APPENDIX

Appendix A – Experimental Materials

Table1a. Growth and Environmental survey module (GEM – Savin et al., 2021) employed. On the left are the items participants saw in the first part of the experiment; on the right, the rephrased and reversed items were used in the second part to reduce consistency bias. 'R' indicates the items that require reverse coding.

GEM items used in pre-task survey	**GEM items used in pre-task survey**
1. Continued economic growth is essential for improving people's life satisfaction 2. Economic growth is necessary to finance public health and pension systems 3. Without economic growth, a country's economy will become less stable 4. Economic growth is necessary to finance environmental protection 5. In view of limited natural resources, rich countries may have to give up their economic growth to assure that all poor people in the world can reach a fair standard of living (R)	1. Increasing people's well-being requires continued economic growth 2. Sustaining funding of public health and pensions system requires economic growth 3. Stability of a country's economy does not depend on economic growth (R) 4. Economic growth is not necessary to support environmental protection (R) 5. Assuming limited natural resources, richer regions may have need to abandon economic growth so that people living in poor regions can escape from poverty (R)

Table2a. Text shown to participants to explain the experimental task and manipulate the goal clarity

Manipulation	**Text shown to participants**
Unclear Goal	In the virtual game you are now going to play, humanity has colonised a new planet light years away from Earth, called Planet X, and you have been appointed as the sole leader. You have to decide how to allocate the available budget of $100 million (in Space dollars) for the year 2030 between two strategic priorities: productivity improvements (i.e., higher economic production - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - per person) and pollution reduction (i.e., lower pollution emitted per person). This is a one-time decision and will affect the planet for the next century. All strategies are acceptable; e.g., you can allocate everything to one type of investment, or nothing to both. In order for you to assess the impact of your decision, your staff has developed a simulator through which you can explore the long-term impact of the different strategies on the planet. Your final goal is to lead Planet X to a thriving future. There are no right or wrong decisions as the definition of 'thriving future' depends only on what you think is a good state of society.
Clear Goal	In the virtual game you are now going to play, humanity has colonised a new planet light years away from Earth, called Planet X, and you have been appointed as the sole leader. You have to decide how to allocate the available budget of $100 million (in Space dollars) for the year 2030 between two strategic priorities: productivity improvements (i.e., higher economic production - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - per person) and pollution reduction (i.e., lower pollution emitted per person). This is a one-time decision and will affect the planet for the next century. All strategies are acceptable; e.g., you can allocate everything to one type of investment, or nothing to both. In order for you to assess the impact of your decision, your staff has developed a simulator through which you can explore the long-term impact of the different strategies on the planet. Your final goal is to maximise the Perceived Quality of Life indicator that you will see in the dashboard provided in the virtual environment. This indicator captures the citizens' perceived quality of life depending on Planet X's economic and environmental conditions.

Table3a. Text shown to participants to explain the alternative dashboard and additional information presented to the groups

Manipulation	**Text showed to participants**
Extended Dashboard	The simulator shows the effect of your allocation decisions on six indicators: - *Population:* number of people living on Planet X. - *Economic Capital*: total economic and physical capital stock in Planet X (e.g., money, industries, infrastructures, machinery, buildings) measured in Space $. - *Material Standard of Living*: index of people's wealth on Planet X, where 1 is equivalent to the average wealth people enjoy on Earth today. - *Perceived Quality of Life*: Planet X inhabitants' perception of their quality of life collected through surveys; an index accounting for economic and environmental conditions, where 1 is equivalent to the perceived quality of life on Earth today. - *Natural Resources*: percent of natural resources (e.g., oil, gas, timber) remaining on Planet X relative to the initial value in 2030. - *Pollution*: index of environmental pollution (e.g., water, air, soil), where 1 is equivalent to the initial pollution level on Planet X in 2030. At the end, after exploring with the simulator, you will be asked to make a one-time decision on what you think is the best way to distribute the $100 million in 2030. However, the simulator that you are about to use will allow you to first explore the impact of alternative allocations in detail, advancing step-by-step 10 years at a time. Keep in mind a delay exists between your decisions to invest and their full impact on Planet X. You can use the simulator three times before making your final decision.
Limited Dashboard	The simulator shows the effect of your allocation decisions on four indicators: - *Population:* number of people living on Planet X. - *Economic Capital:* total economic and physical capital stock in Planet X (e.g., money, industries, infrastructures, machinery, buildings) measured in Space $. - *Material Standard of Living*: index of people's wealth on Planet X, where 1 is equivalent to the average wealth people enjoy on Earth today. - *Perceived Quality of Life:* Planet X inhabitants' perception of their quality of life collected through surveys; an index accounting for economic and environmental conditions, where 1 is equivalent to the perceived quality of life on Earth today. At the end, after exploring with the simulator, you will be asked to make a one-time decision on what you think is the best way to distribute the $100 million in 2030. However, the simulator that you are about to use will allow you to first explore the impact of alternative allocations in detail, advancing step-by-step 10 years at a time. Keep in mind a delay exists between your decisions to invest and their full impact on Planet X. You can use the simulator three times before making your final

Appendix B – Experimental Task

To adjust the updated version (Ríos-Ocampo & Gary, 2022) of the World Dynamics model (Forrester, 1971) to the scope and needs of the experiment, we implemented four variations. Note that those variations are 'peripherical', as they do not alter by no means the main model dynamics.

1) First, "*QLC quality of life from crowding*" and "*QLF quality of life from food*" do not affect "*QL quality of life*" variable anymore. Specifically, the old equation was:

$$QoL\ quality\ of\ life = QLM\ quality\ of\ life\ from\ material * QLS\ QUALITY\ OF\ LIFE\ STANDARD * QLP\ quality\ of\ life\ from\ pollution * QLC\ quality\ of\ life\ from\ crowding * QLF\ quality\ of\ life\ from\ food$$

The new equation is:

$$QoL\ quality\ of\ life = QLM\ quality\ of\ life\ from\ material * QLS\ QUALITY\ OF\ LIFE\ STANDARD * QLP\ quality\ of\ life\ from\ pollution$$

This change was made to ensure that the quality of life indicator is dependent only on model components under close control by players, has a significant and coherent meaning for participants, and fits the purpose of the experimental task.

2) The "*quality of life from pollution*" function has been changed from the original logistic form (Ríos-Ocampo & Gary, 2022) to a logarithmic one to increase the premium on the quality of life for low levels of pollution (i.e., POLR) and have a steeper penalty for increasing levels of pollution (Fig 1). The "*quality of life from pollution*" function simulation working space in this experimental task is between 0.2 and 10 (preventing the model from calculating LN of 0, which is incomputable).

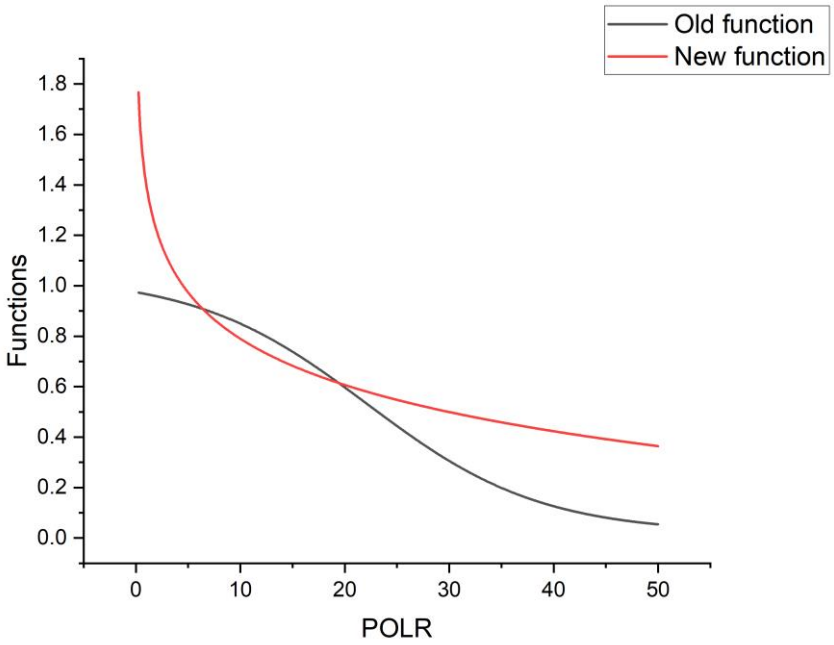

Fig. 1b. "*quality of life from pollution*" functions in the original and new version of the World Model used for the experiment

