

Plural values of nature drive support for nature restoration across Europe

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Table S1. Overview of the PVN scale structure, including values, sub-dimensions, and item wordings.

Value	Sub-dimension	Item wording
<i>Instrumental</i>	<i>Material contributions</i>	Nature contributes to economic growth and gives job opportunities Nature offers opportunities to harvest goods such as wood, berries, mushrooms, or fish
	<i>Immaterial contributions</i>	Nature offers opportunities for outdoor recreation and sports People can enjoy the beauty of natural areas
<i>Relational</i>	<i>Place attachment & identity</i>	People can find a sense of belonging in nature
	<i>Fulfilment & well-being</i>	Nature contributes to people's sense of fulfilment in life
	<i>Spirituality</i>	The religious, sacred and spiritual values of nature are respected
	<i>Kinship</i>	People can relate to and feel connected with trees and animals
<i>Intrinsic</i>	<i>Value beyond human benefit</i>	Nature is protected regardless of whether this benefits humans or not Our moral responsibility to protect nature is upheld
	<i>Nature as an end in itself</i>	Nature is protected for its own sake

Table S2. Descriptive and reliability results for PVN scale, including sample sizes (N) per country and the reliability (Chronbach's Alpha = α), weighted national mean value (M), and Standard Deviation (SD) for the Instrumental, Relational, and Intrinsic values. Bold indicates the highest value per country.

Country	N	Instrumental			Relational			Intrinsic		
		α	M ¹	SD	α	M ¹	SD	α	M ¹	SD
Austria	483	0.69	5.78	0.89	0.80	4.96	1.26	0.77	5.65	1.15
Belgium	490	0.68	5.43	0.87	0.75	4.85	1.12	0.72	5.64	1.02
Bulgaria	467	0.73	6.00	0.90	0.77	5.64	1.06	0.71	5.77	1.09
Croatia	535	0.70	5.93	0.84	0.79	5.48	1.12	0.71	5.82	1.08
Cyprus	350	0.71	5.88	0.94	0.81	5.49	1.15	0.72	5.86	1.13
Czechia	436	0.79	5.75	0.99	0.76	5.36	1.09	0.73	5.52	1.11
Denmark	448	0.73	5.37	0.97	0.80	4.69	1.14	0.74	5.72	1.01
Estonia	463	0.69	6.11	0.71	0.76	5.64	0.92	0.79	6.18	0.87
Finland	486	0.72	5.70	0.86	0.85	4.72	1.29	0.84	5.72	1.14
France	471	0.72	5.63	0.90	0.73	4.72	1.15	0.75	5.38	1.17
Germany	450	0.72	5.50	0.92	0.79	4.83	1.21	0.79	5.66	1.09
Greece	481	0.77	6.06	0.84	0.77	5.65	1.03	0.68	5.96	1.02
Hungary	494	0.72	6.05	0.86	0.74	5.39	1.14	0.62	5.92	1.00
Ireland	524	0.78	5.80	0.94	0.77	5.51	1.03	0.73	5.88	0.95
Italy	447	0.75	5.95	0.83	0.83	5.46	1.07	0.77	6.02	0.97
Latvia	478	0.74	5.94	0.89	0.80	5.37	1.12	0.74	5.52	1.16
Lithuania	425	0.69	6.11	0.80	0.74	5.63	1.02	0.70	6.06	1.02
Luxembourg	341	0.56	5.49	0.76	0.68	5.02	0.95	0.77	5.77	1.18
Malta	375	0.64	5.76	0.84	0.73	5.57	0.97	0.75	6.10	0.98
Netherlands	406	0.64	5.35	0.78	0.78	4.97	1.04	0.80	5.63	1.02
Norway	511	0.79	5.80	0.90	0.78	5.22	1.09	0.80	5.69	1.06
Poland	500	0.74	5.97	0.87	0.79	5.53	1.06	0.74	6.00	0.94
Portugal	509	0.73	5.93	0.88	0.78	5.49	1.09	0.59	5.53	1.07
Romania	416	0.73	6.33	0.74	0.80	5.80	1.10	0.72	6.19	0.97
Slovakia	419	0.71	5.87	0.85	0.78	5.50	1.06	0.72	6.10	0.91
Slovenia	481	0.73	6.07	0.88	0.78	5.39	1.14	0.70	5.78	1.08
Spain	447	0.76	5.94	0.94	0.76	5.15	1.20	0.83	6.40	0.90
Sweden	440	0.78	5.76	0.88	0.79	5.17	1.13	0.77	5.75	1.07
Switzerland	448	0.72	5.63	0.90	0.78	5.01	1.24	0.77	5.49	1.13
United Kingdom	542	0.78	5.53	1.04	0.82	5.16	1.22	0.81	5.64	1.18
Total	13763	0.74	5.82	0.91	0.79	5.28	1.16	0.75	5.81	1.08

¹ All survey items were measured on a scale from 1 = "no priority at all" to 7 = "highest priority".

