Supplementary Materials for In the Eye of the Storm: Hurricanes, Climate Migration, and Climate Attitudes

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A Empirical Appendix

A.1 Background on Climate Change as a Cause of Migration

The empirical record is mixed, but a growing body of research identifies links between environmental change and migration *within* and *between* countries. In particular, most evidence suggests that sudden onset environmental catastrophes like hurricanes and floods, as well as gradual onset climatic changes like desertification, drought, and soil erosion, can induce affected populations to migrate in response. A unifying theme across these studies is that migration is one of several adaptations that affected populations may choose in response to environmental changes. As Hunter, Luna and Norton (2015, p. 385) explain, "[h]umans have long responded to environmental conditions through migration, and population movement is increasingly being seen as a long-standing adaptive response."

At the macrolevel, evidence suggests that deviations in temperature and precipitation drive interstate migration (Backhaus, Martinez-Zarzoso and Muris, 2015), particularly when agriculturally-dependent regions are affected (Coniglio and Pesce, 2015). These changes drive especially greater migration to urban and wealthier areas (Barrios, Bertinelli and Strobl, 2006). Hurricanes are an especially important driver of migration from the Caribbean and Latin America to the United States (Mahajan and Yang, 2020). In fact, Reuveny and Moore (2009) show that the migration-promoting effect of environmental degradation is equivalent in magnitude to socioeconomic and political factors like wealth and war. Notwithstanding some evidence that climatic factors have only limited (Grace et al., 2018) or even negative influence on migration (Cattaneo and Peri, 2016), these studies suggest that policymakers' concerns about waves of climate-induced migrants moving across borders are not baseless.

Moreover, studies of the effects of climatic factors on interstate migration are likely to miss substantial migratory flows that occur within countries. Microlevel studies are better suited to detect these internal flows, and a growing number of them suggest that internal climate migration is a widespread phenomenon. For example, the Dust Bowl in Oklahoma (McLeman and Smit, 2006; Hornbeck, 2012), droughts in Mali (Findley, 1994), land degradation and deforestation in Nepal (Massey, Axinn and Ghimire, 2010), warming temperatures in Pakistan (Mueller, Gray and Kosec, 2014), coastal erosion in Bangladesh (Penning-Rowsell, Sultana and Thompson, 2013), flooding in Vietnam (Dun, 2011), and crop failures in Mexico (Feng, Krueger and Oppenheimer, 2010) have all triggered internal—and some international—migration.

A.2 Research Ethics

Researchers have a moral imperative to protect human subjects throughout the research process. In conducting interviews, we took the utmost care to comply with standards and obligations described in the APSA Principles and Guidance for Human Subject Research, and detailed in depth in the literature on ethics and survey research (e.g., Desposato, 2018; Phillips, 2021). As described below, we took multiple steps to identify and mitigate risks associated with our research.

We conducted survey interviews with adult members of the U.S. public via the online sampling platform Lucid in August–October 2022 and March 2023. Our survey protocol went through an IRB review and approval process at the Authors' institution in the U.S. to ensure that the activities were in line with regulations regarding the protection of human subjects. We did not engage with vulnerable populations (e.g., children, prisoners), and the questions did not cover sensitive topics. We gathered no potentially identifying information through our survey, and all information about respondents' geographic location was automatically aggregated to a sufficiently high spatial level—the county, rather than the census tract or ZCTA—to prevent possible reidentification. All survey data are stored in a password-protected folder accessible only to the Authors.

Consent We fielded our survey using Lucid, an online marketplace linking researchers with prospective survey participants through double opt-in panels via partner companies that maintain participant samples. Lucid is a well-known and validated platform for use in political science surveys (Coppock and McClellan, 2019; Peyton, Huber and Coppock, 2022). All interviews proceeded with consent obtained by respondents doubly opting-in to take the survey. All respondents were also informed beforehand that they always had the option to opt-out during any point in the survey. The Authors paid a $1.50 cost-per-completed interview fee to Lucid, while participants were directly compensated by Lucid's suppliers.

Minimizing Risks and "Do No Harm" The Authors consistently worked to abide by the "do no harm" standard, minimizing risks to human subjects while working to maximize the benefits of our research. We assessed that the potential contributions of our research project were substantial while risks were minimal. Hundreds of millions of people are at risk of climate displacement in the next five decades, and millions per year are impacted by climate disasters. The sheer magnitude of climate displacement renders understanding attitudes toward climate migrants essential. Pro-climate policymaking can powerfully influence the integration and well-being of climate migrants, enhancing their access to life-sustaining services, welfare programs, and gainful employment. Understanding mass support for policy action on climate migration and climate change is also a central question for policy planning and crisis response. The research thus stands to contribute to knowledge around a range of academically and policy-relevant questions.

In addition to the potentially substantial benefits of this research, our team also worked to identify and mitigate risks to interviewees, particularly those who may have been impacted by Hurricane Ian. First, we considered power differentials between ourselves and research participants. All interviewees were informed of their rights, including their ability to refuse to participate or to withdraw consent at any time. Second, before, during, and after interviews, we ensured that participants understood their responses would be held confidentially, and that no identifying information was collected or would be revealed. Third, no deception was used in the study. Fourth, we designed our interviews to reduce any possible harm. Specific steps we took included: (1) prospective respondents were notified via the pre-interview recruitment banner that the survey would be about their attitudes on climate change, reducing the risk that anyone who consented to participate would be surprised by or uncomfortable with the topics of conversation; and (2) selecting a context (the American South) and field site (online), where safety concerns were minimal and communities of climate-affected people were large and well-established.

A.3 Sample Demographics

Table A-1: Sample Demographics versus Census Benchmarks

	Lucid Survey (N = 2563)			**Census Benchmarks**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Mean (Unweighted)	Mean (State Weights)	Mean (National Weights)	Sampled States	U.S. as a Whole
White	0.778	0.529	0.764	0.523	0.755
Black	0.169	0.172	0.126	0.190	0.136
Latinx	0.114	0.207	0.189	0.208	0.191
Multiracial	0.051	0.046	0.031	0.044	0.030
Asian	0.036	0.035	0.066	0.032	0.063
Indigenous	0.022	0.003	0.013	0.004	0.016
Woman	0.677	0.527	0.529	0.513	0.504
Age	48	46	48	43	39
High School Graduate	0.613	0.576	0.578	0.560	0.552
College Graduate	0.356	0.306	0.310	0.319	0.337
Income	$50,000-$74,999	$25,000-$49,999	$50,000-$74,999	$60,796.25	$69,021

Note: The sampled states are Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina. Column 1 presents unweighted, sample mean demographics. Column 2 presents sample mean demographics weighted to match census benchmarks from the sampled states. Column 3 presents sample mean demographics weighted to match census benchmarks for the U.S. as a whole. Our main estimations rely on the national sampling weights in column 3, but all results are robust with unweighted and state-weighted estimates (Figure A-7).

A.4 Covariate Balance

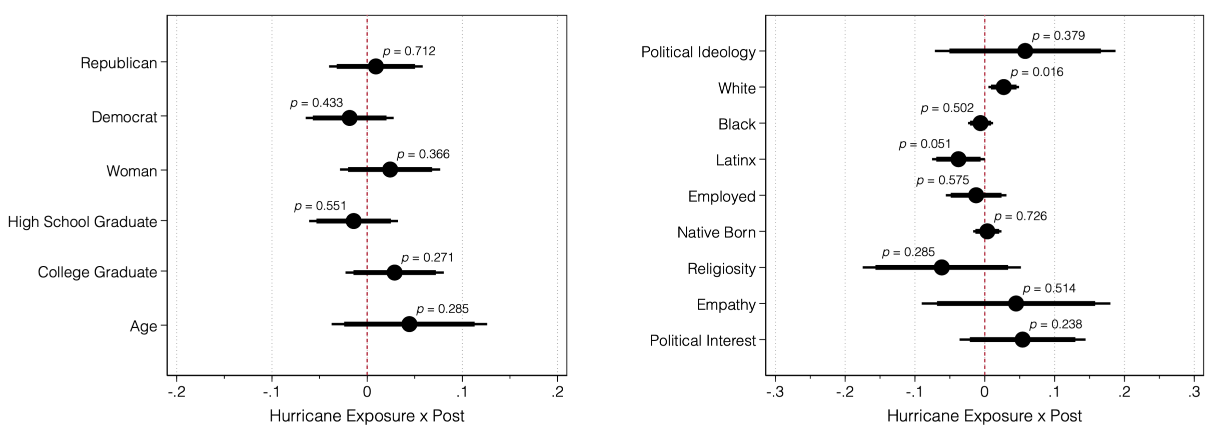
Respondent-level characteristics are balanced before and after Hurricane Ian for the core demographic covariates we study (top panel). In the expanded set of respondent-level covariates (bottom panel), balance is also achieved with one exception: we sample marginally more whites and fewer Latinxs in hurricane-exposed counties after the storm. In results omitted for space but available upon request, we find substantively similar balance if we define exposure according to the binary measure described in Figure A-6.

Balance across core covariates is important because our empirical strategy relies on an assumption that there is no factor that makes people more or less likely to be surveyed post versus pre-hurricane, and which also correlates with their climate attitudes. One particularly concerning possibility is that the hurricane degraded respondents' livelihoods, incentivizing the most severely hurricane-affected people to increase survey-taking in the post-treatment period as a way to supplement their incomes. To rule out this possibility we consider data on survey duration. If more severely hurricane-affected respondents were incentivized to take more online surveys in order to supplement their wages after the storm, we would expect hurricane exposure to correlate with shorter survey duration. These respondents would seek to finish surveys faster in order to get paid and move on to the next survey available via Lucid. Instead, we find that respondents in more hurricane exposed counties took 26 seconds longer ($p = 0.003$) to complete the survey on average after Hurricane Ian.

Figure A-1: Covariate Balance

(a) Balance on Core Demographics

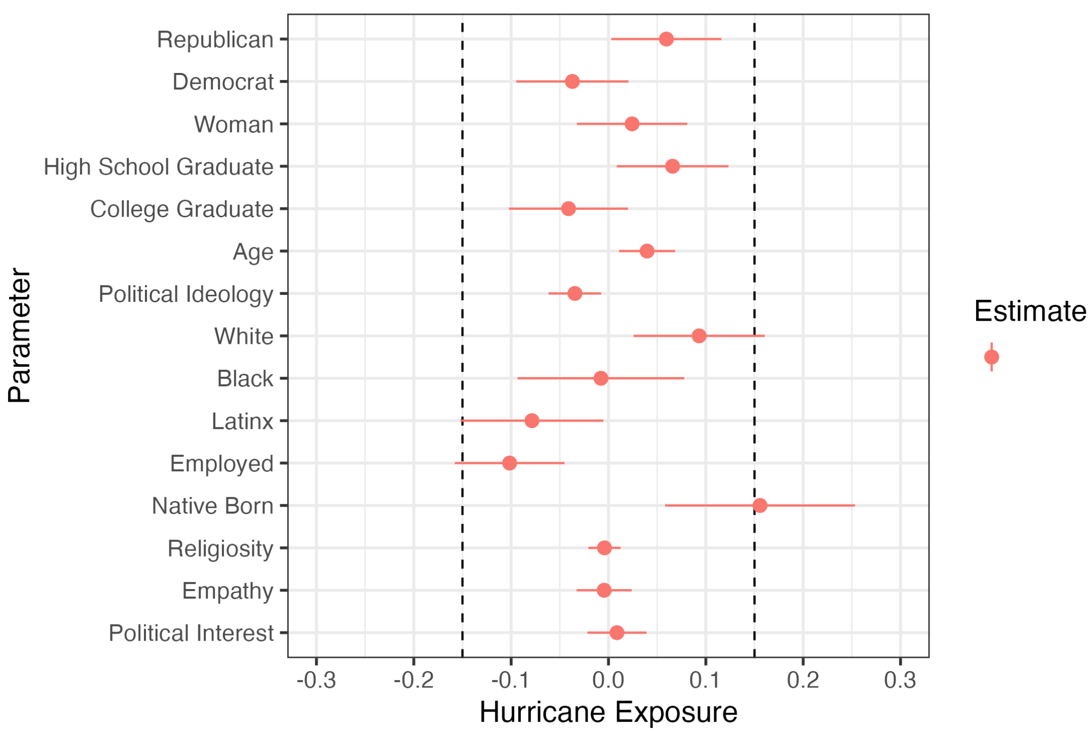
(b) Balance on Additional Demographics



Note: Bars are 90 and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates show the effect of hurricane exposure on respondent attributes. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Estimations include county and date of survey fixed effects. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Age and political ideology are z-standardized so they fit on the same scale as other covariates. The dashed red line marks 0. Full tabular results are in Table D-1.

