

Online Supporting Materials

This is the Online Appendix of “Personal Values or a Democratic Value? Revisiting Public Reactions to the Failure of Civilian Control in Japan.”

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A Distribution of Variables

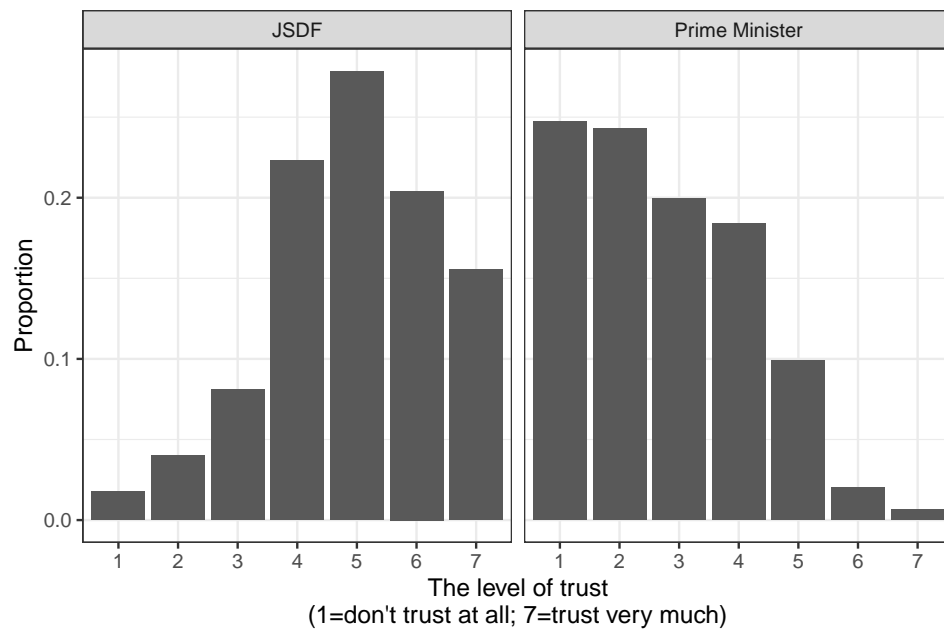


Figure A.1: Descriptive distribution of outcome variables

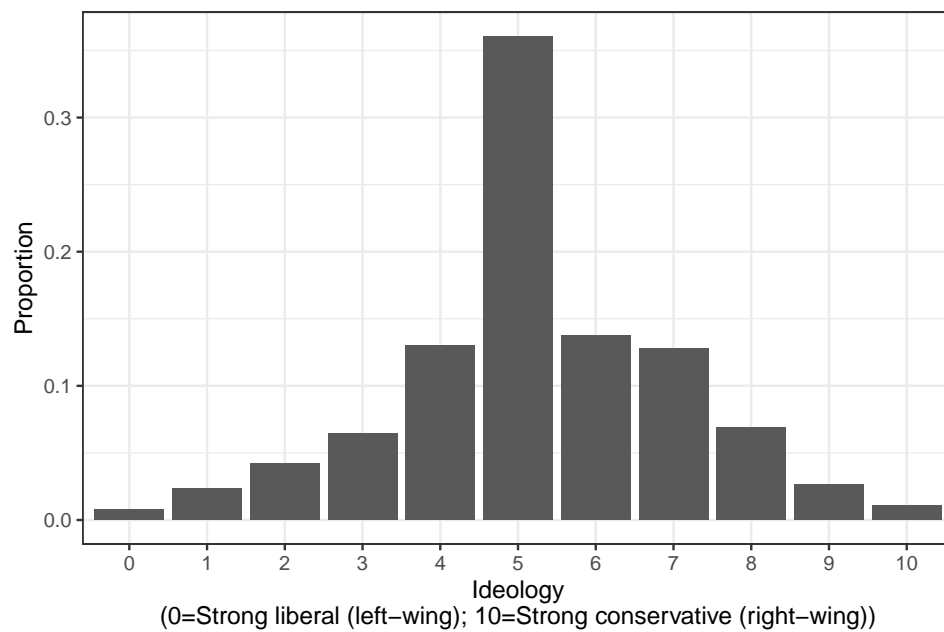


Figure A.2: Descriptive distribution of moderator variable

B Conducting Experiment through Google Forms

Google Forms does not have a feature to directly randomize question texts to be displayed to respondents. Alternatively, it has the ability to (1) generate customized survey links with prefilled answers to some questions and (2) show a specific questionnaire page conditional on the answer to the last question on the previous page. We utilized these two features of Google Forms to achieve randomization. We first created a generic question as the last question in the pretreatment questionnaire page, with the question text “For response management (don’t change the value) [回答管理用（値を変更しないでください）]”. We required a response for this question and offered four random gibberish texts (generated by [Avast random password generator](#)) as response options, with a randomized order. We used a list type question in Google Forms, so respondents can only see the selected option in the questionnaire. [Figure B.1](#) presents the screenshot of the response management question. Conditional on the chosen option, the subsequent page of the questionnaire is set to one of four experimental conditions.

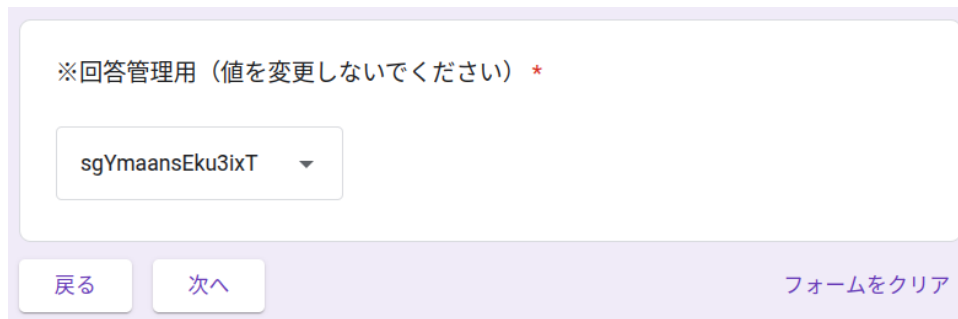


Figure B.1: Question that was used to randomize the subsequent questionnaire page

As the next step, using JavaScript, we construct a web page that automatically redirects to a survey with a randomly pre-filled response to the response management question. The pre-filled response is chosen from four options. An example of this page is shown below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html><body><script>
  window.onload=function(){
    var vva=['GIBBERISH1','GIBBERISH2','GIBBERISH3','GIBBERISH4'];
    var vvar=vva[Math.floor(Math.random()*vva.length>>0)];
    var urls=['https://FORM-URL/viewform?usp=pp_url&entry.12345=' + vvar];
    for(var i=0;i<1;i++){location.href=urls[i];break;}
  }
</script></body></html>
```

In the above example, GIBBERISH 1 to 4 indicates the response options to be randomized, FORM-URL indicates a link to a specific Google Forms survey, and entry.12345 indicates the ID of the response management question within the survey.

One caveat to this methodology is that Google Forms cannot prevent respondents from overwriting the pre-filled response (while we specifically instructed them not to do so). On the other hand, since options are just gibberish and their order is randomized across respondents, the risk of manual selection of responses causing systematic bias in the assignment of experimental conditions is considered substantially small.

