Online Appendix

Public perception and acceptance of negative emission technologies – framing effects in Switzerland

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Online Appendix A

Survey – Variables, Information Texts, Images

Familiarity with NETs

Have you ever heard of negative emission technologies? How much do you know about them?

- ☐ I have never heard about it (1)
- ☐ I only heard the name (2)
- ☐ I know a little about it (3)
- ☐ I know a fair amount about it (4)
- ☐ I know a lot about it (5)

Spontaneous association with NET

When thinking about negative emission technologies, what is the first thought, image, or word that crosses your mind?

You can write down whole sentences or single words: _____

Frist general affective evaluation of NETs

In general, how do you feel about negative emission technologies?

- ☐ Very negatively (1)
- ☐ Negatively (2)
- ☐ More likely negatively (3)
- ☐ Neutral (4)
- ☐ More likely positively (5)
- ☐ Positively (6)
- ☐ Very positively (7)

Evaluation of the frame

Please indicate your opinion on the statement regarding negative emission technologies from above. The statement is…

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Incredible								Credible
Unrealistic								Realistic
Unclear and difficult to understand								Clear and easy to understand
Worrying								Soothing
Unconvincing								Convincing

Manipulation check

According to the statement you just read, which of the following points is an advantage of negative emission technologies (NETs)?

- NETs allow us to combat climate change without having to reduce today's emissions or changing our way of life (1)
- In addition to reducing today's emissions, we can also combat climate change today with the help of NETs (1)
- NETs allow us to combat climate change once a climate emergency will be reached (1)
- NETs allow us to capture CO2 in order to reuse it in carbon-based products (0)
- NETs allow us to sustainably maintain marine environments (0)
- NETs allow us to directly combat biodiversity losses and land degradation (0)

Participants were only shown the three wrong answers (0) and the correct answer (1) belonging to their assigned frame.

Tampering with nature

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

	Do not agree at all (1)	Do not agree (2)	Somewhat do not agree (3)	Neither (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Fully agree (7)
The use of *NET XY* is natural.							
NET XY disturbs the order of nature.							
Trying to influence the climate system with *NET XY* reflects human arrogance.							
Human's goal to change the climate system with *NET XY* is immoral.							
NET XY tampers with nature.							

NET XY = here we included the name of the assigned NET.

Trust in responsible actors

How much trust do you have in the following institutions, when it comes to their responsibility regarding the use of *NET XY* to combating climate change?

	No trust at all (1)	Low trust (2)	Moderate trust (3)	High trust (4)	Very high trust (5)
Private companies in the field of NETs					
Public companies in the field of NETs					
Universities and scientific research institutes					
Government and official agencies					
Non-governmental organisations (e.g. environmental- and climate protection organisations)					

NET XY = here we included the name of the assigned NET.

Perceived risks and benefits

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

The deployment of *NET XY*…

	Do not agree at all (1)	Do not agree (2)	Somewhat do not agree (3)	Neither (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Fully agree (7)	No answer
…blemishes the surrounding area.								
…leads to unintended side effects.								
…has unknown risks.								
…leads to an unequal distribution of risks.								
…is a threat to humans and nature.								
…is controllable.								
…is effective in terms of combating climate change.								
…is a cost-efficient measure for combating climate change.								
…is an eco-friendly measure for combating climate change.								
…is sustainable in the long term.								

NET XY = here we included the name of the assigned NET.
Grey statements refer to risks and the other five statements to benefits.

Weighing the risks against the benefits

From what you know or have heard about *NET XY*: Which of these statements most closely reflects your own opinion?

- The benefits of *NET XY* far outweigh the risks (1)
- The benefits of *NET XY* slightly outweigh the risks (2)
- The benefits and risks of *NET XY* are about the same (3)
- The risks of *NET XY* slightly outweigh the benefits (4)
- The risks of *NET XY* far outweigh the benefits (5)

NET XY = here we included the name of the assigned NET.