Hartman and Hidalgo (2018) propose an equivalence testing approach that expands on our balance tests. As they explain, standard balance tests, such as those in Figure A-1, begin with an assumption that the data are consistent "with the observable implications of an unconfounded design", and search for evidence to reject the null hypothesis of no covariate imbalance. In an equivalence testing approach, researchers assume a confounded design, and seek to "provide statistically significant evidence to reject [the null hypothesis that] their data are inconsistent with a valid design..." (Hartman and Hidalgo, 2018, p. 1002). In Figure A-2 we take an equivalence approach, studying the equivalence of the correlation coefficient between our continuous hurricane exposure measure and the demographic variables we evaluate in our survey. Promisingly, we only reject the null hypothesis of equivalence for four demographic covariates: white, Latinx, employed, and native born. Overall, this test provides strong evidence that our design is valid.

Figure A-2: Equivalence Test



Note: Bars are 95% confidence intervals. Estimates show the effect of hurricane exposure on respondent attributes. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Estimations include state and date of survey fixed effects. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Age and political ideology are z-standardized so they fit on the same scale as other covariates. The dashed black lines mark the region of practical equivalence. Full tabular results are in Table D-2.

A.5 Validating the Hurricane Exposure Measure

We capture cross-sectional exposure to Hurricane Ian using an index, which combines information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. This index only relies on objective meteorological variables. Importantly, this objective index is highly correlated with subjective, self-reported measures of hurricane exposure from our survey. The top two estimates in Figure 3 correspond to columns 1 and 5 in Table A-2.

Table A-2: Hurricane Exposure and Self-Reported Experience of Hurricanes

	Personally Experienced a Hurricane in Past Year (=1)				Community Experienced a Hurricane in Past Year (=1)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.161***	0.191***	0.239***	0.107***	0.191***	0.215***	0.312***	0.130***
	(0.028)	(0.016)	(0.077)	(0.016)	(0.024)	(0.018)	(0.082)	(0.013)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	1955.344	1906.642	2018.646	1940.569	2282.202	2241.791	2347.917	2256.365
Exposure Measure:	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid
PARAMETERS								
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. In columns 1 and 5, exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. In columns 2 and 6, exposure is an ordinal measure with four values denoting the maximum sustained winds endured in a county during Hurricane Ian: sub-cyclonic winds (0-33 knots), tropical storm-force winds (34-49 knots), violent gale-force winds (50-63 knots), and hurricane-force winds ($\geq$ 64 knots). In columns 3 and 7, exposure is an indicator for counties that experienced Hurricane Ian-induced storm surge ($\geq$ 1 foot). In columns 4 and 8, exposure is an ordinal measure with five values denoting the categories of FEMA disaster assistance available to Hurricane Ian victims in a county: none, Category B public assistance only, Categories A-G public assistance only, individual assistance and Category B public assistance, and individual assistance and Categories A-G public assistance. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-3.

Table A-3 repeats the core specifications while studying self-reported exposure to floods, wildfires, droughts, and heatwaves. We find precise null effects on these other forms of extreme weather. The bottom three estimates in Figure 3 correspond to columns 2-4 in Table A-3.

Table A-3: Hurricane Exposure and Self-Reported Experience of Other Climatic Disasters

	Personally Experienced Extreme Weather in Past Year (=1)			
	(1) Hurricane	(2) Floods	(3) Wildfires	(4) Drought
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.161***	-0.005	-0.003	-0.001
	(0.028)	(0.020)	(0.007)	(0.015)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	1955.344	1565.672	-1414.040	1725.027
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index
PARAMETERS				
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-4.

In Table A-4 we extend these analyses to consider personal familiarity with climate displacement. To the extent our hurricane exposure measure captures actual experiences of climate disasters, it should also correlate with personal familiarity with climate displacement. Taking the core specifications, we study respondent self-reports about knowing climate migrants. In particular, in columns 1-4 we study whether respondents reported that they themselves or someone they knew had moved for climate-related reasons. We asked specifically about familiarity with climate migrants displaced by hurricanes, floods, wildfires, and droughts. Column 1 reveals that a one standard deviation increase in exposure to Hurricane Ian was associated with a 3.2 percentage point increase in the probability that a respondent reported knowing someone who moved because of a hurricane. This positive effect of storm exposure on familiarity with climate-displaced people was specific to knowledge of those displaced by hurricanes. We find no effect of Hurricane Ian on knowledge of people who moved because of floods, wildfires, or drought. We extend these analyses in columns 5-8, which study respondents' relationships with the hurricane-displaced people they reported knowing. The effect of Hurricane Ian on personal familiarity with people displaced by hurricanes is driven by respondents reporting that friends had moved because of a hurricane. We do not find an effect of Ian of self-reports that respondents had personally moved because of a hurricane, or that they knew family members or acquaintances who had been displaced.

Table A-4: Hurricane Exposure and Self-Reported Experience with Climate Migration

	I or Someone I Know Moved for Climate-Related Reasons (=1)				**Know Someone Who Moved Because of a Hurricane (=1)**			
	(1) Hurricane	(2) Floods	(3) Wildfires	(4) Drought	(5) Personally Moved	(6) Family Moved	(7) Friend Moved	(8) Acquaintance Moved
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.032***	0.013	0.001	-0.000	0.001	0.009	0.025***	0.009
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.006)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	1502.266	993.130	-731.975	-450.428	-1049.933	-593.871	-602.383	-804.385
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters								
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

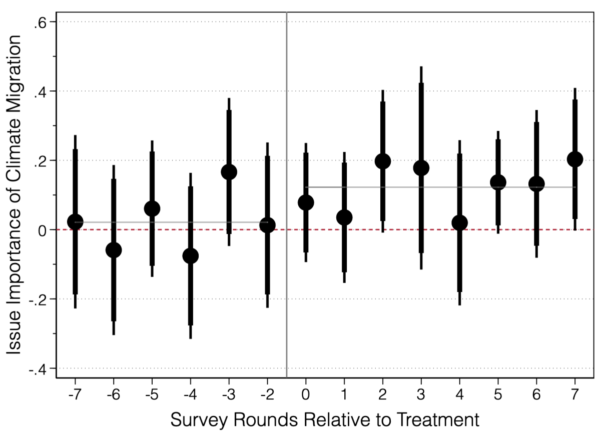
Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-5.

A.6 Event Studies

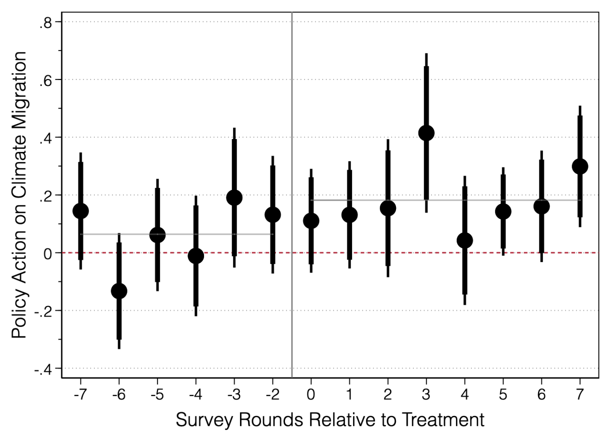
In Figures A-3 and A-4, we consider dynamic effects of exposure to Hurricane Ian over survey waves. Survey rounds correspond to the dates denoted in Table A-5. Following Sun and Abraham (2021), we omit the first period before treatment. Across outcomes, effects are parallel in the pre-treatment period, before becoming large and distinguishable post-treatment.

Figure A-3: Event Studies for Main Outcomes

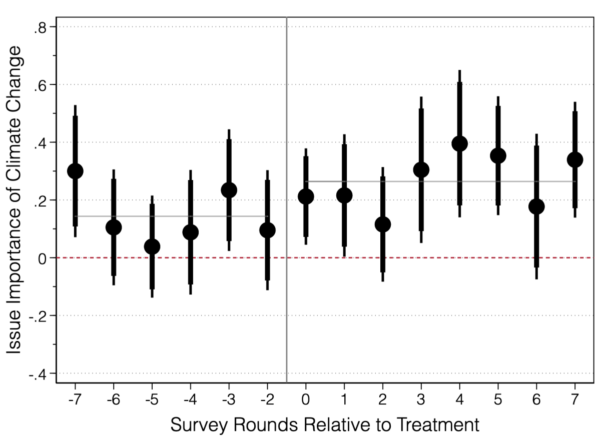
(a) Issue Importance of Climate Migration



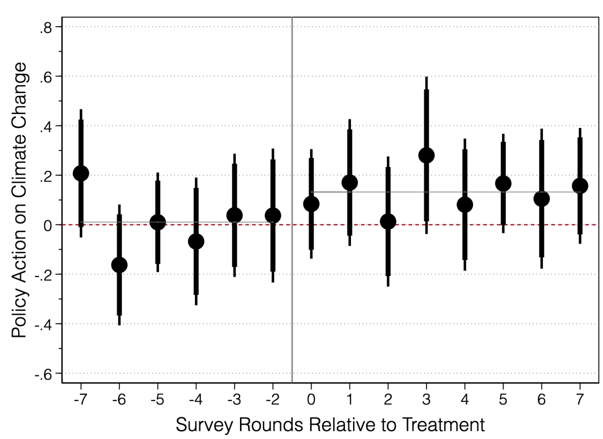
(b) Policy Action on Climate Migration



(c) Issue Importance of Climate Change



(d) Policy Action on Climate Change



Note: Bars are 90 and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates show coefficients on our focal hurricane exposure measure at different points in time pre- and post-treatment. Estimations include covariates from Table 2. Solid, vertical gray lines denote omitted base periods. Solid, horizontal gray lines denote pre- and post-treatment means. The dashed red line marks 0. Full tabular results are in Table D-6.

Table A-5: Correspondence Between Survey Rounds and Calendar Dates

	Date of Survey		
Rounds	August	September	October
-7	11, 12, 13		
-6	22, 23, 24, 26		
-5	27, 28, 29		
-4		6	
-3		19	
-2		26	
-1		27	
0		28	
1		29	
2			3
3			4
4			7
5			12
6			21
7			27

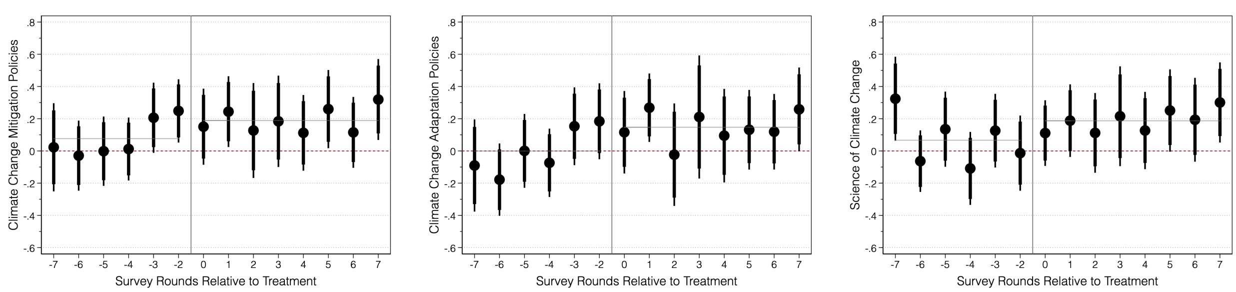
Note: The table shows the correspondence between survey rounds denoted in event study plots and 2022 calendar dates.

