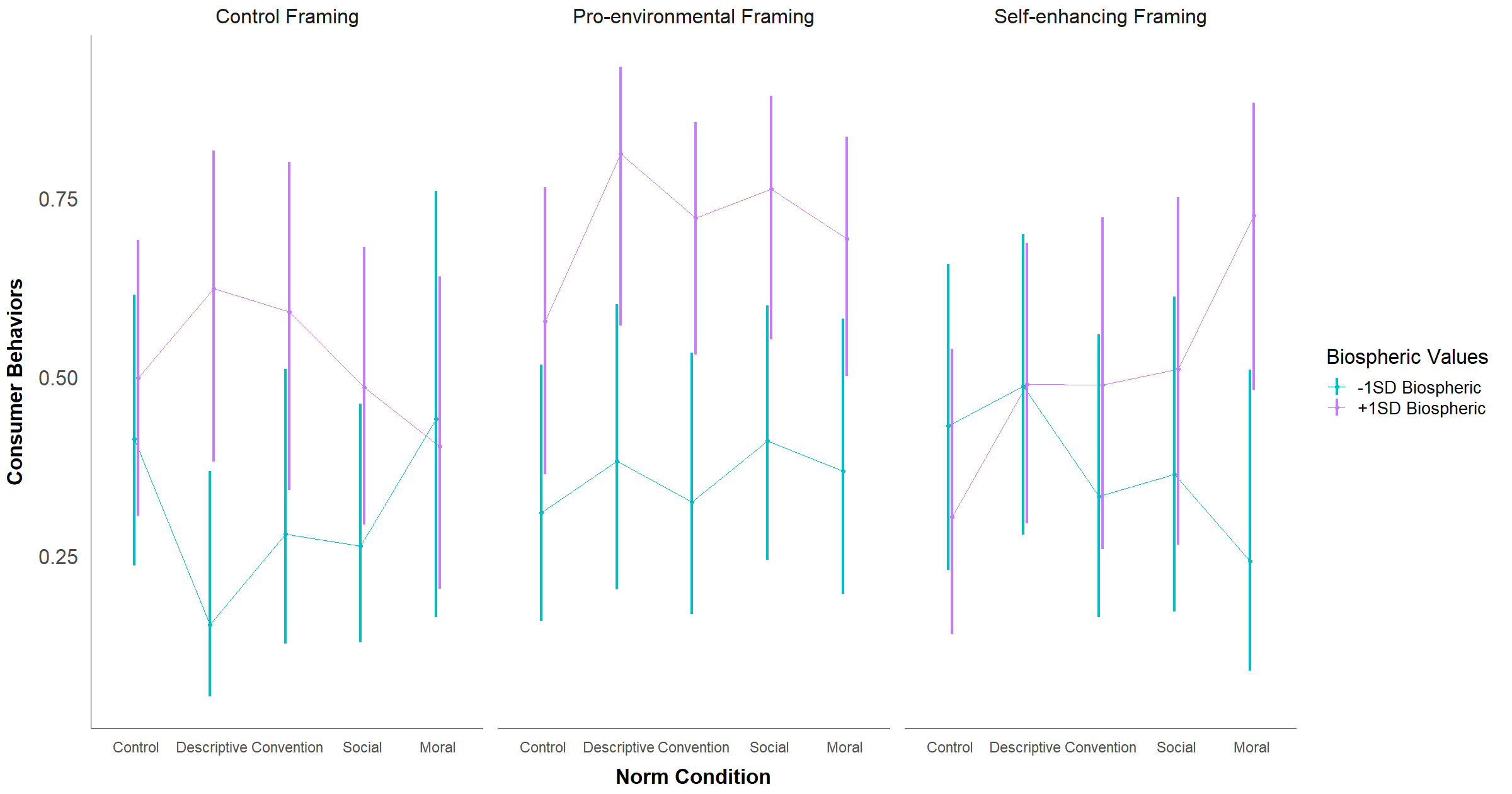
*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Biospheric Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 0.41 (0.10) | 0.50 (0.10) | 0.31 (0.09) | 0.58 (0.11) | 0.43 (0.12) | 0.30 (0.11) | 0.38 (0.06) | 0.46 (0.07) |
| Descriptive Norm | 0.15 (0.08) | 0.62 (0.12) | 0.38 (0.11) | 0.81 (0.09) | 0.49 (0.11) | 0.49 (0.11) | 0.32 (0.06) | 0.66 (0.07) |
| Convention | 0.28 (0.10) | 0.59 (0.13) | 0.33 (0.10) | 0.72 (0.08) | 0.33 (0.11) | 0.49 (0.13) | 0.31 (0.06) | 0.61 (0.07) |
| Social Norm | 0.26 (0.09) | 0.49 (0.10) | 0.41 (0.09 | 0.76 (0.09) | 0.36 (0.12) | 0.51 (0.14) | 0.34 (0.06) | 0.59 (0.07) |
| Moral Norm | 0.44 (0.18) | 0.40 (0.12) | 0.37 (0.10) | 0.69 (0.09) | 0.24 (0.11) | 0.73 (0.11) | 0.35 (0.08) | 0.61 (0.07) |
| Per Framing Condition | 0.30 (0.05) | 0.52 (0.05) | 0.36 (0.04) | 0.72 (0.04) | 0.37 (0.05) | 0.51 (0.06) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMPs for consumer behaviors (0 = new clothing, 1 = secondhand clothing) at low (-1SD) biospheric values and high (+1SD) biospheric values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.14**

*Visualization of the EMPs for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Biospheric Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

**

The nature of the three-way interaction between biospheric values, framing condition, and norm condition was very dissimilar when predicting consumer behaviors than when predicting consumer intentions (see Table 5.36). The most similar pattern of effects was observed in the control framing condition. The only differences were that, for people low on biospheric values in the control framing condition, the social norm condition non-significantly decreased people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental behavior option, whereas it non-significantly increased people’s pro-environmental consumer intentions. Additionally, for people high on biospheric values, the descriptive norm condition non-significantly increased people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental behavior option, whereas it non-significantly decreased people’s pro-environmental consumer intentions.

In the pro-environmental framing condition, the effects of each norm-intervention condition on people low on biospheric values were in the opposite direction as they were in the consumer intentions analysis. When predicting consumer behaviors, exposure to every norm-intervention condition in the pro-environmental framing condition non-significantly increased people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, whereas they non-significantly decreased people’s pro-environmental consumer intentions. For people high on biospheric values, each norm-intervention condition non-significantly increased the odds of people choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option.

The pattern of the effects of each norm-intervention condition in the self-enhancing framing condition were also very dissimilar to what was observed in the consumer intentions analysis. For participants low on biospheric values, exposure to every norm-intervention condition non-significantly decreased people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, whereas they non-significantly increased people’s pro-environmental consumer intentions. For participants high on biospheric values, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option was higher in every norm-intervention condition compared to the control norm condition. This difference was significant in the moral norm compared to the control norm condition, *p* = .014, but non-significant in the other three conditions. In the consumer intentions analysis, pro-environmental consumer intentions were non-significantly lower in the social and moral norm conditions, and unaffected by the descriptive norm and convention conditions.

