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THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN UNDERSTANDING INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ENERGY INITIATIVES

This chapter is based on Goedkoop, F.*, Sloot, D.*, Jans, L., Dijkstra, J., Flache, A., & Steg, L. The role of community in understanding involvement in community energy initiatives. *Manuscript submitted for publication.*

*Joint first authorship

Abstract

Community energy initiatives are set up by volunteers in local communities to promote sustainable energy behaviors and help to facilitate sustainable energy transitions. A key question is what motivates people to be involved in such initiatives. We propose that next to a stronger personal motivation for sustainable energy, people's perception of the sustainable energy motivation of their community, and their involvement in the community (i.e., community identification and interpersonal contact) may affect their initiative involvement. We tested this proposition with a questionnaire study among members of seven communities ($N = 439$). Results suggested that community factors are uniquely related to initiative involvement (willingness to actively participate and attendance of an initiative meeting) next to personal sustainable energy motivation. In particular, stronger community identification and more interpersonal contact with other community members increased the likelihood that people become involved in a community initiative, but the perception of the sustainable energy motivation of one's community was not uniquely related to initiative involvement. We discuss theoretical and practical implications of these findings.

2.1 Introduction

Community energy initiatives (CEIs) could help in promoting a sustainable energy transition (IPCC, 2018; Middlemiss & Parrish, 2010). Typically, a CEI is initiated by community members aiming to promote more sustainable energy behaviors in their local community. Activities include the (collective) purchase of solar cells and better home insulation, producing renewable energy locally, encouraging energy saving at home, or even achieving energy neutrality of the entire community. Research suggests that those involved in CEIs generally behave more sustainably (Middlemiss, 2011; Sloot et al., 2018). Yet, to truly impact a sustainable energy transition, it is key that a sufficient number of community members become involved in a CEI, indicated, among others, by their membership and attendance of initiative meetings and activities. This raises the question of what motivates people's involvement in a CEI.

Previous research points to personal pro-environmental motivations as a key predictor of whether and to what extent someone engages in different kinds of pro-environmental behaviors, including involvement in CEIs (Steg, Perlaviciute, & Van der Werff, 2015; Stern, 2000). However, involvement in CEIs concerns more than engaging in a specific pro-environmental behavior. It allows individuals to meet and connect with other community members and pursue common goals, which can motivate people's involvement in CEIs, too (Sloot et al., 2019). Building on this, we expect community factors to play a unique role in explaining initiative involvement even when taking into account personal pro-environmental motivations. Examining the potential of such community factors in motivating involvement in CEIs beyond personal pro-environmental motivations is key to identifying potential novel pathways to fostering initiative involvement. So far, little is known about which specific community factors, if any, encourage CEI involvement. We address this gap by examining the role of two community factors. First, we investigate the role of the perceived pro-environmental motivation of the community. Second, we investigate whether people's degree of involvement in the local community is uniquely related to CEI involvement. Specifically, we examine two aspects of community involvement that could influence CEI involvement: the extent to which individuals feel psychologically involved in their community, as reflected in their identification with the community, and the extent to which they have actual interpersonal contact with other community members. Identifying with one's community or having interpersonal contact with community members reflect different conceptualizations of community involvement and we expect both factors to be important for participation in a CEI, albeit through different processes. We elaborate on these factors below.

There is limited research examining the relevance of either one of these community factors (exceptions are Bauwens, 2016; Rees & Bamberg, 2014), and to our knowledge no research has combined these factors assessing their unique importance in explaining CEI involvement, as well as over and above people's personal pro-environmental motivation. In the following, we discuss how and why we expect perceived community motivation to engage in sustainable energy behavior, identification with the community, and interpersonal contact with other community members, to be related to CEI involvement.

2.2 Theory

2.2.1 Pro-environmental motivations underlying CEI involvement

Individuals are more likely to become involved in a CEI when they have a stronger personal pro-environmental motivation (Hoffman & High-Pippert, 2010; Sloot et al., 2018, 2019). This may be reflected in more general motivations to protect the environment and to act in an environmentally friendly way (e.g., biospheric values and environmental self-identity; e.g., Van der Werff & Steg, 2016). Yet, personal pro-environmental motivations have been shown to be particularly predictive of initiative involvement when they are specific to the behavior targeted by the initiative in question, such as the extent to which people find sustainable energy behavior personally important (Sloot et al., 2018). Hence, we expect that the more people find it important to engage in sustainable energy behavior, the more likely they are to be involved in CEIs.

Next to personal motivations, perceptions of what motivates relevant others and groups can influence individuals' thoughts, feelings, or actions (Christakis & Fowler, 2009; Cialdini et al., 1990; Dunlap & Brulle, 2015; Peattie, 2010; John C. Turner, 1991), and whether they behave pro-environmentally or not (Axsen & Kurani, 2012; Fielding & Hornsey, 2016; Fritsche et al., 2018; Mignon & Bergek, 2016). People may be motivated to act in line with perceived group motivations because they perceive these actions as effective, normal, or appropriate in a given situation, because they want to avoid social sanctions from others, and/or because they internalize these group goals as their own goals (Cialdini et al., 1990; John C. Turner, 1991). One's local community can be a relevant social group, affecting people's behaviors (e.g., Bouman & Steg, 2019; Jachimowicz, Hauser, O'Brien, Sherman, & Galinsky, 2018; Nolan, Schultz, Cialdini, Goldstein, & Griskevicius, 2008). As such, we reason that next to individuals' personal sustainable energy motivation, involvement in a community energy initiative is more likely when people believe that other community members find it important to engage in sustainable energy behavior. We denote this community factor community sustainable energy motivation.