Figure A-4: Event Studies for Supplemental Outcomes

(a) Climate Change Mitigation Policies

(b) Climate Change Adaptation Policies

(c) Science of Climate Change



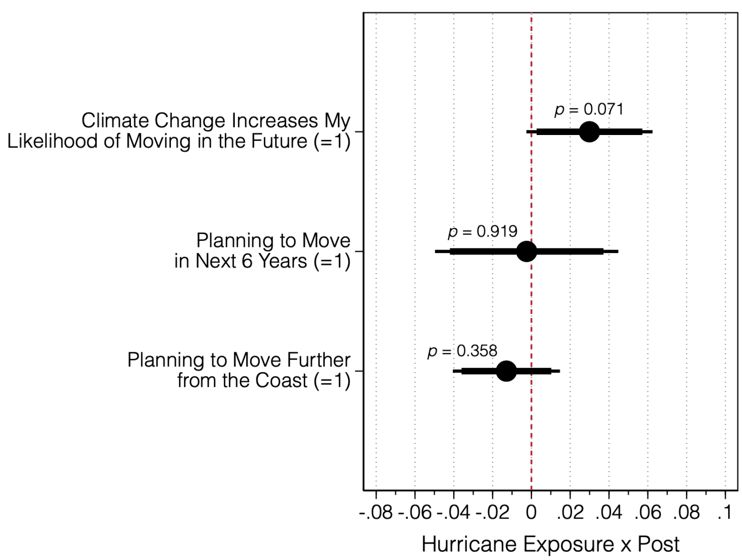
Note: Bars are 90 and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates show coefficients on our focal hurricane exposure measure at different points in time pre- and post-treatment. Estimations include covariates from Table 2. Solid, vertical gray lines denote omitted base periods. Solid, horizontal gray lines denote pre- and post-treatment means. The dashed red line marks 0. Full tabular results are in Table D-6.

A.7 Migration Intentions

Did Hurricane Ian spur climate-related displacement? In Figure A-4 we show that Hurricane Ian increased respondent reports that they knew someone who had been displaced by a hurricane. This effect was driven by respondents who had not been displaced themselves, but who had friends move.

We also pre-registered an expectation that hurricane exposure would increase self-reported willingness to move, especially to more climate-resilient areas. We test this hypothesis in Figure A-5, and find mixed support. In particular, we find that hurricane exposure increased *abstract migration intentions* but not *concrete planning to move* (see also Carling and Schewel, 2018). A one standard deviation increase in hurricane exposure increased respondent agreement that climate change would raise their future likelihood of moving (3pp). Yet, this general effect did not translate to definite, near-term migration planning. Those affected by Hurricane Ian were not more likely to report that they had specific plans to move in the next six years, or that they were planning to move further from the coast. These findings dovetail with recent evidence from Behrer and Bolotnyy (2023), who find muted effects of Atlantic hurricanes on migration to more climate-resilient areas.

Figure A-5: Hurricane Exposure and Migration Intentions



Note: Bars are 90 and 95% confidence intervals. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Estimations include covariates from Table 2, along with three variables meant to capture place-based attachments: an indicator for home ownership, a measure of the length of time spent living in one's current community, and a measure of the number of community groups to which one belongs. The dashed red line marks 0. Full tabular results are in Table D-7.

Evacuation and longer-term hurricane-induced migration could also pose an empirical challenge if certain demographic groups were disproportionately likely to move as a result of Hurricane Ian, or if people evacuated across county lines and were then geolocated to different counties while taking the survey than where they resided normally. We are sanguine that selective attrition is not an issue for our results because balance and equivalence tests (Figures A-1 – A-2) show no evidence of imbalance across covariates, and our analyses in Figure A-4 do not reveal that Hurricane Ian made people more likely to self-report that *they themselves* had personally been forced to move because of a hurricane. Further, our results in Table A-20 show that the main results are robust while controlling for the intensity of county-level evacuation-related traffic. More generally, studies of migration behavior during hurricanes reveal two important and helpful facts: most people return home within 1-3 days of evacuating a hurricane (Smith and McCarty, 2009; Lindell, Kang and Prater, 2011), and most evacuees remain within the same county that in which they reside (Cambridge Systematics, 2021), mitigating concerns about our geolocation procedure.

A.8 Political Behavior in Florida

Florida voters went to the polls on November 8, 2022, shortly after Hurricane Ian. We assemble cross-sectional data on county-level voteshares in the Florida election to explore the correlation between hurricane exposure and political behavior. As described in the main text, Florida voters first considered three constitutional amendments, of which one was climate-related. Table A-6 shows Hurricane Ian increased voting for the climate-related amendment but not unrelated amendments. Table A-7 considers Democratic voteshare in the gubernatorial and U.S. Senate elections, as well as voter turnout. Hurricane Ian increased Democratic voteshare and turnout. Estimates are marginally imprecise in columns 5 (0.155) and 7 ($p = 0.157$). Estimates from Figure 5 correspond to columns 2, 4, 6, and 8 of Table A-7.

Table A-6: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Ballot Initiatives in Florida

	% Approve Flood Mitigation Tax Break			Supermajority for Flood Mitigation Tax Break (=1)			Supermajority for Other Ballot Initiatives (=1)	
	(1) Voteshare	(2) Voteshare	(3) Voteshare	(4) Supermajority	(5) Supermajority	(6) Supermajority	(7) Commission	(8) Homestead
Hurricane Exposure	0.009***	0.008***	0.005**	0.109***	0.114***	0.085***	0.041	0.058
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.040)
Trump Won in 2020		0.029**	0.036***		0.076	0.121	-0.009	-0.004
		(0.014)	(0.012)		(0.104)	(0.086)	(0.045)	(0.133)
2022 Primary Turnout		-0.009	0.001		0.055	0.113**	0.075	-0.116**
		(0.006)	(0.005)		(0.055)	(0.054)	(0.050)	(0.049)
Observations	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
PARAMETERS								
Emergency Command FE	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Emergency command fixed effects are for multi-county regions within which hurricane emergency response is organized by state officials.

Table A-7: Hurricane Exposure and Voting in Florida

	Democratic Voteshare in 2022 Florida General Election				Voter Turnout in 2022 Florida General Election			
	(1) Gubernatorial	(2) Gubernatorial	(3) Senatorial	(4) Senatorial	(5) Gubernatorial	(6) Gubernatorial	(7) Senatorial	(8) Senatorial
Hurricane Exposure	0.015***	0.010*	0.015***	0.010*	0.008	0.012**	0.008	0.012**
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.006)
Trump Won in 2020	-0.264***	-0.237***	-0.268***	-0.239***	0.019	0.028	0.018	0.028
	(0.027)	(0.035)	(0.028)	(0.034)	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.016)	(0.019)
2022 Primary Turnout	0.005	0.011	0.006	0.011	0.050***	0.052***	0.050***	0.052***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Observations	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
PARAMETERS								
Emergency Command FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Emergency command fixed effects are for multi-county regions within which hurricane emergency response is organized by state officials.

A.9 Alternative Measures of Hurricane Exposure

The main specifications use an index of hurricane exposure that combines information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. In Table A-8 – A-11, we verify that the core results are robust to operationalizing hurricane exposure using different data sources. The index exposure measure in each table displays the benchmark estimate from Table 2. The windswath exposure measure is an ordinal variable with four values denoting the maximum sustained winds endured in a county during Hurricane Ian: sub-cyclonic winds (0-33 knots), tropical storm-force winds (34-49 knots), violent gale-force winds (50-63 knots), and hurricane-force winds ($\geq$ 64 knots). The storm surge exposure variable is an indicator for counties that experienced Hurricane Ian-induced storm surge ($>$ 1 foot). The FEMA aid exposure measure is an ordinal variable with five values denoting the categories of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster assistance available to Hurricane Ian victims: none, Category B public assistance only, Categories A-G public assistance only, individual assistance and Category B public assistance, and individual assistance and Categories A-G public assistance. FEMA assistance availability was determined by post-storm damage assessments and the number and cost of insurance claims in a county. The estimates are marginally imprecise in column 6 of Table A-8 ($p = 0.100$) and column 2 of Table A-10 ($p = 0.114$).

Table A-8: Alternative Hurricane Exposure Measures and Climate Migration Attitudes

	Issue Importance of Climate Migration				Policy Action on Climate Migration			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.097***	0.104***	0.267***	0.064***	0.100***	0.066	0.244***	0.048*
	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.073)	(0.022)	(0.038)	(0.040)	(0.089)	(0.026)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6730.863	6729.750	6727.211	6730.097	6352.160	6356.666	6350.354	6355.418
Exposure Measure:	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid
Parameters								
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. In columns 1 and 5, exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. In columns 2 and 6, exposure is an ordinal measure with four values denoting the maximum sustained winds endured in a county during Hurricane Ian: sub-cyclonic winds (0-33 knots), tropical storm-force winds (34-49 knots), violent gale-force winds (50-63 knots), and hurricane-force winds ($\geq$ 64 knots). In columns 3 and 7, exposure is an indicator for counties that experienced Hurricane Ian-induced storm surge ($\geq$ 1 foot). In columns 4 and 8, exposure is an ordinal measure with five values denoting the categories of FEMA disaster assistance available to Hurricane Ian victims in a county: none, Category B public assistance only, Categories A-G public assistance only, individual assistance and Category B public assistance, and individual assistance and Categories A-G public assistance. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-15.

Table A-9: Alternative Hurricane Exposure Measures and Climate Change Attitudes

	Issue Importance of Climate Change				Policy Action on Climate Change			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.127***	0.135***	0.317***	0.085***	0.115***	0.091**	0.308***	0.062**
	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.087)	(0.024)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.089)	(0.026)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6538.499	6536.787	6535.188	6536.635	6479.597	6483.330	6474.877	6482.262
Exposure Measure:	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid
Parameters								
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. In columns 1 and 5, exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. In columns 2 and 6, exposure is an ordinal measure with four values denoting the maximum sustained winds endured in a county during Hurricane Ian: sub-cyclonic winds (0-33 knots), tropical storm-force winds (34-49 knots), violent gale-force winds (50-63 knots), and hurricane-force winds ($\geq$ 64 knots). In columns 3 and 7, exposure is an indicator for counties that experienced Hurricane Ian-induced storm surge ($\geq$ 1 foot). In columns 4 and 8, exposure is an ordinal measure with five values denoting the categories of FEMA disaster assistance available to Hurricane Ian victims in a county: none, Category B public assistance only, Categories A-G public assistance only, individual assistance and Category B public assistance, and individual assistance and Categories A-G public assistance. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-16.

Table A-10: Alternative Hurricane Exposure Measures and Climate Change Policy Preferences

	Climate Change Mitigation Policies				**Climate Change Adaptation Policies**			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.099**	0.062	0.201**	0.042*	0.117**	0.084**	0.287***	0.047*
	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.086)	(0.022)	(0.050)	(0.040)	(0.098)	(0.026)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6340.321	6345.198	6341.665	6344.672	6550.146	6555.099	6547.837	6556.232
Exposure Measure:	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid
Parameters								
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. In columns 1 and 5, exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. In columns 2 and 6, exposure is an ordinal measure with four values denoting the maximum sustained winds endured in a county during Hurricane Ian: sub-cyclonic winds (0-33 knots), tropical storm-force winds (34-49 knots), violent gale-force winds (50-63 knots), and hurricane-force winds ($\geq$ 64 knots). In columns 3 and 7, exposure is an indicator for counties that experienced Hurricane Ian-induced storm surge ($\geq$ 1 foot). In columns 4 and 8, exposure is an ordinal measure with five values denoting the categories of FEMA disaster assistance available to Hurricane Ian victims in a county: none, Category B public assistance only, Categories A-G public assistance only, individual assistance and Category B public assistance, and individual assistance and Categories A-G public assistance. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-17.

Table A-11: Alternative Hurricane Exposure Measures and Belief in Climate Change Science

	Science of Climate Change			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.144***	0.131***	0.221*	0.087***
	(0.033)	(0.037)	(0.118)	(0.024)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6557.760	6560.258	6565.793	6558.878
Exposure Measure:	Index	Windswath	Storm Surge	FEMA Aid
Parameters				
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. In columns 1 and 5, exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. In columns 2 and 6, exposure is an ordinal measure with four values denoting the maximum sustained winds endured in a county during Hurricane Ian: sub-cyclonic winds (0-33 knots), tropical storm-force winds (34-49 knots), violent gale-force winds (50-63 knots), and hurricane-force winds ($\geq$ 64 knots). In columns 3 and 7, exposure is an indicator for counties that experienced Hurricane Ian-induced storm surge ($\geq$ 1 foot). In columns 4 and 8, exposure is an ordinal measure with five values denoting the categories of FEMA disaster assistance available to Hurricane Ian victims in a county: none, Category B public assistance only, Categories A-G public assistance only, individual assistance and Category B public assistance, and individual assistance and Categories A-G public assistance. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-18.