**Table 5.36**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Biospheric Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 0.26 | [0.06, 1.07] | 0.19 | -1.86 | 0.063 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.55 | [0.15, 2.00] | 0.36 | -0.90 | 0.367 |
| Social vs Control | 0.51 | [0.15, 1.71] | 0.31 | -1.09 | 0.274 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.12 | [0.23, 5.52] | 0.91 | 0.14 | 0.888 |
| +1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 1.67 | [0.47, 5.94] | 1.08 | 0.79 | 0.431 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.45 | [0.39, 5.36] | 0.97 | 0.56 | 0.575 |
| Social vs Control | 0.95 | [0.30, 3.05] | 0.56 | -0.09 | 0.930 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.68 | [0.19, 2.40] | 0.44 | -0.60 | 0.547 |
| PE | -1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 1.38 | [0.40, 4.78] | 0.87 | 0.50 | 0.614 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.07 | [0.31, 3.65] | 0.67 | 0.11 | 0.913 |
| Social vs Control | 1.55 | [0.49, 4.91] | 0.91 | 0.74 | 0.460 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.30 | [0.38, 4.42] | 0.81 | 0.42 | 0.677 |
| +1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 3.17 | [0.73, 13.71] | 2.37 | 1.55 | 0.122 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.90 | [0.57, 6.34] | 1.17 | 1.05 | 0.295 |
| Social vs Control | 2.35 | [0.64, 8.57] | 1.55 | 1.29 | 0.196 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.66 | [0.50, 5.45] | 1.01 | 0.83 | 0.406 |
| SE | -1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 1.25 | [0.34, 4.57] | 0.83 | 0.34 | 0.735 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.66 | [0.18, 2.47] | 0.44 | -0.62 | 0.534 |
| Social vs Control | 0.75 | [0.19, 3.00] | 0.53 | -0.40 | 0.689 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.42 | [0.09, 1.89] | 0.32 | -1.13 | 0.259 |
| +1SD Biospheric | Descriptive vs Control | 2.19 | [0.61, 7.96] | 1.44 | 1.20 | 0.232 |
| Convention vs Control | 2.19 | [0.53, 8.97] | 1.58 | 1.09 | 0.277 |
| Social vs Control | 2.39 | [0.56, 10.14] | 1.76 | 1.18 | 0.239 |
| Moral vs Control | 6.06 | [1.44, 25.46] | 4.44 | 2.46 | 0.014 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental, SE = self-enhancing

**Altruistic values.** In the overall model, altruistic values did not significantly predict consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 15316.29) = 2.33, *p* = .127. The odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were not significantly higher for people high on altruistic values compared to people low on altruistic values, *OR* = 1.44, *z* = 1.53, *p* = .127, 95%CI[0.90, 2.29].

The three-way interaction between altruistic values, framing condition, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 49675.93) = 1.33, *p* = .221. Simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of these interaction effects further. EMPs for these contrasts are shown in Table 5.37 and are also visually depicted in Figure 5.15.

**Table 5.37**

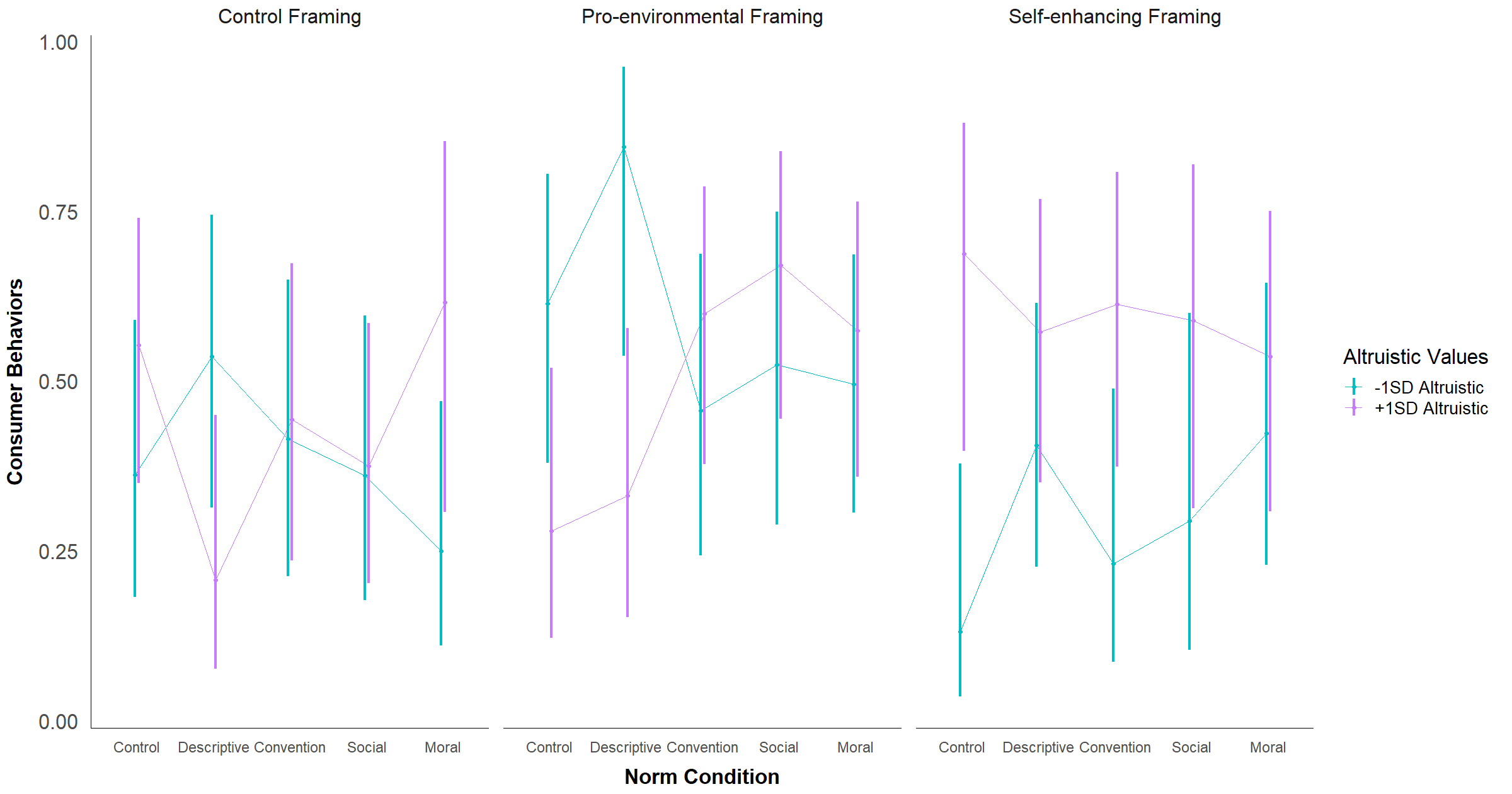
*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Altruistic Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 0.36 (0.11) | 0.55 (0.10) | 0.61 (0.12) | 0.28 (0.11) | 0.13 (0.08) | 0.69 (0.13) | 0.34 (0.07) | 0.50 (0.08) |
| Descriptive Norm | 0.54 (0.12) | 0.21 (0.10) | 0.84 (0.10) | 0.33 (0.11) | 0.41 (0.10) | 0.57 (0.11) | 0.62 (0.08) | 0.36 (0.07) |
| Convention | 0.41 (0.12) | 0.44 (0.12) | 0.46 (0.12) | 0.60 (0.11) | 0.23 (0.10) | 0.61 (0.12) | 0.36 (0.07) | 0.55 (0.07) |
| Social Norm | 0.36 (0.11) | 0.37 (0.10) | 0.52 (0.13) | 0.67 (0.11) | 0.29 (0.14) | 0.59 (0.14) | 0.39 (0.08) | 0.55 (0.07) |
| Moral Norm | 0.25 (0.09) | 0.62 (0.15) | 0.50 (0.10) | 0.57 (0.11) | 0.42 (0.11) | 0.54 (0.12) | 0.38 (0.06) | 0.58 (0.08) |
| Per Framing Condition | 0.38 (0.05) | 0.43 (0.06) | 0.60 (0.06) | 0.49 (0.06) | 0.28 (0.05) | 0.60 (0.06) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMPs for consumer behaviors (0 = new clothing, 1 = secondhand clothing) at low (-1SD) biospheric values and high (+1SD) biospheric values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.15**