C Analysis with Additional Set of Covariates

Table C.1: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Table 2

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	4.883*** (0.324)	3.818*** (0.385)	5.432*** (0.474)	4.475*** (0.565)	4.230*** (0.446)	3.127*** (0.501)
Failed civilian control	-0.170 [†] (0.094)	0.741* (0.306)	-0.208 (0.135)	0.540 (0.488)	-0.144 (0.129)	0.894* (0.373)
Conservative ideology		0.210*** (0.040)		0.220** (0.066)		0.200*** (0.048)
Failure * Ideology		-0.176** (0.055)		-0.143 [†] (0.086)		-0.202** (0.067)
Human casualties	-0.053 (0.094)	-0.039 (0.093)				
Political interest (0-3)	0.172** (0.066)	0.176** (0.065)	0.175 [†] (0.094)	0.172 [†] (0.092)	0.202* (0.091)	0.208* (0.090)
Political knowledge (0-3)	0.047 (0.061)	0.054 (0.060)	-0.002 (0.088)	0.001 (0.085)	0.097 (0.086)	0.107 (0.084)
Gender (male)	0.205* (0.100)	0.176 [†] (0.098)	0.121 (0.143)	0.092 (0.141)	0.287* (0.139)	0.251 [†] (0.137)
Age (by 10 years)	0.007 (0.049)	-0.001 (0.048)	-0.078 (0.073)	-0.096 (0.073)	0.090 (0.067)	0.090 (0.064)
Education (0-2)	-0.144* (0.064)	-0.128* (0.063)	-0.229** (0.088)	-0.215* (0.087)	-0.082 (0.090)	-0.061 (0.089)
No children	-0.196 (0.143)	-0.193 (0.142)	0.010 (0.210)	-0.088 (0.208)	-0.364 [†] (0.199)	-0.293 (0.199)
City size (0-4)	-0.017 (0.038)	-0.020 (0.037)	0.007 (0.054)	0.004 (0.052)	-0.039 (0.053)	-0.044 (0.053)
R ²	0.028	0.064	0.038	0.082	0.060	0.090
Adj. R ²	0.017	0.051	0.017	0.058	0.042	0.068
Num. obs.	893	893	428	428	465	465
RMSE	1.404	1.379	1.403	1.373	1.388	1.368

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; [†] $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

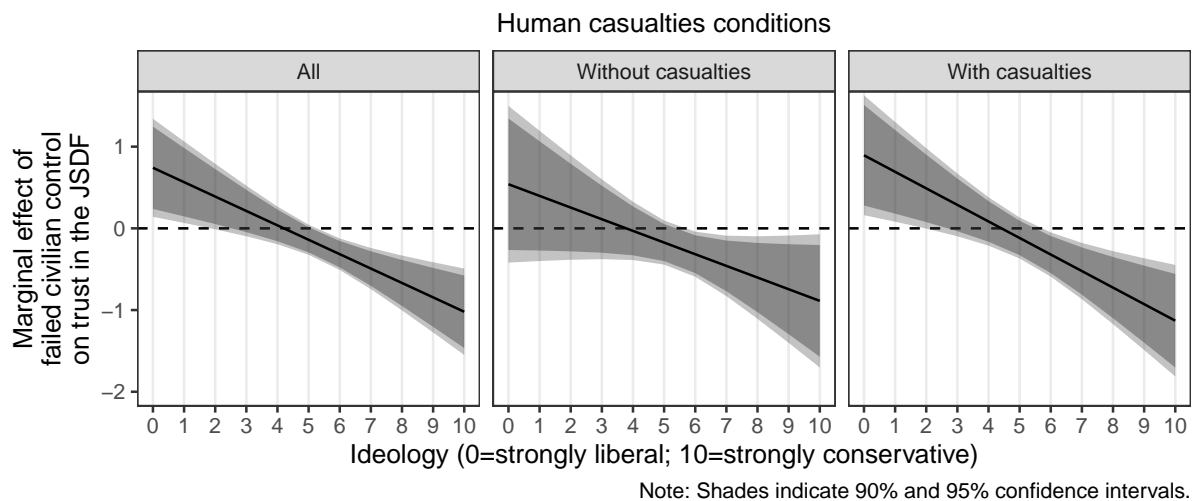


Figure C.1: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Figure 1

Table C.2: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Table 3

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	1.350*** (0.308)	0.741* (0.374)	1.151* (0.458)	0.470 (0.522)	1.507*** (0.414)	0.989 [†] (0.526)
Failed civilian control	-0.450*** (0.092)	-0.124 (0.306)	-0.469*** (0.136)	0.300 (0.467)	-0.426*** (0.126)	-0.491 (0.399)
Conservative ideology		0.119** (0.042)		0.153* (0.061)		0.084 (0.058)
Failure * Ideology		-0.064 (0.057)		-0.146 [†] (0.085)		0.010 (0.077)
Human casualties	-0.073 (0.092)	-0.065 (0.092)				
Political interest (0-3)	0.074 (0.063)	0.074 (0.063)	0.173 [†] (0.092)	0.178 [†] (0.092)	-0.015 (0.088)	-0.014 (0.090)
Political knowledge (0-3)	0.025 (0.057)	0.030 (0.056)	-0.034 (0.085)	-0.034 (0.084)	0.087 (0.077)	0.090 (0.077)
Gender (male)	0.334*** (0.095)	0.319*** (0.095)	0.269 [†] (0.140)	0.247 [†] (0.141)	0.380** (0.129)	0.370** (0.128)
Age (by 10 years)	0.199*** (0.051)	0.195*** (0.050)	0.203** (0.076)	0.190* (0.076)	0.185** (0.068)	0.190** (0.068)
Education (0-2)	0.130* (0.059)	0.139* (0.058)	0.159 [†] (0.087)	0.170* (0.086)	0.098 (0.080)	0.109 (0.082)
No children	0.144 (0.141)	0.148 (0.141)	0.240 (0.220)	0.177 (0.220)	0.049 (0.185)	0.104 (0.184)
City size (0-4)	0.017 (0.039)	0.018 (0.038)	0.043 (0.057)	0.038 (0.057)	-0.007 (0.052)	-0.002 (0.052)
R ²	0.081	0.095	0.090	0.108	0.080	0.093
Adj. R ²	0.071	0.082	0.071	0.085	0.062	0.071