Table S3. Weighted ANOVA results testing between-country differences in values. ANOVAs were estimated using raking weights to obtain nationally representative estimates. η^2 denotes the weighted proportion of variance explained by country.

Value	df (Country)	df (Residual)	F	p-value	η^2
Instrumental	29	13733	33.780	<.001	0.067
Relational	29	13733	37.657	<.001	0.074
Intrinsic	29	13733	23.779	<.001	0.048

Table S4. Within-country correlations among values. Sample size (N), weighted within-country correlations between Instrumental, Relational and Intrinsic values for each of the 30 countries.

Country	N	Instrumental X Relational	Instrumental x Intrinsic	Relational x Intrinsic
Austria	483	0.600	0.383	0.459
Belgium	490	0.604	0.317	0.430
Bulgaria	467	0.663	0.532	0.596
Croatia	535	0.565	0.428	0.520
Cyprus	350	0.641	0.559	0.541
Czechia	436	0.681	0.568	0.594
Denmark	448	0.613	0.311	0.399
Estonia	463	0.582	0.514	0.522
Finland	486	0.490	0.333	0.567
France	471	0.566	0.328	0.396
Germany	450	0.568	0.362	0.432
Greece	481	0.654	0.523	0.581
Hungary	494	0.583	0.549	0.611
Ireland	524	0.714	0.518	0.522
Italy	447	0.686	0.522	0.592
Latvia	478	0.674	0.544	0.535
Lithuania	425	0.635	0.549	0.491
Luxembourg	341	0.456	0.372	0.406
Malta	375	0.616	0.481	0.469
Netherlands	406	0.542	0.413	0.524
Norway	511	0.678	0.482	0.541
Poland	500	0.641	0.617	0.644
Portugal	509	0.632	0.390	0.449
Romania	416	0.590	0.566	0.625
Slovakia	419	0.581	0.503	0.563
Slovenia	481	0.598	0.422	0.504
Spain	447	0.620	0.652	0.444
Sweden	440	0.489	0.309	0.470
Switzerland	448	0.629	0.471	0.552
United Kingdom	542	0.759	0.623	0.659

Table S5. Weighted frequencies of the occurrence of the different value profiles across all 30 countries

Country	Distanced	Instrumental	Relational	Intrinsic	Instrumental & Relational	Instrumental & Intrinsic	Relational & Intrinsic	Value Pluralists
Austria	30%	8%	5%	13%	6%	8%	5%	24%
Belgium	39%	5%	4%	17%	4%	6%	11%	15%
Bulgaria	19%	7%	7%	5%	10%	6%	7%	39%
Croatia	20%	8%	7%	6%	8%	7%	9%	35%
Cyprus	20%	5%	6%	9%	10%	6%	9%	34%
Czechia	32%	7%	8%	3%	9%	6%	6%	29%
Denmark	36%	5%	2%	24%	5%	8%	5%	15%
Estonia	13%	5%	3%	8%	6%	10%	8%	47%
Finland	31%	12%	1%	14%	4%	11%	8%	20%
France	37%	11%	4%	12%	8%	8%	4%	15%
Germany	33%	6%	5%	18%	4%	8%	8%	18%
Greece	17%	6%	5%	7%	8%	5%	7%	44%
Hungary	20%	10%	3%	7%	7%	9%	5%	39%
Ireland	24%	5%	7%	9%	6%	6%	8%	35%
Italy	21%	4%	3%	12%	6%	7%	9%	38%
Latvia	25%	10%	6%	4%	13%	7%	4%	31%
Lithuania	16%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	5%	44%
Luxembourg	27%	5%	4%	25%	3%	6%	16%	14%
Malta	17%	3%	7%	15%	5%	6%	15%	32%
Netherlands	41%	5%	6%	13%	2%	6%	14%	14%
Norway	29%	8%	5%	11%	9%	7%	5%	27%
Poland	19%	7%	5%	7%	7%	7%	6%	43%
Portugal	24%	9%	7%	4%	17%	7%	6%	27%
Romania	11%	7%	4%	3%	5%	10%	5%	55%
Slovakia	19%	5%	3%	13%	5%	7%	13%	35%
Slovenia	21%	10%	3%	6%	10%	9%	5%	36%
Spain	14%	1%	1%	20%	1%	21%	4%	39%
Sweden	28%	7%	3%	11%	9%	9%	9%	24%
Switzerland	36%	8%	5%	10%	9%	5%	7%	20%
United Kingdom	36%	2%	4%	9%	8%	4%	7%	29%
Total	25%	7%	5%	10%	7%	8%	7%	30%
N	3460	933	651	1425	995	1073	1029	4177

Table S5a. Country-level predictors of value plurality using the Value Plurality Index (VPI). To quantify value plurality at the country level, we constructed a Value Plurality Index (VPI) as the product of two components: the scaled mean level of the three values and their scaled average intercorrelation. The VPI therefore takes high values only when at least two or more values are both strongly endorsed and strongly co-occurring .