*Visualization of the EMPs for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Altruistic Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

**

The pattern of the effect of each norm-intervention condition was most similar to that observed in the consumer intentions analysis for the control framing condition (see Table 5.38). The only notable difference was that, for people low on altruistic values, the social norm condition had no effect on people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, whereas it non-significantly decreased people’s pro-environmental consumer intentions.

In the pro-environmental framing condition, for people low on altruistic values, the descriptive norm condition non-significantly improved people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, whereas it non-significantly decreased these individuals’ pro-environmental consumer intentions. For people high on altruistic values, exposure to every norm-intervention condition improved the odds of people choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option. This improvement was significant in the social norm condition, *p* = .018, and non-significant in the other three norm conditions. This was opposite the effect seen in the consumer intentions analysis in which, for people high on altruistic values, exposure to every norm condition in the pro-environmental framing condition non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions.

The pattern of effects of each norm-intervention condition were also similar to what was observed in the consumer intentions analysis for the self-enhancing condition. The only notable differences were that, for people low on altruistic values, the moral norm condition non-significantly improved people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, whereas it non-significantly decreased these individuals’ pro-environmental consumer intentions. Additionally, for people high on altruistic values, the convention and moral norm conditions had opposite effects as what was observed in the consumer intentions analysis. Both the convention and moral norm conditions non-significantly decreased these individuals’ odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option.

**Table 5.38**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Altruistic Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 2.04 | [0.55, 7.56] | 1.36 | 1.06 | 0.287 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.25 | [0.33, 4.75] | 0.85 | 0.33 | 0.744 |
| Social vs Control | 1.00 | [0.26, 3.81] | 0.68 | -0.01 | 0.995 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.59 | [0.15, 2.26] | 0.40 | -0.77 | 0.439 |
| +1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.21 | [0.05, 0.86] | 0.15 | -2.17 | 0.030 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.64 | [0.18, 2.27] | 0.41 | -0.68 | 0.495 |
| Social vs Control | 0.48 | [0.15, 1.61] | 0.30 | -1.18 | 0.238 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.30 | [0.29, 5.82] | 0.99 | 0.34 | 0.734 |
| PE | -1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 3.41 | [0.56, 20.78] | 3.14 | 1.33 | 0.183 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.53 | [0.14, 2.04] | 0.36 | -0.93 | 0.355 |
| Social vs Control | 0.69 | [0.17, 2.74] | 0.49 | -0.52 | 0.600 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.62 | [0.18, 2.15] | 0.39 | -0.76 | 0.449 |
| +1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 1.28 | [0.30, 5.41] | 0.94 | 0.34 | 0.736 |
| Convention vs Control | 3.85 | [0.99, 14.96] | 2.67 | 1.95 | 0.051 |
| Social vs Control | 5.25 | [1.32, 20.84] | 3.69 | 2.36 | 0.018 |
| Moral vs Control | 3.48 | [0.91, 13.32] | 2.38 | 1.82 | 0.069 |
| SE | -1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 4.51 | [0.88, 23.07] | 3.76 | 1.81 | 0.071 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.99 | [0.33, 12.13] | 1.84 | 0.75 | 0.455 |
| Social vs Control | 2.75 | [0.42, 18.20] | 2.65 | 1.05 | 0.293 |
| Moral vs Control | 4.84 | [0.92, 25.47] | 4.10 | 1.86 | 0.062 |
| +1SD Altruistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.61 | [0.14, 2.74] | 0.47 | -0.65 | 0.518 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.72 | [0.16, 3.35] | 0.57 | -0.42 | 0.678 |
| Social vs Control | 0.65 | [0.13, 3.41] | 0.55 | -0.50 | 0.614 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.53 | [0.11, 2.43] | 0.41 | -0.82 | 0.412 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental, SE = self-enhancing

**Egoistic values.** In the overall model, egoistic values significantly predicted consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 3235.10) = 59.35, *p* < .001. On average, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were significantly lower for people high on egoistic values compared to people low on egoistic values, *OR* = 0.26, *z* = -7.29, *p* < .001, 95%CI[0.18, 0.38].

The three-way interaction between egoistic values, framing condition, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 1320.93) = 0.67, *p* = .721. Simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of these interaction effects further. EMPs for these contrasts are shown in Table 5.39 and are also visually depicted in Figure 5.16.