A.10 Estimates With a Binary Exposure Measure

The main estimations operationalize hurricane exposure using a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge (left panel, Figure A-6). This dosage treatment has key benefits, including the fact that a clear dose-response relationship "bolsters the case for causal interpretation" (Callaway, Goodman-Bacon and Sant'Anna, 2021, p. 1). Yet, it is difficult to interpret differences in treated-type parameters across different values of the treatment. Callaway, Goodman-Bacon and Sant'Anna (2021) also show that continuous treatment variables require strong parallel trends assumptions in difference-in-differences specifications because identification comes from comparisons across dosages. Table A-12 presents substantively similar results using a binary version of the main, continuous hurricane exposure index. This binary exposure variable takes a value of 1 for all counties above the median value of the continuous hurricane exposure index, and 0 otherwise (right panel, Figure A-6).

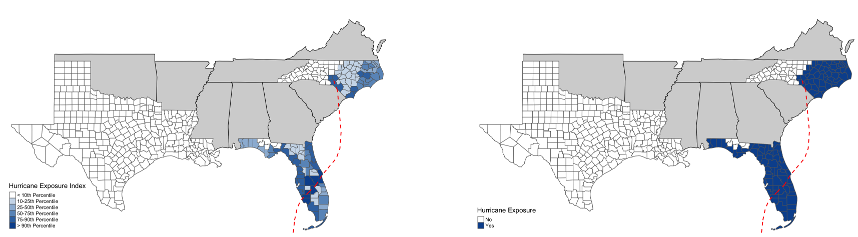
Table A-12: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with a Binary Exposure Measure

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Issue Importance	Policy Action	Issue Importance	Policy Action	Mitigation	Adaptation	Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.222***	0.155*	0.291***	0.258***	0.153*	0.213**	0.229**
	(0.066)	(0.090)	(0.078)	(0.076)	(0.082)	(0.091)	(0.095)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6729.517	6355.773	6536.104	6478.098	6344.016	6552.690	6564.276
Exposure Measure:	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is an indicator for counties above the median on a continuous z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-19.

Figure A-6: Mapping Hurricane Exposure

(a) Exposure Index (b) Binary Decomposition



Note: Shading corresponds to the legend in the bottom left of each plot. In panel (a), bins represent percentiles of the hurricane exposure index for values greater than the minimum of the index. The dashed red line marks the eyepath of Hurricane Ian.

A.11 Estimates With Alternative Summary Indices

The main estimations study outcome indices constructed by inverse covariance-weighting. One alternative way to transform constituent items into summary indices is by principal component factor analysis, which entails studying the correlation matrix of constituent items using the principal component factor method with promax rotation. Another alternative for constructing summary indices is the mean effects approach, which entails computing simple, standardized averages of outcome measures. In Tables A-13 and A-14 we present substantively similar results using outcome indices created using principal component factor analysis or mean effects, rather than inverse covariance-weighting.

Table A-13: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with Principal Component Indices

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.093**	0.080*	0.130***	0.122***	0.098**	0.118**	0.151***
	(0.037)	(0.045)	(0.036)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.051)	(0.033)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6738.212	6384.690	6533.301	6470.028	6338.766	6538.388	6550.584
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-20.

Table A-14: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with Mean Effects Indices

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.094**	0.102**	0.130***	0.121***	0.098**	0.117**	0.150***
	(0.036)	(0.040)	(0.036)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.051)	(0.033)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6736.699	6299.549	6533.760	6472.617	6338.341	6538.456	6551.029
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-21.

A.12 Estimates Using Coarsened Exact Matching

Following Iacus, King and Porro (2012), we implement coarsened exact matching. In Table A-15 we match all hurricane-exposed and unexposed respondents on the core demographic covariates we include in our estimations. Specifically, we match on: partisanship, education, gender, and age. Because the matching algorithm can only accommodate binary treatment values, in these analyses we use the binary version of the main, continuous hurricane exposure index described in Table A-12 and Figure A-6. As reflected in Table A-15, estimates using the coarsened exact matching approach are substantively similar.

Table A-15: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with Coarsened Exact Matching

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.159**	0.141*	0.232***	0.186**	0.164**	0.169**	0.153**
	(0.072)	(0.074)	(0.086)	(0.071)	(0.074)	(0.082)	(0.072)
Observations	2514	2514	2514	2514	2514	2514	2514
AIC	6756.964	6445.400	6512.123	6518.840	6358.360	6606.220	6447.926
Exposure Measure:	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary
Parameters							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is an indicator for counties above the median on a continuous z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using matching weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-22.

A.13 Additional, Individual-Level Covariates

The main estimations include controls for respondent partisanship, gender, education, and age. The core results are robust to controlling for a broader array of respondent-level characteristics, including political ideology, race, employment status, migration status, religiosity, empathy, and political interest.

Table A-16: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with Respondent-Level Covariates

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Issue Importance	Policy Action	Issue Importance	Policy Action	Mitigation	Adaptation	Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.084***	0.083***	0.110***	0.092**	0.090**	0.110**	0.139***
	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.037)	(0.044)	(0.035)
Republican	-0.101*	-0.164***	-0.237***	-0.229***	-0.048	0.053	-0.172**
	(0.058)	(0.054)	(0.058)	(0.060)	(0.076)	(0.074)	(0.069)
Democrat	0.250***	0.395***	0.339***	0.405***	0.332***	0.328***	0.384***
	(0.063)	(0.043)	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.082)	(0.074)	(0.073)
Woman	-0.035	-0.137***	-0.041	-0.085*	-0.124***	-0.073	-0.082
	(0.045)	(0.051)	(0.054)	(0.050)	(0.043)	(0.047)	(0.053)
High School Graduate	0.099	0.038	0.109	0.245**	0.014	0.177	0.136
	(0.088)	(0.120)	(0.109)	(0.118)	(0.110)	(0.133)	(0.115)
College Graduate	0.044	0.113	0.131	0.343***	-0.008	0.114	0.138
	(0.100)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.123)	(0.107)	(0.132)	(0.120)
Age	-0.004**	-0.012***	-0.003	-0.005***	-0.014***	-0.015***	-0.009***
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Conservative	-0.114*	-0.244***	-0.395***	-0.322***	-0.372***	-0.250***	-0.249***
	(0.060)	(0.065)	(0.061)	(0.055)	(0.062)	(0.053)	(0.064)
Liberal	0.123*	0.200***	0.072	0.144***	0.130**	0.022	0.016
	(0.071)	(0.066)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.055)	(0.048)	(0.061)
White	0.439***	0.355**	0.336*	0.555***	0.401*	0.508*	0.197
	(0.157)	(0.175)	(0.192)	(0.167)	(0.241)	(0.299)	(0.251)
Black	0.384**	0.355*	0.200	0.444***	0.540**	0.644**	0.091
	(0.172)	(0.187)	(0.187)	(0.168)	(0.263)	(0.325)	(0.253)
Latinx	0.557***	0.403**	0.406**	0.636***	0.479*	0.481	0.328
	(0.176)	(0.182)	(0.192)	(0.163)	(0.267)	(0.308)	(0.258)
Asian	0.888***	0.905***	0.890***	0.931***	1.112***	1.002***	0.559*
	(0.174)	(0.173)	(0.189)	(0.166)	(0.282)	(0.350)	(0.287)
Native/Indigenous	0.444	0.420	0.169	0.399	0.372	0.492	-0.083
	(0.402)	(0.373)	(0.389)	(0.331)	(0.488)	(0.464)	(0.395)
Multiracial	0.291	0.155	0.263	0.428**	0.430	0.496	-0.032
	(0.212)	(0.209)	(0.199)	(0.187)	(0.264)	(0.320)	(0.279)
Employed	0.040	0.051	-0.006	0.041	-0.008	-0.070	0.057
	(0.044)	(0.049)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.057)	(0.052)	(0.052)
Native Born	0.164*	-0.006	0.108	0.074	-0.106	-0.094	-0.068
	(0.095)	(0.088)	(0.118)	(0.103)	(0.102)	(0.095)	(0.101)
Religiosity	0.009	0.024*	-0.044***	-0.041***	0.037**	0.067***	0.012
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Empathy	0.088***	0.120***	0.148***	0.175***	0.038*	0.040	0.098***
	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Political Interest	0.149***	0.111***	0.107***	0.127***	0.108***	0.137***	0.080***
	(0.024)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.024)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6605.878	6128.218	6281.580	6200.551	6081.669	6376.551	6449.870
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights.

A.14 Alternative Error Clustering Structures

The main estimations cluster standard errors by county. This decision is motivated by an experimental design consideration (Abadie et al., 2023)—our treatment measure of hurricane exposure is assigned at the county-level, so errors are likely correlated within county clusters. Yet, hurricane emergency response is organized at the state-level and implemented within state emergency management commands. In Tables A-17 and A-18 we allow errors to correlate across counties within emergency management command zones and within states. The core results are robust.

Table A-17: Emergency Command-Clustered Standard Errors

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.097***	0.100***	0.127***	0.115***	0.099***	0.117***	0.144***
	(0.023)	(0.034)	(0.027)	(0.041)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.019)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6730.863	6352.160	6538.499	6479.597	6340.321	6550.146	6557.760
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, emergency command-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-23.

Table A-18: State-Clustered Standard Errors

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.097***	0.100***	0.127**	0.115**	0.099***	0.117***	0.144***
	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.033)	(0.026)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6722.863	6344.160	6530.499	6471.597	6332.321	6542.146	6549.760
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

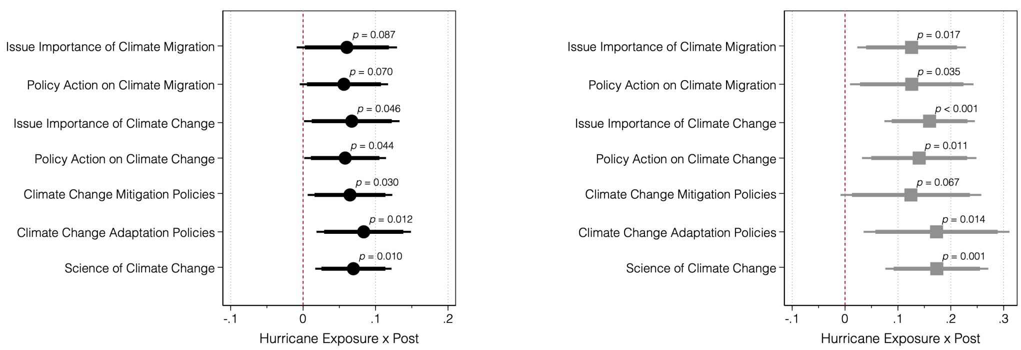
Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, state-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-24.

A.15 Alternative Weighting Schemes

The main estimations exploit sampling weights to match national demographic benchmarks for partisanship, gender, education, age, and race. In Figure A-7, we verify that results are robust using unweighted estimation or weights based on demographics of the sampled states.

Figure A-7: Alternative Weighting Schemes

(a) Unweighted (b) State-Based Weights



Note: Bars are 90 and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates show the effect of hurricane exposure on attitudes. Black markers denote unweighted estimates, while gray markers denote estimates weighted to match demographics of the four sampled states. Estimations include covariates from Table 2. The dashed red line marks 0. Full tabular results are in Tables D-25 - D-26.

A.16 Alternative Difference-in-Differences Estimator

Borusyak, Jaravel and Spiess (2022) propose an imputation estimator that fits county and date of survey fixed effects using untreated observations, imputes untreated potential outcomes to obtain an estimated treatment effect for each treated observation, then calculates a weighted sum of these treatment effect estimates. Results are robust using this estimator

Table A-19: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with Alternative Estimator

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.229***	0.170**	0.310***	0.264***	0.147*	0.190**	0.232**
	(0.067)	(0.085)	(0.081)	(0.076)	(0.082)	(0.091)	(0.096)
Observations	2480	2480	2480	2480	2480	2480	2480
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. A small number of observations are dropped where fixed effects cannot be imputed. Full tabular results are in Table D-27.

A.17 Additional, County-Level Covariates

Our empirical strategy leverages changes in attitudes within counties over survey waves. For omitted, time-varying variables to bias our estimates, they must vary daily across counties. Three potentially relevant confounders stand out to us in this setting: (1) local political dynamics, (2) local migration trends, and (3) local displacement owing to Hurricane Ian. We lack granular, county-day level information on relevant covariates (e.g., county-level displacement), so instead draw on pre-treatment measures. In Table A-20 we incorporate these relevant, pre-hurricane, county-level controls flexibly by interacting them with date of survey fixed effects. This strategy allows us to account for pre-treatment heterogeneity in relevant confounders across counties. To capture local political sentiment we take the county-level Republican voteshare from the 2020 Presidential election (MIT Election Data and Science Lab, 2022). To capture migration trends we estimate the county-level domestic and international net migration rates in 2021 (US Census Bureau, 2022). To capture hurricane-related displacement, we study data from Waze, a mobile application that provides realtime driving directions and live traffic maps. In the three days before Hurricane Ian, Waze partnered with the Florida Division of Emergency Management to track road hazards induced by Hurricane Ian evacuation efforts (Florida Division of Emergency Management, 2022). We use these data to estimate the population-normalized intensity of hurricane-related traffic before landfall. The core results are robust while accounting for these potential confounders. The estimate is marginally imprecise in column 6 (p = 0.117).