2.2.2 Community involvement

People's CEI involvement may not only be influenced by the motivations they perceive other community members to hold, but also by the extent to which individuals are involved in their community. We examine two distinct indicators of community involvement: the level of identification with the community and the level of interpersonal contact with other community members. First, individuals can feel more or less psychologically involved in their community, as reflected in their level of identification with the community (Leach, van Zomeren, Zebel, Vliek, Pennekamp, Doosje, Ouwerkerk, & Spears, 2008; Tom Postmes, Haslam, & Jans, 2013). Second, individuals can have more or less actual interpersonal contact with others in the community which reflect the personal bonds with other community members, created through social interaction (Deaux & Martin. Daniela, 2003; Easterbrook & Vignoles, 2012). Identifying with one's community or having interpersonal contact with community members reflect different aspects of community involvement (cf. Deaux & Martin, 2003; Stets & Burke, 2000) and we expect both factors to be important for participation in a CEI, albeit through

different processes. First, both indicators of community involvement may affect the extent to which the perceived community sustainable energy motivation affects involvement in CEIs. Community identification may affect the extent to which community members internalize their local community's motivations and, consequently, behave in line with these community motivations (Fielding & Hornsey, 2016; Fritsche et al., 2018; Masson & Fritsche, 2014). Given that people perceive their community to be motivated for sustainable energy behavior, they may be more likely to act upon these motivations when they more strongly identify with their local community. Second, interpersonal contact has been shown to increase cooperation in different contexts. Interpersonal contact increases possibilities for effective social control (Coleman, 1990; Granovetter, 1985) as it gives a person a larger stake in living up to other people's expectations, and it provides more channels for social influence between people (Axsen & Kurani, 2012). As such, people are generally more likely to act in line with community motivations in communities with many ongoing interpersonal contacts (Bicchieri, 1990; Cartwright & Zander, 1968; Festinger, 1954). Thus, we propose that the more people identify with their community and the more interpersonal contacts they have with other community members, the more likely it is that the perceived sustainable energy motivations of other community members drives their community energy initiative involvement.

In addition, such involvement in one's community may affect CEI involvement independent of any sustainable energy motivations. Notably, those more strongly involved in a particular community are more motivated to cooperate and engage in collective action with other community members and are thus more likely to engage in any kind of community activity, as they may feel good about being part of the community or because of having strong ties to other community members (Austin & Worchel, 1986; Collins, 1988; Haslam, 2004; Leach et al., 2008; Pretty & Ward, 2001; Tindall, 2002).

To date, it is unclear to what extent identification with the community and interpersonal contact with others within a community can uniquely contribute to explaining CEI involvement. We propose that both concepts of community involvement can increase the likelihood that people become involved in a community energy initiative and additionally enhance the extent to which one acts in line with the community's sustainable energy motivations by becoming involved.

2.2.3 Current research

To test our hypotheses, we conducted a questionnaire study in seven local communities in the Netherlands in which a CEI had recently started, aiming to make their local community energy neutral within the next ten years. The initiatives followed different strategies to achieve this goal, for example raising awareness regarding energy saving and renewable energy alternatives, offering schemes for collective purchase of solar cells, or encouraging participation in community-owned sustainable energy projects. All of these CEIs were supported by the Dutch foundation *Stichting Samen Energieneutraal* (translated: Together Towards Energy Neutrality), which provided advice and functioned as an umbrella network organization for all the local initiatives.

Since people could not formally sign up as initiative members yet, we examined two indicators of CEI involvement, namely people's willingness to participate in the initiative (in terms of volunteering for and financially investing in the initiative) and their actual (self-

reported) attendance of an initiative meeting (although not shedding light on people's active or continuous involvement).

In sum, first, we expected a stronger personal sustainable energy motivation to be related to increased initiative involvement (H1; see figure 1 for an overview of the relations to be investigated in this study). Second, we expected a stronger perceived community sustainable energy motivation to increase the likelihood of initiative involvement, over and above the effects of personal sustainable energy motivations (H2). Third, we hypothesized that a stronger community involvement, in terms of a higher level of identification with the community (H3a) and more interpersonal contact with others in the community (H3b) is positively linked to initiative involvement and that both aspects of community involvement uniquely contribute to explaining initiative involvement. Fourth, we expected the relationship between of community sustainable energy motivation and initiative involvement to be stronger among individuals who are strongly involved in their community, both in terms of a higher level of identification with their community (H4a) and more interpersonal contact with other community members (H4b). As community identification and interpersonal contact have previously been examined by relatively independent bodies of literature, we tested their respective influence in separate (i.e., parallel) models first, before examining their relationship with initiative involvement simultaneously in one model.

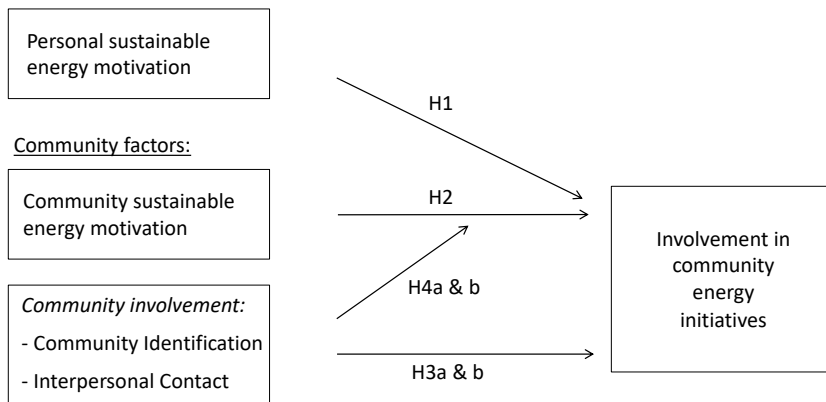


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Model

2.3 Method

2.3.1 Sample and procedure

The study was conducted via a self-administered questionnaire in seven local communities in the Netherlands in which a CEI had recently started. Data was collected within these seven communities between 2015 and 2018, after an information evening about these initiatives

had been organized. Data was collected within these communities between 2015 and 2018, after an information evening about these initiatives had been organized. First, an information letter about the upcoming study was sent to community members (8,727 households in total; administered in Dutch), additionally containing a short survey including a request for participation in the main questionnaire and a prepaid response envelope. We asked one adult resident per household to fill out the survey and indicate whether they were willing to participate in the study, and send it back to us. People could indicate whether they would like to receive an email with a link to an online questionnaire or request a paper version of the questionnaire that would be sent to them via regular mail; in this case, they needed to fill out their address details. In addition, a total of 600 questionnaires were delivered door-to-door to a random sample of initially approached households who had not responded to our first request for participation. The contact details of the participants were always kept separate from the actual questionnaire data, so that anonymity of the data was ensured. In three of the seven communities, the variables for the present study were asked in a short follow-up questionnaire sent shortly after participants had filled out the main questionnaire, as the original questionnaire in these communities had not included the relevant variables for this study. Households were only re-approached if they had indicated on the main questionnaire to be willing to be involved in any follow-up questionnaires, which all but 19 did. The total number of households approached for the main (or where applicable the follow-up) questionnaire was 1696 (19% out of the initial 8727 residents approached), of which 550 completed the questionnaire (response rate: 32%, ranging from 13 to 40% across communities). In total, 52% of the respondents filled out a questionnaire online and 48% filled out the questionnaire on paper.