**Table 5.39**

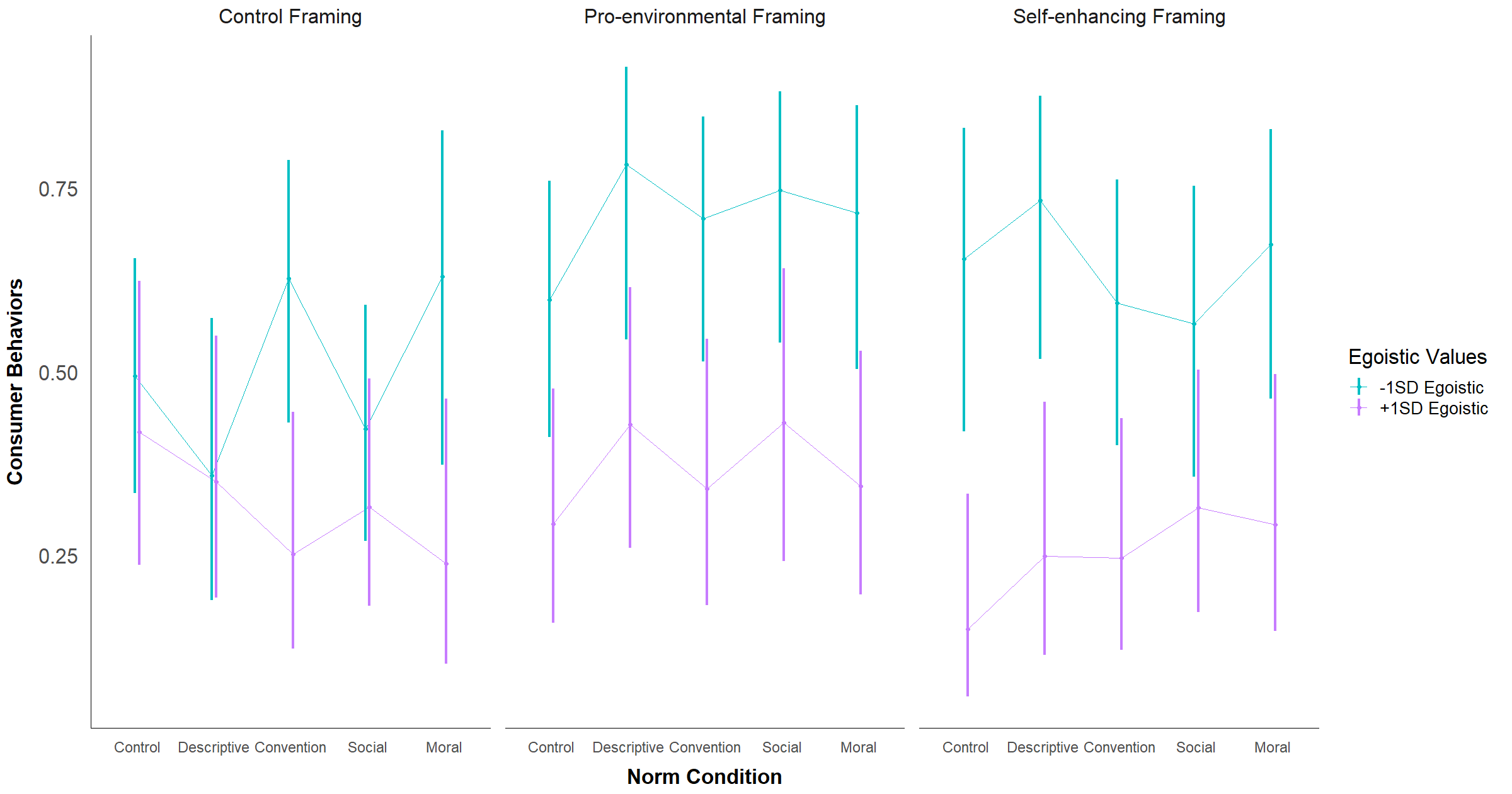
*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Egoistic Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 0.49 (0.08) | 0.42 (0.10) | 0.60 (0.09) | 0.29 (0.08) | 0.65 (0.11) | 0.15 (0.07) | 0.58 (0.06) | 0.27 (0.05) |
| Descriptive Norm | 0.36 (0.10) | 0.35 (0.09) | 0.78 (0.10) | 0.43 (0.09) | 0.73 (0.09) | 0.25 (0.09) | 0.64 (0.07) | 0.34 (0.06) |
| Convention | 0.63 (0.10) | 0.25 (0.08) | 0.71 (0.09) | 0.34 (0.10) | 0.59 (0.10) | 0.25 (0.08) | 0.64 (0.05) | 0.28 (0.05) |
| Social Norm | 0.42 (0.08) | 0.32 (0.08) | 0.75 (0.09) | 0.43 (0.11) | 0.57 (0.11) | 0.31 (0.09) | 0.59 (0.06) | 0.35 (0.05) |
| Moral Norm | 0.63 (0.12) | 0.24 (0.09) | 0.72 (0.09) | 0.34 (0.09) | 0.67 (0.10) | 0.29 (0.09) | 0.67 (0.06) | 0.29 (0.05) |
| Per Framing Condition | 0.51 (0.05) | 0.31 (0.04) | 0.71 (0.04) | 0.37 (0.04) | 0.65 (0.05) | 0.25 (0.04) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMPs for consumer behaviors (0 = new clothing, 1 = secondhand clothing) at low (-1SD) biospheric values and high (+1SD) biospheric values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.16**

*Visualization of the EMPs for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Egoistic Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

**

As shown in Table 5.40, the pattern of the three-way interaction effect between egoistic values, framing condition, and norm condition was very similar to what was observed in the consumer intentions analysis in the control framing and self-enhancing framing conditions. In the control framing condition, the only difference was that, for participants low on egoistic values, the moral norm condition non-significantly improved people’s odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, whereas it non-significantly decreased these individuals’ pro-environmental intentions. In the self-enhancing framing condition, the only difference was observed in the direction of the effect of the convention condition on low egoistic individuals. The convention non-significantly decreased these individuals’ odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer option, whereas it non-significantly increased their pro-environmental consumer intentions.

In the pro-environmental framing condition, the effects of each norm-intervention condition on low egoistic individuals were opposite of what was seen in the consumer intentions analysis. For these individuals, exposure to each norm-intervention condition non-significantly improved their odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, whereas they decreased these individuals’ pro-environmental consumer intentions. For participants high on egoistic values, the pattern of the effect of each norm-intervention condition stayed largely the same.

**Table 5.40**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Egoistic Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.57 | [0.19, 1.71] | 0.32 | -1.00 | 0.319 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.72 | [0.61, 4.83] | 0.91 | 1.03 | 0.303 |
| Social vs Control | 0.75 | [0.29, 1.91] | 0.36 | -0.61 | 0.544 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.74 | [0.50, 6.03] | 1.10 | 0.87 | 0.382 |
| +1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.75 | [0.23, 2.41] | 0.45 | -0.48 | 0.630 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.47 | [0.14, 1.57] | 0.29 | -1.23 | 0.218 |
| Social vs Control | 0.64 | [0.21, 1.95] | 0.36 | -0.78 | 0.436 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.44 | [0.12, 1.65] | 0.30 | -1.22 | 0.223 |
| PE | -1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 2.42 | [0.64, 9.16] | 1.64 | 1.30 | 0.194 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.63 | [0.53, 5.00] | 0.93 | 0.86 | 0.390 |
| Social vs Control | 1.99 | [0.61, 6.55] | 1.21 | 1.13 | 0.257 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.70 | [0.52, 5.53] | 1.02 | 0.88 | 0.378 |
| +1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 1.81 | [0.60, 5.41] | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.290 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.25 | [0.39, 3.95] | 0.73 | 0.37 | 0.708 |
| Social vs Control | 1.82 | [0.57, 5.87] | 1.09 | 1.01 | 0.314 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.26 | [0.42, 3.78] | 0.71 | 0.42 | 0.674 |
| SE | -1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 1.45 | [0.38, 5.60] | 1.00 | 0.54 | 0.586 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.77 | [0.22, 2.66] | 0.49 | -0.41 | 0.682 |
| Social vs Control | 0.69 | [0.19, 2.49] | 0.45 | -0.57 | 0.569 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.09 | [0.30, 3.98] | 0.72 | 0.13 | 0.897 |
| +1SD Egoistic | Descriptive vs Control | 1.89 | [0.46, 7.67] | 1.35 | 0.89 | 0.374 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.86 | [0.48, 7.20] | 1.29 | 0.90 | 0.367 |
| Social vs Control | 2.61 | [0.70, 9.71] | 1.75 | 1.44 | 0.151 |
| Moral vs Control | 2.34 | [0.60, 9.18] | 1.63 | 1.22 | 0.221 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental, SE = self-enhancing