Table A-20: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with County-Level Covariates

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.087**	0.094*	0.126***	0.147***	0.111**	0.106	0.135***
	(0.039)	(0.050)	(0.036)	(0.042)	(0.052)	(0.067)	(0.039)
Observations	2337	2337	2337	2337	2337	2337	2337
AIC	6041.552	5727.268	5897.665	5856.198	5711.403	5918.043	5900.961
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republican Voteshare x Date of Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Migration x Date of Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pre-Hurricane Traffic x Date of Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Republican voteshare is the Republican voteshare in the 2020 Presidential election. Migration represents two county-level variables measured in 2021—the internal and international net migration rates. Pre-hurricane traffic is the number of population-normalized, hurricane evacuation-related traffic hazards in the three days before Hurricane Ian made landfall. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-28.

A.18 Hurricane Ida Placebo

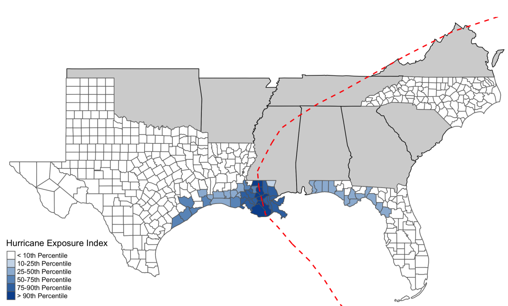
Hurricane Ian was the most powerful storm of the 2022 Atlantic hurricane season. As a placebo test, we leverage data on the eyepath, windswath, and storm surge of Hurricane Ida, the most powerful storm of the 2021 Atlantic hurricane season. As shown in Figure A-8, Hurricane Ida made landfall in Louisiana, with storm effects from coastal Texas to the Florida Panhandle. Counties exposed to Hurricane Ida should be similar to counties exposed to Hurricane Ian, but there should not be a differential effect of Hurricane Ian on areas previously impacted by Hurricane Ida. That is, we anticipate no distinguishable positive effects of Hurricane Ian on climate attitudes in Hurricane Ida-exposed counties. Table A-21 shows that effects of Hurricane Ian are large and distinguishable in areas impacted by Hurricane Ian, but not areas previously impacted by Hurricane Ida.

Table A-21: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes in Hurricane Ida-Exposed Counties

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Issue Importance	Policy Action	Issue Importance	Policy Action	Mitigation	Adaptation	Science
Hurricane Ida Exposure x Post	-0.097*	0.035	-0.042	-0.029	0.004	0.002	-0.064
	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.056)	(0.061)	(0.041)	(0.048)	(0.043)
Hurricane Ian Exposure x Post	0.079**	0.106***	0.119***	0.110**	0.100**	0.117**	0.132***
	(0.034)	(0.041)	(0.039)	(0.042)	(0.045)	(0.053)	(0.037)
Observations	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
AIC	6729.516	6353.644	6539.808	6481.277	6342.315	6552.143	6558.218
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Hurricane Ian exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Hurricane Ida exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ida's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-29.

Figure A-8: Mapping Hurricane Ida Exposure



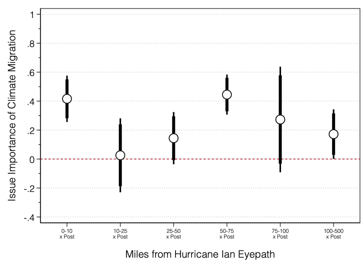
Note: Shading corresponds to the legend in the bottom left of the plot. Bins represent percentiles of the hurricane exposure index for values greater than the minimum of the index The dashed red line marks the eyepath of Hurricane Ida.

A.19 Effect Decay by Distance from Hurricane Eyepath

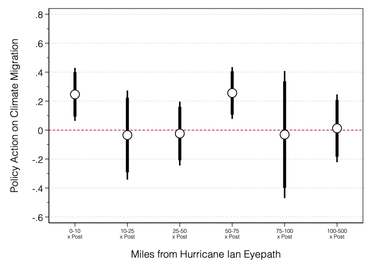
In Figure A-9, we examine how effects vary with distance from Hurricane Ian. Using the focal specification from Table 2, we replace the exposure variable with a series of indicators that measure the minimum distance between each county centroid and Ian's eyepath. Most effects are large and precise along the eyepath, and decay by 100-500 miles.

Figure A-9: Effect Decay at Distance Thresholds

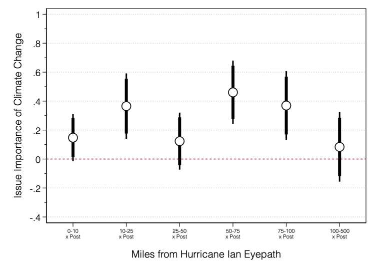
(a) Issue Importance of Climate Migration



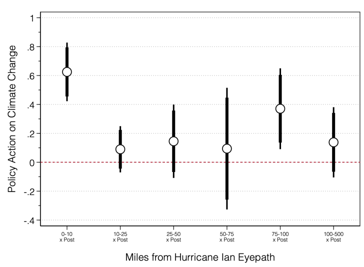
(b) Policy Action on Climate Migration



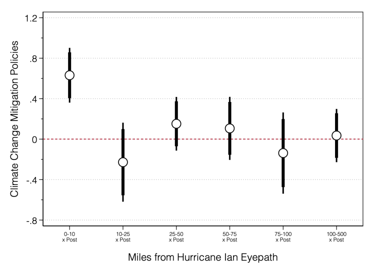
(c) Issue Importance of Climate Change



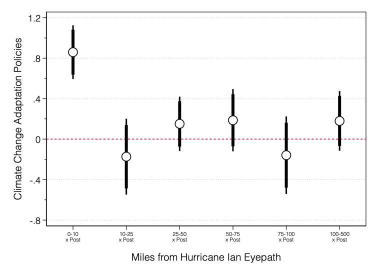
(d) Policy Action on Climate Change



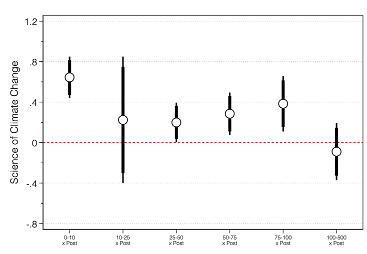
(e) Climate Change Mitigation Policies



(f) Climate Change Adaptation Policies



(g) Science of Climate Change



Note: Bars are 90 and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates show the effect of hurricane exposure on attitudes. Exposure is decomposed into bins representing respondents at different distances from the Hurricane Ian eyepath. Distance bins are denoted on the x-axis. All effects are estimated relative to respondents residing 500-1000 miles from the Hurricane Ian eyepath. Estimations include covariates from Table 2. The dashed red line marks 0. Full tabular results are in Table D-30.

A.20 Treatment Effect Heterogeneity

We pre-registered expectations about how respondent-level attributes would condition the effects of hurricane exposure. Specifically, we pre-registered heterogeneous effects analyses by: partisanship, gender, education, age, personal experience of hurricanes, personal knowledge of climate migrants, race, religiosity, empathy, income, home ownership, migration status, and strength of community ties. In addition to these respondent-level attributes we also pre-registered a heterogeneous effect analysis by county-level migration rate. We also conduct an exploratory test of effect heterogeneity by county-level Republican voteshare in the 2020 presidential election.

In general, we do not observe systematic heterogeneous effects of treatment, though we do observe systematic differences by respondent income and time in community. In panels A, B, and C of Table A-22 we study partisanship, gender, and age and find few distinguishable differences of hurricane exposure on climate attitudes, though exposure had significantly larger positive effects on belief in the science of climate change for Republicans and men. In panels D, E, and F of Table A-23 we study age, personal experience of hurricanes, and personal knowledge of climate migrants. Older respondents become more supportive of climate change policy action. Past hurricane exposure has no heterogeneous impact. Effects of Hurricane Ian on support for climate change policy action, mitigation, and adaptation is larger for those who do not know climate migrants. In panels G, H, and I of Table A-24 we study race, religiosity, and empathy. Hurricane Ian had a larger positive effect on climate migration policy action among non-White and non-religious people. The hurricane also increased the issue importance of climate change among non-White respondents, and the issue importance of climate migration and support for climate change adaptation among non-religious respondents. No distinguishable effects emerge by empathy.

In panels J, K, and L of Table A-25 we study income, home ownership, and migration status. Among low-income respondents, Hurricane Ian had a larger positive effect on climate migration policy action, climate change issue importance and policy action, climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, and belief in the science of climate change. The hurricane increased support for climate change adaptation more among home owners, and increased support for climate change mitigation more among non-immigrants. Finally, in panels M, N, and O of Table A-26 we study time in community, Republican voteshare, and migration rate. Among respondents with a longer time living in their community, Hurricane Ian had a larger positive effect on climate migration issue importance, climate change policy action, climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, and belief in the science of climate change. The hurricane increased support for climate migration issue importance and policy action and climate change issue importance more in counties that President Trump lost in 2020. The hurricane also increased support for climate change adaptation more in counties experiencing net domestic out-migration.

Table A-22: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Climate Attitudes

Panel A: Heterogeneity by Partisanship

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Democrats	0.100	0.087*	0.093	0.102	0.155**	0.185**	0.006
	(0.073)	(0.052)	(0.058)	(0.071)	(0.066)	(0.075)	(0.071)
Republicans	0.071	0.077	0.136**	0.101	0.079	0.058	0.220***
	(0.063)	(0.057)	(0.053)	(0.063)	(0.053)	(0.068)	(0.043)
Difference	**0.029**	**0.011**	**-0.042**	**0.001**	**0.076**	**0.128**	**-0.214****
	(0.097)	**(0.077)**	**(0.079)**	**(0.095)**	**(0.085)**	**(0.101)**	**(0.083)**

Panel B: Heterogeneity by Gender

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Women	0.129**	0.083	0.157***	0.102**	0.107**	0.157***	0.066
	(0.043)	(0.052)	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.045)	(0.055)	(0.058)
Men	0.069	0.123**	0.112**	0.107	0.094	0.078	0.241***
	(0.057)	(0.058)	(0.048)	(0.081)	(0.079)	(0.086)	(0.060)
Difference	**0.060**	**-0.040**	**0.045**	**-0.005**	**0.014**	**0.079**	**-0.175***
	(0.075)	**(0.087)**	**(0.090)**	**(0.091)**	**(0.086)**	**(0.100)**	**(0.083)**

Panel C: Heterogeneity by Education

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
College Educated	0.025	-0.035	0.084	0.096	0.050	0.049	0.098
	(0.113)	(0.110)	(0.092)	(0.061)	(0.071)	(0.055)	(0.077)
Not College Educated	0.102**	0.143**	0.141***	0.115**	0.102**	0.111*	0.159***
	(0.045)	(0.056)	(0.041)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.064)	(0.044)
Difference	**-0.077**	**-0.178**	**-0.058**	**-0.019**	**-0.052**	**-0.062**	**-0.061**
	(0.103)	**(0.111)**	**(0.088)**	**(0.083)**	**(0.087)**	**(0.096)**	**(0.082)**
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure x Post in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-31 - D-33.