Linear regression model of the Value Plurality Index (scaled 0–1) on GDP per capita and rural population share. The model explains about one-third of the cross-national variance in VPI ($F(2, 27) = 5.93$, $p = .007$; $R^2 = .31$, adj. $R^2 = .25$; $N = 30$ countries).

	Predictor	b	SE	β	t	p	R^2 /Adj. R^2
Value Plurality Index	GDP	-3.618e-06	1.176e-06	-0.507	-3.075	<.010	0.31/0.25
	Rurality	1.458e-03	1.813e-03	0.133	0.804	.428	

Table S6. Overview of sociodemographic variables of the sample that have been used as predictors in the Logistic Mixed Models of value profiles. Gender, rurality (according to TL3/NUTS3 region) and age have also been used for data weighing

Country	N	Rurality			Gender			Age			Income				Education		
		Urban	Interm.	Rural	Male	Female	Other	`18-34`	`35-54`	`55+`	Low	Middle	High	NA	Low	Medium	High
Austria	483	159	189	135	217	263	3	87	169	227	66	207	132	78	27	156	300
Belgium	490	99	267	124	229	261	0	91	161	238	31	193	167	99	29	185	276
Bulgaria	467	227	134	106	248	219	0	140	231	96	0	145	300	22	4	177	286
Croatia	535	282	171	82	238	297	0	168	221	146	32	144	322	37	8	303	224
Cyprus	350	228	72	50	175	175	0	138	157	55	65	140	113	32	12	95	243
Czechia	436	197	137	102	234	201	1	121	168	147	33	137	247	19	104	210	122
Denmark	448	172	145	131	215	232	1	95	143	210	34	124	216	74	49	201	198
Estonia	463	170	131	162	213	248	2	142	203	118	60	195	175	33	40	241	182
Finland	486	202	197	87	215	270	1	107	157	222	59	188	192	47	46	254	186
France	471	163	135	173	221	250	0	69	167	235	63	199	156	53	34	143	294
Germany	450	147	175	128	216	234	0	70	128	252	51	201	173	25	115	179	156
Greece	481	240	101	140	233	246	2	98	268	115	39	212	209	21	14	204	263
Hungary	494	222	157	115	212	280	2	125	222	147	59	160	246	29	23	316	155
Ireland	524	204	133	187	196	328	0	165	266	93	53	236	210	25	27	220	277
Italy	447	149	191	107	210	236	1	44	139	264	43	161	174	69	54	241	152
Latvia	478	150	81	247	207	271	0	172	214	92	146	148	135	49	25	269	184
Lithuania	425	151	112	162	200	224	1	143	194	88	72	140	184	29	7	205	213
Luxembourg	341	142	132	67	182	159	0	133	133	75	53	213	48	27	36	132	173
Malta	375	259	109	7	182	193	0	109	152	114	10	135	200	30	20	98	257
Netherlands	406	142	208	56	204	202	0	47	123	236	24	152	164	66	58	168	180
Norway	511	198	181	132	252	258	1	100	199	212	35	229	193	54	29	239	243
Poland	500	214	121	165	229	271	0	143	205	152	15	91	344	50	15	257	228
Portugal	509	184	119	206	240	267	2	155	245	109	44	113	313	39	33	232	244
Romania	416	157	97	162	204	212	0	91	171	154	0	153	232	31	15	182	219
Slovakia	419	178	95	146	205	214	0	152	171	96	30	97	279	13	57	200	162
Slovenia	481	133	187	161	232	248	1	159	222	100	81	220	155	25	17	326	138
Spain	447	247	125	75	173	273	1	92	186	169	37	183	184	43	33	190	224
Sweden	440	136	183	121	195	244	1	82	134	224	27	195	174	44	30	218	192
Switzerland	448	93	230	125	192	256	0	82	184	182	99	174	113	62	32	277	139
United Kingdom	542	165	205	172	253	289	0	85	132	325	82	280	131	49	9	298	235
Total	13763	5410	4520	3833	6422	7321	20	3405	5465	4893	1443	5165	5881	1274	1002	6416	6345

Table S7(a). Mixed-effects logistic regression models predicting the effect of socio-demographic variables on the likelihood of each value profile with country as a random intercept to account for between-country variance. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals are reported for all fixed effects (N= 12,474). (a) Profiles Distanced, Instrumental, Relational and Intrinsic