**Hedonic values.** In the overall model, hedonic values did not significantly predict consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 345328.62) = 0.02, *p* = .893. There was no significant difference in the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option between people high and low on hedonic values, *OR* = 1.01, *z* = 0.07, *p* = .948, 95%CI[0.70, 1.47].

The three-way interaction between hedonic values, framing condition, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 24721.97) = 0.76, *p* = .635. Simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of these interaction effects further. EMPs for these contrasts are shown in Table 5.41 and are also visually depicted in Figure 5.17.

**Table 5.41**

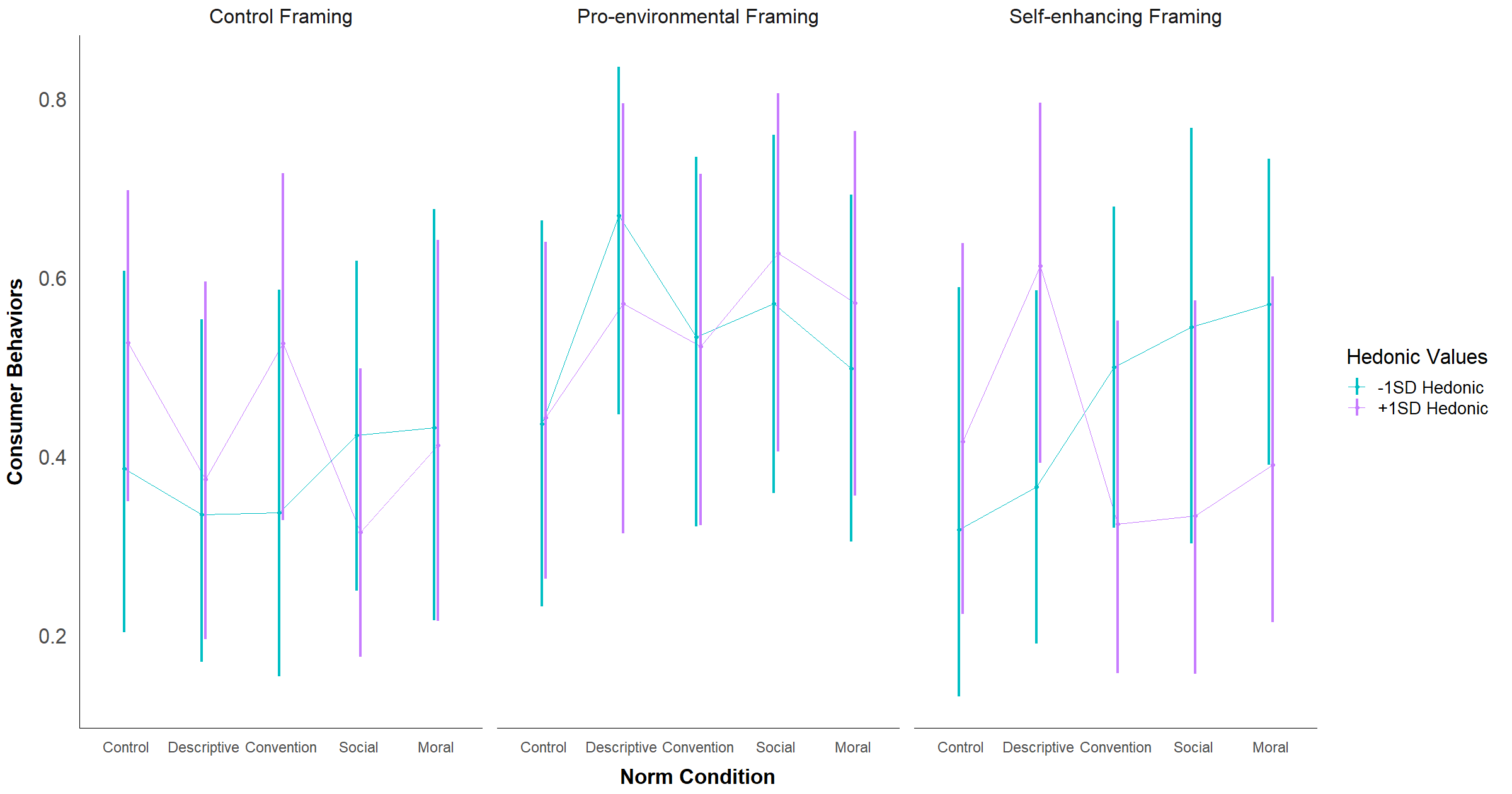
*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Hedonic Values across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 0.39 (0.11) | 0.53 (0.09) | 0.44 (0.12) | 0.44 (0.10) | 0.32 (0.12) | 0.42 (0.11) | 0.38 (0.07) | 0.46 (0.06) |
| Descriptive Norm | 0.33 (0.10) | 0.37 (0.11) | 0.67 (0.10) | 0.57 (0.13) | 0.37 (0.11) | 0.61 (0.11) | 0.46 (0.07) | 0.52 (0.07) |
| Convention | 0.34 (0.12) | 0.53 (0.10) | 0.53 (0.11) | 0.52 (0.11) | 0.50 (0.10) | 0.32 (0.11) | 0.45 (0.07) | 0.46 (0.06) |
| Social Norm | 0.42 (0.10) | 0.32 (0.08) | 0.57 (0.11) | 0.63 (0.11) | 0.54 (0.13) | 0.33 (0.11) | 0.51 (0.07) | 0.42 (0.06) |
| Moral Norm | 0.43 (0.13) | 0.41 (0.12) | 0.50 (0.10) | 0.57 (0.11) | 0.57 (0.09) | 0.39 (0.10) | 0.50 (0.06) | 0.46 (0.06) |
| Per Framing Condition | 0.38 (0.05) | 0.43 (0.05) | 0.54 (0.05) | 0.55 (0.05) | 0.46 (0.05) | 0.41 (0.05) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMPs for consumer behaviors (0 = new clothing, 1 = secondhand clothing) at low (-1SD) biospheric values and high (+1SD) biospheric values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.17**

*Visualization of the EMPs for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Hedonic Values Across Framing and Norm Conditions*

**

The pattern of the three-way interaction between hedonic values, framing condition, and norm condition was most similar to the consumer intentions analysis in the self-enhancing framing condition. The only difference was observed in the effect of the convention condition, in which, for people high on hedonic values, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were non-significantly lower compared to people low on hedonic values (see Table 5.42).