To facilitate comparisons between the different analysis steps, the sample is limited to respondents who had non-missing values on all variables used in this study, resulting in 487 cases. Furthermore, we removed all respondents who indicated to be initiators of the initiatives (as they were already part of the initiative), 48 in total, which reduced the sample to 439 respondents. Of these, 63% were male and 37% female, with a mean age of 59.56 ($SD = 14.03$). Most respondents had either completed secondary vocational education or training (38.7%) or higher education (47.2%). The median household income level was 2,000-2,999 euros net per month (ranging from less than a 1,000 euros net per month to 4,000 or more).

2.3.2 Measures

Willingness to participate in the community energy initiative. We first briefly informed respondents about the local initiative via the following statement: "The following questions are concerned with energy saving and sustainable energy production via community energy initiatives. The research focuses specifically on an initiative, initiated by community members, that started recently in this community named [add name]." Willingness to participate was then measured via two questions: "Do you want to volunteer in this community energy initiative" and "Do you want to financially invest in this community energy initiative?". Answers could be (0) no; (1) maybe; (2) yes; (3) already participating or already financially contributing; this last category was excluded from the analyses as only the initiative initiators ($N=48$) were "already participating" at the point of data collection. Both questions were positively correlated, $r_s(437) = .53$; $p < .01$. As answering either one of these questions indicates a willingness to become

involved, we combined these two items by using a maximum score, that is, using the highest score on either of the two questions for each respondent (instead of a mean score, which would be inconsistent with the categorical ordinal type of this scale; [no] 28.4%; [maybe] 64.3%; [yes] 7.3%³).

Initiative meeting attendance. Respondents indicated whether or not they had attended an information meeting about the initiative that had been organized prior to data collection. Respondents could respond with [no] 81.8% or [yes] 18.2%.

Personal sustainable energy motivation was assessed via three items: “I find it important to be conscious about my energy behavior”, “I find it important to reduce my energy consumption”, and “I find it important to use sustainable energy” (Sloot et al., 2018). Answers were provided on a 7-point scale ranging from (1) completely disagree to (7) completely agree ($\alpha = 0.79$; $M = 5.50$, $SD = 1.01$). At least two items needed to be answered in order to obtain a value on the scale.

Community sustainable energy motivation was measured using the same statements to capture personal sustainable energy motivation, with “I” replaced by “inhabitants of my neighborhood” ($\alpha = 0.92$; $M = 4.30$, $SD = 1.11$).

Identification with the community was measured using the following four statements: “I identify with my neighborhood”, “I feel committed to my neighborhood”, “I am glad to be a resident of my neighborhood”, and “Being a resident of my neighborhood is an important part of how I see myself” (T. Postmes, Haslam, & Jans, 2013). Answers were provided on a 7-point scale ranging from (1) completely disagree to (7) completely agree ($\alpha = 0.89$; $M = 4.66$, $SD = 1.32$). At least three items needed to be answered in order to obtain a value on the scale.

Interpersonal contact with community members was measured using the following three questions (Dykstra, Kalmijn, Knijn, Komter, Liefbroer, & Mulder, 2005): “How often do your neighbors visit you at your home”, “How often do you visit your neighbors at their home?”, “How often do you participate in activities in your community together with neighbors?”. Answers were provided on a 5-point scale ranging from (0) never; (1) almost never; (2) a couple of times per year; (3) a couple of times per month; (4) a couple of times per week ($\alpha = 0.84$; $M = 2.06$, $SD = 0.88$).

2.4 Data analysis

All data was analyzed using R (R Core Team, 2017). We conducted our analyses separately for the two indicators of initiative involvement, namely willingness to participate and initiative meeting attendance. We first examined the bivariate correlations between all variables. Next, we examined the relationships between personal sustainable energy motivation, community sustainable energy motivation, identification with the community, interpersonal contact with community members, and the two indicators of initiative involvement through a proportional odds model (for willingness to participate) and logistic regression analyses (for initiative meeting attendance), respectively. We used a stepwise hierarchical regression approach in order to examine the unique role of each predictor variable in explaining CEI involvement. To

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3. For further detail on these two components of initiative involvement, see Appendix 4 for a separate analysis of contributing financially and volunteering.
 4. In villages, “my neighborhood” was replaced with “my village”

avoid multicollinearity problems in the interaction models and facilitate interpretation of the effects, all continuous predictor variables were centered around the mean for the regression analyses (Afshartous & Preston, 2011). In addition, as the proportional odds assumption (Brant, 1990) in ordered regression models of equal slopes for all transition levels of the dependent variable was violated for sustainable community energy motivation, identification with the community, and interpersonal contact, we used a partial proportional odds model. This model allows for these factors to have different estimates for different levels of willingness to participate (Yee, 2010, 2015). Thresholds, one for each transition of willingness to participate (no vs. maybe or yes and no or maybe vs. yes) are comparable to the constant term in binary logistic regression. All coefficients are shown in log-odds⁵. All models were controlled for the interdependence of data within the communities using community fixed effects. Since people's education level, gender, and age have been shown to be related to pro-environmental behavior (Gifford & Nilsson, 2014), we additionally controlled for these socio-demographic variables (see Appendix 3 for results displaying the effects of these control variables).

In the first (baseline) model, we included personal sustainable energy motivation only (Step 1) to examine its relation with initiative involvement. Next, we added perceived community sustainable energy motivation to test for its main effect on involvement in a CEI (Step 2). In the third step, we added identification with the community as an additional predictor to this model (Step 3a) to test for its main effect, and afterwards added the interaction term between community sustainable energy motivation and identification with the community (Step 4a). In a parallel model, we added interpersonal contact to the model estimated in step 2 to test its main effect on initiative involvement (Step 3b) and afterwards added its interaction with community sustainable energy motivation (Step 4b). Finally, we estimated the full model in which we added both main effects of identification with the community and interpersonal contact simultaneously (step 3c), and both interaction terms (step 4c), to examine the relative strength of identification with the community and interpersonal contact in explaining initiative involvement.