Table A-23: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Climate Attitudes

Panel D: Heterogeneity by Age

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Young	0.038	0.104**	0.083	-0.019	0.076	0.125	0.074
	(0.062)	(0.049)	(0.068)	(0.071)	(0.078)	(0.077)	(0.083)
Old	0.088*	0.068	0.136***	0.158***	0.080*	0.093*	0.154***
	(0.049)	(0.047)	(0.044)	(0.058)	(0.043)	(0.055)	(0.036)
Difference	**-0.050**	**0.035**	**-0.053**	**-0.176***	**-0.004**	**0.032**	**-0.080**
	(0.089)	**(0.068)**	**(0.079)**	**(0.091)**	**(0.086)**	**(0.093)**	**(0.086)**

Panel E: Heterogeneity by Personal Experience of Hurricanes

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Personal Experience	0.119*	0.054	0.223**	0.069	0.188***	0.179**	0.122
	(0.068)	(0.059)	(0.091)	(0.076)	(0.066)	(0.071)	(0.083)
No Personal Experience	0.029	0.100*	0.082*	0.142**	0.090	0.119	0.135***
	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.044)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.074)	(0.042)
Difference	**0.091**	**-0.046**	**0.141**	**-0.074**	**0.098**	**0.061**	**-0.013**
	(0.103)	**(0.101)**	**(0.093)**	**(0.117)**	**(0.115)**	**(0.135)**	**(0.088)**

Panel F: Heterogeneity by Personal Knowledge of Climate Migrants

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Personally Know	0.037	-0.008	0.113	-0.021	-0.037	-0.040	0.055
	(0.098)	(0.067)	(0.110)	(0.053)	(0.044)	(0.062)	(0.090)
Don't Personally Know	0.121**	0.121**	0.123***	0.141**	0.124**	0.156**	0.165***
	(0.059)	(0.061)	(0.041)	(0.058)	(0.054)	(0.064)	(0.038)
Difference	**-0.084**	**-0.130**	**-0.010**	**-0.162***	**-0.160***	**-0.196***	**-0.110**
	(0.111)	**(0.104)**	**(0.095)**	**(0.097)**	**(0.088)**	**(0.108)**	**(0.082)**
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure x Post in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-34 - D-36.

Table A-24: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Climate Attitudes

	Panel G: Heterogeneity by Race						
	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
White	0.059	0.053	0.098**	0.080*	0.085*	0.090**	0.114***
	(0.045)	(0.035)	(0.042)	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.031)
Non-White	0.180**	0.290***	0.264***	0.217**	0.110	0.164	0.186
	(0.087)	(0.082)	(0.084)	(0.103)	(0.099)	(0.136)	(0.126)
Difference	**-0.121**	**-0.238*** **	**-0.166***	**-0.138**	**-0.025**	**-0.073**	**-0.071**
	(0.097)	**(0.080)**	**(0.092)**	**(0.094)**	**(0.090)**	**(0.104)**	**(0.088)**

	Panel H: Heterogeneity by Religiosity						
	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Religious	-0.020	0.003	0.085	0.041	0.036	0.014	0.075
	(0.043)	(0.055)	(0.080)	(0.059)	(0.068)	(0.059)	(0.052)
Not Religious	0.161***	0.160***	0.140***	0.140**	0.161***	0.188***	0.175***
	(0.052)	(0.058)	(0.037)	(0.056)	(0.050)	(0.070)	(0.042)
Difference	**-0.181****	**-0.157***	**-0.055**	**-0.099**	**-0.125**	**-0.174***	**-0.101**
	(0.089)	**(0.087)**	**(0.078)**	**(0.086)**	**(0.084)**	**(0.103)**	**(0.068)**

	Panel I: Heterogeneity by Empathy						
	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Empathetic	0.076	0.089	0.060	0.101**	0.078	0.097*	0.063
	(0.062)	(0.059)	(0.061)	(0.048)	(0.054)	(0.055)	(0.051)
Not Empathetic	0.099**	0.070*	0.135**	0.079	0.084	0.085	0.182**
	(0.044)	(0.041)	(0.054)	(0.064)	(0.070)	(0.093)	(0.070)
Difference	**-0.023**	**0.019**	**-0.075**	**0.023**	**-0.006**	**0.013**	**-0.119**
	(0.079)	**(0.075)**	**(0.083)**	**(0.079)**	**(0.087)**	**(0.104)**	**(0.084)**
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure x Post in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-37 - D-39.

Table A-25: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Climate Attitudes

Panel J: Heterogeneity by Income

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Low Income	0.120**	0.143**	0.234***	0.204***	0.168***	0.216***	0.262***
	(0.056)	(0.063)	(0.042)	(0.056)	(0.047)	(0.075)	(0.051)
High Income	0.027	0.003	0.018	0.008	-0.015	-0.061	-0.014
	(0.060)	(0.051)	(0.067)	(0.053)	(0.055)	(0.041)	(0.040)
Difference	**0.093**	**0.139***	**0.216*****	**0.196****	**0.183****	**0.277*****	**0.276*****
	(0.082)	**(0.081)**	**(0.078)**	**(0.077)**	**(0.073)**	**(0.087)**	**(0.065)**

Panel K: Heterogeneity by Home Ownership

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Homeowner	0.073	0.035	0.125**	0.110*	0.064	0.037	0.165***
	(0.059)	(0.052)	(0.048)	(0.056)	(0.048)	(0.052)	(0.044)
Non-Homeowner	0.060	0.145*	0.052	0.039	0.088	0.211***	0.088
	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.087)	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.064)	(0.072)
Difference	**0.014**	**-0.109**	**0.073**	**0.071**	**-0.024**	**-0.173****	**0.077**
	(0.094)	**(0.088)**	**(0.092)**	**(0.084)**	**(0.075)**	**(0.083)**	**(0.079)**

Panel L: Heterogeneity by Migration Status

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Native Born	0.064*	0.092**	0.106**	0.087**	0.113***	0.134***	0.120***
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.035)	(0.044)	(0.038)
Immigrant	0.321**	-0.007	0.309**	0.152	-0.178	-0.139	0.366***
	(0.154)	(0.137)	(0.146)	(0.110)	(0.160)	(0.161)	(0.093)
Difference	**-0.257**	**0.099**	**-0.203**	**-0.065**	**0.291****	**0.273**	**-0.246**
	(0.158)	**(0.156)**	**(0.168)**	**(0.171)**	**(0.148)**	**(0.183)**	**(0.154)**
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure x Post in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-40 - D-42.

Table A-26: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Climate Attitudes

Panel M: Heterogeneity by Time in Community

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Long Time in Community	0.171***	0.111*	0.144***	0.222***	0.176***	0.196***	0.235***
	(0.059)	(0.056)	(0.050)	(0.068)	(0.058)	(0.066)	(0.055)
Short Time in Community	0.050	0.069*	0.101	0.014	0.007	0.012	0.058
	(0.043)	(0.036)	(0.065)	(0.047)	(0.043)	(0.048)	(0.061)
Difference	**0.122***	**0.042**	**0.043**	**0.207*****	**0.169****	**0.184****	**0.177****
	(0.072)	**(0.065)**	**(0.086)**	**(0.080)**	**(0.071)**	**(0.080)**	**(0.084)**

Panel N: Heterogeneity by 2020 Trump Vote

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Trump Won	0.007	0.031	0.044	0.084*	0.099**	0.113*	0.140***
	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.066)	(0.038)
Trump Lost	0.212***	0.197***	0.248***	0.173**	0.071	0.118	0.124
	(0.048)	(0.060)	(0.048)	(0.083)	(0.066)	(0.093)	(0.078)
Difference	**-0.205*****	**-0.166***	**-0.204*****	**-0.089**	**0.028**	**-0.005**	**0.015**
	(0.071)	**(0.085)**	**(0.070)**	**(0.116)**	**(0.095)**	**(0.132)**	**(0.108)**

Panel O: Heterogeneity by 2021 Domestic Migration Rate

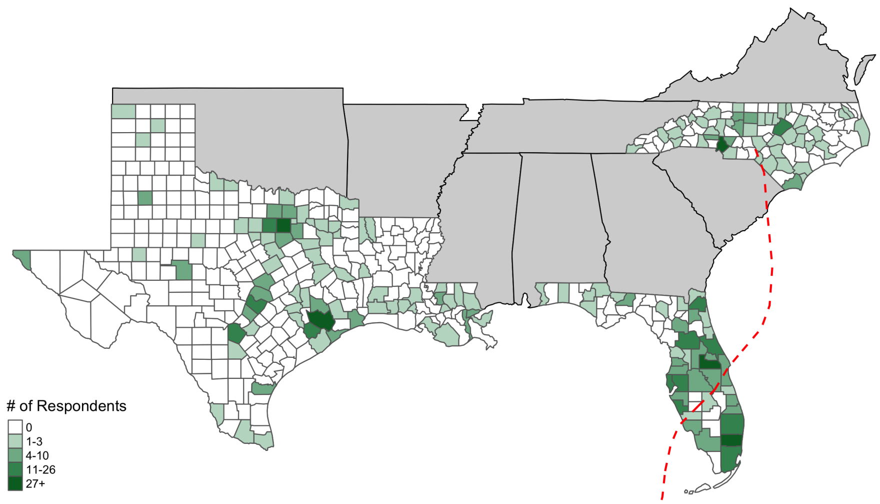
	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Net Inflows	0.062	0.055	0.118***	0.103**	0.076	0.067	0.104***
	(0.038)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.040)	(0.046)	(0.055)	(0.035)
Net Outflows	0.141	0.108	0.166	0.215*	0.157	0.294***	0.052
	(0.118)	(0.174)	(0.107)	(0.124)	(0.105)	(0.088)	(0.140)
Difference	**-0.079**	**-0.053**	**-0.049**	**-0.112**	**-0.081**	**-0.227****	**0.052**
	(0.116)	**(0.167)**	**(0.109)**	**(0.122)**	**(0.109)**	**(0.100)**	**(0.135)**
PARAMETERS							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure x Post in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-43 - D-45.

A.21 Six Month Follow-Up Survey

In March 2023 we conducted a follow-up study to assess the durability of the core effects. Figure A-10 maps respondents in our follow-up survey. Table A-27 estimates the effects of hurricane exposure in the follow-up sample. All estimates are null. Table A-28 presents the focal difference-in-differences estimates with follow-up respondents included in the overall sample. All estimates remain large and precise.

Figure A-10: Geographic Distribution of Follow-Up Survey Respondents



Note: Shading corresponds to the legend in the bottom left of the plot. The dashed red line marks the eyepath of Hurricane Ian.

Table A-27: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes in Follow-Up Sample

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure	0.083	-0.045	-0.004	0.043	-0.001	0.005	0.020
	(0.052)	(0.055)	(0.059)	(0.066)	(0.064)	(0.070)	(0.060)
Observations	715	715	715	715	715	715	715
AIC	1956.091	1913.121	1898.255	1849.960	1898.349	1913.596	1902.986
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-46.

Table A-28: Hurricane Exposure and Climate Attitudes with Follow-Up Responses

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Hurricane Exposure x Post	0.077***	0.066**	0.093***	0.106***	0.059*	0.070*	0.090**
	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.033)	(0.038)	(0.033)	(0.039)	(0.039)
Observations	3278	3278	3278	3278	3278	3278	3278
AIC	8616.549	8217.697	8349.989	8267.165	8154.080	8409.540	8418.970
Exposure Measure:	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Parameters							
County FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-47.

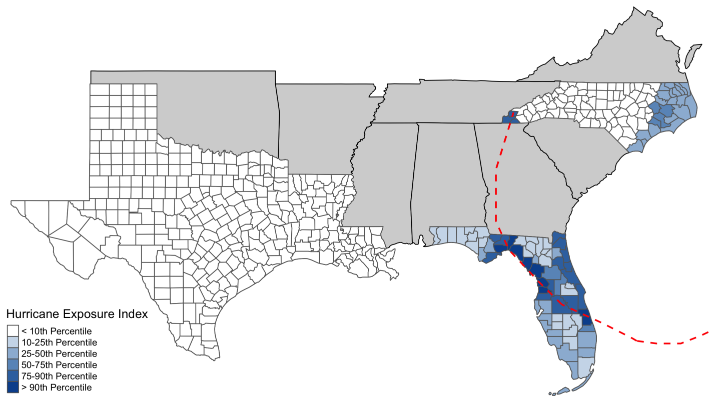
A.22 Heterogeneity in Effect Persistence

We conduct a host of exploratory tests to probe heterogeneity in the persistence of Hurricane Ian's effects. In addition to heterogeneity across respondent-level traits, we also consider the effects of subsequent climate disasters and the distribution of post-disaster relief.

First, we study whether exposure to Hurricane Nicole moderated the effect of Hurricane Ian. Hurricane Nicole, a weak Category I storm, hit Florida and North Carolina on November 10, 2022, two weeks after our initial survey ended. We map exposure to Hurricane Nicole in Figure A-11. In Table A-29 we find that Hurricane Ian has more durable effects in counties unaffected by Hurricane Nicole. Our statistical power is limited, but the difference between respondents in counties exposed to versus unaffected by Nicole achieves significance for two main outcomes—climate migration policy action and climate change issue importance. The difference is nearly distinguishable for climate migration issue importance ($p = 0.142$). Together, these results suggest that subsequent climate disasters may attenuate the durability of earlier disasters' effects by distracting public attention (Arndt, Jensen and Wenzelburger, 2021) and muting effects of disasters on climate risk perceptions (Leppold et al., 2022).