In the pro-environmental framing condition, the pattern of the effects of each norm-intervention condition were opposite what was observed in the consumer intentions analysis for both people low and high on hedonic values. For both people low and high on hedonic values, exposure to each norm-intervention condition non-significantly improved their odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option. In the consumer intentions analysis, each of the norm-intervention conditions in the pro-environmental framing condition non-significantly decreased, or had no effect on, these participants’ pro-environmental consumer intentions.

In the control framing conditions, the main differences from the results in the previous analysis were that, for people low on hedonic values, the social and moral norm conditions non-significantly improved their odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option. For people high on hedonic values, the main difference was that the descriptive norm non-significantly decreased these individuals’ odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option, and the convention condition had no effect.

**Table 5.42**

*Effect of Each Norm Condition on Consumer Behaviors at Low and High Hedonic Values Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.80 | [0.22, 2.86] | 0.52 | -0.34 | 0.733 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.81 | [0.21, 3.16] | 0.56 | -0.31 | 0.759 |
| Social vs Control | 1.17 | [0.35, 3.85] | 0.71 | 0.26 | 0.798 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.21 | [0.31, 4.66] | 0.83 | 0.28 | 0.783 |
| +1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 0.54 | [0.17, 1.72] | 0.32 | -1.05 | 0.295 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.00 | [0.33, 2.99] | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.996 |
| Social vs Control | 0.41 | [0.14, 1.19] | 0.22 | -1.64 | 0.101 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.63 | [0.19, 2.07] | 0.38 | -0.76 | 0.446 |
| PE | -1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 2.62 | [0.70, 9.74] | 1.76 | 1.44 | 0.151 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.48 | [0.41, 5.37] | 0.97 | 0.60 | 0.551 |
| Social vs Control | 1.72 | [0.48, 6.15] | 1.12 | 0.83 | 0.404 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.28 | [0.37, 4.42] | 0.81 | 0.40 | 0.692 |
| +1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 1.67 | [0.44, 6.29] | 1.13 | 0.76 | 0.449 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.38 | [0.43, 4.36] | 0.81 | 0.54 | 0.588 |
| Social vs Control | 2.11 | [0.63, 7.02] | 1.29 | 1.22 | 0.223 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.67 | [0.51, 5.47] | 1.01 | 0.85 | 0.393 |
| SE | -1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 1.24 | [0.30, 5.17] | 0.90 | 0.29 | 0.771 |
| Convention vs Control | 2.14 | [0.56, 8.18] | 1.46 | 1.11 | 0.266 |
| Social vs Control | 2.56 | [0.57, 11.59] | 1.97 | 1.22 | 0.221 |
| Moral vs Control | 2.84 | [0.75, 10.81] | 1.94 | 1.53 | 0.126 |
| +1SD Hedonic | Descriptive vs Control | 2.22 | [0.62, 7.95] | 1.44 | 1.23 | 0.220 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.67 | [0.18, 2.49] | 0.45 | -0.60 | 0.551 |
| Social vs Control | 0.70 | [0.18, 2.68] | 0.48 | -0.52 | 0.605 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.90 | [0.26, 3.12] | 0.57 | -0.17 | 0.867 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental, SE = self-enhancing

### ***In-group identification effects.***

In the overall model, in-group identification did not significantly predict consumer behaviors, *F*(1, 8926.29) = 0.01, *p* = .938. There was no significant difference in the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option between people high and low on in-group identification, *OR* = 1.02, *z* = 0.14, *p* = .888, 95%CI[0.76, 1.36].

Unlike what was predicted by hypothesis 5, there was no significant two-way interaction between in-group identification and norm condition, *F*(4, 9488.21) = 0.24, *p* = .916. Simple effects analyses were performed to examine the nature of this interaction effect further. The EMPs for each norm condition are visualized in Figure 5.18 below.

The pattern of effects of each norm-intervention condition at each level of in-group identification were different from what was observed in the analysis of consumer intentions. As seen in Figure 5.18, for both people low and high on in-group identification, the odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option were non-significantly higher in most of the norm-intervention conditions compared to the control norm condition (see Table 5.43). In the previous analysis, most of the norm-intervention conditions non-significantly decreased pro-environmental consumer intentions for both groups.