5. Since the proportional odds assumption (Brant, 1990) was violated for several variables we used a partial proportional odds model in which one can relax this assumption for relevant variables using the VGLM function from the VGAM package in R. This model allows the covariates that meet the assumption to have the same estimates across response categories, whereas for the covariates that do not meet the assumption different effects are estimated for different levels of willingness to participate. Note that in partial proportional odds models the natural logarithm of the odds of being in a category higher than j , instead of lower, which is usually the case in proportional odds models, is estimated. Thus, the estimates are actually reverse, due to this difference in model specification. Yet, because the estimates remain the same, for reasons of interpretation, results are shown in a similar way as in a proportional odds model, where a positive effect means an increase in the probability of willingness to participate (see Yee, 2010, 2015 for more information).

2.5 Results

Table 2.1: Correlations between all dependent and independent variables used in the analyses

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Personal sustainable energy motivation					
2. Community sustainable energy motivation	.21***				
3. Identification with the community	.11*	.52***			
4. Interpersonal contact with community members	.10*	.34***	.54***		
5. Willingness to participate	.15**	.12*	.16**	.11*	
6. Initiative meeting attendance	.07	.11*	.14**	.16**	.21**

Note. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. Correlations between the two outcome variables and the predictors were computed using the Spearman rank coefficient, the intercorrelation between the two outcome variables is assessed via Cramer's V (see Appendix 1 for chi-square test)

Bivariate correlations (Table 2.1) showed that personal sustainable energy motivation was positively related to willingness to participate but not related to meeting attendance. The three community factors (community sustainable energy motivation, identification with the community and interpersonal contact) correlated positively with each other and, as expected, were all positively related to both indicators of CEI involvement. We note that identification with the community and interpersonal contact are significantly correlated, but also differ from each other. People who attended an initiative meeting also indicated to be somewhat more willing to participate in the initiative, yet these two variables only showed a weak to moderate correlation.

The first regression model showed that a stronger personal sustainable energy motivation was positively related to willingness to participate in the CEI (Table 2.2, Step 1; $b = 0.37$; $p < .001$), but not to an increased likelihood of attending an initiative meeting (Table 2.3, Step 1; $b = 0.25$; $p = 0.105$). When adding community sustainable energy motivation to the model in the second step, a stronger community sustainable energy motivation was significantly related to a higher willingness to participate; specifically it explained whether people would or maybe would participate (versus not; Table 2.2, Step 2; $b = 0.24$; $p = .036$). Moreover, a stronger community sustainable energy motivation increased the likelihood of initiative meeting attendance (Table 2.3, Step 2; $b = 0.43$; $p = .003$).

Next, when taking personal and community sustainable energy motivation into account (Table 2.2, Step 3a), we found that identification with the community was uniquely positively related to willingness to participate for peoples transition from not being willing to participate to maybe or yes ($b = 0.31$; $p = .003$) but not the transition from no or maybe to yes ($b = 0.09$, $p = .633$). Thus, a stronger identification with the community particularly seemed to

explain whether people would or maybe would participate (versus not). In addition, a stronger identification with the community was related to a higher likelihood of attending an initiative meeting ($b = 0.41$; $p = .005$). Yet, after adding identification to the model, we found that the relation between community sustainable energy motivation and willingness to participate as well as initiative meeting attendance became non-significant.

Next, we tested whether the relationship between community sustainable energy motivation and CEI involvement was stronger when people identified more strongly with their community (Step 4a). Yet, opposite to our expectation, we found a negative interaction effect of community sustainable energy motivation and identification with the community ($b = -0.43$; $p = .013$). All other relationships remained as in the previous model. Specifically, simple slopes suggested that community sustainable energy motivation was more strongly related to being willing or maybe willing to participate (versus not) the less people identified with their community. Especially, among those weakly identified with the community (-1 SD), community sustainable energy motivation was positively related to willingness to participate ($b = 0.95$; $p < .001$) whereas for strongly identified respondents ($+1$ SD), this relationship was not significant ($b = -0.15$; $p = .609$; see Appendix 2 for figures). Yet, the interaction between community sustainable energy motivation and identification with the community did not relate to initiative meeting attendance ($b = 0.02$; $p = .827$), and only the effect of identification with the community remained significant in this model (Step 4a; $B = 0.40$; $p = .005$).

In parallel step-wise regression models, we tested the same models for interpersonal contact, instead of identification, in understanding CEI involvement, next to personal and community sustainable energy motivation (Tables 2 and 3). Interpersonal contact was positively associated with willingness to participate for the transition from maybe to yes ($b = 0.48$; $p = .049$) but not for no to maybe ($b = 0.13$; $p = .366$). Besides, the effect of personal sustainable energy motivation remained significant, while the effect of community sustainable energy motivation disappeared (see Table 2.2; step 3b). More interpersonal contact was also significantly associated with a greater likelihood to attend an initiative meeting ($b = 0.56$; $p = .003$) (whereas the other effects remained similar; Table 2.3; Step 3b). Yet, again contrary to our expectations, we did not find a significant interaction effect between community sustainable energy motivation and interpersonal contact on both indicators of initiative involvement (Step 4b).

Lastly, we examined the extent to which identification with the community and interpersonal contact were uniquely related to the two indicators of initiative involvement (Table 2.2 & Table 2.3, Step 3c & 4c). Both identification with the community and interpersonal contact were uniquely positively related to willingness to participate (Table 2.2; Step 3c). Specifically, identification with the community particularly seemed to explain whether people would or maybe would participate (versus not; $b = 0.36$; $p < .001$) but not whether people may be willing participate (versus yes; $b = -0.00$; $p = .975$). Interpersonal contact seems to mainly play a role for people's transition to saying yes ($b = 0.53$; $p = .047$) and not for the transition from no to maybe or yes ($b = -0.10$; $p = .571$). However, both indicators of community involvement were not uniquely related to initiative meeting attendance when included in the same model (Table 2.3, Step 3c; $b = 0.28$; $p = 0.079$; $b = 0.36$; $p = .059$). Note that while bivariate analyses showed these concepts to be significantly correlated, variance inflation factor scores indicated no severe multicollinearity problems (a maximum of 1.82). The combined model, without the

combined interaction effects provided the best fit with the data based on the AIC criterium, compared to the other models.

