

Online Appendix

The Trump Election and Attitudes toward the United States in Latin America

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Appendix A: Local News Coverage of the US 2016 Presidential Election

For the five countries in our sample, we looked at local news coverage of the US 2016 presidential election. We examined original pieces in newspapers with high circulation and online accessibility for a period ranging from 15 days before to 15 days after the election. This appendix also shows the domestic coverage of then-candidate Trump's discourse towards Latin America in our cases. Though Trump consistently talked about Mexicans, he did mention people from other countries in the context of his derogatory comments on immigration and race.

¹ For instance, on November 22, 2015, Trump retweeted a news piece highlighting the importance of the border wall to prevent "criminals" of different nationalities from coming into the US from Latin America. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, and Brazil are mentioned by name.²

El Salvador

Coverage right before the election indicated uncertainty regarding who the winner would be and focused on trying to explain what the electoral college is,³ while also pointing out that the polls indicated Hillary Clinton as likely winner.⁴ Coverage right after the election demonstrates concerns among both the Salvadorean people and government regarding potential measures the future Trump administration would take against Salvadorean citizens in the United States because of Trump's derogatory remarks towards Latin American immigrants during the campaign, calling immigrants, not just Mexicans, "criminals and rapists."⁵ Coverage also highlights that the majority of the Salvadorean voters in the US would be choosing Clinton because a Trump presidency would be a threat to all Latinos, not just Mexicans.⁶ The highest circulation newspapers stated that a Trump win would produce a major shift in US policy towards El Salvador.⁷

Honduras

La Prensa, one of Honduras' most popular newspapers, highlights the potential problems of Donald Trump being elected president of the United States. Analysts interviewed state clearly that his election would be against Honduras' national interests because of potential policies hostile to the one million Hondurans living in the United States, particularly the revocation of temporary protective status from 60,000 Honduran citizens,⁸ when remittances comprise 17% of Honduran GDP. In Honduras, the media coverage regarding Trump focused on "Hispanics," not only on Mexicans. Newspapers predicted, however, that Hillary Clinton would be president of the United States. Even the day before the elections, the newspapers were reporting that mail-in ballots were giving Clinton the victory.⁹

As soon as the results of the election were official, the Honduran press started reporting on potential changes that the future Trump administration might implement and their impact on Honduras and its citizens, specifically the Wall and the expulsion of undocumented immigrants.¹⁰ The newspaper also reported on Central American governments asking Donald Trump to respect their citizens in his future administration.¹¹

Paraguay

Before the election, the reporting focused on the potential difference that Latinos would make in the election, benefitting Hillary Clinton.¹² They reported that though neither campaign fully convinced voters, Hillary Clinton was the favorite.¹³ Reporting on the 50,000 Paraguayan citizens in the United States, journalists also highlighted the polarization that affected the community.¹⁴

After the election of Donald Trump, his victory was seen as unexpected,¹⁵ and a significant source of uncertainty, both regarding domestic¹⁶ and foreign policies.¹⁷ The election was reported as problematic for Paraguayan citizens abroad. The reporting covered the reaction of organizations such as UNASUR as well as other Latin American governments.¹⁸ It mentioned protests against Trump,¹⁹ while reporting that members of the Paraguayan government were expecting to have good relations with the president.²⁰ The reporting from the perspective of Paraguayans living in the United States was not favorable, and highlighted their fear.²¹

When it comes to the news coverage of Trump's attitudes towards Latin America, coverage focused particularly on the candidate's attitudes towards immigration.²² Paraguayan newspapers reported a favorability towards Hillary Clinton because she would be friendlier towards Latino immigrants.²³

Dominican Republic

Coverage immediately before the election showed that Clinton held an advantage over Trump, but that the margin was becoming smaller because of the announcement of an investigation carried out by the FBI.²⁴ It reported that the election was activating fault lines between generations of Hispanics in the United States,²⁵ as well as the fact that except for Trump's pejorative mentions of Latin Americans, the continent was essentially ignored within the electoral debate in the United States.²⁶ The coverage shows that Dominican-Americans favored Clinton over Trump by a significant margin.²⁷ The media coverage on Trump's attitudes towards individuals from Latin America did not focus solely on Mexico, but rather on what would happen to Dominicans or "Hispanics" in general.²⁸ After the election, the coverage reported that politicians did not believe that the Trump presidency would harm US-DR relations²⁹ while also echoing international reporting on uncertainty and policies that could harm Latin Americans.³⁰ News coverage also reported on protests and described the election of Donald Trump as threatening to undermine President Obama's legacy.³¹