Support for research and deployment

To what extent do you support further research into *NET XY*?

- Strictly reject (1)
- Reject (2)
- Tend to reject (3)
- Tend to support (4)
- Support (5)
- Fully support (6)

To what extent do you support the deployment of *NET XY* to combating climate change?

- Strictly reject (1)
- Reject (2)
- Tend to reject (3)
- Tend to support (4)
- Support (5)
- Fully support (6)

NET XY = here we included the name of the assigned NET.

Opinion on the deployment of NETs

Please indicate your opinion regarding the deployment of *NET XY* to combating climate change.

The deployment of *NET XY* is…

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A bad idea								A good idea
Impractical								Practical
A dumb investment								A smart investment
Foolish								Wise
Unacceptable								Acceptable

NET XY = here we included the name of the assigned NET.

Second affective evaluation of NETs – Specific affective evaluation

When thinking about *NET XY*, how do you feel about it?

- Very negatively (1)
- Negatively (2)
- More likely negatively (3)
- Neutral (4)
- More likely positively (5)
- Positively (6)
- Very positively (7)

NET XY = here we included the name of the assigned NET.

Second affective evaluation of NETs – General affective evaluation

When thinking about negative emission technologies in general, how do you feel about them?

- Very negatively (1)
- Negatively (2)
- More likely negatively (3)
- Neutral (4)
- More likely positively (5)
- Positively (6)
- Very positively (7)

Concern about climate change

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

	Do not agree at all (1)	Do not agree (2)	Somewhat do not agree (3)	Neither (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Fully agree (7)
Climate change has severe consequences for humans and nature.							
Climate protection is important for our future.							
We must protect the climate's delicate equilibrium.							
I worry about the climate's state.							

Environmental identity

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

	Do not agree at all (1)	Do not agree (2)	Somewhat do not agree (3)	Neither (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Fully agree (7)
I think of myself as someone who is concerned about the environment.							
Being environmental-friendly is an important part of who I am.							

Technology commitment

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

	Do not agree at all (1)	Do not agree (2)	Somewhat do not agree (3)	Neither (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Fully agree (7)
I am very curious about new technical developments.							
I quickly take a liking to new technical developments.							
I am always interested in using the latest technical equipment.							
If I had the opportunity, I would use technical products much more often than I do now.							
In dealing with modern technology I am often afraid to fail.							
Dealing with technical innovations is usually too much of a challenge for me.							
I am afraid to break new technical equipment rather than to use them properly.							
I find it difficult to handle new technology – most of the time I just cannot do it.							

Demographic data

How old are you? _____

What is your gender?

- Female (1)
- Male (2)

Please indicate your highest educational qualification.

- Mandatory school (primary school, basic apprenticeship, social year, vocational preparation school) (1)
- Apprenticeship (2)
- Secondary school / high school (3)
- Higher vocational education (4)
- Advanced technical college (5)
- University (6)
- Other: _____ (7)

When thinking of your own political views, where would you place these on a scale from 1 (left) to 9 (right)?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Left										Right

In which canton do you live? _____

First information text - Introduction to climate change and short definition of NETs in general

Through human activities (e.g. flying and driving, heating of buildings, the production of agricultural and industrial products, and the electricity production) carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases are released into the atmosphere. These emissions contribute to the global increase in the earth's temperature and to climate change.

In order to reduce climate change, technologies can be used which remove CO2 from the air and store it safely and in long-term – so-called negative emission technologies.

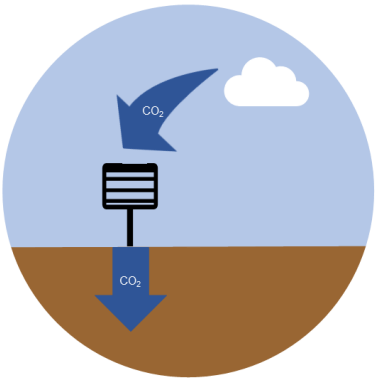
Description and image of each NET

Bioenergy with carbon capture and store (BECCS):

Plants are cultivated and thus store CO2 from the air. From this biomass heat and electricity are produced. This produces CO2, which is captured, compressed and stored underground. The captured CO2 must be stored underground in adequate geological formations so that it remains there permanently.