Model:	Distanced		Instrumental		Relational		Intrinsic	
Variable	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value
Gender (ref: Male)								
Female	0.65 [0.59–0.70]	< 0.001	0.79 [0.68–0.91]	< 0.001	0.85 [0.72–1.00]	0.050	0.86 [0.77–0.97]	< 0.05
Age (ref: 18–34)								
35–54	0.78 [0.70–0.86]	< 0.001	0.83 [0.69–1.00]	< 0.05	1.01 [0.82–1.24]	0.915	0.81 [0.70–0.94]	< 0.01
55+	0.73 [0.65–0.82]	< 0.001	1.02 [0.84–1.23]	0.858	0.85 [0.68–1.07]	0.158	0.67 [0.57–0.78]	< 0.001
Income (ref: Low)								
Middle	0.92 [0.80–1.06]	0.237	1.02 [0.80–1.29]	0.894	0.90 [0.69–1.18]	0.459	1.40 [1.12–1.74]	< 0.01
High	0.94 [0.82–1.08]	0.400	1.15 [0.91–1.47]	0.246	0.84 [0.64–1.11]	0.227	1.33 [1.06–1.66]	< 0.05
Education (ref: Low)								
Medium	0.89 [0.75–1.05]	0.168	0.90 [0.68–1.20]	0.480	1.23 [0.85–1.76]	0.268	1.19 [0.92–1.54]	0.190
High	0.86 [0.73–1.02]	0.082	0.89 [0.67–1.19]	0.431	1.19 [0.83–1.72]	0.348	1.51 [1.16–1.96]	< 0.01
Rurality (ref: Urban)								
Intermediate	1.05 [0.95–1.17]	0.306	1.09 [0.92–1.29]	0.322	0.98 [0.81–1.19]	0.839	0.82 [0.71–0.95]	< 0.01
Rural	1.02 [0.91–1.13]	0.753	1.09 [0.91–1.30]	0.337	0.90 [0.73–1.11]	0.331	0.79 [0.67–0.92]	< 0.01
Intercept ¹	0.57 [0.44–0.74]	< 0.001	0.08 [0.05–0.12]	< 0.001	0.05 [0.03–0.08]	< 0.001	0.09 [0.06–0.13]	< 0.001
Intercept variance (Country)	0.180		0.116		0.189		0.336	
Num. Obs.	12474		12474		12474		12474	
Num. Groups (Countries)	30		30		30		30	
AIC	13520.7		6128.8		4794.7		7923.2	
BIC	13602.5		6210.5		4876.5		8005	
Log Likelihood	-6749.37		-3053.38		-2386.37		-3950.61	
Pseudo R ² Marginal / Conditional ²	0.017 / 0.068		0.009 / 0.043		0.005 / 0.059		0.021 / 0.112	

¹ The intercept represents the estimated odds of being classified in a given PVN typology for the reference group.

² Pseudo R² values are marginal (fixed effects only) and conditional (fixed + random effects) based on Nakagawa's method

Table S7(b). Mixed-effects logistic regression models predicting the effect of socio-demographic variables on the likelihood of each value profile with country as a random intercept to account for between-country variance. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals are reported for all fixed effects (N= 12,474). (b) Profiles Instrumental & Relational, Instrumental & Intrinsic, Relational & Intrinsic, Value pluralists

Model:	Instrumental & Relational		Instrumental & Intrinsic		Relational & Intrinsic		Value pluralists	
Variable	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value	Odds ratio [95%CI]	p-value
Gender (ref: Male)								
Female	1.11 [0.97–1.27]	0.144	0.93 [0.81–1.06]	0.257	1.29 [1.12–1.48]	< 0.001	1.61 [1.49–1.75]	< 0.001
Age (ref: 18–34)								
35–54	0.92 [0.78–1.09]	0.324	0.92 [0.78–1.10]	0.367	1.06 [0.89–1.25]	0.541	1.53 [1.38–1.70]	< 0.001
55+	0.86 [0.71–1.03]	0.097	1.13 [0.95–1.35]	0.162	1.02 [0.85–1.23]	0.805	1.65 [1.48–1.85]	< 0.001
Income (ref: Low)								
Middle	1.00 [0.80–1.26]	0.988	1.42 [1.11–1.82]	< 0.01	0.88 [0.70–1.10]	0.256	0.90 [0.78–1.02]	0.102
High	1.02 [0.81–1.29]	0.859	1.62 [1.26–2.08]	< 0.001	0.85 [0.68–1.07]	0.164	0.84 [0.73–0.96]	< 0.05
Education (ref: Low)								
Medium	0.91 [0.68–1.21]	0.506	0.87 [0.67–1.13]	0.298	1.24 [0.93–1.66]	0.145	1.02 [0.86–1.20]	0.856
High	1.01 [0.76–1.36]	0.933	0.84 [0.65–1.10]	0.215	1.23 [0.91–1.65]	0.171	0.92 [0.77–1.09]	0.315
Rurality (ref: Urban)								
Intermediate	1.02 [0.87–1.21]	0.779	1.02 [0.87–1.20]	0.785	0.76 [0.64–0.89]	< 0.001	1.12 [1.02–1.23]	< 0.05
Rural	1.11 [0.94–1.31]	0.236	1.04 [0.88–1.23]	0.633	0.77 [0.65–0.92]	< 0.01	1.13 [1.02–1.25]	< 0.05
Intercept ¹	0.07 [0.05–0.11]	< 0.001	0.06 [0.04–0.09]	< 0.001	0.07 [0.05–0.11]	< 0.001	0.25 [0.19–0.33]	< 0.001
Intercept variance (Country)	0.193		0.116		0.138		0.299	
Num. Obs.	12474		12474		12474		12474	
Num. Groups (Countries)	30		30		30		30	
AIC	6457.8		6789.1		6565.2		14678.2	
BIC	6539.5		6870.9		6646.9		14759.9	
Log Likelihood	-3217.89		-3383.57		-3271.59		-7328.1	
Pseudo R ² Marginal / Conditional ²	0.003 / 0.058		0.009 / 0.043		0.011 / 0.051		0.028 / 0.109	

¹ The intercept represents the estimated odds of being classified in a given PVN typology for the reference group.