Adding the interaction terms between community sustainable energy motivation and identification with the community and community sustainable energy motivation and interpersonal contact, respectively (Step 4c) showed the same negative interaction effect between identification with the community and community sustainable energy motivation on willingness to participate ($b = -0.40$; $p = .038$) we found before (with similar simple slopes).

In sum, personal sustainable energy motivation was only associated with people's willingness to participate but not to attending an information evening, partly supporting H1. In addition, community sustainable energy motivation seems to be inconsistently related to willingness to participate and not to meeting attendance, which does not lend (much) support for H2. Both a stronger identification with the community and more interpersonal contact with community members were positively associated with people's willingness to participate in the initiative and meeting attendance, although they differed in the particular transition they explained in people's willingness to participate. Yet, in the final model, both indicators (i.e., community identification and interpersonal contact) were uniquely related only to willingness to participate and not to meeting attendance, thus only partly supporting H3a and H3b. We found no support for our hypothesis that these indicators of community involvement strengthen the relationship between community sustainable energy motivation and willingness to participate (H4a and H4b). If anything, the results indicate that community sustainable energy motivation particularly explains willingness to participate when people do not strongly identify with their community.

Table 2.2: Partial proportional odds model of willingness to participate in a CEI on personal pro-environmental motivations, community sustainable energy motivation and community involvement. Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors.

	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3a		Step 3b		Step 4a		Step 4b		Step 3c		Step 4c	
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.
Threshold 1	-1.28*	0.54	-1.17*	0.53	-1.28*	0.53	-1.22*	0.53	-1.31*	0.54	-1.22*	0.53	-1.23*	0.53	-1.24*	0.53
Threshold 2	2.49**	0.55	2.65***	0.55	2.57***	0.55	2.67***	0.56	2.46***	0.56	2.67***	0.56	2.66**	0.56	2.61**	0.57
Personal motivation	0.37**	0.10	0.32**	0.11	0.34**	0.11	0.32**	0.11	0.36**	0.11	0.34**	0.11	0.35**	0.11	0.36**	0.11
Community motivation																
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]			0.24*	0.11	0.05	0.13	0.21	0.12	-0.04	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.14
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]			0.28	0.18	0.23	0.21	0.16	0.20	0.41	0.21	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.45*	0.23
Identification with the com.																
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]					0.31**	0.10			0.30**	0.11			0.36**	0.11	0.34**	0.12
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]					0.09	0.19			0.18	0.19			-0.00	0.19	0.02	0.21
Interpersonal contact																
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							0.13	0.14			0.13	0.14	-0.10	0.21	-0.10	0.17
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							0.49*	0.24			0.64*	0.26	0.53*	0.27	0.66*	0.30
Community motivation *																
Identification with the com.																
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]									-0.03	0.07					-0.03	0.09
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]									-0.43*	0.17					-0.41*	0.20
Community motivation *																
Interpersonal contact																
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]											-0.06	0.10			-0.03	0.15
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]											-0.41	0.23			-0.18	0.28
AIC	657.63		655.80		651.01		655.60		649.04		655.88		650.47		651.26	

Note. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. N=439. Controlling for community fixed effects, gender, and education.

Table 2.3: Binomial logistic regression of initiative meeting attendance on personal pro-environmental motivations, community sustainable energy motivation and community involvement. Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors.

	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3a		Step 3b		Step 4a		Step 4b		Step 3c		Step 4c	
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.
Intercept	-1.76*	0.71	-1.97**	0.74	-1.82**	0.75	-1.98**	0.76	-1.84*	0.76	-1.98**	0.75	-1.86*	0.76	-1.84*	0.76
Personal motivation	0.25	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.17
Community motivation			0.43**	0.13	0.22	0.17	0.32*	0.16	0.21	0.17	0.31*	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.17
Identification with the com.					0.41**	0.12			0.39**	0.13			0.26	0.15	0.30	0.16
Interpersonal contact							0.56**	0.19			0.54**	0.19	0.40	0.21	0.36	0.21
Community motivation *									-0.02	0.09					-0.05	0.13
Identification with the com.											0.13	0.15			0.19	0.20
Community motivation *																
Interpersonal contact																
AIC	352.15		345.09		338.54		337.91		340.50		339.19		336.91		339.92	

Note. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. N=439. Controlling for community fixed effects, gender, and education.

2.6 Discussion

This study addressed the question of why people become involved in CEIs by investigating the relationship between different community factors and initiative involvement, taking into account people's personal sustainable energy motivations. In particular, we examined the role of community sustainable energy motivation and two indicators of community involvement—the level of identification with the community and the level of interpersonal contact with other community members—in explaining people's willingness to actively participate in a CEI and their attendance of an initiative meeting. We found that stronger personal sustainable energy motivation was only related to higher willingness to participate in the initiative, but not to attending an initiative meeting. Our results indicated that community factors generally play a role in explaining both indicators of community involvement when taking one's personal sustainable energy motivation into account, though different factors appear to be important across different models. First, perceiving the community to be more motivated to engage in sustainable energy behavior only increased involvement in a CEI when identification with the community and interpersonal contact were not considered, not lending support for our second hypothesis. Next, we found that both identification with the community and interpersonal contact were positively related to willingness to participate in a CEI and attending an initiative meeting when accounting for personal motivation and community sustainable energy motivation. Interestingly, while also being quite strongly related to one another, both community identification and interpersonal contact were significantly related to willingness to participate when considered simultaneously, however they were both not uniquely related to initiative meeting attendance (partly supporting H3). It might be that meeting attendance (reflecting an actual behavior) is less well explained by the examined factors than willingness to participate as time constraints can be a barriers (i.e., people could simply not have been able to attend the meeting at the fixed date even though they were willing to participate). In addition, the relationship between community sustainable energy motivation and initiative involvement did not seem to be stronger among residents who are strongly involved in their community, even pointing in the opposite direction in the case of willingness to participate (not supporting H4). In summary, our results indicate that different community factors, in particular those regarding the level of community involvement, uniquely contribute to the explanation of initiative involvement over and above people's personal sustainable energy motivations, with some differences across the two indicators of initiative involvement.

