Supplemental materials: Systematic review of household water conservation interventions using the information-motivation-behavioral skills model

Statistical tests of effect sizes

We tested for differences between our found effect sizes. However, these should be interpreted with caution considering the very small sample sizes. First, we tested for an overall effect of the interventions compared to a control group. Of the total 38 interventions that included one, two, or all three IMB components compared to a control group, they reduced water use by an average of 5.9%, which was significantly different from zero, $t(37) = -4.56$, $p < .001$. We then analyzed the IMB combinations separately. The 14 complete interventions with all IMB components reduced water use by an average of 4.9%. The partial IMB interventions contained information and behavioral skills (9), information only (1), motivation and behavioral skills (3), motivation and information (4), or motivation only (7). The difference between complete and partial IMB interventions was significant, $F(4,32) = 3.32$, $p = .022$, with M interventions showing a larger average effect than IMB conditions and IM conditions (Tukey post-hoc tests, $p = .048$ and $p = .024$, respectively). However, the strength of the M interventions is largely driven by a couple of interventions with much larger than expected effect sizes (e.g., reductions of 26 percent). Mirroring the same cautions provided in the main manuscript, these results are limited by the small sample and may be biased towards large effect sizes and should be interpreted with care. One-sample *t* tests of whether water use reduction was greater than zero showed that complete IMB interventions were effective ($t(13) = -5.29$, $p < .001$) as well as M interventions ($t(6) = -2.65$, $p = .038$) and IB interventions ($t(8) = -3.41$, $p = .009$). Neither MI nor MB conditions had reductions greater than zero (MI: $t(3) = -0.10$, $p = .926$; MB: $t(2) = -3.08$, $p = .091$). Mann-Whitney U-tests (nonparametric) showed the same pattern of results.