Venezuela

Coverage before the election was mostly hostile to Donald Trump while relying on polling information that predicted that Hillary Clinton would become president. Coverage right after the election shows discontent among Venezuelan political leadership about Trump's electoral victory.³² One interview features diplomats and experts stating that the Trump administration would not consider Venezuela a priority.³³ Another editorial compares Trump and Chávez, as expressions of populism.³⁴ Regarding the news coverage of Trump's attitudes towards Latin America, coverage shows Trump's hostility to Latin American immigration.³⁵ In addition, President Maduro publicly stated before the election that neither Donald Trump nor Hillary Clinton had favorable views towards Venezuelans.³⁶

Appendix B: Description of Survey Data

We use data from the Americas Barometer 2016, and specifically from the five countries where fieldwork coincides with the US presidential election. These five countries are El Salvador (1551 respondents), Honduras (1560 respondents), Paraguay (1528 respondents), Venezuela (1558 respondents), and the Dominican Republic (1518 respondents). We pool the data to increase the sample size since the RDD is based on restricting the analysis to subjects located within a narrow bandwidth.

We do not exclude units with missing outcome data to be able to preserve our original sample and to increase the interpretability of the results. Additionally, assuming that responses were missing completely at random might be problematic if the election of Trump affected the probability of not answering the question (See Visconti (2019) for a similar approach). Therefore, we construct a binary variable of support for trust in the US government using the following question: “I would like to ask you how much you trust the government of the United States. Tell me if in your opinion it is very trustworthy, somewhat trustworthy, not very trustworthy, or not at all trustworthy, or if you don’t have an opinion.” The first two answers are classified as 1, and 0 otherwise.

Finally, we use three placebo covariates (i.e., subjects characteristics that should not be affected by the treatment) to check the continuity assumption in Appendix C. These are: female (1 female, 0 male), age (in years), and education (1 none or less than primary, 2 primary, 3 less than secondary, 4 secondary, 5 more than secondary).

Appendix C: Comparing Samples

In table A1 we compare the means of the outcome and some key placebo covariates between two samples: all survey respondents and the optimal bandwidth. Both samples report similar means for the four variables, which shows that the findings do not result from an unusual group of survey participants.

Table A1: Mean Comparison

Variables	All Respondents	Optimal Bandwidth
US Trust	0.43	0.41
Female	0.50	0.50
Age	39.70	39.52
Education	3.05	2.86

Appendix D: Continuity Assumption

The key assumption of an RDD is that pretreatment or placebo covariates do not abruptly change at the cutoff. We check this using relevant available placebo or slow-moving covariates, such as gender age, education, geographic location,¹ and left-wing ideology.² We use the same empirical approach as for figure 1 in the manuscript. We do not find evidence that respondent characteristics suddenly change at the cutoff for any of the 128 different estimations.

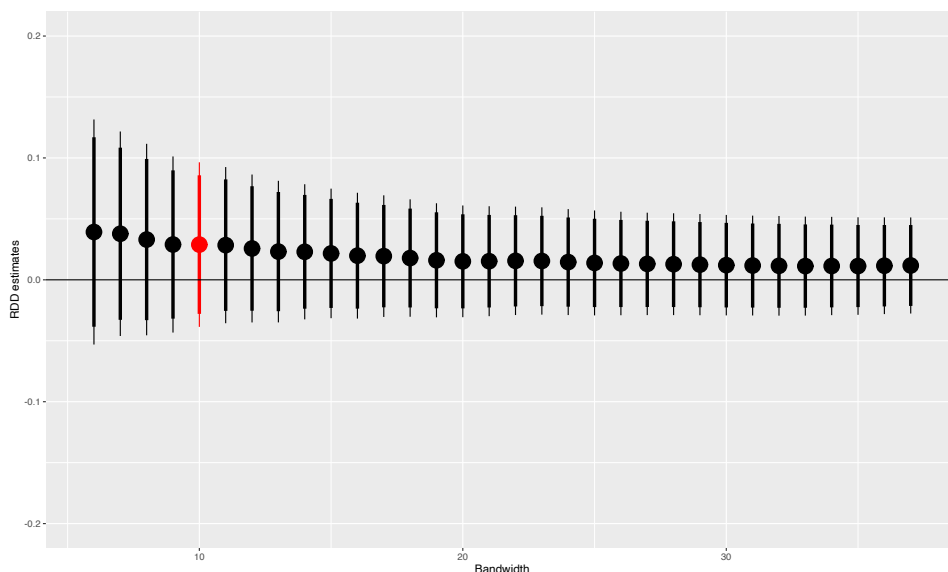


Figure A1: Female

¹ We use the LAPOP variable called cluster, which refers to final sampling unit or sampling point. This geographic location only contains six interviews.