Num. obs.	893	893	428	428	465	465
RMSE	1.368	1.360	1.409	1.398	1.336	1.330

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; [†] $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

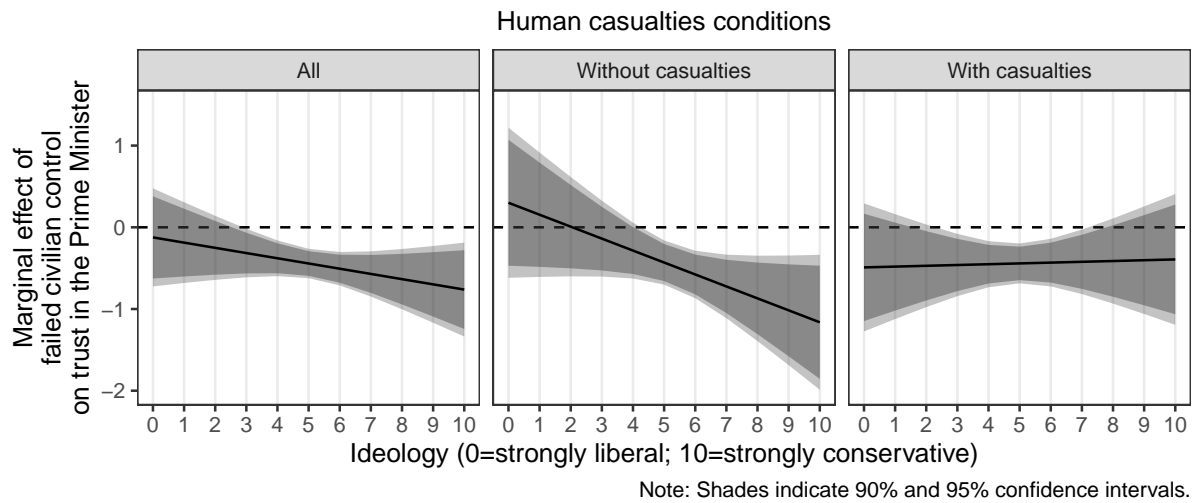


Figure C.2: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Figure 2

D Analysis with Pretreatment Trusts as Covariates

Table D.1: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the JSDF as a covariate, results parallel to Table

2

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	1.365*** (0.168)	0.991*** (0.192)	1.233*** (0.223)	0.794** (0.283)	1.492*** (0.229)	1.174*** (0.234)
Failed civilian control	-0.165* (0.072)	0.509* (0.224)	-0.113 (0.102)	0.663† (0.346)	-0.210* (0.100)	0.383 (0.287)
Conservative ideology		0.082** (0.028)		0.090† (0.046)		0.074* (0.031)
Failure * Ideology		-0.129** (0.040)		-0.148* (0.060)		-0.114* (0.053)
Human casualties	0.014 (0.072)	0.016 (0.072)				
Trust in the JSDF (pretreatment)	0.758*** (0.031)	0.747*** (0.033)	0.780*** (0.042)	0.772*** (0.045)	0.739*** (0.046)	0.726*** (0.048)
R ²	0.426	0.433	0.450	0.460	0.404	0.410
Adj. R ²	0.424	0.430	0.448	0.455	0.402	0.405
Num. obs.	892	892	427	427	465	465
RMSE	1.076	1.071	1.056	1.050	1.095	1.093

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; † $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

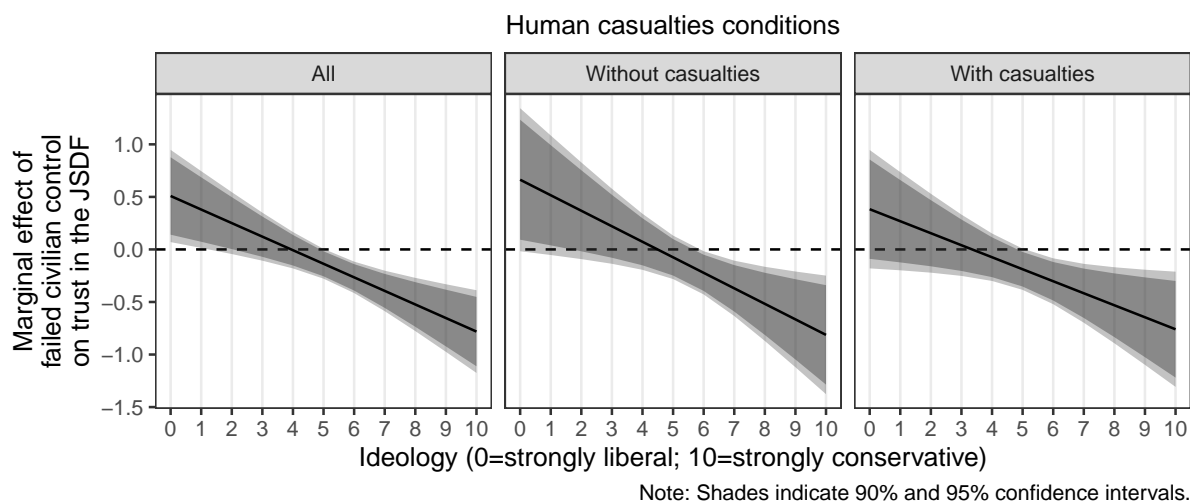


Figure D.1: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the JSDF as a covariate, results parallel to Figure 1

Table D.2: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the Prime Minister as a covariate, results parallel to Table 3

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	1.291*** (0.115)	0.623** (0.192)	1.270*** (0.153)	0.426 (0.273)	1.190*** (0.148)	0.677** (0.244)
Failed civilian control	-0.335*** (0.078)	0.206 (0.257)	-0.341** (0.115)	0.734 [†] (0.409)	-0.330** (0.106)	-0.293 (0.315)
Conservative ideology		0.129*** (0.035)		0.160** (0.050)		0.100* (0.050)
Failure * Ideology		-0.105* (0.049)		-0.204** (0.074)		-0.009 (0.063)
Human casualties	-0.123 (0.077)	-0.116 (0.077)				
Trust in the PM (pretreatment)	0.589*** (0.030)	0.586*** (0.030)	0.598*** (0.043)	0.600*** (0.043)	0.581*** (0.041)	0.581*** (0.041)
R ²	0.351	0.365	0.346	0.368	0.355	0.369
Adj. R ²	0.349	0.361	0.343	0.362	0.352	0.364
Num. obs.	892	892	427	427	465	465
RMSE	1.151	1.140	1.188	1.172	1.119	1.108

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; [†] $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

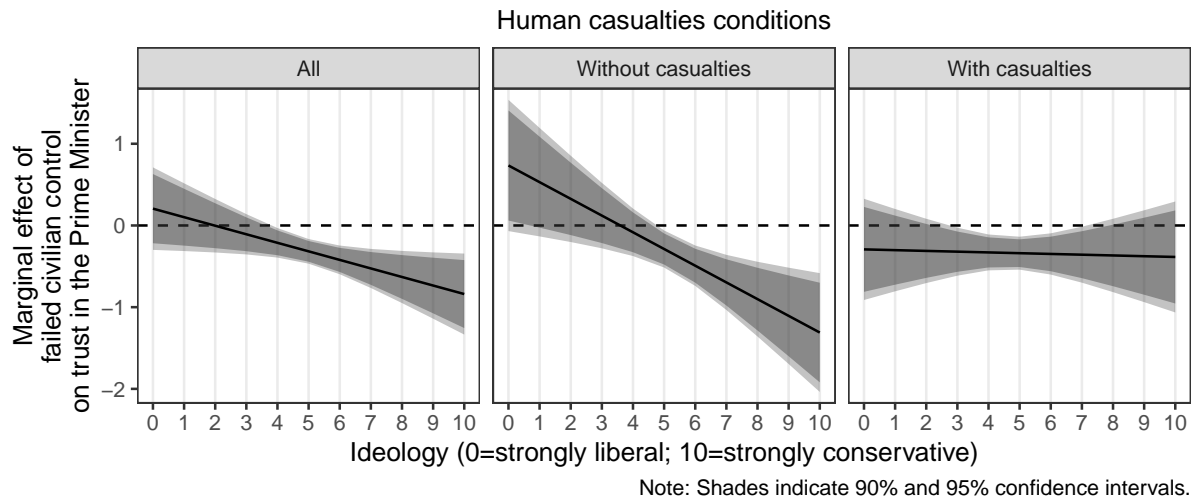


Figure D.2: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the Prime Minister as a covariate, results parallel to Figure 2

E Analysis without Inattentive Respondents

E.1 Questions for detecting inattentive respondents

Satisficer detection question in the pretreatment questionnaire is worded as follows:

In this survey, we will also analyze how respondents read the questions and choose their answers, as this is considered valuable data. For this particular question, please make sure to select the number that results from adding 5 to 15.