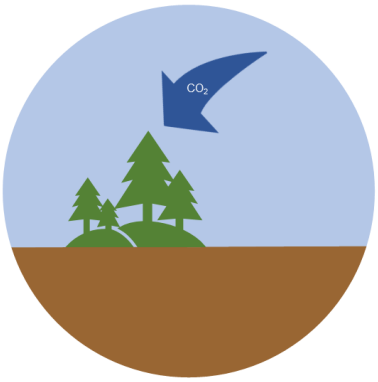
Direct air capture and carbon storage (DACCS):

CO2 is filtered directly from the air, compressed and stored underground. The captured CO2 must be stored underground in adequate geological formations so that it remains there permanently.



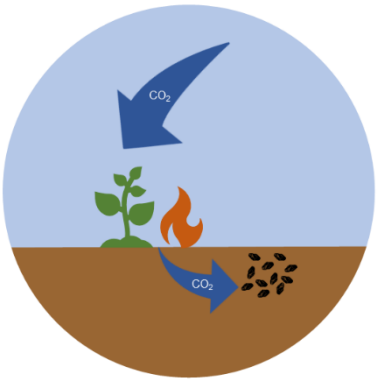
Afforestation:

Through afforestation, CO2 is removed from the air. This means that more trees are planted. These need CO2 for their growth and hence CO2 is stored in the wood, leaves, and roots. When wood or plant material is burned or decomposes, the CO2 is released again.



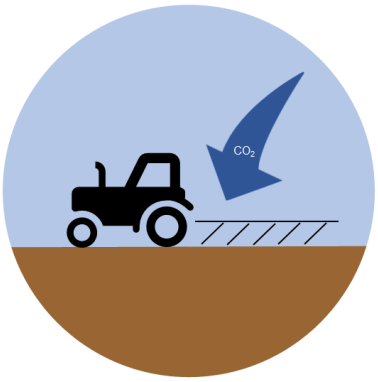
Biochar:

By producing biochar, CO2 is removed from the air. Biochar is generated when plant material, for example, organic waste, is heated without oxygen. Biochar is added to the soil and the CO2 remains bound in the soil for between decades and centuries.



Soil carbon sequestration (SCS):

CO2 is removed from the air by modified agricultural methods. The growth of cultivated plants promotes the formation of humus. In humus, which is the uppermost layer of the earth, the carbon of the CO2 remains bound. If agricultural methods are changed, CO2 emissions are set free.



Online Appendix B

Supplementary Tables and Figures from Chapter 3 Results

Table B-1 Sample characteristics

		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	352	50.8%
	Male	341	49.2%
Education	Mandatory school	21	3%
	Vocational school / Apprenticeship	253	36.5%
	Secondary school /High school	78	11.3%
	Higher vocational school	134	19.3%
	Advanced technical college	90	13%
	University	116	16.7%

Table B-2 Reliability analyses

	Cronbach's α					
	Total Sample	BECCS	DACCS	Afforestation	Biochar	SCS
Tampering with Nature	0.84	0.85	0.80	0.78	0.85	0.83
Trust in Responsible Actors	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.83
Perceived Risks	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.86
Perceived Benefits	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.89
Overall Support of NETs	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.87	0.89
Concern About Climate Change	0.92					
Environmental Identity	0.87					
Technology Commitment	0.88					

Cronbach's alpha (α) calculated for the variables tampering with nature, trust in responsible actors, perceived risks, perceived benefits, overall support of NETs, concern about climate change, environmental identity, and technology commitment for the total sample and on a NET-specific level.