3) Three variables have been recalibrated because they needed to be rescaled to provide meaningful outcomes and fit the experimental narrative (Table 1b below)

Table 1b. Recalibrated values of the world model

Variable name	Previous value	Experiment value	Motivation
PI Population Initial	1.65e+09	1.2e+09	Initial value of the Population stock. It has been rescaled to avoid the initial minor decrease in population endogenous in the model that could confuse the participants and make the population smaller and more suitable for the colonised planet narrative we proposed.
POLI	2e+08	1.4e+09	POLI is the initial pollution stock value. Rescaled for the same reasons as above but related to pollution
POLS POLLUTION STANDARD	3.6e+09	5e+09	Rescaled to make sure it triggers the right effect at the right time

4) While the original model runs from 1900 to 2100, the experimental tasks run from 2030 to 2130, which is 100 years instead of 200. There are two reasons for this choice. First, we wanted to keep the time horizon meaningful for the participants, namely, whereas asking the participants to imagine thinking about the development of the fictional world years 100 years ahead is already challenging, asking to foresee the unfolding of imaginary events 200 years in advance could have been to intangible. Secondly, the model's main behaviour is that humanity exceeds Earth's carrying capacity, which leads the planet to collapse. We did not want the participants to experience the disintegration part of the model as it may drag them towards more conservative or more environmentally inclined decision behaviours than they would have been. Third, the simulation starting has been shifted from 1900 to 2030 to relate the model to the experimental task participants have to solve and make the decision process more about future decisions than past events as this is believed to give them more freedom in their decisions.

Overall, those values and the policy effects per unit of resources allocated have been identified through manual sensitivity analysis (Barlas & Diker, 1996; Sterman, 2000), namely, parameter variations to explore their impact of variables on the system behaviour. They have been selected because they provide meaningful outputs, which are variations in the system's behaviour that can be easily spotted by participants but not to the point that they are so extreme that they trigger collapse trends during the simulation time span so that the participants do not experience any oscillation in the stocks in this time frame.

Participants saw the model output as reported in Table 2b, where we connected the model variables to the dashboard presented. Compared to the original variables in the model, nomenclature and computation have been slightly changed to make the decision output more visible to participants (a problem that emerged during pilot tests) and more in line with current general understanding.

Table 2b. Model variables in relation to the indicators shown to participants

Variable in the model	**Indicators visible to participants**	**Comment**
P Population	Population	The indicator presented to participants shows the value of the population stock.
CI Capital investment	Economy Capital	The variable *CI Capital Investment* represents the model's economic capital (e.g., money industries, infrastructures, machinery, buildings, etc.). However, the name is not intuitive and related to common understanding. So, we opted for Economic Capital to make it easier for participants.
displayed material standard of living	Material Standard of Living	The displayed material standards of living variable is just the material standards of living variable increased by a constant. We did so to ensure that even in the case in which 0 resources are allocated to productivity, the material standard of living reaches 1; otherwise, seeing low values could influence and bias participants and push them to allocate more to growth.
normalised quality of life	Perceived Quality of Life	To increase the variability in the output values of "QL quality of life," we report a normalised version of the variable to participants.
normalised natural resources	% Natural resources	Within the task's time range and with the policy effects, the variation in natural resources appeared not to be recognisable by the participants in the pilot tests. So, we identified a meaningful lower limit ("*normalised natural resources lower limit*") based on the variable range within which the variable operates in the task, and then we normalised the variable to make changes more visible to participants.
pollution index	Pollution index	The pollution stock in the model is measured in pollution units, which may not be very meaningful to the participants. So, we opted to provide them with an index calculated based on the initial value in 2030 ("*POLI*" variable).