Second, we study how federal relief aid shaped the persistence of Hurricane Ian's effects. We assemble data on individual and public assistance obligated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at the time of our follow-up survey (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2023). We lack data on whether follow-up respondents were themselves FEMA beneficiaries, so instead we define an indicator that takes a value of 1 for counties that had received any assistance and 0 otherwise. In Table A-30 we find that Ian's pro-climate effects were more persistent in areas that had not received FEMA relief. Specifically, Hurricane Ian exerted a longer-lasting effect on support for policy action on climate migration in counties without federal disaster assistance.

Figure A-11: Mapping Hurricane Nicole Exposure



Note: Shading corresponds to the legend in the bottom left of the plot. Bins represent percentiles of the hurricane exposure index for values greater than the minimum of the index. The dashed red line marks the eyepath of Hurricane Nicole.

Table A-29: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

	Panel A: Heterogeneity by Hurricane Nicole Exposure						
	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Nicole Exposed	0.093*	-0.055	0.013	0.063	0.019	0.022	0.022
	(0.051)	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.068)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.071)
Nicole Unaffected	0.299**	0.211	0.287**	0.256*	0.022	0.054	0.166*
	(0.115)	(0.131)	(0.124)	(0.149)	(0.086)	(0.125)	(0.096)
Difference	**-0.206**	**-0.265***	**-0.274***	**-0.193**	**-0.003**	**-0.033**	**-0.144**
	(0.140)	**(0.160)**	**(0.151)**	**(0.182)**	**(0.113)**	**(0.155)**	**(0.126)**
Parameters							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Only follow-up survey responses are used in these analyses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-48

Table A-30: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

	Panel B: Heterogeneity by FEMA Relief						
	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
FEMA Relief	0.092*	-0.061	0.001	0.070	-0.003	-0.005	0.017
	(0.052)	(0.058)	(0.060)	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.071)
No FEMA Relief	0.226	0.255**	0.183	0.246	0.077	0.156	0.116
	(0.172)	(0.106)	(0.211)	(0.160)	(0.103)	(0.110)	(0.166)
Difference	**-0.135**	**-0.316****	**-0.183**	**-0.176**	**-0.080**	**-0.161**	**-0.099**
	(0.210)	**(0.136)**	**(0.257)**	**(0.199)**	**(0.135)**	**(0.143)**	**(0.207)**
Parameters							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Only follow-up survey responses are used in these analyses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Table D-49.

Finally, we further explore heterogeneity in effect persistence across all of the other dimensions we considered in section A.20 above. In tests documented in Tables A-31 – A-35 we find little evidence of systematic heterogeneity in the persistence of Hurricane Ian's impacts. Only several results stand out. First, we find that relative to native-born individuals, hurricane exposure had a much greater long-run effect on support for policy action on climate migration among immigrants in our sample. A one standard deviation increase in exposure to Hurricane Ian increased support for climate migration policy action by 0.55sd among immigrants in our follow-up sample. A comparable increase in exposure among native-born respondents had no distinguishable effect on support. We also find that belief in climate science in our follow-up survey was distinguishably greater for respondents in counties that Trump won in 2020, and for respondents in counties with net migration inflows in 2021. We hesitate to interpret too much from these analyses because they are exploratory and because we have limited statistical power to identify heterogeneous effects of Hurricane Ian exposure in the follow-up survey.

Table A-31: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

Panel C: Heterogeneity by Partisanship

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Democrats	0.065	-0.007	-0.038	0.016	-0.009	-0.001	-0.003
	(0.064)	(0.103)	(0.092)	(0.110)	(0.106)	(0.125)	(0.080)
Republicans	0.154**	-0.038	0.091	0.125*	0.073	0.062	0.089
	(0.075)	(0.075)	(0.065)	(0.064)	(0.070)	(0.057)	(0.079)
Difference	**-0.089**	**0.031**	**-0.128**	**-0.109**	**-0.081**	**-0.063**	**0.092**
	(0.102)	**(0.125)**	**(0.110)**	**(0.121)**	**(0.123)**	**(0.127)**	**(0.114)**

Panel D: Heterogeneity by Gender

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Women	0.038	-0.061	-0.026	-0.016	0.014	-0.010	0.087
	(0.039)	(0.050)	(0.062)	(0.075)	(0.071)	(0.069)	(0.064)
Men	0.156*	0.001	0.045	0.149*	0.013	0.048	-0.063
	(0.090)	(0.083)	(0.072)	(0.085)	(0.076)	(0.084)	(0.120)
Difference	**-0.118**	**-0.062**	**-0.072**	**-0.165**	**0.001**	**-0.059**	**0.150**
	(0.084)	**(0.091)**	**(0.100**	**(0.121)**	**(0.113)**	**(0.114)**	**(0.124)**

Panel E: Heterogeneity by Education

	Climate Migration		**Climate Change**		**Climate Change Policies**		**Science of Climate Change**
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
College Educated	0.108	0.014	0.127	0.185*	0.051	0.067	0.127*
	(0.093)	(0.094)	(0.098)	(0.094)	(0.056)	(0.078)	(0.073)
Not College Educated	0.091	-0.055	-0.052	-0.005	-0.007	-0.015	-0.014
	(0.068)	(0.070)	(0.071)	(0.093)	(0.093)	(0.108)	(0.091)
Difference	**0.017**	**0.069**	**0.180**	**0.190**	**0.058**	**0.083**	**0.141**
	(0.113)	**(0.115)**	**(0.119)**	**(0.139)**	**(0.125)**	**(0.149)**	**(0.128)**
Parameters							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Only follow-up survey responses are used in these analyses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-50 – D-52.

Table A-32: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

	Panel F: Heterogeneity by Age						
	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Young	0.080 (0.089)	0.059 (0.064)	-0.076 (0.080)	0.030 (0.108)	-0.023 (0.080)	-0.002 (0.096)	0.022 (0.099)
Old	0.091* (0.049)	-0.063 (0.062)	0.041 (0.058)	0.070 (0.064)	0.051 (0.052)	0.055 (0.065)	0.043 (0.052)
Difference	**-0.012** **(0.095)**	**0.122** **(0.105)**	**-0.117** **(0.104)**	**-0.040** **(0.121)**	**-0.075** **(0.096)**	**-0.057** **(0.119)**	**-0.021** **(0.103)**

	Panel G: Heterogeneity by Personal Experience of Hurricanes						
	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Personal Experience	0.125** (0.061)	0.003 (0.069)	0.016 (0.071)	0.105 (0.071)	0.077 (0.056)	0.086 (0.052)	0.054 (0.061)
No Personal Experience	0.070 (0.086)	-0.099 (0.092)	-0.014 (0.096)	-0.008 (0.103)	-0.102 (0.066)	-0.082 (0.091)	-0.027 (0.089)
Difference	**0.055** **(0.153)**	**0.102** **(0.164)**	**0.030** **(0.170)**	**0.113** **(0.182)**	**0.179** **(0.119)**	**0.168** **(0.160)**	**0.081** **(0.157)**

	Panel H: Heterogeneity by Personal Knowledge of Climate Migrants						
	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Personally Know	0.111 (0.088)	-0.007 (0.061)	-0.023 (0.060)	0.041 (0.068)	-0.048 (0.072)	-0.048 (0.057)	0.095 (0.067)
Don't Personally Know	0.080 (0.060)	-0.075 (0.066)	0.000 (0.077)	0.041 (0.080)	0.000 (0.060)	0.005 (0.078)	-0.035 (0.067)
Difference	**0.032** **(0.112)**	**0.068** **(0.113)**	**-0.023** **(0.131)**	**-0.0003** **(0.136)**	**-0.048** **(0.108)**	**-0.054** **(0.132)**	**0.131** **(0.117)**
Parameters							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Only follow-up survey responses are used in these analyses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-53 – D-55.

Table A-33: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

Panel I: Heterogeneity by Race

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
White	0.092*	-0.083	0.005	0.038	0.011	0.016	0.017
	(0.052)	(0.066)	(0.057)	(0.066)	(0.075)	(0.068)	(0.068)
Non-White	-0.007	0.048	-0.157	0.031	-0.085	0.008	0.065
	(0.157)	(0.162)	(0.212)	(0.170)	(0.112)	(0.113)	(0.161)
Difference	**0.099**	**-0.130**	**0.162**	**0.007**	**0.097**	**0.009**	**-0.048**
	(0.137)	**(0.167)**	**(0.159)**	**(0.167)**	**(0.179)**	**(0.163)**	**(0.170)**

Panel J: Heterogeneity by Religiosity

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Religious	0.045	-0.008	-0.061	-0.005	-0.024	0.068	-0.083
	(0.128)	(0.106)	(0.111)	(0.095)	(0.155)	(0.135)	(0.135)
Not Religious	0.087	-0.045	0.010	0.057	0.013	0.003	0.056
	(0.059)	(0.063)	(0.059)	(0.074)	(0.062)	(0.071)	(0.067)
Difference	**-0.042**	**0.038**	**-0.071**	**-0.062**	**0.037**	**0.065**	**-0.139**
	(0.124)	**(0.116)**	**(0.114)**	**(0.122)**	**(0.142)**	**(0.139)**	**(0.134)**

Panel K: Heterogeneity by Empathy

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Empathetic	0.051	-0.088	-0.014	0.017	-0.018	-0.013	0.034
	(0.066)	(0.064)	(0.076)	(0.069)	(0.081)	(0.087)	(0.060)
Not Empathetic	0.125*	-0.014	0.007	0.061	-0.002	0.029	0.033
	(0.065)	(0.075)	(0.074)	(0.084)	(0.074)	(0.086)	(0.075)
Difference	**-0.073**	**-0.074**	**-0.020**	**-0.044**	**-0.016**	**-0.042**	**0.002**
	(0.093)	**(0.098)**	**(0.107)**	**(0.108)**	**(0.111)**	**(0.123)**	**(0.095)**
PARAMETERS							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Only follow-up survey responses are used in these analyses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-56 – D-58.

Table A-34: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

Panel L: Heterogeneity by Income

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Low Income	0.095	-0.022	-0.002	0.055	0.009	-0.047	0.054
	(0.067)	(0.062)	(0.064)	(0.076)	(0.071)	(0.077)	(0.092)
High Income	0.058	-0.107	-0.012	0.003	-0.042	0.032	-0.033
	(0.089)	(0.095)	(0.086)	(0.101)	(0.085)	(0.106)	(0.068)
Difference	**0.036**	**0.085**	**0.010**	**0.052**	**0.052**	**-0.079**	**0.086**
	(0.111)	**(0.114)**	**(0.107)**	**(0.127)**	**(0.111)**	**(0.131)**	**(0.113)**

Panel M: Heterogeneity by Home Ownership

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Homeowner	0.054	-0.069	-0.004	0.048	-0.023	-0.022	0.008
	(0.075)	(0.080)	(0.068)	(0.073)	(0.084)	(0.076)	(0.089)
Non-Homeowner	0.159	0.018	0.010	0.046	0.027	0.070	0.070
	(0.101)	(0.092)	(0.111)	(0.118)	(0.087)	(0.110)	(0.080)
Difference	**-0.105**	**-0.086**	**-0.014**	**0.003**	**-0.050**	**-0.093**	**-0.062**
	(0.130)	**(0.132)**	**(0.125)**	**(0.134)**	**(0.137)**	**(0.134)**	**(0.141)**

Panel N: Heterogeneity by Migration Status

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Native Born	0.085	-0.059	0.006	0.038	-0.006	-0.000	0.023
	(0.052)	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.066)	(0.068)	(0.069)	(0.058)
Immigrant	0.110	0.549**	-0.055	0.195	0.133	-0.025	-0.110
	(0.273)	(0.211)	(0.241)	(0.298)	(0.173)	(0.128)	(0.368)
Difference	**-0.025**	**-0.609****	**0.061**	**-0.158**	**-0.139**	**0.025**	**0.133**
	(0.225)	**(0.259)**	**(0.246)**	**(0.281)**	**(0.283)**	**(0.285)**	**(0.255)**
PARAMETERS							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Only follow-up survey responses are used in these analyses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-59 – D-61.