² Pseudo R² values are marginal (fixed effects only) and conditional (fixed + random effects) based on Nakagawa's method

Table S8. Distribution of value profiles by age group and gender. Counts (*n*) and percentages (%) are shown for each value profile within age-gender strata. Percentages are calculated within each age × gender subgroup.

	Value profile	Gender: Male		Gender: Female	
		n	Percentage (%)	n	Percentage (%)
Age: 18-34	<i>Distanced</i>	415	31%	507	25%
	<i>Instrumental</i>	88	7%	151	7%
	<i>Relational</i>	81	6%	95	5%
	<i>Intrinsic</i>	151	11%	261	13%
	<i>Instrumental & Relational</i>	106	8%	173	8%
	<i>Intrinsic & Instrumental</i>	109	8%	145	7%
	<i>Intrinsic & Relational</i>	104	8%	146	7%
	<i>Value pluralists</i>	291	22%	568	28%
Age: 35-54	<i>Distanced</i>	684	27%	600	20%
	<i>Instrumental</i>	174	7%	161	5%
	<i>Relational</i>	135	5%	144	5%
	<i>Intrinsic</i>	275	11%	275	9%
	<i>Instrumental & Relational</i>	169	7%	235	8%
	<i>Intrinsic & Instrumental</i>	166	7%	226	8%
	<i>Intrinsic & Relational</i>	156	6%	256	9%
	<i>Value pluralists</i>	731	29%	1073	36%
Age: 55+	<i>Distanced</i>	772	30%	482	21%
	<i>Instrumental</i>	227	9%	132	6%
	<i>Relational</i>	109	4%	87	4%
	<i>Intrinsic</i>	279	11%	184	8%
	<i>Instrumental & Relational</i>	167	6%	145	6%
	<i>Intrinsic & Instrumental</i>	254	10%	173	8%
	<i>Intrinsic & Relational</i>	165	6%	202	9%
	<i>Value pluralists</i>	614	24%	900	39%

Table S9. Predictive validity of values for attitudes toward nature restoration. Results are based on linear mixed-effects models with random intercepts for Country to account for clustering of respondents (30 groups, 13,763 respondents). Predictors include *Intrinsic*, *Instrumental*, and *Relational* values as fixed effects. Standardized coefficients (β) are derived from refitted models. Marginal R^2 reflects variance explained by fixed effects; conditional R^2 reflects variance explained by fixed and random effects combined.

Attitude	Predictor	b	SE	β	t	p	R ² m / R ² c
Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the country	<i>Instrumental</i>	0.114	0.015	0.08	7.72	<.001	0.19/0.22
	<i>Relational</i>	0.145	0.012	0.13	12.14	<.001	
	<i>Intrinsic</i>	0.373	0.012	0.30	32.69	<.001	
Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape	<i>Instrumental</i>	0.061	0.015	0.04	4.13	<.001	0.12/0.16
	<i>Relational</i>	0.136	0.012	0.12	11.33	<.001	
	<i>Intrinsic</i>	0.285	0.014	0.24	24.93	<.001	

Table S10. Linear mixed-effects models predicting support for nature restoration at national (Model 1) and local (Model 2) levels based on value profiles. Estimates represent unstandardized coefficients predicting restoration attitudes, using the "Distanced" profile as the reference category. All models include a random intercept for country.

Typology	N¹	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the country					Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape				
		Estimate	[95% CI] ²	p-value	M ³	SD ⁴	Estimate	[95% CI] ²	p-value	M ³	SD ⁴
<i>Intercept (Distanced)</i>	3460	4.96	[4.86, 5.06]	< .001	4.99	1.24	4.94	[4.84, 5.04]	< .001	4.95	1.17
<i>Instrumental</i>	933	0.45	[0.37, 0.54]	< .001	5.41	1.35	0.29	[0.21, 0.38]	< .001	5.21	1.27
<i>Relational</i>	651	0.52	[0.42, 0.62]	< .001	5.51	1.21	0.35	[0.25, 0.45]	< .001	5.33	1.16
<i>Intrinsic</i>	1425	0.93	[0.85, 1.00]	< .001	5.92	1.19	0.69	[0.61, 0.76]	< .001	5.64	1.16
<i>Instrumental & Relational</i>	995	0.84	[0.76, 0.93]	< .001	5.79	1.29	0.66	[0.58, 0.75]	< .001	5.59	1.25
<i>Instrumental & Intrinsic</i>	1073	1.02	[0.94, 1.11]	< .001	5.96	1.17	0.76	[0.68, 0.84]	< .001	5.67	1.23
<i>Relational & Intrinsic</i>	1029	1.14	[1.06, 1.23]	< .001	6.12	1.20	0.95	[0.87, 1.03]	< .001	5.91	1.18
<i>Value pluralists</i>	4177	1.34	[1.28, 1.39]	< .001	6.28	1.19	1.02	[0.96, 1.07]	< .001	5.94	1.25
Intercept variance (Country)		0.064					0.059				
Residual variance		1.43					1.42				
R ² Marginal / Conditional ⁵		0.156 / 0.192					0.010/ 0.136				

¹ N = sample size per typology group; ² 95% CI = confidence interval; ³ M = group mean; ⁴ SD = standard deviation; ⁵ R² Marginal = variance explained by fixed effects; R² Conditional = variance explained by fixed and random effects combined.