Table B-3 Categories for the spontaneous associations with NETs and the first affective evaluation of NETs

	Total Mentions		Gender		First Affective Evaluation
			Male	Female	Mean (SD)
Unfamiliarity (I do not know, never hear of it, no idea)	110	14.7 %	38.2 %	61.8 %	3.56 (0.87)
Emissions / pollution (CO_2 emissions, harmful substances, smoke, methane, GHGs)	101	13.5 %	45.5 %	54.5 %	3.06 (1.03)
CO_2 recovery / emission removal (removal from atmosphere, air cleaning)	85	11.3 %	64.7 %	35.3 %	4.76 (1.41)
Environmentally harmful (negative impacts on environment, environmental damages)	52	6.9 %	38.5 %	61.5 %	2.79 (1.13)
Transportation / industry (cars, planes, combustion engine, factories)	49	6.5 %	40.8 %	59.2 %	2.96 (1.22)
Emission reduction (CO_2 / pollution reduction)	47	6.3 %	59.6 %	40.4 %	4.55 (0.85)
Environment / climate friendly (climate / environment (protection))	46	6.1 %	54.3 %	45.7 %	4.41 (1.07)
5G (radiation, phones)	40	5.3 %	37.5 %	62.5 %	3.03 (0.89)
Negative feelings (negative, something bad, harmful, inefficient, insecure, unnatural)	39	5.2 %	51.3 %	48.7 %	2.92 (0.98)
Energy (renewable / fossil energy, electricity, windmills, coal combustion, oil)	36	4.8 %	55.6 %	44.4 %	3.39 (1.20)
CO_2 (Carbon Dioxide)	22	2.9 %	45.5 %	54.5 %	3.82 (1.26)
Noise	15	2.0 %	46.7 %	53.3 %	3.47 (1.73)
Climate change debate (carbon tax, climate targets, green politics, symptom control)	13	1.7 %	46.2 %	53.8 %	3.15 (0.90)
Specific NETs (afforestation, ocean fertilization, BECCS, DACCS / air filter)	11	1.5 %	72.7 %	27.3 %	5.18 (1.25)
Technology (digitalization)	9	1.2 %	55.6 %	44.4 %	3.56 (1.01)
Earthquake (landslides, drilling)	8	1.1 %	37.5 %	62.5 %	2.50 (1.41)
CO_2 storage	7	0.9 %	71.4 %	28.6 %	5.00 (1.63)
Climate neutrality (no emissions)	7	0.9 %	71.4 %	28.6 %	4.86 (1.07)
NET term is ambiguous (why negative?)	7	0.9 %	57.1 %	42.9 %	3.57 (1.27)
Electric cars	5	0.7 %	60.0 %	40.0 %	4.00 (1.87)
Human health (unhealthy, negative impacts on health)	5	0.7 %	20.0 %	80.0 %	2.20 (0.84)
Carbon Capture and Reuse	3	0.4 %	100 %	0 %	5.00 (1.73)
Geoengineering	3	0.4 %	0 %	100 %	4.33 (1.15)
Positive feelings (good)	1	0.1 %	100 %	0 %	6.00
Diverse	29	3.9 %	44.8 %	55.2 %	3.45 (1.30)
Total	750	100 %	48.4 %	51.6 %	3.62 (1.33)

The first affective evaluation section measured participants' affective evaluation of NETs in general on a scale from 1 (very negatively) to 7 (very positively).