Table A-35: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

Panel O: Heterogeneity by Time in Community

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Long Time in Community	0.021	-0.133	-0.002	0.008	-0.025	-0.052	0.072
	(0.082)	(0.100)	(0.079)	(0.086)	(0.081)	(0.079)	(0.062)
Short Time in Community	0.161*	0.080	0.008	0.089	0.032	0.072	-0.030
	(0.095)	(0.085)	(0.083)	(0.102)	(0.090)	(0.088)	(0.129)
Difference	**-0.139**	**-0.212**	**-0.010**	**-0.081**	**-0.057**	**-0.123**	**0.102**
	(0.125)	**(0.132)**	**(0.114)**	**(0.133)**	**(0.122)**	**(0.119)**	**(0.143)**

Panel P: Heterogeneity by 2020 Trump Vote

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Trump Won	0.083	-0.006	0.039	0.044	0.043	0.029	0.058
	(0.075)	(0.076)	(0.080)	(0.095)	(0.070)	(0.071)	(0.075)
Trump Lost	0.022	-0.034	-0.092	0.026	0.011	0.102	-0.137**
	(0.075)	(0.051)	(0.081)	(0.069)	(0.119)	(0.134)	(0.066)
Difference	**0.061**	**0.028**	**0.131**	**0.018**	**0.032**	**-0.073**	**0.195***
	(0.108)	**(0.089)**	**(0.116)**	**(0.114)**	**(0.151)**	**(0.168)**	**(0.100)**

Panel Q: Heterogeneity by 2021 Domestic Migration Rate

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Net Inflows	0.126*	0.033	0.059	0.085	0.100*	0.087	0.084
	(0.075)	(0.070)	(0.077)	(0.090)	(0.058)	(0.064)	(0.074)
Net Outflows	0.166	0.019	0.207	0.117	-0.133	-0.219	-0.105
	(0.264)	(0.181)	(0.226)	(0.247)	(0.228)	(0.327)	(0.084)
Difference	**-0.040**	**0.014**	**-0.149**	**-0.032**	**0.233**	**0.305**	**0.190***
	(0.235)	**(0.171)**	**(0.208)**	**(0.230)**	**(0.200)**	**(0.279)**	**(0.113)**
PARAMETERS							
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of Survey FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Only follow-up survey responses are used in these analyses. Exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information on Hurricane Ian's eyepath, windswath, and storm surge. Demographic covariates are partisanship, education, gender, and age. Estimates show the effect of Hurricane Exposure in sub-samples defined by the respective trait denoted in the panel title. Estimates are scaled using sampling weights. Full tabular results are in Tables D-62 – D-64.

B Pre-Registration

Our study was pre-registered with the Open Science Framework (OSF) Registries platform. Our pre-registration plan (DOI 10.17605) is available here. Please consult the full protocol on OSF to see details of our research plan. We test H_1 and H_2 in the main text. We test H_3 in Figure A-5. The following hypotheses were pre-registered:

> H_1: **Exposure to extreme weather and other climatic disasters increases public support for policies to address climate-driven migration.**

> H_2: **Exposure to extreme weather and other climatic disasters increases public support for policies to mitigate climate change.**

> H_3: **Exposure to extreme weather and other climatic disasters increases willingness to move to more climate-resilient areas.**

C Survey Questionnaire

Demographic Questions

1. What is your sex?
   (a) Male
   (b) Female
   (c) Neither/Prefer not to say
2. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?
   (a) Elementary or some high school
   (b) High school graduate/GED
   (c) Trade or vocational certification
   (d) Some college/Associate's degree
   (e) College graduate
   (f) Post-graduate degree
3. In general, I think of myself as:
   (a) Extremely liberal
   (b) Liberal

(c) Slightly liberal
(d) Moderate, middle of the road
(e) Slightly conservative
(f) Conservative
(g) Extremely conservative

4. Generally speaking, I think of myself as a:
   (a) Democrat
   (b) Republican
   (c) Independent

5. *If Democrat selected:* Would you call yourself a strong Democrat, or a not very strong Democrat?
   (a) Strong Democrat
   (b) Not very strong Democrat

6. *If Republican selected:* Would you call yourself a strong Republican, or a not very strong Republican?
   (a) Strong Republican
   (b) Not very strong Republican

7. *If Independent selected:* Do you think of yourself as closer to the Democratic Party or the Republican Party?
   (a) Closer to the Democratic Party
   (b) Closer to the Republican Party

8. We would like to get a sense of your general preferences. Most modern theories of decision making recognize that decisions do not take place in a vacuum. Individual preferences and knowledge, along with situational variables, can greatly impact the decision process. To demonstrate that you've read this much, just go ahead and select both red and green among the alternatives below, no matter what your favorite color is. Yes, ignore the question below and select both of these options. What is your favorite color?
   (a) White
   (b) Black
   (c) Red
   (d) Pink

(e) Green
(f) Blue

9. How often do you attend religious services?
   (a) More than once a week
   (b) Once a week
   (c) A few times a month
   (d) A few times a year
   (e) Once a year or less
   (f) Never

10. In what country were you born?
    (a) United States
    (b) Somewhere Else
    (c) Prefer not to say

11. Which of these options best describes your situation (in the last seven days)?
    (a) Employed full time
    (b) Employed part time
    (c) Unemployed
    (d) Student
    (e) Retired
    (f) Homemaker
    (g) Self-employed

12. How old are you?

13. How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right?
    (a) Just about always
    (b) Most of the time
    (c) Only some of the time

14. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs:
    (a) Most of the time
    (b) Some of the time

(c) Only now and then
(d) Hardly at all

15. Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin?
    (a) Yes
    (b) No
    (c) Prefer not to say

16. Choose one or more races that you consider yourself to be.
    (a) White or Caucasian
    (b) Black or African American
    (c) American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native
    (d) Asian
    (e) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
    (f) Other
    (g) Prefer not to say

17. What was your total household income before taxes during the past 12 months?
    (a) Less than $25,000
    (b) $25,000-$49,999
    (c) $50,000-$74,999
    (d) $75,000-$99,999
    (e) $100,000-$149,999
    (f) $150,000 or more
    (g) Prefer not to say

18. *(Empathy, Interpersonal Reactivity Index for "empathetic concern" and "perspective taking" from Davis (1983).* How well would you say that each of the following statements describes you? Response on a 5 point scale: Does not describe me at all, Describes me very little, Describes me moderately well, Describes me fairly well, Describes me very well.
    (a) When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel somewhat protective toward them.
    (b) Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal.
    (c) If I'm sure I'm right about something, I don't waste much time listening to other people's arguments.

(d) I believe that there are two sides to every question and try to look at them both.

19. In the past year, has your local community been impacted by any of the following weather events? Select all that apply.
    (a) Floods
    (b) Hurricanes
    (c) Wildfires
    (d) Droughts
    (e) Heatwaves
    (f) None of the above

20. In the past year, have you personally been impacted by any of the following weather events? Select all that apply.
    (a) Floods
    (b) Hurricanes
    (c) Wildfires
    (d) Droughts
    (e) Heatwaves
    (f) None of the above

Mobility Questions

1. Have you or someone you know moved for weather related reasons (e.g. home damaged by a hurricane, rising sea levels, droughts, fires)? Please select all that apply.
    (a) I personally have moved because of climate-related reasons
    (b) Someone in my family has moved because of climate-related reasons
    (c) A close friend has moved because of climate-related reasons
    (d) An acquaintance has moved because of climate-related reasons
    (e) I do not know of anyone that has moved because of climate-related reasons

2. *If 'I do not know of anyone that has moved because of climate-related reasons' is not selected:* For what weather related reason did you/that person(s) move?
    (a) Floods
    (b) Hurricanes
    (c) Wildfires
    (d) Droughts

(e) Heatwaves

(f) Other (please specify)

3. *If 'I do not know of anyone that has moved because of climate-related reasons' is not selected:* How many people do you know who have moved for weather related reasons?

   (a) Many people

   (b) Some people

   (c) Few people

4. Do you rent or own your current residence?

   (a) Rent

   (b) Own

   (c) Neither

5. How long have you lived in your current town/city- whether or not you lived in the same residence?

   (a) Less than 1 year

   (b) 1-3 years

   (c) 3-6 years

   (d) 7-10 years

   (e) 10 or more years

6. Are you a member of any clubs, groups, or associations in your local community?

   (a) Yes, I am a member of more than one club, group, or association

   (b) Yes, I am a member of one club, group, or association

   (c) No, I am not a member of a a club, group, or association

7. Are you planning on moving away from your current community in the future to someplace new?

   (a) I am planning on moving someplace new within the next year

   (b) I am planning on moving someplace new within the next 1-3 years

   (c) I am planning on moving someplace new within the next 3-6 years

   (d) I have no plans to move someplace new

8. *If 'I have no plans to move someplace new' is not selected:* Compared to where you currently live, would you be more likely to move closer to the coast, or further inland?

(a) Much closer to the coast
(b) Somewhat closer to the coast
(c) Nether closer to nor further from the coast
(d) Somewhat further away from the coast
(e) Much further away from the coast

9. Do potential negative impacts of extreme weather events or climate change affect your likelihood of moving in the future?
   (a) Yes, makes me much more likely to move
   (b) Yes, makes me somewhat more likely to move
   (c) Does not affect my likelihood of moving
   (d) No, makes me somewhat less likely to move
   (e) No, makes me much less likely to move

10. *If 'Does not affect my likelihood of moving' is not selected:* In one or two sentences, please explain how extreme weather events or climate change affect your potential plans to move.

Outcome Measures

1. *(Climate Migration)* Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about climate-driven migration–the movement of people within and between countries because of changes in climate patterns, including extreme weather events. Response on a 5 point scale: Definitely disagree, Somewhat disagree, Neither agree nor disagree, Somewhat agree, Definitely agree.
   (a) Climate-driven migration is not a serious problem.
   (b) Climate-driven migration will have a serious impact during my lifetime.
   (c) I would vote for a politician who promised to take action to address climate-driven migration.
   (d) I would personally support a tax increase to fund national programs to support climate-driven migrants.
   (e) The U.S. should not do more to help climate-driven migrants.
   (f) The international community should do more to help climate-driven migrants.

2. *(Climate Change)* Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about climate change, a change in climate patterns, including extreme weather events. Response on a 5 point scale: Definitely disagree, Somewhat disagree, Neither agree nor disagree, Somewhat agree, Definitely agree.

(a) Climate change is not a serious problem.

(b) Climate change will have a serious impact during my lifetime.

(c) I would vote for a politician who promised to take action to reduce climate change.

(d) I would personally support a tax increase to fund national programs to reduce climate change.

(e) The U.S. should not do more to reduce climate change.

(f) The international community should do more to reduce climate change.

(g) Human activities are the main cause of climate change.

(h) Hurricanes are caused by climate change.

(i) Hurricanes are worsened by climate change.

3. *(Costs)* How much of an annual tax increase would you personally be willing to pay in order to fund each of the following policy measures? Response on a 4 point scale: $0, $1-$49, $50-$99, $100 or greater

   (a) Job training for migrants

   (b) Border security

   (c) Resettlement of climate migrants moving within the U.S.

   (d) Resettlement of climate migrants moving to the U.S. from another country

   (e) A tax on carbon (i.e., fossil fuel emissions).

   (f) Clean energy (e.g., carbon, solar, wind).

   (g) Restrictions on oil drilling, coal mining, and/or fracking.

   (h) Protecting military bases from climate impacts (e.g., flooding).

   (i) Stricter fuel efficiency standards for cars and trucks.

   (j) Strengthening coastlines (e.g., levies, dykes, seawalls).

   (k) Retrofitting buildings for flood-proofing.

   (l) Raising streets/installing pumping stations.

   (m) Requiring installation of impact-resistant (i.e., weather-proofed) windows.

4. *(Behavioral Measure)* If you would like to become more informed about climate-driven migration and steps that can be taken to address this issue, please click the link below. This is completely optional, and in no way affects your participation in the survey. Link: The climate crisis, migration, and refugees.*

*Due to a typographical error in `Javascript` code designed to count link clicks during the survey, no behavioral responses were recorded. We are hence unable to analyze results on this outcome measure.

5. *(Relative Importance)* How much of a policy priority do you believe the following areas should be to the United States? Response on a 5 point scale: Not a priority at all, Slight priority, Medium level priority, Fairly high priority, Top priority.

   (a) Addressing climate change.

   (b) Addressing climate-driven migration.

   (c) Addressing migration.

   (d) Strengthening the nation's economy.

   (e) Improving the nation's healthcare system.

   (f) Strengthening the U.S. military.

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