Table S11. Country-level goodness-of-fit statistics for models predicting national and local restoration attitudes from value profiles. For each country, the table reports sample size (*N*), *R*², adjusted *R*², and model *p*-value for both attitude outcomes (linear models with value profiles as predictor).

	N	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the country			Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape		
		R²	Adj. R²	p value	R²	Adj. R²	p value
Austria	480	0.22	0.21	<.001	0.16	0.14	<.001
Belgium	490	0.18	0.17	<.001	0.15	0.14	<.001
Bulgaria	467	0.03	0.02	0.040	0.15	0.14	<.001
Croatia	535	0.21	0.19	<.001	0.09	0.08	<.001
Cyprus	350	0.21	0.19	<.001	0.06	0.04	0.002
Czechia	435	0.10	0.09	<.001	0.10	0.08	<.001
Denmark	447	0.28	0.26	<.001	0.15	0.13	<.001
Estonia	461	0.23	0.22	<.001	0.10	0.09	<.001
Finland	485	0.25	0.24	<.001	0.15	0.14	<.001
France	471	0.19	0.18	<.001	0.08	0.07	<.001
Germany	450	0.25	0.23	<.001	0.14	0.12	<.001
Greece	479	0.17	0.16	<.001	0.09	0.08	<.001
Hungary	492	0.21	0.20	<.001	0.12	0.11	<.001
Ireland	524	0.19	0.17	<.001	0.13	0.12	<.001
Italy	446	0.16	0.14	<.001	0.12	0.11	<.001
Latvia	478	0.22	0.21	<.001	0.12	0.11	<.001
Lithuania	424	0.19	0.18	<.001	0.13	0.12	<.001
Luxembourg	341	0.24	0.23	<.001	0.21	0.19	<.001
Malta	375	0.04	0.02	0.030	0.09	0.07	<.001
Netherlands	406	0.25	0.24	<.001	0.15	0.13	<.001
Norway	510	0.20	0.18	<.001	0.16	0.15	<.001
Poland	500	0.22	0.21	<.001	0.19	0.18	<.001
Portugal	507	0.10	0.08	<.001	0.07	0.06	<.001
Romania	416	0.17	0.16	<.001	0.05	0.03	0.004
Slovakia	419	0.04	0.02	0.033	0.08	0.06	<.001
Slovenia	480	0.16	0.15	<.001	0.10	0.09	<.001
Spain	446	0.21	0.20	<.001	0.14	0.13	<.001
Sweden	439	0.28	0.27	<.001	0.13	0.11	<.001
Switzerland	448	0.20	0.19	<.001	0.07	0.06	<.001
United Kingdom	542	0.23	0.22	<.001	0.09	0.08	<.001

Table S12. Model comparison for predictive validity of value profiles and socio-demographic variables for national and local restoration attitudes.

Linear mixed-effects models with random intercepts for country (30 groups, N = 12,474).

Attitude	Model	Fixed effects	Marginal R²	Conditional R²
Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the country	M0	--- (intercept only)	0.000	0.033
	M1	Socio-demographics (age, gender, education, income, rurality)	0.005	0.036
	M2	Value profiles	0.156	0.192
	M3	Socio-demographics + Value profiles	0.156	0.191
Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape	M0	--- (intercept only)	0.000	0.036
	M1	Socio-demographics (age, gender, education, income, rurality)	0.005	0.042
	M2	Value profiles	0.101	0.126
	M3	Socio-demographics + Value profiles	0.102	0.139

Table S13. Data sources used to derive population targets for raking weights by country. Population targets for gender, age, and urban–rural residence were obtained primarily from Eurostat. Where recent or harmonised data were not available in Eurostat (notably for Norway, the United Kingdom and Switzerland), equivalent data were sourced from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Urban–rural classifications were harmonised using NUTS 2024 (Eurostat) or OECD TL3 regional classifications, depending on country availability. Full source links are provided below.