The response options are *1 time*, *5 times*, *10 times*, *15 times*, and *20 times*. Those who didn't choose *20 times* are considered satisficers.

For the manipulation check question in the post-treatment questionnaire, the question is worded as follows:

Let us confirm a few things about the fictional scenario you read earlier. If you don't remember it, that's perfectly fine. But if you remember even a little, please choose the option that is closest to your memory.

- *Were there casualties in the JSDF member? (there were casualties, there were no casualties, I don't remember)*
- *Did the Prime Minister ordered the JSDF to suspend the mission? (The Prime Minister ordered the suspension of the mission, The Prime Minister didn't order the suspension of the mission, I don't remember)*
- *As a result, which decision was made by the JSDF? (the JSDF continued the mission, the JSDF suspended the mission, I don't remember)*

Respondents are considered inattentive to the treatments if they incorrectly answered any of the above manipulation check questions. The exclusion of satisficers and those who failed manipulation check reduced the dataset down to 781 respondents.

E.2 Main results without inattentive respondents

Table E.1: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Table 2

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	5.087*** (0.088)	3.915*** (0.255)	5.073*** (0.103)	3.756*** (0.422)	5.024*** (0.094)	3.981*** (0.278)
Failed civilian control	-0.130 (0.099)	1.076** (0.333)	-0.101 (0.142)	1.124* (0.532)	-0.157 (0.138)	1.060* (0.420)
Conservative ideology		0.224*** (0.044)		0.251*** (0.075)		0.201*** (0.051)
Failure * Ideology		-0.231*** (0.059)		-0.233* (0.094)		-0.234** (0.076)
Human casualties	-0.076 (0.099)	-0.069 (0.097)				
R ²	0.003	0.045	0.001	0.054	0.003	0.038
Adj. R ²	0.000	0.040	-0.001	0.047	0.001	0.031
Num. obs.	781	781	371	371	410	410
RMSE	1.386	1.358	1.371	1.338	1.401	1.379

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; † $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

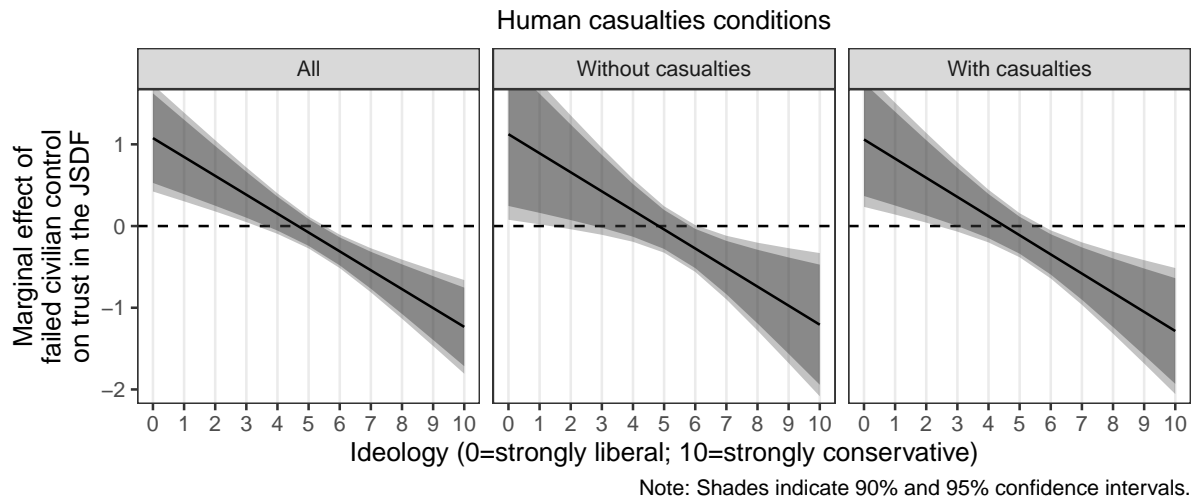


Figure E.1: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Figure 1

Table E.2: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Table 3

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	3.023*** (0.092)	2.183*** (0.246)	3.026*** (0.109)	1.833*** (0.342)	2.971*** (0.103)	2.444*** (0.324)
Failed civilian control	-0.543*** (0.100)	-0.209 (0.333)	-0.548*** (0.149)	0.375 (0.502)	-0.538*** (0.135)	-0.749 [†] (0.433)
Conservative ideology		0.160*** (0.046)		0.227*** (0.066)		0.101 (0.063)
Failure * Ideology		-0.064 (0.064)		-0.176 [†] (0.094)		0.041 (0.085)
Human casualties	-0.050 (0.101)	-0.040 (0.100)				
R ²	0.037	0.063	0.035	0.075	0.037	0.059
Adj. R ²	0.034	0.058	0.032	0.067	0.035	0.052
Num. obs.	781	781	371	371	410	410
RMSE	1.404	1.386	1.442	1.416	1.370	1.357

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; [†] $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

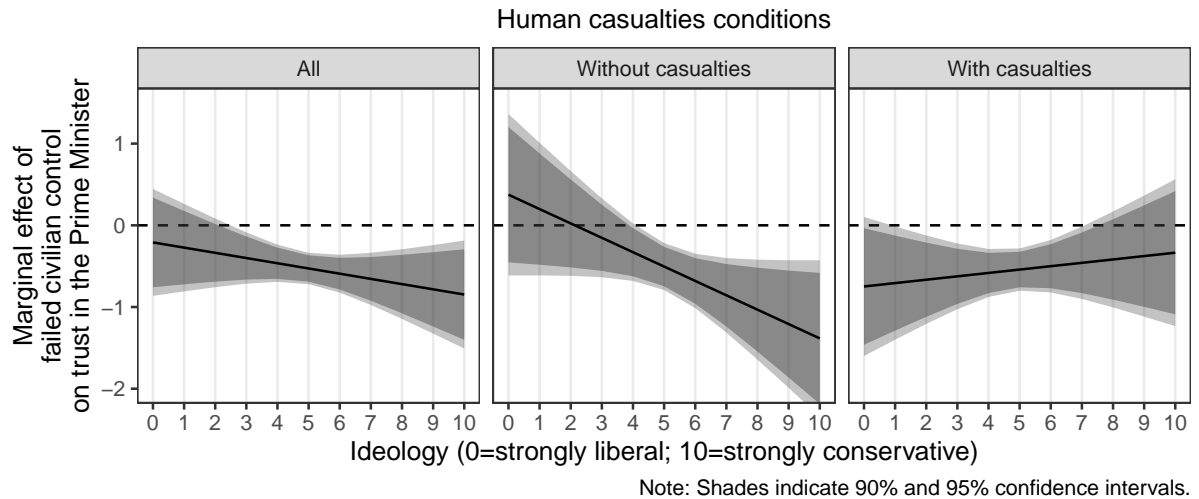


Figure E.2: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Figure 2

E.3 Results with additional covariates without inattentive respondents