Appendix C – Simulator interface

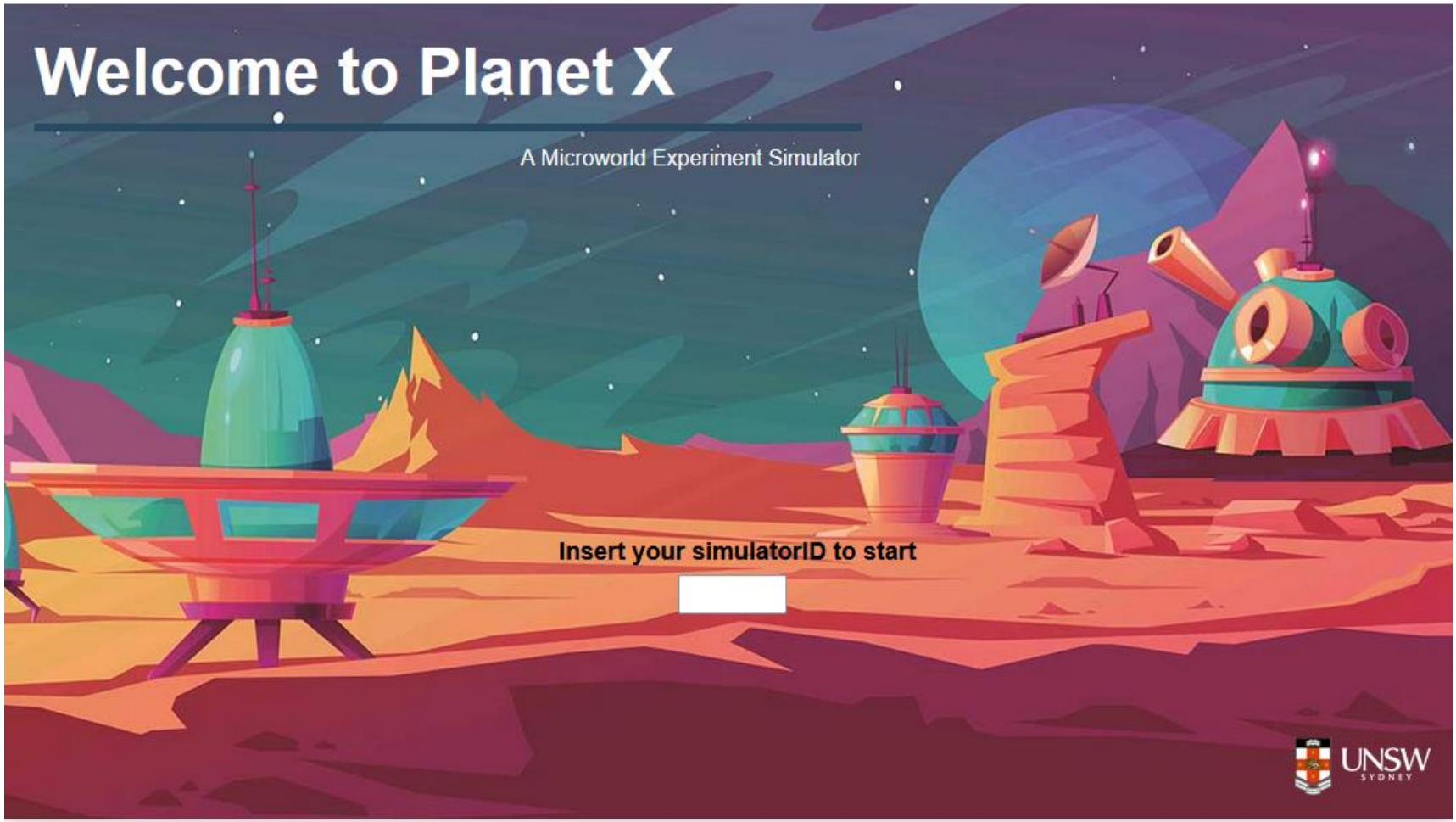

Figure 1c. Page 1/ Landing Page

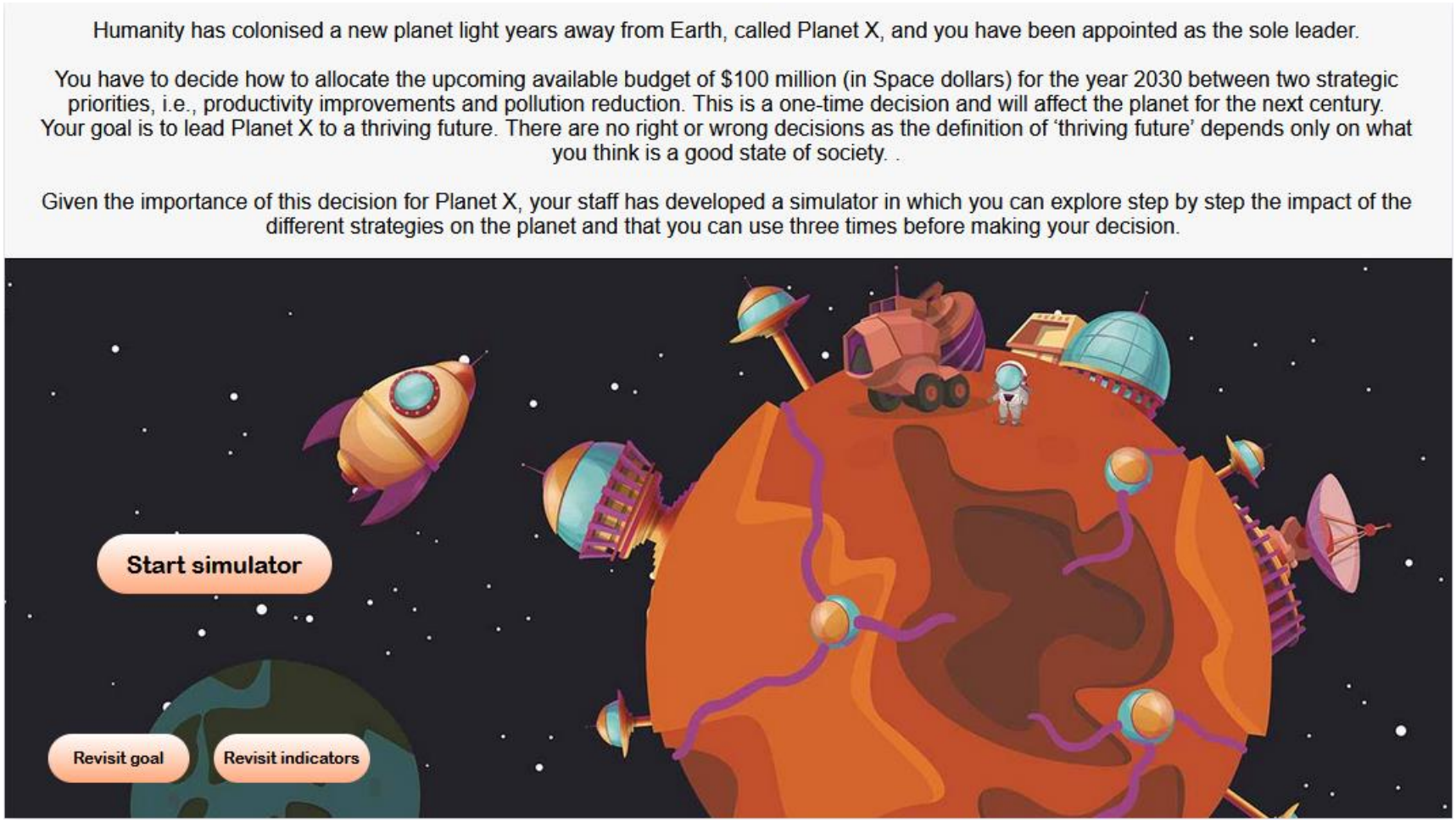

Figure 2c. Page 2

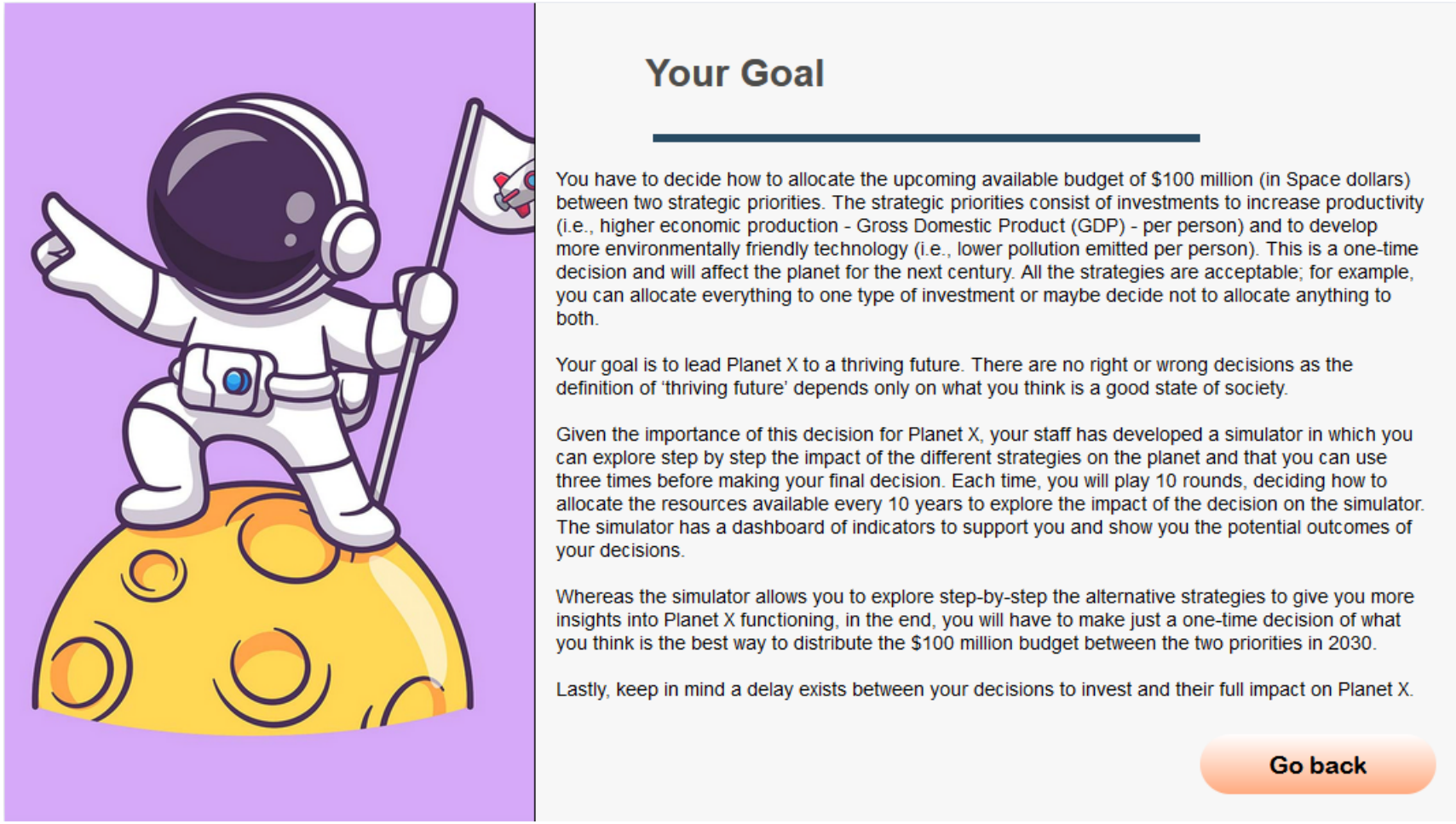

Figure 3c. Page 3

Indicators

The simulator shows the effect of your allocation decisions on six indicators:

- *Population:* number of people living on Planet X.

- *Economic Capital:* total economic and physical capital stock in Planet X (e.g., money, industries, infrastructures, machinery, buildings) measured in Space $.

- *Material Standard of Living:* index of people's wealth on Planet X, where 1 is equivalent to the average wealth people enjoy on Earth today.

- *Perceived Quality of Life:* Planet X inhabitants' perception of their quality of life collected through surveys; an index accounting for economic and environmental conditions, where 1 is equivalent to the perceived quality of life on Earth today.

- *Natural Resources:* percent of natural resources (e.g., oil, gas, timber) remaining on Planet X relative to the initial value in 2030.

- *Pollution:* index of environmental pollution (e.g., water, air, soil), where 1 is equivalent to the initial pollution level on Planet X in 2030.

The indicators show low starting values as Planet X has only been colonised recently and is currently growing.