2.6.1 Theoretical implications

Our results suggest that community factors play a role in explaining why people decide to become involved in CEIs. These findings are in line with previous preliminary findings on the role of community factors in guiding individuals' involvement in CEIs (Bamberg, Rees, & Seebauer, 2015; Kalkbrenner & Roosen, 2016). Specifically, previous studies mainly conceptualized community factors as community identification rather than examining other potentially relevant community factors, and also did not account for personal pro-environmental motivations, which leaves open whether and which community factors can uniquely contribute to explaining initiative involvement. We extend this literature by examining multiple community factors simultaneously, showing that distinct community

factors are uniquely related to involvement in CEIs but at the same time not all community factors we considered were equally relevant in explaining CEI involvement. Specifically, we do not find that individuals' perception of the community sustainable energy motivation increases initiative involvement in addition to the two indicators of community involvement (i.e., identification with the community and interpersonal contact with other community members). This finding stands in contrast to research highlighting the importance of people's perception that their community finds engaging in sustainable behavior important (Fritsche et al., 2018; Jachimowicz et al., 2018). This might be explained by the type of sustainable energy behavior we examined. In particular, involvement in a CEI might be unique in that it is not merely a reflection of a pro-environmental behavior but also allows people in the community to meet and connect with each other. Therefore, initiative involvement may be primarily predicted by people's involvement in their community in general and not by specific sustainable energy motivations the community is perceived to hold. Initiative involvement being inherently social may explain the important role of community involvement in explaining initiative involvement, independent of the specific goals and sustainable energy motivations individuals may personally have or perceive their community to have.

Furthermore, contrary to our theoretical reasoning and previous findings (Dietz & Whitley, 2018; Masson & Fritsche, 2014), we do not find that identification with the community and interpersonal contact within the community enhance the effect of community sustainable energy motivation on initiative involvement. One explanation could be that people who more strongly identify with the community have already internalized the community sustainable energy motivation, leaving little room for this to additionally affect initiative involvement⁶. Yet, from our results it seems that personal sustainable energy motivation and community involvement may operate independently, indicating that people may become involved in community energy initiatives either because of the (pro-environmental) initiative goals (an environmental route) or because of their involvement in their community (a social, or communal, route). Interestingly, though both may be important, we find community involvement to be the more consistent predictor relative to environmental motivations for involvement.

We generally find both identification with the community and interpersonal contact to be positively related to involvement in the CEI, and both uniquely explain people's willingness to participate (although not attending a meeting). In other words, people may join CEIs because they *feel* attached to their community and because they actually *engage* in interaction with others in the community. These findings underline the relevance of group identification in enabling a variety of sustainable group behaviors (Fritsche et al., 2018; Jans, Bouman, & Fielding, 2018) or one's interpersonal contact with other group members (Axsen & Kurani, 2012) in predicting a broad range of sustainable behaviors. Yet, whereas the pattern of results for both factors appears rather similar, the pathways through which they operate are likely to be different. For example, as theorized by the social identity approach (Tajfel & Turner, 1979; J.C. Turner, 1991), community identification might affect initiative involvement because highly identified people internalize the community goals as a part of their self, whereas interpersonal

6. Indeed, when looking at the difference scores in our sample between personal sustainable energy motivation and community sustainable energy motivation, we find that people who identify more with the community, have a significantly smaller difference score $r(437) = -.38; p < .001$.

contact might operate through the creation of social influence via for example social control (Coleman, 1990; Granovetter, 1985), or both. Future research could investigate in what way identification with the community and interpersonal contact can be effective in promoting initiative involvement by looking into the mechanisms through which these factors operate. Moreover, both concepts might also mutually reinforce one another and be *causally* related to each other. For example, identities may form through interaction and communication over time (Jans, Leach, Garcia, & Postmes, 2015; Postmes, Haslam, & Swaab, 2005; Thomas, McGarty, & Mavor, 2016) or alternatively, identities create opportunities and constraints for interaction (Deaux & Martin. Daniela, 2003). While we find unique effects of both factors, further research could test if identification with the community might increase as a result of contact people engage in or the other way around by examining the drivers of initiative involvement from a longitudinal as well as an experimental perspective.

In sum, our results imply that involvement in one's local community might motivate those people not particularly interested in sustainable behavior. Specifically, our research suggests individuals may not (only) be motivated to become involved in a CEI because of its primary cause but for communal reasons: identifying with one's local community and being in contact with those in the community. More attention should thus be given to the role of community involvement in explaining involvement in CEIs, which might stimulate a multiplicity of sustainability-related community behaviors (Sloot et al., 2019).

2.6.2 Limitations and Future Directions

We conducted our research in real-life local communities in which a CEI was being set up and our findings thus have a high ecological validity. We extend previous research by looking at residents who are actually facing the (future) choice to become involved in their local CEI, instead of looking at already involved members or mere hypothetical interest in community energy among the general public where people do not face the choice to become involved in an actual local initiative in their own community (Kalkbrenner & Roosen, 2016). However, due to the early stages of initiative development, we could not measure actual initiative involvement, leaving it open to what extent our indicators of initiative involvement are predictive of actual and continuous initiative involvement. In addition, results may be merely generalizable to rather similar communities. For example, our results may not hold for more deprived communities. Yet, preliminary findings looking at motivations to get involved in CEIs within such communities, seem to indicate that motivations may be remarkably similar (Haggett et al., 2013). Furthermore, by focusing on early stages of project development, we did circumvent a bias towards communities in which a successful project was already established. Nevertheless, future research should include such communities since different mechanisms could play a role in different types of communities.