Table E.3: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Table 2

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	4.757*** (0.344)	3.639*** (0.405)	5.258*** (0.490)	4.123*** (0.580)	4.087*** (0.489)	3.066*** (0.546)
Failed civilian control	-0.122 (0.100)	1.050** (0.332)	-0.157 (0.142)	1.069* (0.526)	-0.116 (0.139)	1.080* (0.425)
Conservative ideology		0.221*** (0.043)		0.258*** (0.075)		0.187*** (0.050)
Failure * Ideology		-0.225*** (0.060)		-0.234* (0.094)		-0.232** (0.078)
Human casualties	-0.059 (0.100)	-0.049 (0.098)				
Political interest (0-3)	0.139* (0.070)	0.148* (0.069)	0.125 (0.098)	0.126 (0.095)	0.192† (0.100)	0.203* (0.099)
Political knowledge (0-3)	0.003 (0.065)	0.011 (0.063)	-0.043 (0.092)	-0.039 (0.089)	0.065 (0.091)	0.073 (0.090)
Gender (male)	0.181† (0.104)	0.154 (0.102)	0.094 (0.150)	0.072 (0.147)	0.275† (0.145)	0.245† (0.143)
Age (by 10 years)	0.043 (0.053)	0.030 (0.052)	-0.049 (0.078)	-0.072 (0.077)	0.141* (0.071)	0.137* (0.069)
Education (0-1)	-0.093 (0.067)	-0.072 (0.067)	-0.154† (0.093)	-0.137 (0.092)	-0.073 (0.096)	-0.047 (0.096)
Married	-0.094 (0.140)	-0.125 (0.139)	-0.161 (0.195)	-0.262 (0.193)	0.026 (0.203)	0.032 (0.200)
No children	-0.134 (0.144)	-0.124 (0.142)	0.149 (0.200)	0.064 (0.196)	-0.376† (0.209)	-0.321 (0.208)
City size (0-4)	0.010 (0.040)	-0.003 (0.039)	0.034 (0.058)	0.011 (0.056)	-0.012 (0.055)	-0.023 (0.056)
R ²	0.019	0.059	0.029	0.084	0.056	0.085
Adj. R ²	0.006	0.044	0.005	0.056	0.034	0.060
Num. obs.	774	774	369	369	405	405
RMSE	1.384	1.357	1.366	1.330	1.382	1.363

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; † $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

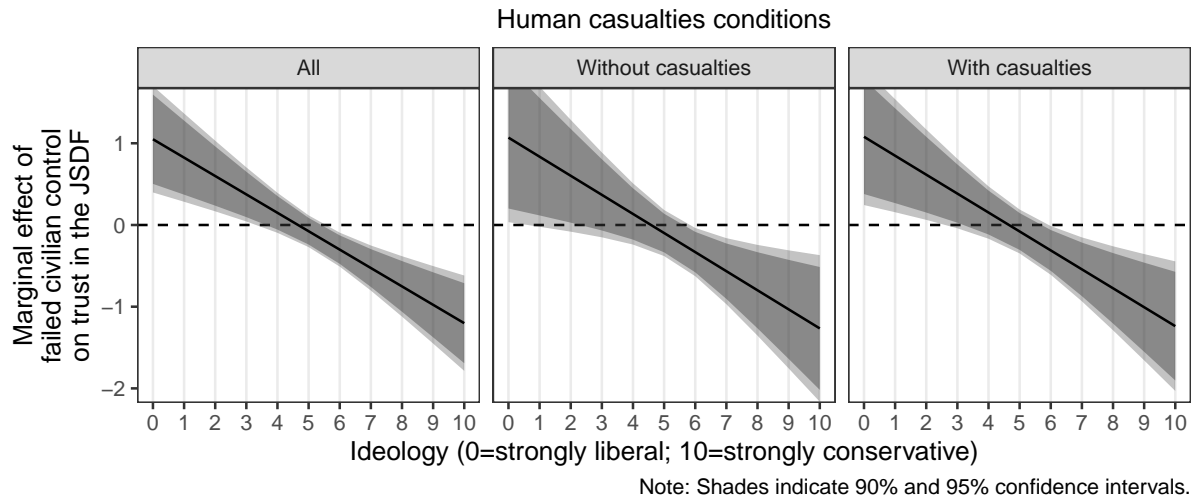


Figure E.3: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Figure 1

Table E.4: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Table 3

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	1.211*** (0.330)	0.427 (0.391)	1.165* (0.490)	0.260 (0.526)	1.237** (0.452)	0.602 (0.574)
Failed civilian control	-0.515*** (0.098)	-0.326 (0.333)	-0.534*** (0.144)	0.272 (0.508)	-0.515*** (0.132)	-0.890* (0.419)
Conservative ideology		0.146** (0.044)		0.205** (0.062)		0.090 (0.063)
Failure * Ideology		-0.037 (0.064)		-0.154 (0.095)		0.073 (0.082)
Human casualties	-0.067 (0.099)	-0.054 (0.098)				
Political interest (0-3)	0.062 (0.068)	0.065 (0.067)	0.167 [†] (0.099)	0.165 [†] (0.097)	-0.031 (0.094)	-0.024 (0.095)
Political knowledge (0-3)	0.053 (0.061)	0.058 (0.059)	-0.030 (0.092)	-0.027 (0.089)	0.135 (0.083)	0.135 [†] (0.082)
Gender (male)	0.419*** (0.102)	0.408*** (0.101)	0.383* (0.150)	0.367* (0.150)	0.445** (0.139)	0.437** (0.138)
Age (by 10 years)	0.209*** (0.054)	0.208*** (0.054)	0.183* (0.082)	0.168* (0.082)	0.224** (0.074)	0.234** (0.073)
Education (0-1)	0.141* (0.062)	0.155* (0.062)	0.176 [†] (0.092)	0.190* (0.091)	0.102 (0.085)	0.113 (0.085)
Married	0.158 (0.144)	0.125 (0.144)	0.243 (0.239)	0.153 (0.239)	0.090 (0.178)	0.102 (0.174)
No children	0.119 (0.146)	0.138 (0.147)	0.250 (0.233)	0.176 (0.234)	-0.006 (0.187)	0.088 (0.184)
City size (0-4)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.041)	0.039 (0.063)	0.022 (0.061)	0.013 (0.057)	0.031 (0.057)