Go back

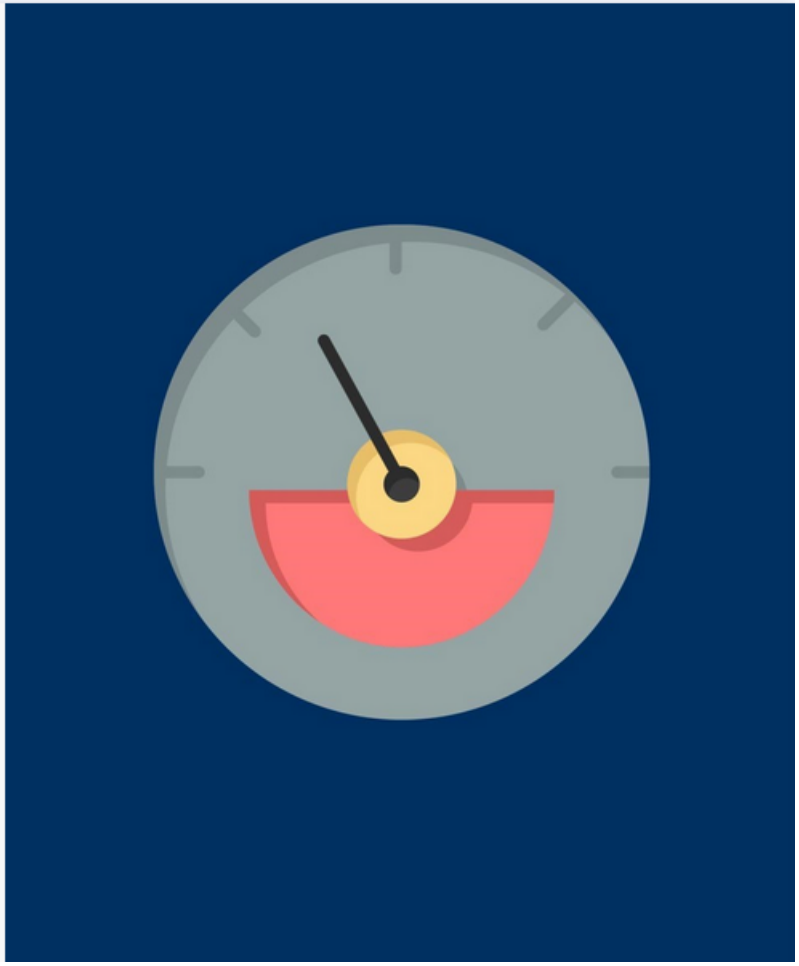

Figure 4c. Page 4

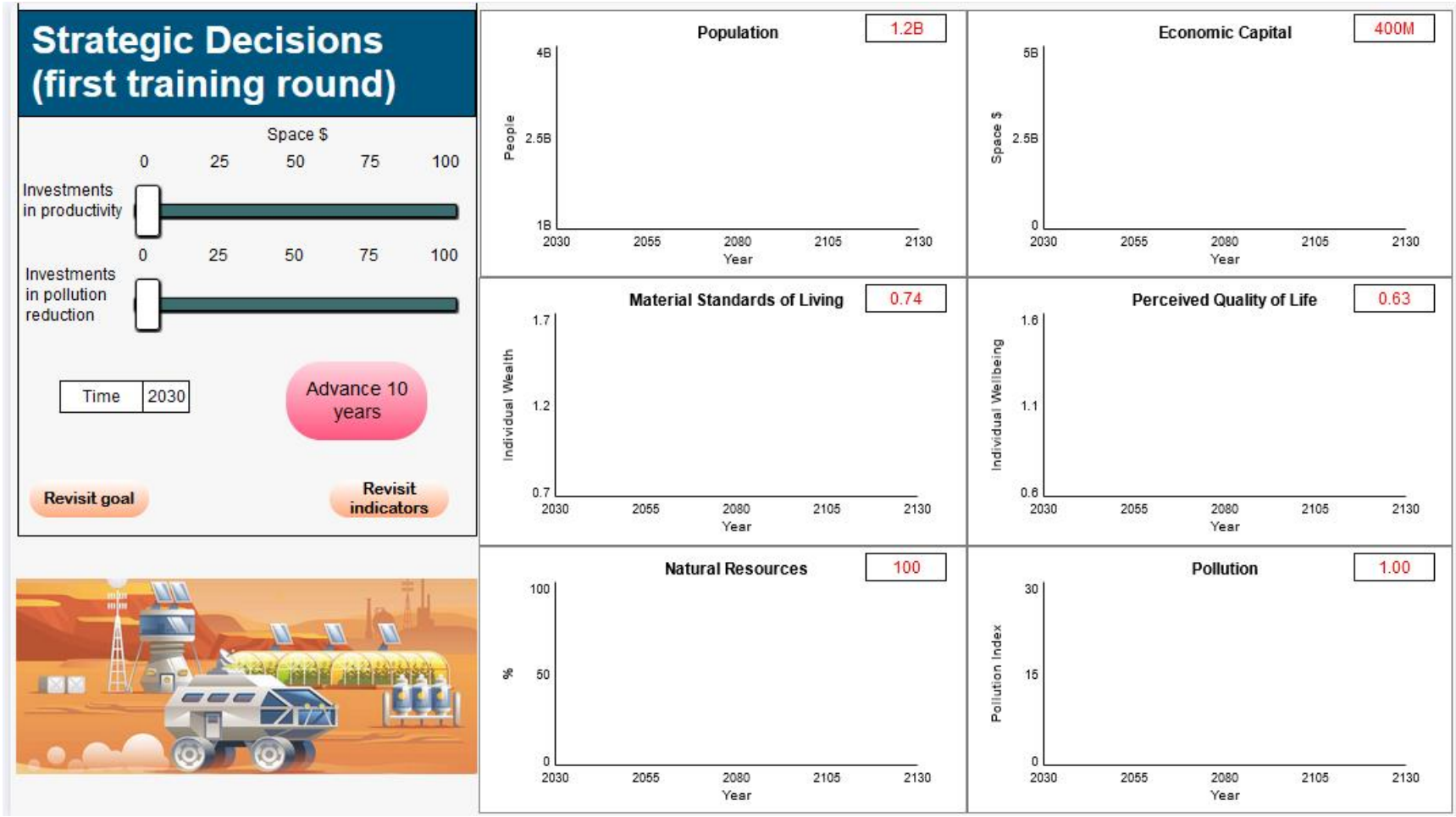

Figure 5c. Page 5

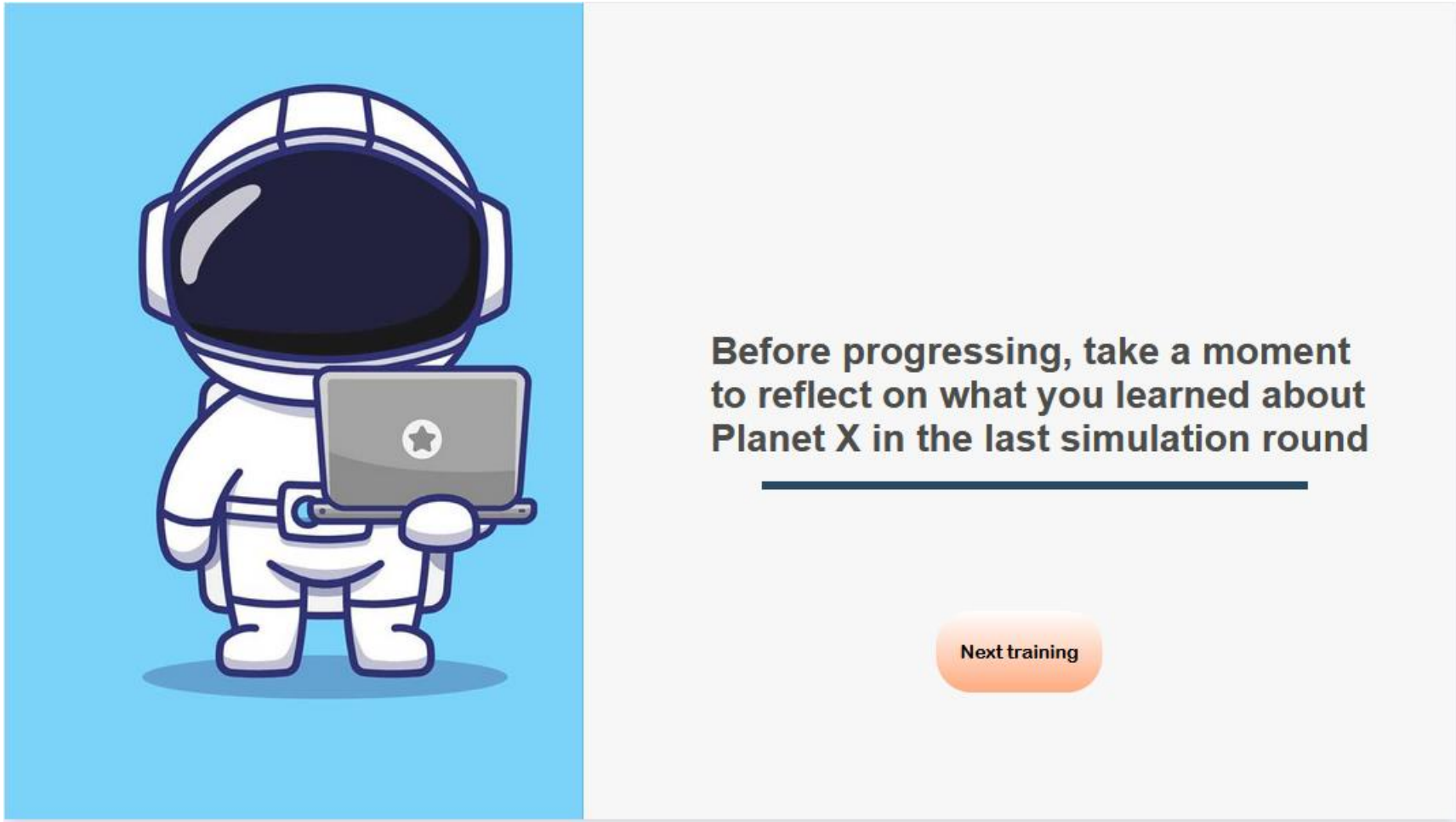

Figure 6c. Page 6

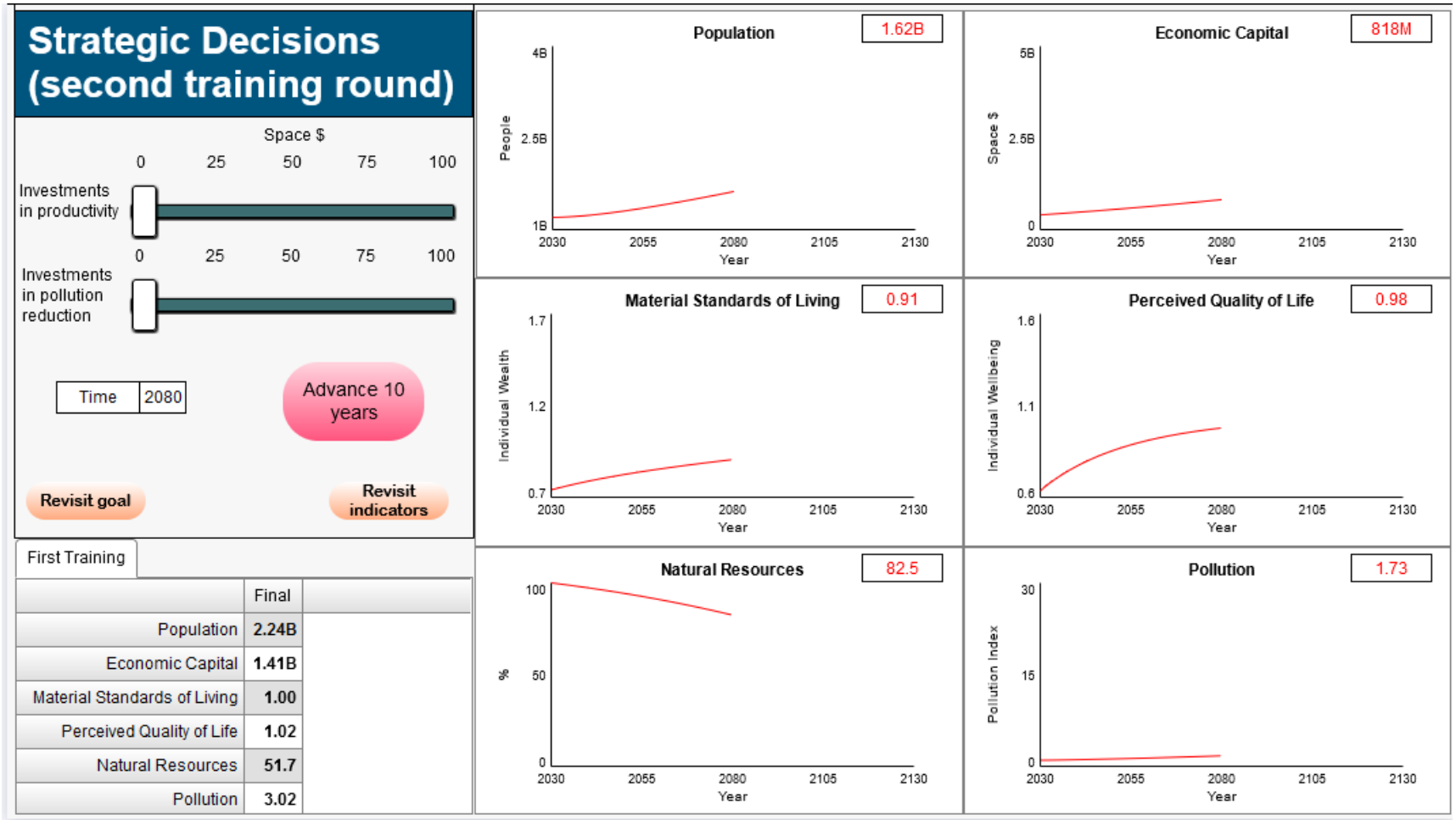

Figure 7c. Page 7

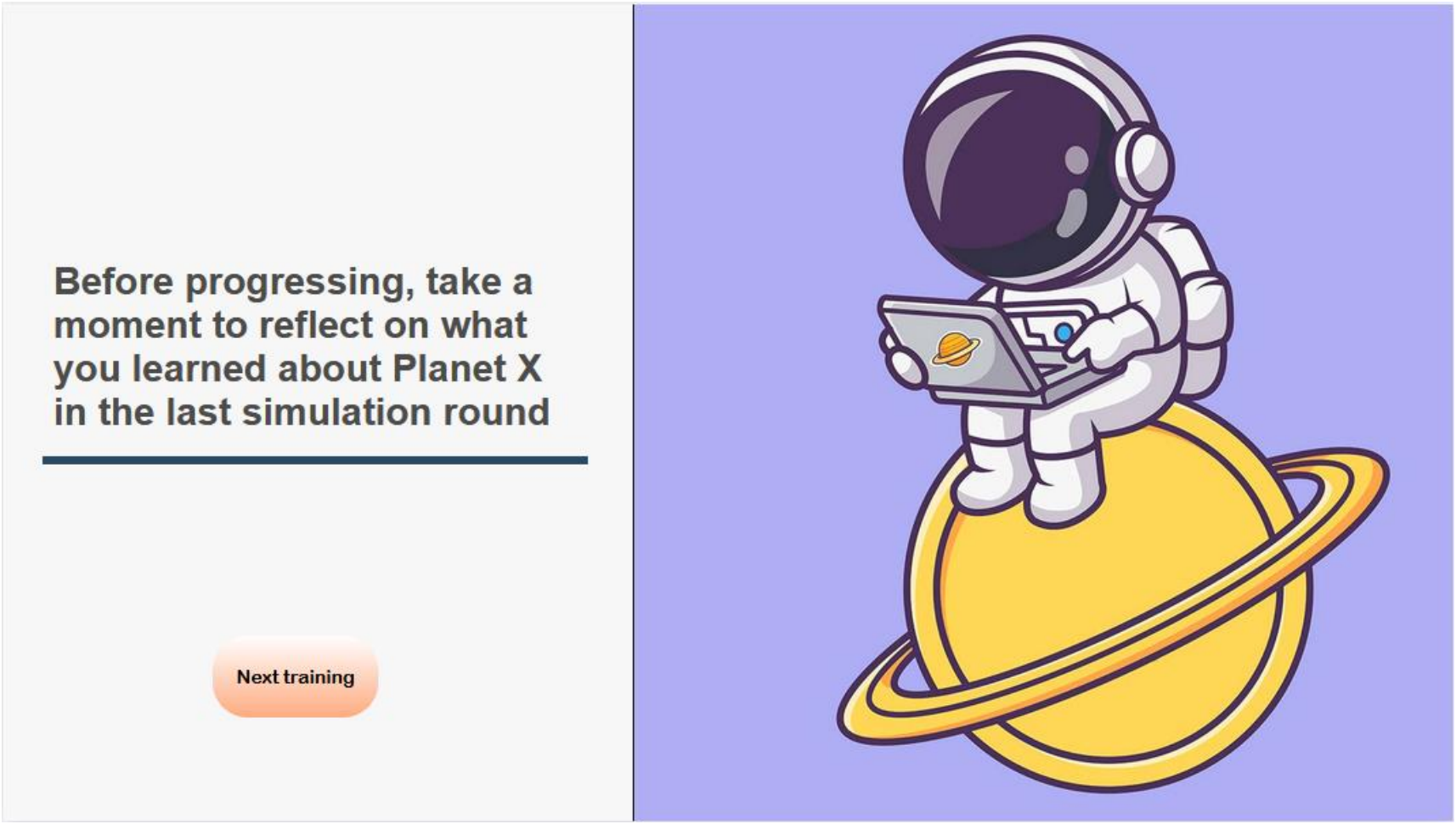

Figure 8c. Page 8

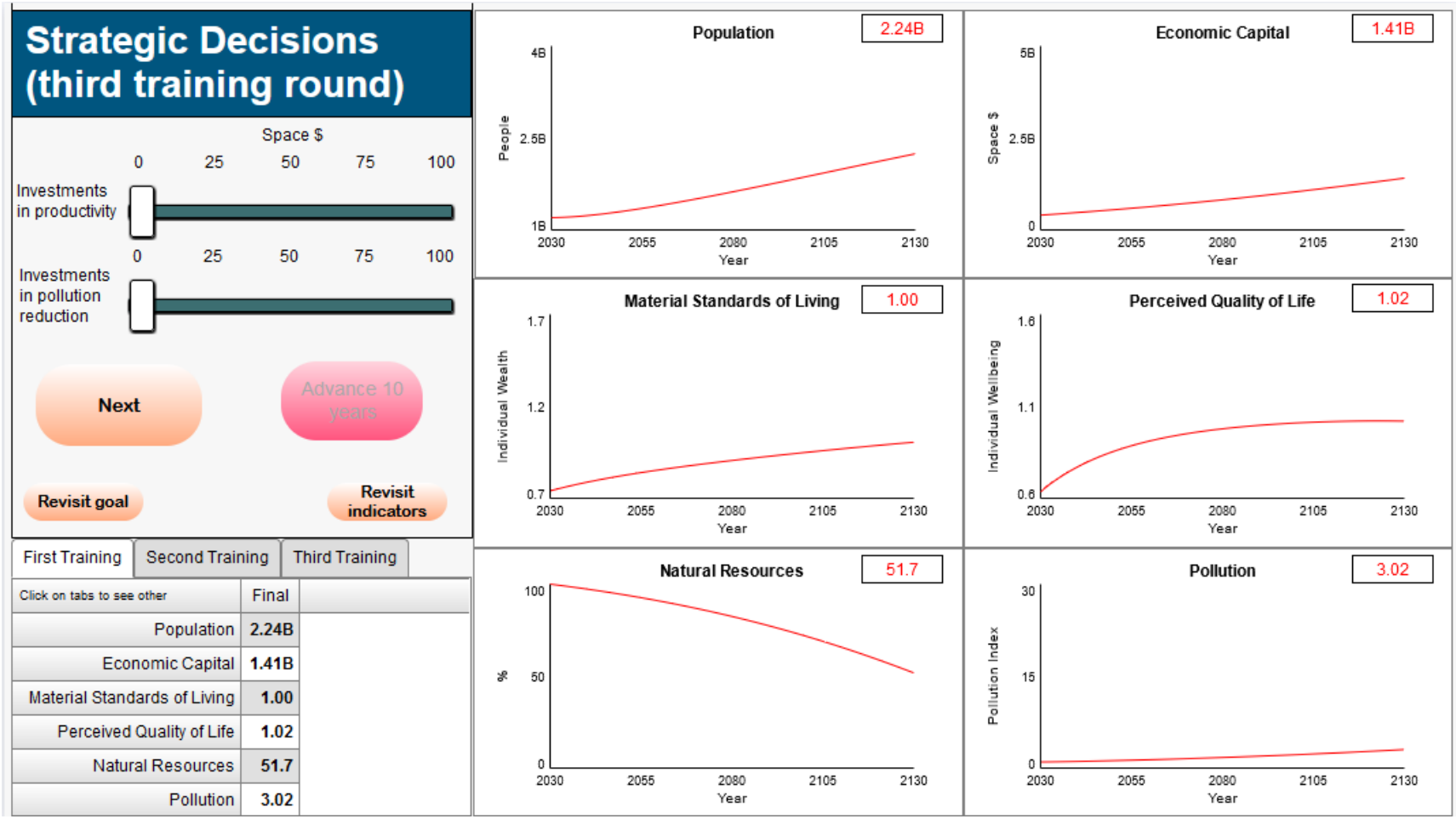

Figure 9c. Page 9

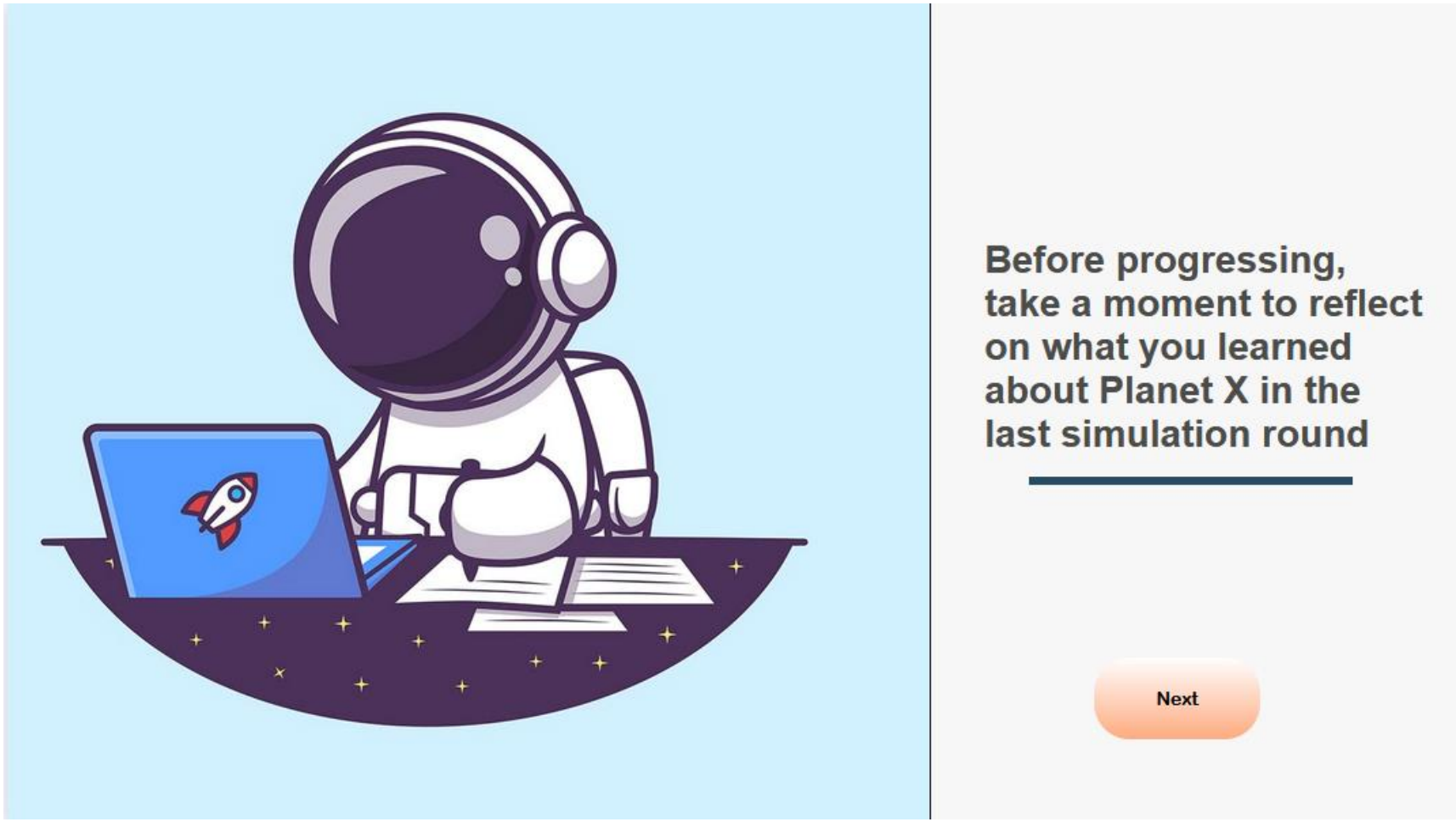

Figure 10c. Page 10

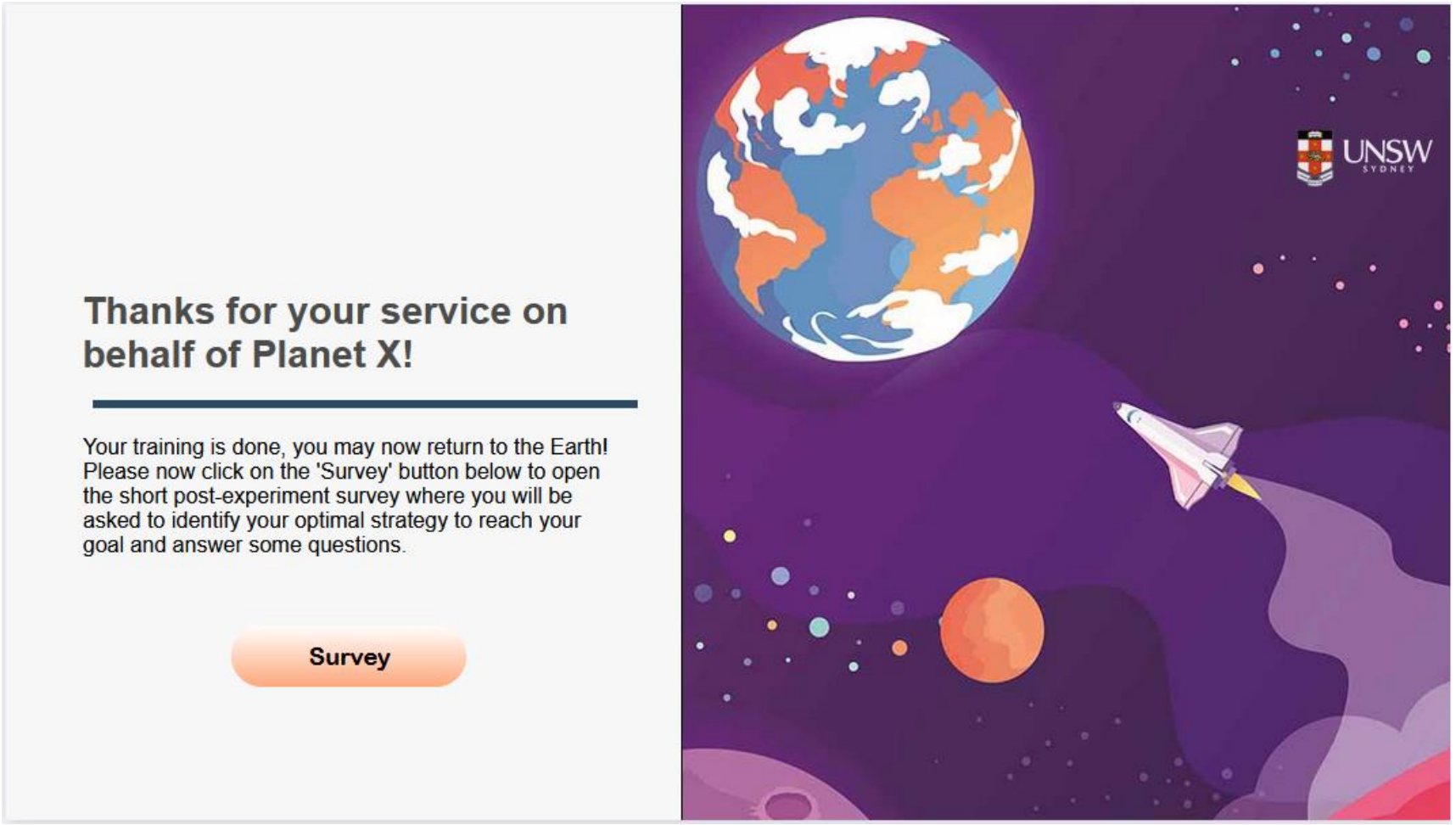

Figure 11c. Page 11

Appendix D – Descriptive Statistics

Table 1d. Age Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Age	255	41.784	12.097	18	75

Table 2d. Country Tabulation

Country	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Australia	25	9.80	9.80
Canada	6	2.35	12.16
Ireland	1	0.39	12.55
New Zealand	11	4.31	16.86
United Arab Emirates	1	0.39	17.25
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	204	80.00	97.25
United States of America	7	2.75	100.00
Total	255	100.00	

Table 3d. JobRole Tabulation

JobRole	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Clerical and Administrative Worker	14	5.49	5.49
