Additional Supplement for In the Eye of the Storm: Hurricanes, Climate Migration, and Climate Attitudes

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SI.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.

SI.2 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-4. 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.**

SI.3 Research Ethics

Researchers have a moral imperative to protect human subjects throughout the research process. In conducting surveys, 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.

SI.4 Sample Demographics

Table SI-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	$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-10).

SI.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 SI-2.

Table SI-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 SI-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 SI-3.

In Table SI-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

Table SI-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.

respondents had personally moved because of a hurricane, or that they knew family members or acquaintances who had been displaced.

Table SI-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.

SI.6 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 SI-5 – SI-8, 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 SI-5 (p = 0.100) and column 2 of Table SI-7 (p = 0.114).

Table SI-5: 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 SI-6: 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 SI-7: 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 SI-8: 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

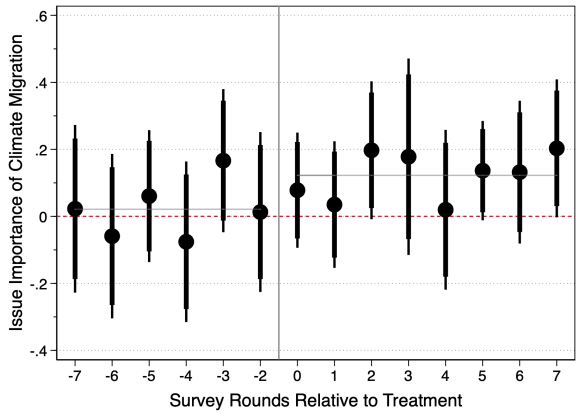
Note: * p <.10, ** p <.05, *** p <.01. Robust, county-clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Post is an indicator for all dates on or after September 28, 2022, when Hurricane Ian made landfall in the United States. In columns 1 and 5, exposure is a continuous, z-standardized index combining information 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.

SI.7 Event Studies

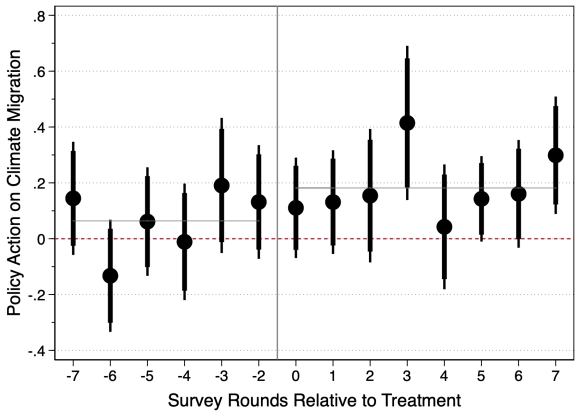
In Figures SI-1 and SI-2, we consider dynamic effects of exposure to Hurricane Ian over survey waves. Survey rounds correspond to the dates denoted in Table SI-9. Following Sun and Abraham (2021), we omit the first period before treatment. Across outcomes, effects are parallel in the pre-treatment period, before becoming large and distinguishable post-treatment.

Figure SI-1: Event Studies for Main Outcomes

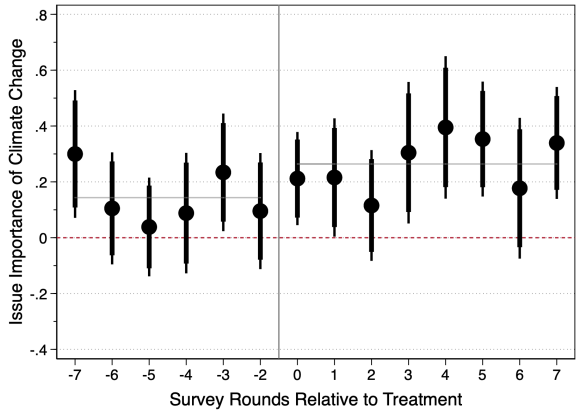
(a) Issue Importance of Climate Migration



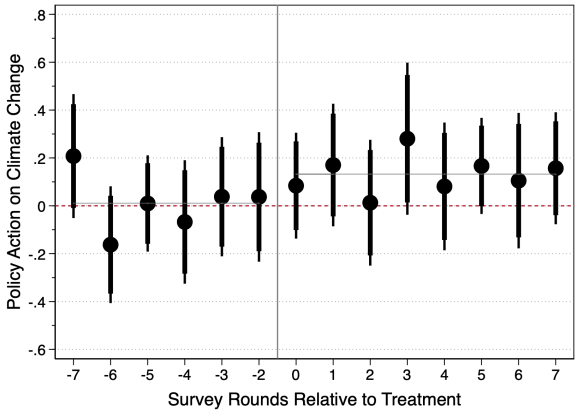
(b) Policy Action on Climate Migration



(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.

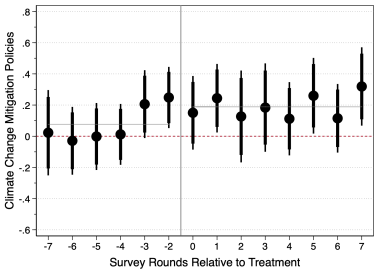
Table SI-9: Correspondence Between Survey Rounds and Calendar Dates

	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

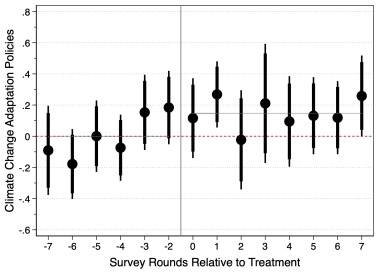
Note: The table shows the correspondence between survey rounds denoted in event study plots and 2022 calendar dates.