Countries	Gender Targets		Age Targets		Urban-Rural Targets			
					Population Per Urban-Rural Classification		Urban-Rural Classification per NUTS3 Region	
	Data Source	Link	Data Source	Link	Data Source	Link	Data Source	Link
Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden	Eurostat	<i>a</i>	Eurostat	<i>a</i>	Eurostat	<i>c</i>	NUTS 2024	<i>e</i>
Norway	Eurostat	<i>a</i>	Eurostat	<i>a</i>	Eurostat	<i>c</i>	NUTS 2024	<i>f</i>
Switzerland	Eurostat	<i>a</i>	Eurostat	<i>a</i>	Eurostat	<i>c</i>	OECD TL3	<i>g</i>
United Kingdom	OECD	<i>b</i>	OECD	<i>b</i>	OECD	<i>d</i>	OECD TL3	<i>g</i>

a - https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo_pjangroup/default/table?lang=en

b - [https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?lc=en&fs\[0\]=Topic%2C1%7CSociety%23SOC%23%7CDemography%23SOC_DEM%23&pg=0&fc=Topic&bp=true&snb=2&df\[ds\]=dsDisseminateFinalDMZ&df\[id\]=DSD_POPULATION%40DF_POP_HIST&df\[ag\]=OECD.ELS.SAE&df\[vs\]=1.0&ly\[cl\]=TIME_PERIOD&ly\[rs\]=REF_AREA%2CSEX&ly\[rw\]=AGE%2CCOMBINED_UNIT_MEASURE&isAvailabilityDisabled=false&dq=.....&pd=%2C&to\[TIME_PERIOD\]=false](https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?lc=en&fs[0]=Topic%2C1%7CSociety%23SOC%23%7CDemography%23SOC_DEM%23&pg=0&fc=Topic&bp=true&snb=2&df[ds]=dsDisseminateFinalDMZ&df[id]=DSD_POPULATION%40DF_POP_HIST&df[ag]=OECD.ELS.SAE&df[vs]=1.0&ly[cl]=TIME_PERIOD&ly[rs]=REF_AREA%2CSEX&ly[rw]=AGE%2CCOMBINED_UNIT_MEASURE&isAvailabilityDisabled=false&dq=.....&pd=%2C&to[TIME_PERIOD]=false)

c - [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo_r_pjanaggr3\\$defaultview/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo_r_pjanaggr3$defaultview/default/table?lang=en)

d - [https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?lc=en&fs\[0\]=Topic%2C1%7CRegional%252C%20rural%20and%20urban%20development%23GEO%23%7CRegions%23GEO_REG%23&fs\[1\]=Topic%2C2%7CRegional%252C%20rural%20and%20urban%20development%23GEO%23%7CRegions%23GEO_REG%23%7CRegional%20society%23GEO_REG_SOC%23&pg=0&fc=Topic&snb=19&df\[ds\]=dsDisseminateFinalDMZ&df\[id\]=DSD_REG_DEMO%40DF_REGION_TYPE_RURB&df\[ag\]=OECD.CFE.EDS&df\[vs\]=2.0&dq=A.....&pd=%2C&to\[TIME_PERIOD\]=false&isAvailabilityDisabled=false](https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?lc=en&fs[0]=Topic%2C1%7CRegional%252C%20rural%20and%20urban%20development%23GEO%23%7CRegions%23GEO_REG%23&fs[1]=Topic%2C2%7CRegional%252C%20rural%20and%20urban%20development%23GEO%23%7CRegions%23GEO_REG%23%7CRegional%20society%23GEO_REG_SOC%23&pg=0&fc=Topic&snb=19&df[ds]=dsDisseminateFinalDMZ&df[id]=DSD_REG_DEMO%40DF_REGION_TYPE_RURB&df[ag]=OECD.CFE.EDS&df[vs]=2.0&dq=A.....&pd=%2C&to[TIME_PERIOD]=false&isAvailabilityDisabled=false)

e - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/345175/629341/NUTS2021-NUTS2024.xlsx/2b35915f-9c14-6841-8197-353408c4522d?t=1717505289640>

f - <https://www.ssb.no/en/klasse/klassifikasjoner/508/korrespondanser/2290>

g - <https://stats.oecd.org/wbos/fileview2.aspx?IDFile=db68c5c3-5fd5-465c-b25b-b50aa14c2da1>

Table 14. Inputs used to estimate third-order polynomial income distributions and derive national income percentiles. This table reports the country-level inputs used to estimate third-order polynomial functions mapping net household income to national income percentiles. For each country, the estimation relied on median equivalised net household income, the Gini index of disposable income, and the S80/20 income ratio, all referring to the year 2023. These inputs were used to approximate country-specific income distributions, which were subsequently used to map respondents' reported net household income ranges to percentile positions within their national income distributions. Median income values were primarily obtained from Eurostat; where recent Eurostat data were unavailable (United Kingdom), corresponding data were sourced from national statistical offices (ONS) and the OECD. Source references for each indicator are indicated by subscript letters.