Community and Personal Service Worker	5	1.96	7.45
Labourer	4	1.57	9.02
Machinery Operator and Driver	3	1.18	10.20
Manager and decision-maker	129	50.59	60.78
Professional	76	29.80	90.59
Retired	2	0.78	91.37
Sales Worker	7	2.75	94.12
Student	3	1.18	95.29
Technician and Trades Worker	12	4.71	100.00
Total	255	100.00	

Table 3d. Organisation Type Tabulation

OrganisationType	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Not working currently	2	0.78	0.78
Not-for-profit sector	16	6.27	7.06
Private sector	148	58.04	65.10
Public sector	89	34.90	100.00
Total	255	100.00	

Appendix E –Results

Table 1e. H1 statistical test

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. err.	Std. dev.	[95% conf.	interval]
Extended	128	45.80469	1.918814	21.7089	42.0077	49.60167
Limited	127	55.41732	1.621104	18.26891	52.20921	58.62544
Combined	255	50.59216	1.290071	20.60078	48.05156	53.13275
diff		-9.612635	2.513626		-14.56293	-4.662338

diff = mean(Extended) - mean(Limited) t = -3.8242
H0: diff = 0 Degrees of freedom = 253

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.0001 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0002 Pr(T > t) = 0.9999

Table 2e. H2a statistical test

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	255
				F(1, 253)	=	9.28
Model	3815.14597	1	3815.14597	Prob > F	=	0.0026
Residual	103980.438	253	410.989875	R-squared	=	0.0354
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0316
Total	107795.584	254	424.392064	Root MSE	=	20.273

Productivi~e	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>|t|	[95% conf.	interval]
Worldviews	4.105091	1.347357	3.05	0.003	1.451626	6.758556
_cons	29.55477	7.02055	4.21	0.000	15.72861	43.38094

Table 3e. H2b statistical test

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. err.	Std. dev.	[95% conf.	interval]
Extended	128	-.703125	.0852274	.9642375	-.8717746	-.5344754
Limited	127	-.5511811	.0834129	.9400157	-.7162528	-.3861094
Combined	255	-.627451	.0597054	.9534187	-.7450317	-.5098703
diff		-.1519439	.1192655		-.3868236	.0829358

diff = mean(Extended) - mean(Limited) t = -1.2740
H0: diff = 0 Degrees of freedom = 253

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.1019 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.2038 Pr(T > t) = 0.8981

Table 4e. One-sample t test - Worldviews variation against the null hypothesis (i.e. mean variation is null)

```
ttest WorldviewVariation == 0

One-sample t test
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. err.	Std. dev.	[95% conf. interval]	
Worldv~n	255	-.627451	.0597054	.9534187	-.7450317	-.5098703

```
    mean = mean(WorldviewVariation)                           t = -10.5091
H0: mean = 0                                   Degrees of freedom =      254

    Ha: mean < 0                 Ha: mean != 0                 Ha: mean > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0000         Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0000          Pr(T > t) = 1.0000
```

Table 5e. H3 statistical test

```
Variance ratio test
```

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. err.	Std. dev.	[95% conf. interval]	
Clear	131	51.29771	1.704772	19.51201	47.92502	54.6704
Unclear	124	49.84677	1.952895	21.74652	45.98114	53.71241
Combined	255	50.59216	1.290071	20.60078	48.05156	53.13275

```
    ratio = sd(Clear) / sd(Unclear)                           f =   0.8051
H0: ratio = 1                              Degrees of freedom = 130, 123