R ²	0.101	0.125	0.105	0.137	0.109	0.132
Adj. R ²	0.089	0.112	0.082	0.110	0.089	0.108
Num. obs.	774	774	369	369	405	405
RMSE	1.359	1.342	1.403	1.381	1.325	1.311

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; [†] $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

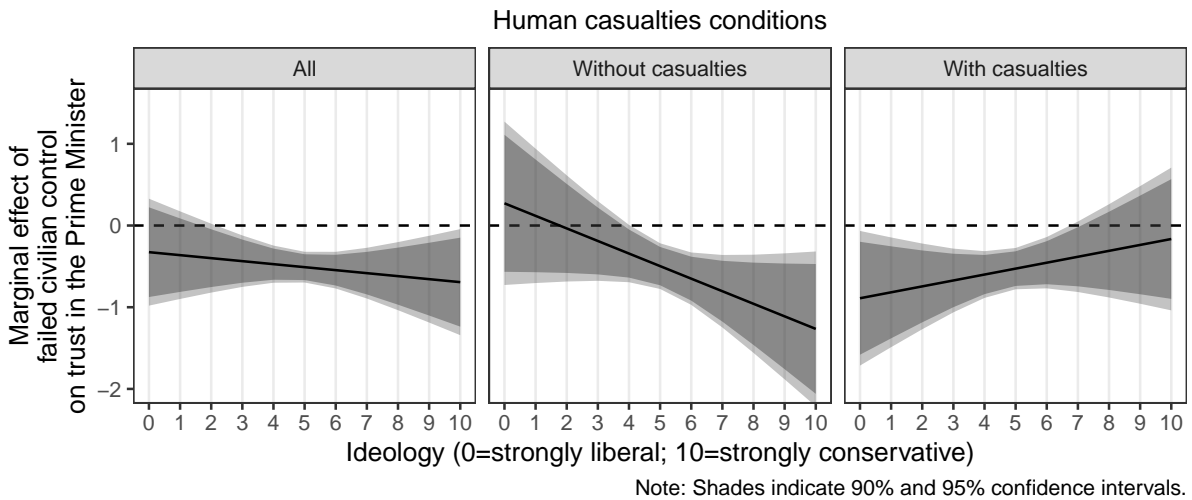


Figure E.4: Analysis with covariates, results parallel to Figure 2

E.4 Results with pretreatment trusts without inattentive respondents

Table E.5: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the JSDF as a covariate, results parallel to Table 2

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	1.242*** (0.171)	0.833*** (0.202)	1.190*** (0.241)	0.685* (0.318)	1.291*** (0.230)	0.961*** (0.237)
Failed civilian control	-0.107 (0.074)	0.834*** (0.234)	-0.024 (0.105)	0.945** (0.361)	-0.182† (0.105)	0.766* (0.315)
Conservative ideology		0.086** (0.029)		0.108* (0.052)		0.067* (0.030)
Failure * Ideology		-0.181*** (0.042)		-0.184** (0.064)		-0.184** (0.059)
Human casualties	0.010 (0.074)	0.006 (0.073)				
Trust in the JSDF (pretreatment)	0.783*** (0.032)	0.776*** (0.033)	0.786*** (0.046)	0.773*** (0.048)	0.783*** (0.046)	0.780*** (0.046)
R ²	0.454	0.466	0.466	0.480	0.444	0.456
Adj. R ²	0.452	0.463	0.463	0.474	0.441	0.451
Num. obs.	774	774	368	368	406	406
RMSE	1.027	1.017	1.004	0.993	1.049	1.040

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; † $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

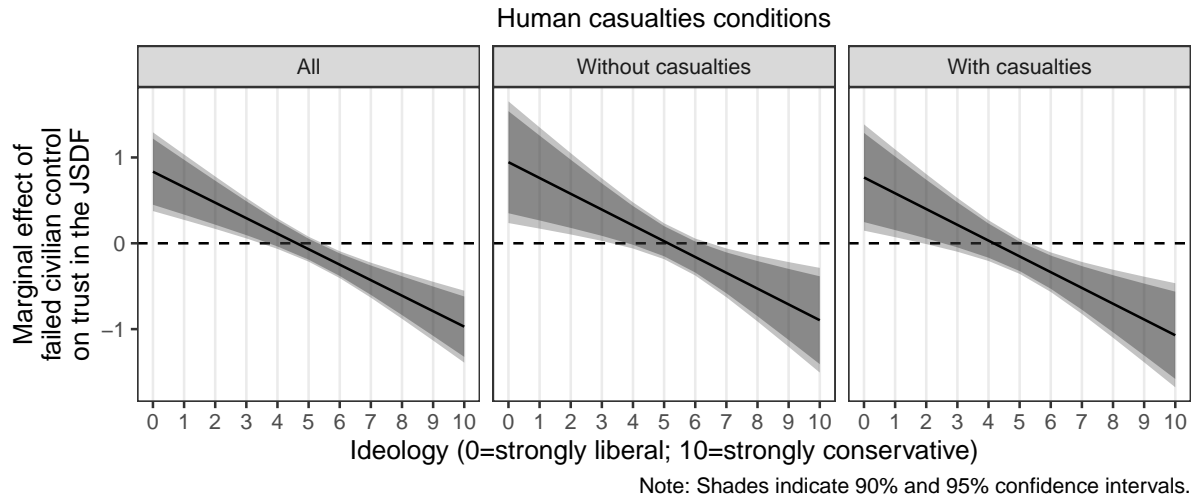


Figure E.5: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the JSDF as a covariate, results parallel to Figure 1

Table E.6: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the Prime Minister as a covariate, results parallel to Table 3

	All		Without Casualties		With Casualties	
	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted	Baseline	Interacted
(Intercept)	1.322*** (0.124)	0.553** (0.203)	1.305*** (0.164)	0.282 (0.289)	1.236*** (0.160)	0.694** (0.257)
Failed civilian control	-0.428*** (0.083)	0.177 (0.280)	-0.462*** (0.123)	0.768 [†] (0.441)	-0.398*** (0.114)	-0.398 (0.332)
Conservative ideology		0.150*** (0.038)		0.197*** (0.055)		0.108* (0.053)
Failure * Ideology		-0.116* (0.054)		-0.234** (0.082)		0.000 (0.067)
Human casualties	-0.104 (0.083)	-0.095 (0.082)				
Trust in the PM (pretreatment)	0.581*** (0.032)	0.576*** (0.032)	0.593*** (0.046)	0.589*** (0.047)	0.571*** (0.044)	0.565*** (0.044)
R ²	0.352	0.371	0.357	0.387	0.347	0.364
Adj. R ²	0.350	0.367	0.354	0.380	0.344	0.358
Num. obs.	774	774	368	368	406	406
RMSE	1.153	1.138	1.179	1.154	1.132	1.120

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; [†] $p < 0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

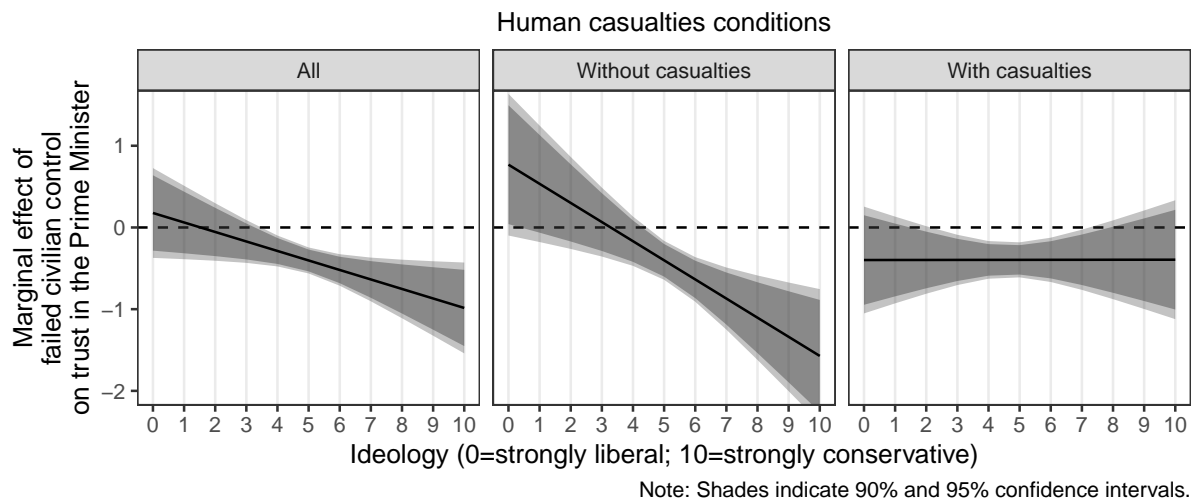


Figure E.6: Analysis with pretreatment trust in the Prime Minister as a covariate, results parallel to Figure 2

F Preregistration (English Translation with Original Japanese Texts)

Data collection

No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

Hypothesis

<Hypothesis>

H1. If there were human casualties in the JSDF, trust in the JSDF is lower than if there were no casualties.