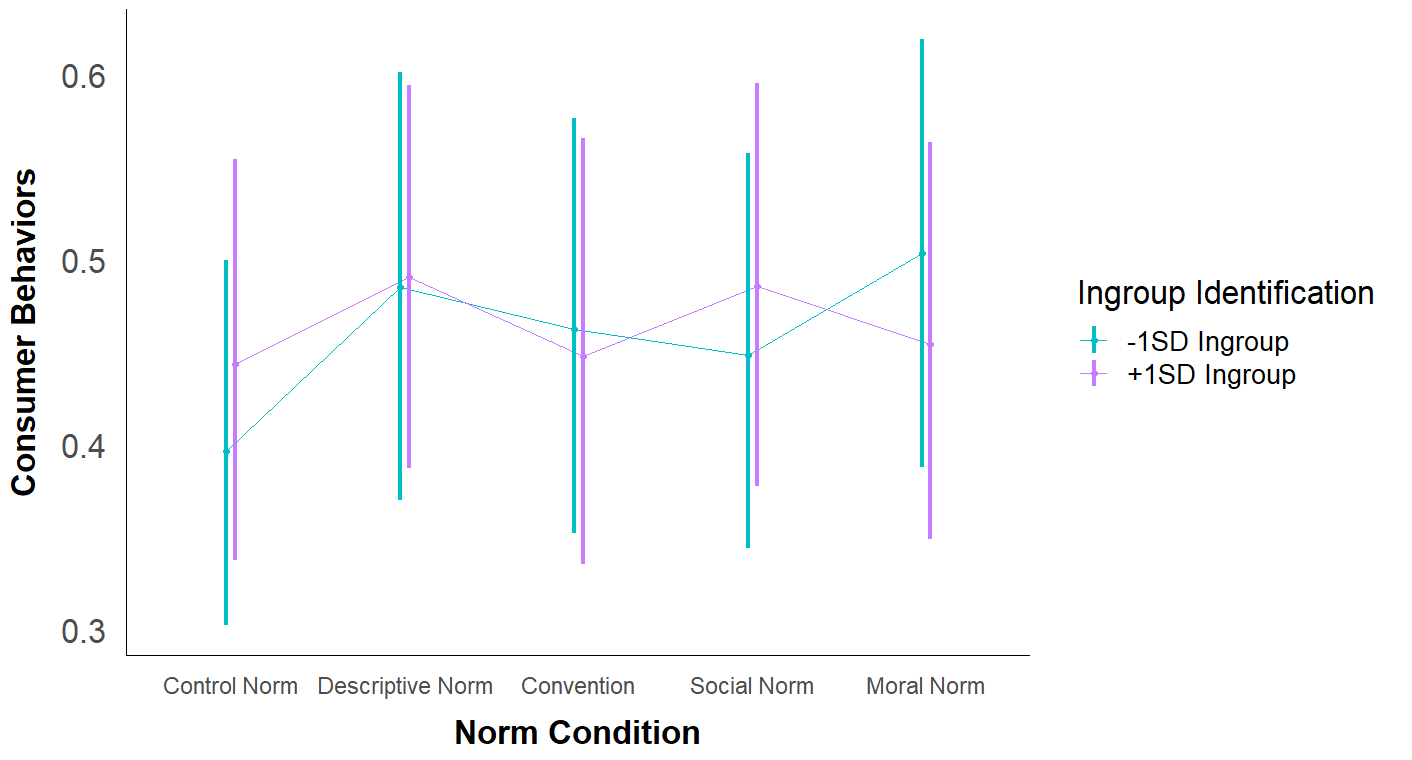
**Table 5.43**

*Effect of Each Norm-Intervention Condition at Low and High In-group Identification*

| Level of  In-group Identification | Contrast | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *Z* | *p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -1SD In-group Identification | Descriptive vs Control | 1.43 | [0.76, 2.68] | 0.46 | 1.12 | 0.262 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.31 | [0.71, 2.43] | 0.41 | 0.85 | 0.393 |
| Social vs Control | 1.24 | [0.68, 2.25] | 0.38 | 0.70 | 0.486 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.54 | [0.83, 2.88] | 0.49 | 1.36 | 0.173 |
| +1SD In-group Identification | Descriptive vs Control | 1.21 | [0.66, 2.22] | 0.37 | 0.61 | 0.544 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.02 | [0.54, 1.93] | 0.33 | 0.05 | 0.959 |
| Social vs Control | 1.19 | [0.63, 2.21] | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.593 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.04 | [0.56, 1.95] | 0.33 | 0.14 | 0.893 |

**Figure 5.18**

*Visualization of the EMPs at Low and High In-group Identification Across Norm Conditions*

**

### ***Exploratory analyses.***

Similarly to the previous analysis, since the last two research questions are exploratory and involve multiple comparisons, Sidak-adjusted *p*-values and 95%CIs were calculated for the simple effects analyses. First, I investigated the three-way interaction effect between in-group identification, framing, and norm condition. In the overall model, the three-way interaction between in-group identification, framing condition, and norm condition was non-significant, *F*(8, 830.24) = 0.42, *p* = .909. To understand the nature of this interaction, the EMPs at low and high in-group identification across each norm and framing condition were examined. These EMPs are shown in Table 5.44 and Figure 5.19.

**Table 5.44**

*Estimated Marginal Probabilities for Consumer Behaviors at Low and High In-group Identification across Framing and Norm Conditions*

|  | Framing Condition | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control | | Pro-environmental | | Self-enhancing | | Per  Norm Condition | |
| Norm Condition | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Control | 0.39 (0.08) | 0.52 (0.09) | 0.46 (0.09) | 0.42 (0.10) | 0.34 (0.09) | 0.39 (0.09) | 0.40 (0.05) | 0.44 (0.06) |
| Descriptive Norm | 0.32 (0.10) | 0.39 (0.09) | 0.62 (0.10) | 0.62 (0.10) | 0.52 (0.09) | 0.46 (0.08) | 0.48 (0.06) | 0.49 (0.05) |
| Convention | 0.52 (0.10) | 0.34 (0.09) | 0.50 (0.09) | 0.56 (0.09) | 0.37 (0.10) | 0.45 (0.11) | 0.46 (0.06) | 0.45 (0.06) |
| Social Norm | 0.37 (0.07) | 0.36 (0.08) | 0.55 (0.10) | 0.64 (0.09) | 0.42 (0.11) | 0.45 (0.10) | 0.45 (0.06) | 0.49 (0.06) |
| Moral Norm | 0.45 (0.11) | 0.39 (0.09) | 0.52 (0.10) | 0.55 (0.10) | 0.54 (0.10) | 0.42 (0.10) | 0.50 (0.06) | 0.45 (0.06) |
| Per Framing Condition | 0.41 (0.04) | 0.40 (0.04) | 0.53 (0.04) | 0.56 (0.04) | 0.44 (0.04) | 0.43 (0.04) |  |  |

*Note.* This table reports EMPs for consumer behaviors (0 = new clothing, 1 = secondhand clothing) at low (-1SD) biospheric values and high (+1SD) biospheric values across framing and norm conditions. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.

**Figure 5.19**

*Visualization of EMPs for Low vs High In-group Identification across Framing and Norm Conditions*