Country	Median Equivalized Net Household Income	Gini Index for Household Disposable Income	S80/20 for Disposable Income
Austria	€ 31,443.00 ^a	28.1 ^c	4.28 ^e
Belgium	€ 28,975.00 ^a	24.2 ^c	3.38 ^e
Bulgaria	€ 6,525.00 ^a	37.2 ^c	6.61 ^e
Croatia	€ 9,873.00 ^a	29.7 ^c	4.91 ^e
Cyprus	€ 18,873.00 ^a	29.6 ^c	4.27 ^e
Czechia	€ 13,656.00 ^a	24.4 ^c	3.42 ^e
Denmark	€ 33,900.00 ^a	28.2 ^c	4.15 ^e
Estonia	€ 15,093.00 ^a	31.8 ^c	5.37 ^e
Finland	€ 27,346.00 ^a	26.6 ^c	3.78 ^e
France	€ 24,179.00 ^a	29.7 ^c	4.63 ^e
Germany	€ 26,274.00 ^a	29.4 ^c	4.44 ^e
Greece	€ 10,060.00 ^a	31.8 ^c	5.28 ^e
Hungary	€ 7,429.00 ^a	29.0 ^c	4.47 ^e
Ireland	€ 30,755.00 ^a	27.4 ^c	3.86 ^e
Italy	€ 19,819.00 ^a	31.5 ^c	5.27 ^e
Latvia	€ 11,323.00 ^a	34.0 ^c	6.20 ^e
Lithuania	€ 11,284.00 ^a	35.7 ^c	6.32 ^e
Luxembourg	€ 47,636.00 ^a	30.6 ^c	4.79 ^e
Malta	€ 18,940.00 ^a	33.0 ^c	5.30 ^e
Netherlands	€ 29,291.00 ^a	26.5 ^c	3.87 ^e
Norway	€ 41,825.00 ^a	24.7 ^c	3.63 ^e
Poland	€ 10,082.00 ^a	27.0 ^c	4.06 ^e
Portugal	€ 11,824.00 ^a	33.7 ^c	5.60 ^e
Romania	€ 6,569.00 ^a	31.0 ^c	5.83 ^e
Slovakia	€ 9,214.00 ^a	21.6 ^c	3.63 ^e
Slovenia	€ 18,053.00 ^a	23.4 ^c	3.34 ^e
Spain	€ 18,311.00 ^a	31.5 ^c	5.50 ^e
Sweden	€ 27,270.00 ^a	29.5 ^c	4.73 ^e
Switzerland	€ 49,302.00 ^a	31.5 ^c	4.94 ^e
United Kingdom	€ 39,844.96 ^{*b}	33.1 ^d	5.50 ^f

a - https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_di04/default/table?lang=en

b - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/datasets/theeffectsoftaxesandbenefitsonhouseholdincomefinancialyearending2014/financialyearending2023/etbreferencetablesfye202223.xlsx>

c - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi190/default/table?lang=en>

d - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/datasets/householddisposableincomeandinequality>

e - https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_di11/default/table?lang=en

f - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/datasets/householddisposableincomeandinequality/financialyearending2023/hdiifye2023.xlsx>

* For the United Kingdom, median net household income reported in GBP was converted to euros using the average exchange rate for the financial year 2022/23 (1 GBP = 1.1562 EUR), based on European Central Bank data

Table 15. Classification of respondents into urban–rural residence categories and underlying data sources. This table documents the procedure and data sources used to classify respondents into urban–rural residence categories. Respondents were assigned to three classes based on the Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) of their Local Administrative Unit (LAU): urban (cities), intermediate (towns and suburbs), and rural (rural areas). DEGURBA classifications were assigned by linking respondents’ postal codes to LAU-level classifications derived from Eurostat or national statistical sources (see Table S13). Where a respondent’s postal code could not be matched to a corresponding LAU (n = 570), the urban–rural classification of the respondent’s NUTS3 or OECD TL3 region was used as a fallback, applying equivalent categories (predominantly urban, intermediate, predominantly rural). The table lists, by country, the data sources used to assign DEGURBA classifications at the LAU level. Full source links are provided below.

Country	Data Source	Link to Data Source
Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Hungary; Ireland; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Slovakia; Slovenia; Sweden; Switzerland	NUTS 2024	a
France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Latvia; Norway; Portugal; Romania; Spain	NUTS 2021	b
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Rural Urban Classification (2021) of Local Authority Districts (2024) in England and Wales	c
United Kingdom (Scotland)	Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2022	d
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)	e

a - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/345175/501971/EU-27-LAU-2024-NUTS-2024.xlsx/12971f56-c035-dbab-4d9f-ff1dcc617bb3?t=1737036272863>

b - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/345175/501971/EU-27-LAU-2023-NUTS-2021.xlsx/40820469-1dad-6ec5-2318-46ea2993a1cf?t=1708527769154>

c - https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/abd0d2a2de35466883f6184377946368_0/explore

d - <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/statistics/2024/12/scottish-government-urban-rural-classification-2022/documents/scottish-government-urban-rural-classification-2022---census-2022-population-estimates-tables/scottish-government-urban-rural-classification-2022---census-2022-population-estimates-tables/govscot%3Adocument/Scottish%2BGovernment%2BUrban%2BRural%2BClassification%2B2022%2B-%2BCensus%2B2022%2BPopulation%2BEstimates%2BTables.xlsx>

e - <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/geography-lookup-tables>