H2a. Suppose there were no human casualties in the JSDF. If the JSDF did not obey the order of the Prime Minister, trust in the JSDF is lower than if it obeyed the order.

H2b. Suppose there were human casualties in the JSDF. If the JSDF did not obey the order of the Prime Minister, trust in the JSDF is higher than if it obeyed the order.

H3a. The effect described in H2a is larger among conservative voters than liberal voters.

H3b. The effect described in H2b is larger among liberal voters than among conservative voters.

H4. If the JSDF did not obey the order of the Prime Minister, trust in the Prime Minister is lower than if it obeyed the order.

H5. The effect described in H4 is larger if there were human casualties in the JSDF than if there were no human casualties.

<仮説>

H1. 自衛隊に人的被害が発生した場合、発生しなかった場合と比べて自衛隊への信頼度が低下する。

H2a. 自衛隊に人的被害が発生しなかったとする。内閣総理大臣による任務継続命令に自衛隊が従わなかった場合、従った場合に比べて自衛隊の信頼度が低下する。

H2b. 自衛隊に人的被害が発生したとする。内閣総理大臣による任務継続命令に自衛隊が従わなかった場合、従った場合に比べて自衛隊の信頼度が上昇する。

H3a. H2aで説明された効果は、リベラルな有権者よりも、保守的な有権者の間で大きくなる。

H3b. H2bで説明された効果は、保守的な有権者よりも、リベラルな有権者の間で大きくなる。

H4. 内閣総理大臣による任務継続命令に自衛隊が従わなかった場合、従った場合に比べて内閣総理大臣の信頼度が低下する。

H5. H4で説明された効果は、自衛隊に人的被害が発生しなかった場合よりも、発生した場合の方が大きくなる。

<Trust in the JSDF and Prime Minister>

As of now, how much do you trust the following institutions? Suppose 'don't trust it at all' as 1 and 'trust it very much' as 7. Please choose the number that is closest to your feeling.

Target: the Prime Minister, the Diet, police, the Self-Defense Forces

Choice: Don't trust it at all (1), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, trust it very much (7)

<自衛隊および内閣総理大臣への信頼度>

質問文：現在、あなたは下記の機関をどの程度信頼していますか。「まったく信頼しない」を1、「非常に信頼する」を7とした場合に、あなたのお気持ちに最も近いものを選んでお答えください。

項目：内閣総理大臣、国会、警察、自衛隊

選択肢：まったく信頼しない（1）、2、3、4、5、6、非常に信頼する（7）

Conditions

At the screen just prior to asking the outcome question, randomly show one of four scenarios about the overseas mission of the JSDF (logistical support) to respondents. Create two patterns of with or without human casualty and two patterns of the success and failure of civilian control. Total combinations of $2 \times 2 = 4$ scenarios are generated.

従属変数設問を聞く1つ前の画面で、自衛隊の海外派遣（後方支援）に関する4つのシナリオを、4つのランダムにわけた回答者のグループに対して提示する。人的被害の有無で2パターン、内閣総理大臣の任務継続命令への遵守／拒否で2パターン作り、 2×2 で4つの異なるシナリオを作る。

<Experiment Texts>

On the issue of supporting a small to medium-sized country in Africa, the United States entered the armed conflict with the opposing organization. The Prime Minister ordered the JSDF to dispatch for the purpose of providing logistical support (help carrying personnel and materials outside of weapons). Given the order, the JSDF provided the logistical support.

In the middle of the mission, combatants of the opposing organization threw explosive materials into the JSDF post onsite. (A) due to the explosion. Given the incident, the Prime Minister held a cabinet meeting to discuss whether to continue the JSDF's mission or to withdraw. As a result, the Prime Minister decided to order the JSDF to continue the mission. (B).

In each experimental group, texts in (A) and (B) are manipulated as follows.

Group 1 (without casualties; successful civilian control):

(A) = There were no human casualties

(B) = The JSDF followed the order and continued the mission

Group 2 (without casualties; failed civilian control):

(A) = There were no human casualties

(B) = The commanding officer of the JSDF thought that the risk of continuing the mission was too high and made an arbitrary decision to discontinue the mission

Group 3 (with casualties; successful civilian control):

(A) = Two members of the JSDF were killed

(B) = The JSDF followed the order and continued the mission

Group 4 (with casualties; failed civilian control):

(A) = Two members of the JSDF were killed

(B) = The commanding officer of the JSDF thought that the risk of continuing the mission was too high and made an arbitrary decision to discontinue the mission.

<実験文>

アフリカの中小国に対する支援をめぐり、米国は敵対組織と武力紛争に突入しました。内閣総理大臣は、米軍の後方支援（武器弾薬を除く物資と人員の輸送）を目的として、自衛隊に出動を命じました。これを受け、自衛隊は後方支援を実施しました。

任務の途中に、敵対組織の戦闘員が自衛隊の駐屯している場所に爆発物を投げ込みました。爆発によ【 A 】した。これを受け内閣総理大臣は閣議で自衛隊を撤退させるか任務を継続させるか検討をしました。その結果、内閣総理大臣は自衛隊に対し任務の継続命令を出すことにしました。【 B 】しました。

実験群ごとに、以下のように【 A 】と【 B 】の部分を変更する。

実験群1（人的被害なし、文民統制成功）

【 A 】 = る死亡者はいませんで

【 B 】 = 自衛隊は命令に従い、任務を継続

実験群2（人的被害なし、文民統制失敗）

【 A 】 = る死亡者はいませんで

【 B 】 = 現地にいる自衛隊の指揮官は、任務の継続はリスクが高いと考え、独自の判断で活動を中止

実験群3（人的被害あり、文民統制成功）

【 A 】 = り自衛隊員が2名死亡しま

【 B 】 = 自衛隊は命令に従い、任務を継続

実験群4（人的被害あり、文民統制失敗）

【 A 】 = り自衛隊員が2名死亡しま

【 B 】 = 現地にいる自衛隊の指揮官は、任務の継続はリスクが高いと考え、独自の判断で活動を中止

<Independent Variables>

Using experimental groups, create the following two variables.