Furthermore, our insights are based on correlational evidence, thus not allowing causal conclusions. Yet, since our study was conducted prior to actual involvement, interpersonal contact and community identification were not a result of participation in the initiative (though this does of course not imply causality). We measured community sustainable energy motivation, identification with the community, and interpersonal contact at the individual level, reflecting individual differences. This is fruitful since a person can for example experience community even just having a few personal relationships within the community (Völker, Flap,

& Lindenberg, 2007). Nonetheless, future studies could examine community identification and interpersonal contact at both the individual and at the community level and examine whether they would have a similar effect. For example, interpersonal contact might be high within certain subgroups within the community, yet this does not necessarily imply high levels of participation beyond these groups. Thus, on the level of the community, intermediate levels of social contact may be most important for people to participate since (unconnected) subgroups of highly connected people might inhibit the spread of sustainable energy behavior throughout the community at large (Gould, 1993; Granovetter, 1983). Future research could account for community-level embeddedness via investigating the social networks within these communities to provide additional insights.

2.6.3 Practical implications

The findings in this paper emphasize that community factors, and particularly community involvement, are related to people's initiative involvement. To motivate such involvement, it seems key to convey the importance of the CEI for the community, in addition to appealing to people's personal sustainable energy motivations. In particular, people may not only become involved in CEIs because they are motivated for sustainable energy behavior. In fact, we found people not more likely to attend a meeting when they found engaging in sustainable energy behavior important, suggesting that people are also motivated to become involved in a CEI because they are involved in their community. Thus, communicating the communal aspects of CEIs, such as these initiatives enabling community members to meet and connect, may be an effective way of motivating community members to become involved. Specifically, our findings suggest CEIs could emphasize people's attachment to their community as a whole (capitalizing on their initiative involvement) as well as making use of interpersonal contacts among community members in order to promote initiative involvement.

Related to this, our finding of the unique role of interpersonal contact points to possible ways to identify communities that are particularly promising for successful CEI initiatives. Broadly, this would entail targeting communities with more interpersonal contacts between their inhabitants next to focusing on communities with relatively high environmental interests. In doing so, practitioners should however ensure not to increase social inequalities between different types of local communities but allow all communities to realize the potential social and environmental benefits CEIs may offer. While more research is needed, our findings show that research into different community factors is an important new avenue for improving both scientific understanding of and policies for promoting involvement in community energy initiatives.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Chi-squared test between initiative meeting attendance and willingness to participate

Table 2.4: Chi-squared test between initiative meeting attendance and willingness to participate

		Willingness to participate		
		No	Maybe	Yes
Initiative meeting attendance	No	25.0%	53.0%	3.6%
	Yes	3.6%	11.5%	3.3%

$\chi^2 (2, N = 439) = 18.52, p < .001.$

Appendix 2. Plots of the interaction effect between community sustainable energy motivation and identification with the community

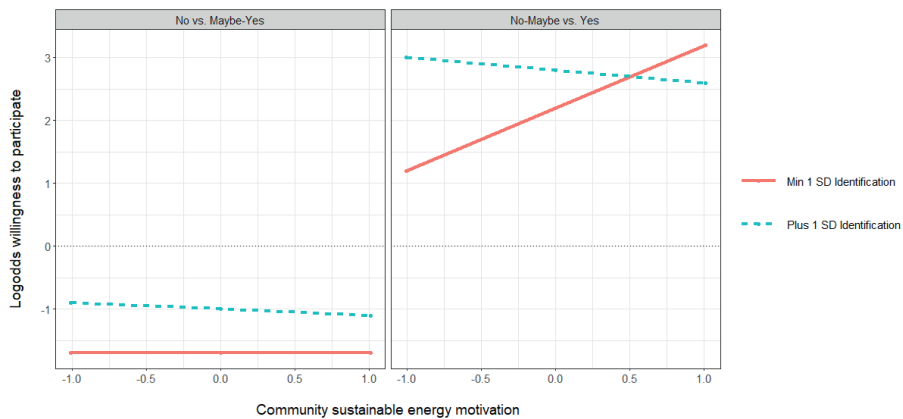


Figure 2.2: Simple slopes plots of the interaction effect between community sustainable energy motivation and identification with the community for willingness to participate⁷

7. Note that in our sample 67 respondents scored one SD below the mean or lower in the data and 60 respondents scored one SD above or higher, indicating a relatively even distribution across levels of community identification.

Appendix 3. Main models including control variables

Table 2.5: Partial proportional odds model of willingness to participate in a CEI on personal sustainable energy motivations, community sustainable energy motivation and community involvement. Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors.

	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3a		Step 3b
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate
Threshold 1	-1.28*	0.54	-1.17*	0.53	-1.28*	0.53	-1.22*
Threshold 2	2.49**	0.55	2.65***	0.55	2.57***	0.55	2.67***
Personal motivation	0.37**	0.10	0.32**	0.11	0.34**	0.11	0.32**
Community motivation							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]			0.24*	0.11	0.05	0.13	0.21
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]			0.28	0.18	0.23	0.21	0.16
Identification with the com.							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]					0.31**	0.10	
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]					0.09	0.19	
Interpersonal contact							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							0.13
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							0.49*
Community motivation *							
Identification with the com.							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							
Community motivation *							
Interpersonal contact							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							
Female [male = ref]	-0.94***	0.23	-0.94***	0.23	-0.92***	0.23	-0.96***
Education [low= ref]							
Medium	0.57*	0.23	0.68*	0.33	0.76*	0.33	0.68*
High	0.02	0.32	0.07	0.33	0.10	0.33	0.10
AIC	657.63		655.80		651.01		655.60

Note. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. N=439. Controlling for community fixed effects.

Table 2.6: Binomial logistic regression of initiative meeting attendance on personal sustainable energy motivations, community sustainable energy motivation and community involvement. Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors.

	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3a		Step 3b
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate
Intercept	-1.76*	0.71	-1.97**	0.74	-1.82**	0.75	-1.98**
Personal motivation	0.25	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17
Community motivation			0.43**	0.13	0.22	0.17	0.32*
Identification with the com.					0.41**	0.12	
Interpersonal contact							0.56**
Community motivation *							
Identification with the com.							
Community motivation *							
Interpersonal contact							
Female [male = ref]	-1.02**	0.31	-1.07**	0.33	-1.04**	0.33	-1.13***
Education [low= ref]							
Medium	1.12*	0.53	1.25*	0.54	1.40*	0.54	1.28*
High	0.64	0.55	0.67	0.55	0.74	0.56	0.73
AIC	352.15		345.09		338.54		337.91

Note. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. N=439.