Table B-4 Affective evaluation before and after the information section across the five NETs

		Mean (SD)		
	N	General Affective Evaluation **Before** Information Section	General Affective Evaluation **After** Information Section	Test Statistic 1
BECCS	138	3.75 (1.24)	4.67 (1.27)	$t(137) = 7.38$, $p < 0.001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.63
DACCS	134	3.63 (1.28)	4.35 (1.36)	$t(133) = 5.57$, $p < 0.001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.48
Afforestation	140	3.54 (1.31)	4.89 (1.38)	$t(139) = 10.22$, $p < 0.001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.86
Biochar	140	3.70 (1.37)	4.60 (1.32)	$t(139) = 6.37$, $p < 0.001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.54
SCS	141	3.62 (1.39)	4.49 (1.32)	$t(140) = 6.13$, $p < 0.001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.52
Total Sample	693	3.65 (1.32)	4.60 (1.34)	$t(692) = 15.80$, $p < 0.001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.60

Means and standard deviations are shown for each of the five NETs and the total sample. Both variables were measured on a scale from 1 (very negatively) to 7 (very positively). Test Statistic 1 = T-tests between the affective evaluation before the information section and the affecitve evaluation after the information section. *Cohen's d* indicates the effect size for all singificant differences.

Table B-5 Weighing the risks against the benefits across the five NETs

		Mean (SD)
	N	Weighing Risks Against Benefits
BECCS	138	2.76 (1.12) [a]
DACCS	134	2.62 (1.19) [a]
Afforestation	140	1.96 (1.18) [b]
Biochar	140	2.63 (1.11) [a]
SCS	141	2.55 (1.13) [a]
Total Sample	693	2.50 (1.77)
One-Way ANOVA		$F(4,688) = 10.28$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.056$

Means and standard deviations of the variable are shown. The variable was measured on a scale from 1 (the benefits far outweigh the risks) to 5 (the risks far outweigh the benefits). One-way ANOVA result shows significant differences across the five NETs. Bonferroni post hoc tests were used to compare pairwise. Different superscript letters indicate significant ($p < 0.05$) differences in means within the same column.

Table B-6 Support for research and support for deployment across the five NETs

		Mean (SD)		
	N	Support for Research	Support for Deployment	Test Statistic 1
BECCS	138	4.18 (1.08) [a]	4.10 (1.08) [a]	t(137) = 1.38, p = 0.167
DACCS	134	4.16 (1.07) [a]	3.96 (1.05) [a]	t(133) = 3.32, p = 0.001, *Cohen's d* = 0.29
Afforestation	140	4.72 (0.98) [b]	4.76 (0.94) [b]	t(139) = -0.85, p = 0.398
Biochar	140	4.24 (1.04) [a]	4.10 (1.05) [a]	t(139) = 2.26, p = 0.026, *Cohen's d* = 0.19
SCS	141	4.08 (1.10) [a]	4.01 (1.11) [a]	t(140) = 1.22, p = 0.227
Total Sample	693	4.28 (1.08)	4.19 (1.09)	t(692) = 3.38, p = 0.001, *Cohen's d* = 0.13
Test Statistic 2		F(4,688) = 8.26, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.046$	F(4,688) = 13.65, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.074$	

Means and standard deviations are shown for each of the five NETs and the total sample. Both variables were measured on a scale from 1 (strictly reject) to 6 (fully support). Test Statistic 1 = T-tests between the affective evaluation before the information section and the affecitve evaluation after the information section. *Cohen's d* indicates the effect size for all singificant differences. Test Statistic 2 = One-way ANOVA results across the five NETs. Bonferroni post hoc tests were used to compare pairwise. Different superscript letters indicate significant ($p < 0.05$) differences in means within the same column.