    Ha: ratio < 1                Ha: ratio != 1                 Ha: ratio > 1
  Pr(F < f) = 0.1116         2*Pr(F < f) = 0.2231          Pr(F > f) = 0.8884
```

Table 6e. H4a statistical test with the Extended Dashboard as comparison term (0 value)

```
. regress ProductivityIncrease i.DashboardCategorical##c.Worldviews
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
Model	9043.56456	3	3014.52152	Number of obs	= 255
				F(3, 251)	= 7.66
Residual	98752.0198	251	393.434342	Prob > F	= 0.0001
				R-squared	= 0.0839
				Adj R-squared	= 0.0729
Total	107795.584	254	424.392064	Root MSE	= 19.835

ProductivityIncrease	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>|t|	[95% conf.	interval]
DashboardCategorical						
Limited	7.063932	14.00184	0.50	0.614	-20.51214	34.64
Worldviews	3.574829	1.730376	2.07	0.040	.1669225	6.982736
DashboardCategorical#c.Worldviews						
Limited	.391566	2.682168	0.15	0.884	-4.890858	5.67399
_cons	27.74063	8.91784	3.11	0.002	10.1773	45.30396

Table 7e. H4a statistical test with the Limited Dashboard as comparison term (0 value)

```
. regress ProductivityIncrease b2.DashboardCategorical##c.Worldviews

      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       255
-------------+----------------------------------   F(3, 251)       =      7.66
       Model |  9043.56456         3  3014.52152   Prob > F        =    0.0001
    Residual |  98752.0198       251  393.434342   R-squared       =    0.0839
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =    0.0729
       Total |  107795.584       254  424.392064   Root MSE        =    19.835

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ProductivityIncrease | Coefficient  Std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
---------------------+--------------------------------------------------------
DashboardCategorical |
            Extended |  -7.063932   14.00184    -0.50   0.614      -34.64    20.51214
          Worldviews |   3.966395   2.049348     1.94   0.054    -.069713    8.002504
                     |
DashboardCategorical#c.Worldviews |
            Extended |   -.391566   2.682168    -0.15   0.884    -5.67399    4.890858
                     |
               _cons |   34.80456   10.79461     3.22   0.001      13.545    56.06412
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table 8e. H4b statistical test

```
. anova ProductivityIncrease GoalCategorical##DashboardCategorical

                          Number of obs =       255    R-squared     =  0.0709
                          Root MSE      =   19.9752    Adj R-squared =  0.0598

                   Source | Partial SS         df         MS        F     Prob>F
--------------------------+-----------------------------------------------------
                    Model |  7644.7259          3    2548.242     6.39   0.0003
                          |
              GoalCateg~l |  168.13214          1   168.13214     0.42   0.5168
              Dashboard~l |  6091.6344          1   6091.6344    15.27   0.0001
GoalCateg~l#Dashboard~l |  1583.0508          1   1583.0508     3.97   0.0475
                          |
                 Residual |  100150.86        251    399.0074
--------------------------+-----------------------------------------------------
                    Total |  107795.58        254   424.39206
```

Table 9e. T-test by Dashboard Categorical over Productivity Increase only for the clear goal condition

```
Two-sample t test with equal variances

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Group |     Obs        Mean    Std. err.   Std. dev.   [95% conf. interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
Extended |      67    48.95522    2.495716    20.42832    43.97237    53.93808
 Limited |      64       53.75    2.292911    18.34329    49.16798    58.33202
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
Combined |     131    51.29771    1.704772    19.51201    47.92502     54.6704
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
    diff |           -4.794776    3.397504               -11.51682    1.927269
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    diff = mean(Extended) - mean(Limited)                         t =  -1.4113
H0: diff = 0                                     Degrees of freedom =      129

    Ha: diff < 0                 Ha: diff != 0                 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0803         Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.1606          Pr(T > t) = 0.9197
```

Table 10e. H4c statistical test

```
. regress ProductivityIncrease b2.GoalCategorical##c.Worldviews

      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       255
-------------+----------------------------------   F(3, 251)       =      5.41
       Model |  6549.78728         3  2183.26243   Prob > F        =    0.0013
    Residual |  101245.797       251  403.369709   R-squared       =    0.0608
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =    0.0495
       Total |  107795.584       254  424.392064   Root MSE        =    20.084

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ProductivityIncrease | Coefficient  Std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
---------------------+--------------------------------------------------------
GoalCategorical      |
               Clear |   36.34487   13.97456     2.60   0.010      8.82254    63.8672
          Worldviews |   7.177563   1.801747     3.98   0.000      3.629094   10.72603
                     |
GoalCategorical#c.Worldviews |
               Clear |  -6.802605   2.682479    -2.54   0.012    -12.08564   -1.519568
                     |
               _cons |   13.03282   9.415579     1.38   0.168    -5.510788   31.57643
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table 11e. H4d statistical test

```
. regress ProductivityIncrease i.GoalCategorical##i.DashboardCategorical##c.Worldviews

      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       255
-------------+----------------------------------   F(7, 247)       =      4.90
       Model |  13145.7624         7  1877.96606   Prob > F        =    0.0000
    Residual |  94649.8219       247  383.197659   R-squared       =    0.1220
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =    0.0971
       Total |  107795.584       254  424.392064   Root MSE        =    19.575

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ProductivityIncrease | Coefficient  Std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
---------------------+--------------------------------------------------------
GoalCategorical      |
             Unclear |  -42.43254   17.62453    -2.41   0.017    -77.14607   -7.71901
                     |
DashboardCategorical |
             Limited |   5.163355   21.70443     0.24   0.812    -37.58601   47.91272
                     |
GoalCategorical#DashboardCategorical |
     Unclear#Limited |   15.33321    28.4606     0.54   0.591     -40.7232   71.38962
                     |
          Worldviews |   .1992657   2.354823     0.08   0.933    -4.438829    4.83736
                     |
GoalCategorical#c.Worldviews |
             Unclear |   7.094831   3.420056     2.07   0.039     .3586383   13.83102
                     |
DashboardCategorical#c.Worldviews |
             Limited |  -.076075    4.164947    -0.02   0.985    -8.279416   8.127266
                     |
GoalCategorical#DashboardCategorical#c.Worldviews |
     Unclear#Limited |  -1.244644   5.455276    -0.23   0.820    -11.98944   9.500148
                     |
               _cons |   47.94759   12.14545     3.95   0.000     24.02573   71.86946
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table 12e. Worldviews bias awareness statistical t-test comparison with the unbiased mean (50)

```
. ttest WorldviewBiasAwareness == 50

One-sample t test
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Variable |     Obs        Mean    Std. err.   Std. dev.   [95% conf. interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
World~ss |     255    53.07451    1.342559    21.43894    50.43055    55.71847
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    mean = mean(WorldviewBiasAwareness)                           t =   2.2900
H0: mean = 50                                 Degrees of freedom =      254

    Ha: mean < 50               Ha: mean != 50                 Ha: mean > 50
 Pr(T < t) = 0.9886         Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0228          Pr(T > t) = 0.0114
```

Table 13e. Bias awareness over worldviews regression

```
. regress WorldviewBiasAwareness Worldviews

      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       255
-------------+----------------------------------   F(1, 253)       =     11.49
       Model |  5070.63666         1  5070.63666   Prob > F        =    0.0008
    Residual |  111674.948       253  441.402955   R-squared       =    0.0434
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =    0.0397
       Total |  116745.584       254  459.628285   Root MSE        =     21.01

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
WorldviewB~s | Coefficient  Std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
  Worldviews |   4.732585    1.39632     3.39   0.001     1.982695    7.482476
       _cons |    28.8214   7.275673     3.96   0.000      14.4928       43.15
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table 14e. Goal clarity awareness statistical test per goal type

```
. anova GoalClarityAwarenessCategorical GoalCategorical

                           Number of obs =        255    R-squared     =  0.0056
                           Root MSE      =      .2977    Adj R-squared =  0.0017

                  Source | Partial SS         df         MS         F    Prob>F
-------------------------+------------------------------------------------------
                   Model |  .12689452          1   .12689452      1.43  0.2326

                GoalCateg~l |  .12689452          1   .12689452      1.43  0.2326

                Residual |  22.422125        253     .088625
-------------------------+------------------------------------------------------
                   Total |   22.54902        254   .08877567
```