S.E.	Step 4a		Step 4b		Step 3c		Step 4c	
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.
0.53	-1.31*	0.54	-1.22*	0.53	-1.23*	0.53	-1.24*	0.53
0.56	2.46***	0.56	2.67**	0.56	2.66**	0.56	2.61**	0.57
0.11	0.36**	0.11	0.34**	0.11	0.35**	0.11	0.36**	0.11
0.12	-0.04	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.14
0.20	0.41	0.21	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.45*	0.23
	0.30**	0.11			0.36**	0.11	0.34**	0.12
	0.18	0.19			-0.00	0.19	0.02	0.21
0.14			0.13	0.14	-0.10	0.21	-0.10	0.17
0.24			0.64*	0.26	0.53*	0.27	0.66*	0.30
	-0.03	0.07					-0.03	0.09
	-0.43*	0.17					-0.41*	0.20
			-0.06	0.10			-0.03	0.15
			-0.41	0.23			-0.18	0.28
0.23	-0.93***	0.23	-0.98***	0.24	-0.93***	0.23	-0.94***	0.23
0.33	0.73*	0.34	0.66*	0.33	0.75*	0.34	0.74*	0.34
0.33	0.08	0.33	0.10	0.33	0.11	0.33	0.11	0.33
	649.04		655.88		650.47		651.26	

S.E.	Step 4a		Step 4b		Step 3c		Step 4c	
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.
0.76	-1.84*	0.76	-1.98**	0.75	-1.86*	0.76	-1.84*	0.76
0.17	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.17
0.16	0.21	0.17	0.31*	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.17
	0.39**	0.13			0.26	0.15	0.30	0.16
0.19			0.54**	0.19	0.40	0.21	0.36	0.21
	-0.02	0.09					-0.05	0.13
			0.13	0.15			0.19	0.20
0.34	-1.04**	0.33	-1.11***	0.34	-1.10**	0.34	-1.08**	0.34
0.54	1.41*	0.55	1.29*	0.54	1.36*	0.54	1.35*	0.55
0.56	0.75	0.56	0.73	0.56	0.76	0.56	0.74	0.56
	340.50		339.19		336.91		339.92	

Appendix 4. Models willingness to participate as volunteer or financially invest separately

Table 2.7: Partial proportional odds model of personal sustainable energy motivations, community sustainable energy motivation and community involvement on willingness to volunteer in a CEI. Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors.

	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3a		Step 3b
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate
Threshold 1	0.19	0.56	-0.25	0.56	-0.18**	0.56	-0.30
Threshold 2	3.63	0.61	3.75**	0.62	3.67**	0.62	3.88**
Personal motivation	0.41**	0.11	0.38**	0.11	0.39**	0.11	0.37**
Community motivation							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]			0.12	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.04
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]			0.35	0.24	0.33	0.28	0.19
Identification with the com.							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]					0.22*	0.10	
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]					0.04	0.25	
Interpersonal contact							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							0.41**
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							0.63*
Community motivation × Identification with the com.							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							
Community motivation × Interpersonal contact							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							
AIC	635.94		636.94		635.71		630.84

Note. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. N=439. Controlling for community fixed effects, gender, and education.

Step 4a		Step 4b			Step 3c		Step 4c	
S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.
0.57	-0.16	0.56	-0.30	0.57	-0.24	0.57	-0.22	0.57
0.64	3.61**	0.63	3.92**	0.64	3.81**	0.63	3.81**	0.64
0.11	0.39**	0.11	0.37**	0.11	0.38**	0.11	0.39**	0.11
0.11	-0.02	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.12
0.26	0.36	0.28	0.18	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.31	0.31
	0.22*	0.10			0.15	0.10	0.14	0.11
	0.06	0.25			0.14	0.25	0.12	0.25
0.15			0.41**	0.15	0.34*	0.15	0.33*	0.15
0.31			0.58	0.32	0.68*	0.32	0.54	0.37
	-0.02	0.07					-0.07	0.08
	-0.13	0.20					-0.32	0.22
			0.05	0.11			0.11	0.13
			-0.13	0.23			0.41	0.29
639.17		634.41			632.36		637.47	

Table 2.8: Partial proportional odds model of personal sustainable energy motivations, community sustainable energy motivation and community involvement on willingness to financially invest in a CEI. Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors.

	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3a		Step 3b
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate
Threshold 1	-1.03	0.53	-0.93	0.52	-1.04	0.52	-0.95**
Threshold 2	2.65***	0.55	2.78**	0.55	2.67**	0.55	2.78**
Personal motivation	0.35**	0.10	0.31**	0.11	0.32**	0.11	0.31**
Community motivation							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]			0.24*	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.22*
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]			0.19	0.19	0.12	0.22	0.11
Identification with the com.							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]					0.23*	0.10	
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]					0.14	0.20	
Interpersonal contact							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							0.08
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							0.34
Community motivation × Identification with the com.							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							
Community motivation × Interpersonal contact							
[No vs. Maybe-Yes]							
[No-Maybe vs. Yes]							
AIC	668.91		667.81		666.62		670.02

Note. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. N=439. Controlling for community fixed effects, gender, and education.

S.E.	Step 4a		Step 4b		Step 3c		Step 4c	
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.
0.52	-1.20*	0.53	-1.02**	0.53	-0.99	0.52	-1.14*	0.52
0.55	2.54***	0.56	2.73**	0.56	2.74**	0.55	2.63***	0.56
0.11	0.37***	0.11	0.33**	0.11	0.32**	0.11	0.38**	0.11
0.11	0.03	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.13
0.20	0.41	0.23	0.16	0.21	0.09	0.22	0.42	0.23
	0.21	0.10			0.25*	0.11	0.24**	0.12
	0.22	0.20			0.02	0.22	0.11	0.22
0.14			0.06	0.14	0.02	0.22	-0.10	0.16
0.26			0.43	0.26	0.32	0.29	0.36	0.31
	-0.17*	0.07					-0.18*	0.09
	-0.63**	0.19					-0.66**	0.21
			-0.17	0.11			-0.02	0.13
			-0.36	0.23			-0.08	0.29
	655.67		669.28		668.86		661.32	