Figure SI-2: Event Studies for Supplemental Outcomes

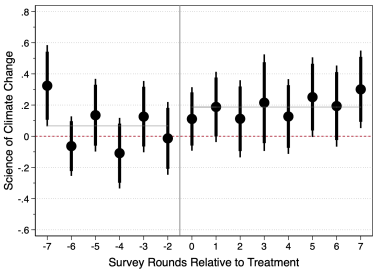
(a) Climate Change Mitigation Policies



(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 SI-5.

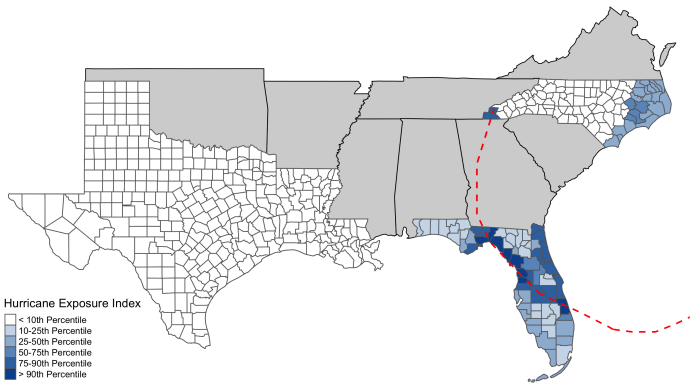
SI.8 Heterogeneity in Effect Persistence

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 SI-3. In Table SI-10 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 SI-11 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 SI-3: 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.

Finally, we further explore heterogeneity in effect persistence across all of the other dimensions we considered in the discussion of heterogeneous effects in the main text. In tests documented in Tables SI-12 – SI-16 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

Table SI-10: 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-49.

Table SI-11: 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-50.

to native-born individuals, hurricane exposure had a much greater long-run effect on support for policy action on climate migration among non-native born respondents. A one standard

deviation increase in exposure to Hurricane Ian increased support for climate migration policy action by 0.55sd among non-native born respondents 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 SI-12: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
Panel C: Heterogeneity by Partisanship							
	(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							
	(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							
	(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-51 – D-53.

Table SI-13: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
Panel F: Heterogeneity by Age							
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Young	0.080	0.059	-0.076	0.030	-0.023	-0.002	0.022
	(0.089)	(0.064)	(0.080)	(0.108)	(0.080)	(0.096)	(0.099)
Old	0.091*	-0.063	0.041	0.070	0.051	0.055	0.043
	(0.049)	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.064)	(0.052)	(0.065)	(0.052)
Difference	**-0.012**	**0.122**	**-0.117**	**-0.040**	**-0.075**	**-0.057**	**-0.021**
	(0.095)	**(0.105)**	**(0.104)**	**(0.121)**	**(0.096)**	**(0.119)**	**(0.103)**
Panel G: Heterogeneity by Personal Experience of Hurricanes							
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Personal Experience	0.125**	0.003	0.016	0.105	0.077	0.086	0.054
	(0.061)	(0.069)	(0.071)	(0.071)	(0.056)	(0.052)	(0.061)
No Personal Experience	0.070	-0.099	-0.014	-0.008	-0.102	-0.082	-0.027
	(0.086)	(0.092)	(0.096)	(0.103)	(0.066)	(0.091)	(0.089)
Difference	**0.055**	**0.102**	**0.030**	**0.113**	**0.179**	**0.168**	**0.081**
	(0.153)	**(0.164)**	**(0.170)**	**(0.182)**	**(0.119)**	**(0.160)**	**(0.157)**
Panel H: Heterogeneity by Personal Knowledge of Climate Migrants							
	(1) Issue Importance	(2) Policy Action	(3) Issue Importance	(4) Policy Action	(5) Mitigation	(6) Adaptation	(7) Science
Personally Know	0.111	-0.007	-0.023	0.041	-0.048	-0.048	0.095
	(0.088)	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.068)	(0.072)	(0.057)	(0.067)
Don't Personally Know	0.080	-0.075	0.000	0.041	0.000	0.005	-0.035
	(0.060)	(0.066)	(0.077)	(0.080)	(0.060)	(0.078)	(0.067)
Difference	**0.032**	**0.068**	**-0.023**	**-0.0003**	**-0.048**	**-0.054**	**0.131**
	(0.112)	**(0.113)**	**(0.131)**	**(0.136)**	**(0.108)**	**(0.132)**	**(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-54 – D-56.

Table SI-14: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
Panel I: Heterogeneity by Race							
	(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							
	(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							
	(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-57 – D-59.

Table SI-15: Heterogeneous Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Effect Persistence

	Climate Migration		Climate Change		Climate Change Policies		Science of Climate Change
Panel L: Heterogeneity by Income							
	(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							
	(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							
	(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)
Non-Native Born	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-60 – D-62.

Table SI-16: 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-63 – D-65.

SI.9 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.*

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.

*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.

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