Table B-7 Opinion on the deployment of NETs across the five NETs

		Mean (SD)				
	N	A Bad vs. Good Idea	Impractical vs. Practical	A Dumb vs. Smart Investment	Foolish vs. Wise	Unaccaptable vs. Acceptable
BECCS	138	4.67 (1.53) [a]	4.64 (1.44) [a,c]	4.47 (1.51) [a]	4.57 (1.42) [a]	4.75 (1.47) [a]
DACCS	134	4.34 (1.76) [a]	4.25 (1.54) [a]	4.24 (1.51) [a]	4.14 (1.58) [a]	4.49 (1.62) [a]
Afforestation	140	5.66 (1.52) [b]	5.46 (1.46) [b]	5.51 (1.46) [b]	5.56 (1.41) [b]	5.62 (1.58) [b]
Biochar	140	4.78 (1.37) [a]	4.66 (1.33) [a,c]	4.54 (1.37) [a]	4.58 (1.32) [a]	4.66 (1.34) [a]
SCS	141	4.70 (1.64) [a]	4.77 (1.39) [c]	4.46 (1.52) [a]	4.48 (1.57) [a]	4.74 (1.59) [a]
Total Sample	693	4.84 (1.62)	4.76 (1.48)	4.65 (1.54)	4.67 (1.53)	4.86 (1.57)
One-Way ANOVA		$F(4,688) = 13.58$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.073$	$F(4,688) = 13.07$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.071$	$F(4,688) = 15.91$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.085$	$F(4,688) = 18.11$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.095$	$F(4,688) = 11.68$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.064$

Means and standard deviations of the opinion on the deployment of NETs across the five NETs. All characteristics were measured on a scale from 1 to 7. One-way ANOVA results show significant differences across the five NETs. Bonferroni post hoc tests were used to compare pairwise. Different superscript letters indicate significant differences in means within the same column.

Table B-8 Evaluation of the three frames according to five characteristics

		Mean (SD)				
	N	Incredible vs. Credible	Unrealistic vs. Realistic	Unclear And Difficult to Understand vs. Clear And Easy to Understand	Worrying vs. Soothing	Unconvincing vs. Convincing
Moral hazard frame	227	3.90 (1.74) [a]	3.66 (1.72) [a]	4.80 (1.72) [a,b]	4.10 (1.64) [a,b]	3.82 (1.79) [a]
Technological fix frame	226	5.25 (1.51) [b]	4.98 (1.44) [b]	5.00 (1.78) [a]	4.37 (1.46) [a]	5.10 (1.49) [b]
Climate emergency frame	240	4.28 (1.59) [c]	4.01 (1.62) [a]	4.41 (1.79) [b]	3.96 (1.56) [b]	4.12 (1.64) [a]
Total Sample	693	4.47 (1.71)	4.21 (1.69)	4.73 (1.78)	4.14 (1.56)	4.34 (1.73)
One-Way ANOVA		$F(2,690) = 42.33$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.109$	$F(2,690) = 41.58$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.108$	$F(2,690) = 6.78$, $p = 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.019$	$F(2,690) = 4.12$, $p = 0.017$, $\eta^2 = 0.012$	$F(2,690) = 37.51$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.098$

Means and standard deviations of the evaluation of the three frames. All characteristics were measured on a scale from 1 to 7. One-way ANOVA results show significant differences across the three frames. Bonferroni post hoc tests were used to compare pairwise. Different superscript letters indicate significant differences in means within the same column.

Table B-9 Categories for the open comments on the evaluation of the three frames

	Moral Hazard Frame		Technological Fix Frame		Climate Emergency Frame	
Are NETs effective?	1	1.2 %	4	4.9 %	2	2.5 %
Are NETs feasible?			2	2.5 %	2	2.5 %
Frame / NET is too difficult			1	1.2 %	1	1.2 %
Frame is not concrete			2	2.5 %	2	2.5 %
Lifestyle changes are difficult			2	2.5 %	1	1.2 %
Necessity of lifestyle changes / emission reduction	5	6.2 %	3	3.7 %	2	2.5 %
Negative opinion about NETs	3	3.7 %	1	1.2 %		
NET term is ambiguous (why negative?)	1	1.2 %			4	4.9 %
NETs and emission reductions are required	5	6.2 %	4	4.9 %	2	2.5 %
NETs are a necessity			1	1.2 %	3	3.7 %
NETs are an utopia	3	3.7 %				
NETs are better than doing nothing	1	1.2 %				
NETs are not a solution	1	1.2 %				
NETs are not enough	4	4.9 %	3	3.7 %		
NETs are not addressing the cause / they are symptom control	5	6.2 %			6	7.4 %
NETs are the only solution, so we need no lifestyle changes					1	1.2 %
NETs are a possible solution	1	1.2 %			1	1.2 %
NETs lead to moral hazard			1	1.2 %	3	3.7 %
NETs should already be used now					9	11.1 %
NETs will be needed in a climate emergency					1	1.2 %
No concern about climate change					1	1.2 %
Not believing the frame	1	1.2 %				
Probably NETs have long-term / unknown risks			4	4.9 %	2	2.5 %
Rather than NETs have lifestyle changes / emission reductions	11	13.6 %	3	3.7 %	2	2.5 %
Take / try all solutions we can get	1	1.2 %				
Diverse	3	3.7 %	6	7.4 %	4	4.9 %
Total	81	100 %	81	100 %	81	100 %