Human casualties: 1 = with human casualties, 0 = without human casualties

Civilian control: 1 = success, 0 = failure

<独立変数>

実験条件を用いて、以下の2つの変数を作成する。

人的被害：1 = 人的被害あり、0 = 人的被害なし 文民統制：1 = 成功、0 = 失敗

<Moderator>

Using the following pretreatment question, measure ideology:

Question text: About your way of thinking about politics, which of "liberal (left-wing)" and "conservative (right-wing)" do you think you belong to? Suppose "I feel strongly that I am liberal (left-wing)" is 0 and "I feel strongly that I am conservative (right-wing)" is 10. Please answer with a number between 0 and 10.

Options: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

<条件付け変数>

以下の実験事前質問を用いて、イデオロギーを測定する。

質問文：政治的な考え方について、あなたは、「リベラル（左派）」、「保守（右派）」のどちらに属すると思いますか。「強く自分はリベラル（左派）であると感じる」を0、「強く自分は保守（右派）であると感じる」を10として、0から10の数字でお答えください。

選択肢：0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Analyses

<Analysis>

For each hypothesis, estimate a regression model through Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method using following dependent variable (Y), independent variable (X), moderator (M), and other covariates (Z). Don't include the variables that are not mentioned.

For each analysis, the model equation is expressed as follows.

(Without moderator) $Y_i = b_0 + b_1 * X_i + d * Z_i + e_i$

(With moderator) $Y_i = b_0 + b_1 * X_i + b_2 * M_i + b_3 * X_i * M_i + d * Z_i + e_i$

H1. Y=Trust in the JSDF, X=Human casualties, Z=Civilian control

H2a. Y=Trust in the JSDF, X=Civilian control (Limit the sample to human casualties= 0)

H2b. Y=Trust in the JSDF, X=Civilian control (Limit the sample to human casualties= 1)

H3a. Y=Trust in the JSDF, X=Civilian control M=Ideology (Limit the sample to human casualties= 1)

H3b. Y=Trust in the JSDF, X=Civilian control M=Ideology (Limit the sample to human casualties= 0)

H4. Y=Trust in the Prime Minister, X=Civilian control, Z=Human casualties

H5. Y=Trust in the Prime Minister, X=Civilian control, M=Human casualties.

<分析>

仮説ごとに、以下の従属変数（Y）、独立変数（X）、条件付け変数（M）、その他共変量（Z）を用いた回帰モデルを最小二乗法（OLS）で推定する。言及がない変数は含まない。

各分析におけるモデル式は以下の通りである。

（条件付変数なし） $Y_i = b_0 + b_1 * X_i + d * Z_i + e_i$

（条件付変数あり） $Y_i = b_0 + b_1 * X_i + b_2 * M_i + b_3 * X_i * M_i + d * Z_i + e_i$

H1. Y=自衛隊への信頼度、X=人的被害、Z=文民統制

H2a. Y=自衛隊への信頼度、X=文民統制(サンプルを人的被害=0に限定)

H2b. Y=自衛隊への信頼度、X=文民統制(サンプルを人的被害=1に限定)

H3a. Y=自衛隊への信頼度、X=文民統制、M=イデオロギー(サンプルを人的被害=0に限定)

H3b. Y=自衛隊への信頼度、X=文民統制、M=イデオロギー(サンプルを人的被害=1に限定)

H4. Y=内閣総理大臣への信頼度、X=文民統制、Z=人的被害

H5. Y=内閣総理大臣への信頼度、X=文民統制、M=人的被害

<Hypothesis Testing >

For hypothesis testing, use robust standard errors and $p < .05$ and $p < .10$ (two-sided test) as critical values. Hypotheses are supported if following coefficients are statistically significant in specified directions.

H1. b_1 (direction is positive)

H2a. b_1 (direction is positive)

H2b. b_1 (direction is negative)

H3a. b_3 (direction is positive), or even when b_3 is not statistically significant, if the statistical significance of $b_1 + b_3 * M$ changes within the possible values of M.

H3b. b_3 (direction is positive), or even when b_3 is not statistically significant, if the statistical significance of $b_1 + b_3 * M$ changes within the possible values of M.

H4. b_1 (direction is positive)

H5. b_3 (direction is positive), or even when b_3 is not statistically significant, if the statistical significance of $b_1 + b_3 * M$ changes within the possible values of M .

＜仮説検証＞

仮説検証にはロバスト標準誤差を使用し、有意水準として $p_{i.05}$ と $p_{i.10}$ （両側検定）を用いる。以下の係数が指定の向きで統計的有意になった場合に、仮説が支持される。

H1. b_1 （向きは負）

H2a. b_1 （向きは正）

H2b. b_1 （向きは負）

H3a. b_3 （向きは正） もしくは、 b_3 が統計的有意でなくても b_1+b_3*M の統計的有意性がとりうる M の値の範囲内で変化する場合

H3b. b_3 （向きは正）、もしくは、 b_3 が統計的有意でなくても b_1+b_3*M の統計的有意性がとりうる M の値の範囲内で変化する場合

H4. b_1 （向きは正）

H5. b_3 （向きは正）、もしくは、 b_3 が統計的有意でなくても b_1+b_3*M の統計的有意性がとりうる M の値の範囲内で変化する場合

Outliers and Exclusions

Exclude item no responses from the main analysis. As a robustness check, also conduct the analysis that replaces item non-response with the middle value in response scales.

各質問に無回答である対象者は主要分析から除くが、無回答を選択肢の中央にある値にリコードした分析も頑健性チェックとして行う。

Sample Size

Participants are Japanese voters who are 18 years old or older ($n=900$). Power analysis of two samples t-test with power=0.8, Cohen's $d=0.3$, and significance level=0.05 (two-sided) indicated that the required minimum sample size is 175 (per sample) $\times 4 = 700$.

被験者は900人の18歳以上の日本人有権者とする。検出力を0.8、Cohen's d を0.3、有意水準を $p<.05$ の両側検定として、2標本 t 検定を対象とした検出力分析を行ったところ、必要とされる最低サンプルサイズは1標本あたり $175 \times 4 = 700$ 人であった。

Other

Following exploratory analyses may be conducted:

- (1) Analyses that control for, or are moderated by, political interest, political knowledge, gender, age, educational attainment, marital status, having a child or not, and the place of residence.
- (2) Analysis that excludes those who failed manipulation check.
- (3) Analysis that excludes those who are identified as satisficer based on satisficer check questions.

以下の様な探索的分析を行う可能性がある。

（１）政治関心、政治知識量、性別、年齢、教育程度、婚姻状態、子どもの有無、居住地域を統制する、もしくはこれらの変数による条件付けを含む分析。

（２）マニピュレーションチェック設問に誤答した回答者を除いた分析。

（３）サティスファイサー検出設問による省力回答者を除いた分析。

Name

Experiment about the effects of human casualties and the failure of civilian control in the JSDF's overseas mission on trust in the JSDF and the Prime Minister

自衛隊の海外派遣における人的被害の発生と文民統制の失敗が自衛隊および内閣総理大臣の信頼度に与える効果に関する実験