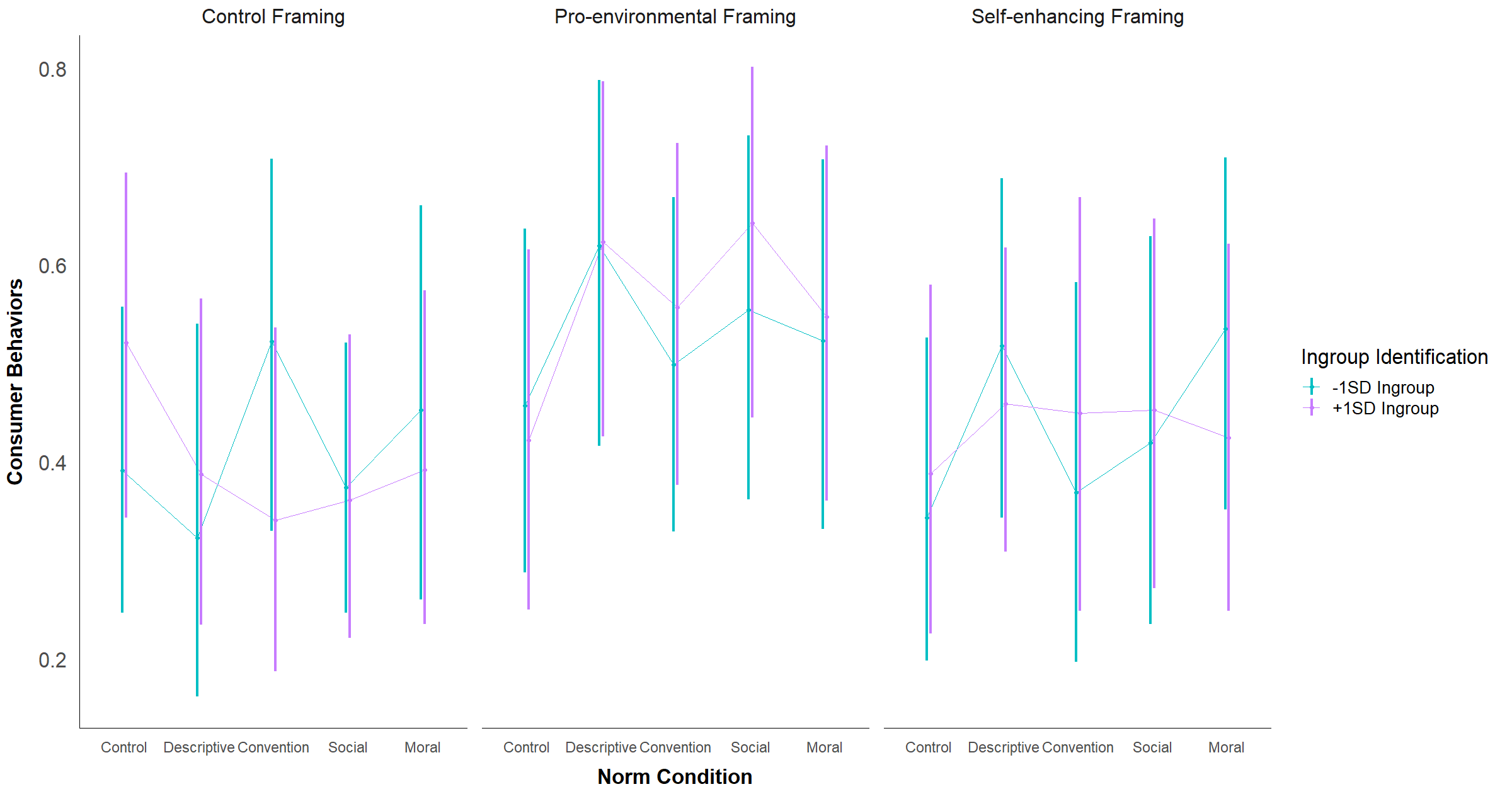


Table 5.45 examines the effect of each norm-intervention condition across each framing condition separately for participants low and high on in-group identification. [expand on this]

**Table 5.45**

*Effect of Each Norm-Intervention Condition at Low and High In-group Identification Across Framing Conditions*

| Framing Condition | Level of Values | Contrast of Norm Conditions | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI  Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *Sidak-adjusted p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control | -1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 0.74 | [0.16, 3.51] | 0.42 | -0.52 | 0.999 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.70 | [0.40, 7.25] | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.954 |
| Social vs Control | 0.93 | [0.26, 3.28] | 0.43 | -0.16 | 1.000 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.29 | [0.28, 5.90] | 0.72 | 0.45 | 1.000 |
| +1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 0.58 | [0.14, 2.43] | 0.31 | -1.03 | 0.943 |
| Convention vs Control | 0.47 | [0.10, 2.16] | 0.26 | -1.34 | 0.796 |
| Social vs Control | 0.52 | [0.13, 2.10] | 0.27 | -1.28 | 0.833 |
| Moral vs Control | 0.59 | [0.14, 2.47] | 0.31 | -1.00 | 0.953 |
| PE | -1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 1.93 | [0.42, 8.91] | 1.08 | 1.17 | 0.889 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.18 | [0.29, 4.86] | 0.61 | 0.32 | 1.000 |
| Social vs Control | 1.48 | [0.33, 6.55] | 0.81 | 0.71 | 0.994 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.30 | [0.29, 5.84] | 0.72 | 0.48 | 1.000 |
| +1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 2.26 | [0.48, 10.76] | 1.29 | 1.43 | 0.736 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.72 | [0.39, 7.65] | 0.94 | 0.99 | 0.954 |
| Social vs Control | 2.46 | [0.52, 11.74] | 1.41 | 1.57 | 0.629 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.65 | [0.36, 7.54] | 0.92 | 0.90 | 0.974 |
| SE | -1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 2.05 | [0.48, 8.71] | 1.09 | 1.36 | 0.786 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.12 | [0.23, 5.54] | 0.66 | 0.19 | 1.000 |
| Social vs Control | 1.38 | [0.29, 6.67] | 0.80 | 0.56 | 0.999 |
| Moral vs Control | 2.20 | [0.50, 9.61] | 1.19 | 1.45 | 0.717 |
| +1SD In-group | Descriptive vs Control | 1.34 | [0.33, 5.40] | 0.68 | 0.57 | 0.999 |
| Convention vs Control | 1.29 | [0.25, 6.70] | 0.78 | 0.42 | 1.000 |
| Social vs Control | 1.31 | [0.28, 6.15] | 0.74 | 0.47 | 1.000 |
| Moral vs Control | 1.16 | [0.25, 5.44] | 0.66 | 0.27 | 1.000 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing, Sidak-adjusted *p*-values and 95%CIs reported

For the second exploratory research question, each combination of pro-environmental and self-enhancing framing with each of the norm-intervention conditions was compared to the control framing/control norm condition. The EMPs for each condition were given earlier in the chapter in Table 5.32 and shown in Figure 5.13.

Unlike what was observed in the analysis of consumer intentions, the combination of framing and norm conditions that produced the highest odds of choosing the pro-environmental consumer behavior option compared to the control framing/control norm condition were the pro-environmental framing/descriptive norm condition and the pro-environmental framing/social norm condition, though neither comparison was significant (see Table 5.46). Similarly to the previous analysis, the self-enhancing framing/control norm condition produced the lowest odds of the pro-environmental consumer behavior option being chosen, though the difference between this condition and the control framing/control norm condition was not significant.

**Table 5.46**

*Each Combination of Framing/Norm Condition Compared to the Control Framing/Control Norm Condition*

| Contrast with the  Control Framing/Control Norm Condition | *Odds Ratio* | *95%CI*  *Odds Ratio* | *SE* | *z* | *Sidak-adjusted p* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PE + Control Norm | 0.94 | [0.33, 2.65] | 0.35 | -0.17 | 1.000 |
| PE + Descriptive Norm | 1.96 | [0.62, 6.20] | 0.81 | 1.64 | .659 |
| PE + Convention | 1.34 | [0.49, 3.66] | 0.48 | 0.81 | .996 |
| PE + Social Norm | 1.79 | [0.60, 5.33] | 0.70 | 1.49 | .771 |
| PE + Moral Norm | 1.38 | [0.49, 3.86] | 0.51 | 0.86 | .993 |
| SE + Control Norm | 0.69 | [0.23, 2.03] | 0.27 | -0.96 | .983 |
| SE + Descriptive Norm | 1.14 | [0.42, 3.13] | 0.41 | 0.37 | 1.000 |
| SE + Convention | 0.83 | [0.28, 2.42] | 0.32 | -0.50 | 1.000 |
| SE + Social Norm | 0.92 | [0.32, 2.71] | 0.35 | -0.21 | 1.000 |
| SE + Moral Norm | 1.10 | [0.38, 3.17] | 0.42 | 0.25 | 1.000 |

*Note.* PE = pro-environmental framing, SE = self-enhancing framing, Sidak-adjusted *p*-values and 95%CIs reported

# **Chapter 6: Study 2 Discussion**

# **Chapter 7: General Discussion**

## **Purpose of the Current Project**

## **Key Findings, Limitations, and Future Directions**

## **Conclusion**

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