Table B-10 Differences in the specific and affective evaluation, the support for research and deployment and the perceived risks and benefits across the three frames

Specific Affective Evaluation							
	Moral hazard frame		Technological fix frame		Climate emergency frame		One-Way ANOVA
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	
BECCS	41	4.46 (1.45)	52	4.40 (1.16)	45	4.42 (1.27)	F(2,135) = 0.03, p = 0.975
DACCS	45	4.40 (1.34)	39	3.85 (1.14)	50	4.10 (1.27)	F(2,131) = 2.05, p = 0.133
Afforestation	54	5.37 (1.38)	41	5.73 (1.05)	45	5.58 (1.32)	F(2,137) = 0.97, p = 0.383
Biochar	45	4.27 (1.14)	48	4.31 (1.21)	47	4.26 (1.24)	F(2,137) = 0.03, p = 0.970
SCS	42	4.55 (1.48)	46	4.13 (1.28)	53	4.28 (1.20)	F(2,138) = 1.13, p = 0.327
Aggregated across all NETs	227	4.64 (1.41)	226	4.47 (1.32)	240	4.51 (1.35)	F(2,690) = 0.99, p = 0.373
General Affective Evaluation							
	Moral hazard frame		Technological fix frame		Climate emergency frame		One-Way ANOVA
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	
BECCS	41	4.73 (1.32)	52	4.71 (1.26)	45	4.58 (1.25)	F(2,135) = 0.19, p = 0.825
DACCS	45	4.42 (1.51)	39	4.28 (1.19)	50	4.34 (1.36)	F(2,131) = 0.11, p = 0.894
Afforestation	54	4.96 (1.30)	41	5.07 (1.39)	45	4.62 (1.45)	F(2,137) = 1.29, p = 0.278
Biochar	45	4.42 (1.27)	48	4.67 (1.29)	47	4.70 (1.40)	F(2,137) = 0.61, p = 0.546
SCS	42	4.71 (1.40)	46	4.63 (1.18)	53	4.19 (1.33)	F(2,138) = 2.30, p = 0.105
Aggregated across all NETs	227	4.66 (1.37)	226	4.68 (1.27)	240	4.47 (1.36)	F(2,690) = 1.66, p = 0.191
Support for Research							
	Moral hazard frame		Technological fix frame		Climate emergency frame		One-Way ANOVA
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	
BECCS	41	4.10 (1.16)	52	4.10 (1.05)	45	4.36 (1.05)	F(2,135) = 0.87, p = 0.423
DACCS	45	4.22 (1.13)	39	4.08 (0.98)	50	4.16 (1.09)	F(2,131) = 0.19, p = 0.826
Afforestation	54	4.57 (1.03)	41	4.95 (0.86)	45	4.69 (1.02)	F(2,137) = 1.77, p = 0.174
Biochar	45	4.20 (1.08)	48	4.33 (0.97)	47	4.17 (1.07)	F(2,137) = 0.33, p = 0.719
SCS	42	4.19 (1.21)	46	4.00 (1.07)	53	4.06 (1.03)	F(2,138) = 0.34, p = 0.709
Aggregated across all NETs	227	4.27 (1.12)	226	4.28 (1.04)	240	4.28 (1.07)	F(2,690) = 0.00, p = 0.998

Support for Deployment

	Moral hazard frame		Technological fix frame		Climate emergency frame		One-Way ANOVA
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	
BECCS	41	4.05 (1.09)	52	4.12 (1.15)	45	4.13 (0.99)	F(2,135) = 0.07, p = 0.930
DACCS	45	4.09 (1.10)	39	3.79 (0.86)	50	3.98 (1.13)	F(2,131) = 0.83, p = 0.440
Afforestation	54	4.65 (0.93)	41	4.95 (0.86)	45	4.73 (1.01)	F(2,137) = 1.25, p = 0.290
Biochar	45	4.02 (1.20)	48	4.21 (0.94)	47	4.06 (1.03)	F(2,137) = 0.40, p = 0.671
SCS	42	4.02 (1.22)	46	3.89 (1.08)	53	4.09 (1.06)	F(2,138) = 0.41, p = 0.662
Aggregated across all NETs	227	4.19 (1.13)	226	4.19 (1.06)	240	4.19 (1.07)	F(2,690) = 0.00, p = 0.998

Perceived Risks

	Moral hazard frame		Technological fix frame		Climate emergency frame		One-Way ANOVA
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	
BECCS	41	4.24 (1.34)	52	4.09 (1.14)	45	4.07 (1.18)	F(2,135) = 0.26, p = 0.774
DACCS	45	4.28 (1.08)	39	4.53 (1.09)	48	4.40 (1.18)	F(2,129) = 0.52, p = 0.595
Afforestation	53	3.05 (1.22)	41	2.64 (1.07)	45	2.71 (1.19)	F(2,136) = 1.70, p = 0.187
Biochar	44	4.05 (1.12)	47	4.13 (1.20)	47	4.06 (1.12)	F(2,135) = 0.06, p = 0.939
SCS	42	3.70 (1.26)	46	4.09 (1.03)	53	4.09 (1.10)	F(2,138) = 1.75, p = 0.178
Aggregated across all NETs	225	3.83 (1.29)	225	3.91 (1.26)	238	3.88 (1.28)	F(2,685) = 0.22, p = 0.800

Perceived Benefits

	Moral hazard frame		Technological fix frame		Climate emergency frame		One-Way ANOVA
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	
BECCS	41	4.31 (1.27)	52	4.56 (1.10)	45	4.50 (1.27)	F(2,135) = 0.54, p = 0.584
DACCS	45	4.30 (1.19)	39	3.81 (0.95)	49	4.06 (1.20)	F(2,130) = 1.96, p = 0.146
Afforestation	53	5.34 (0.97)	41	5.57 (1.12)	45	5.36 (1.22)	F(2,136) = 0.56, p = 0.571
Biochar	44	4.40 (1.19)	47	4.50 (1.15)	47	4.36 (1.05)	F(2,135) = 0.18, p = 0.838
SCS	42	4.49 (1.38)	46	4.45 (1.07)	53	4.48 (1.12)	F(2,138) = 0.01, p = 0.986
Aggregated across all NETs	225	4.60 (1.26)	225	4.58 (1.20)	239	4.53 (1.25)	F(2,686) = 0.19, p = 0.827

For each variable, means and standard deviations are shown for each of the five NETs and aggregated across all NETs. The affective evaluation variables were measured with several items on a scale from 1 (very negatively) to 7 (very positively), whereas the support for research and deployment variables were measured on a scale from 1 (strictly reject) to 6 (fully support), and the perceived risks and benefits were measured with several items on a scale form 1 (do not agree at all) to 7 (fully agree). One-way ANOVA results show no significant differences across the three frames.