² We use Zechmeister (2015) coding scheme to identify left-wing respondents: when using a 1-10 left-right scale, respondents that answer 1, 2, or 3 are considered as left.

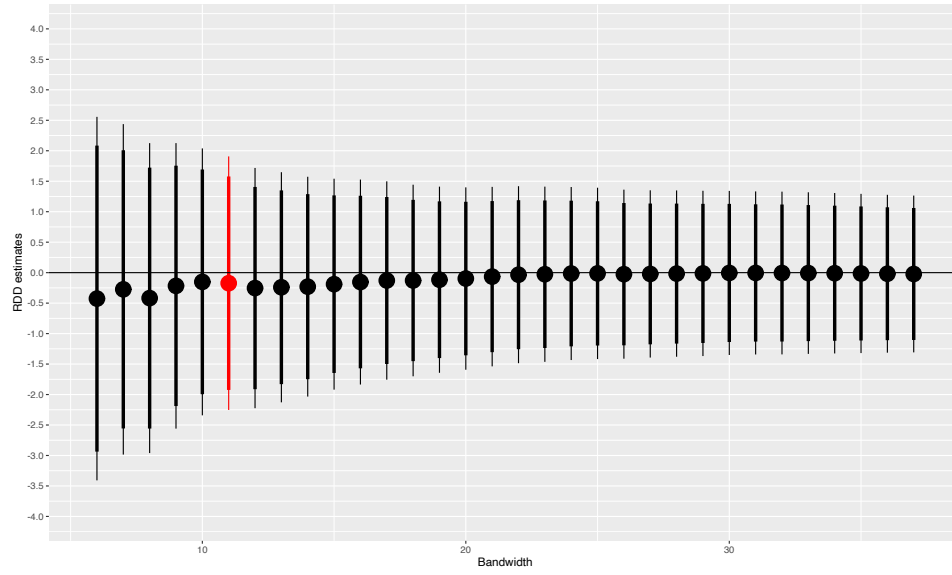


Figure A2: Age

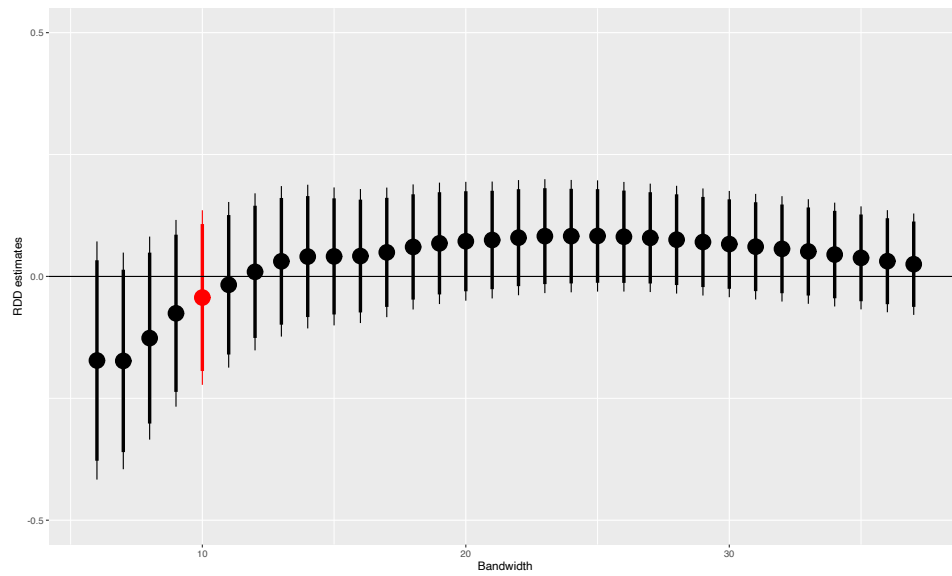


Figure A3: Education

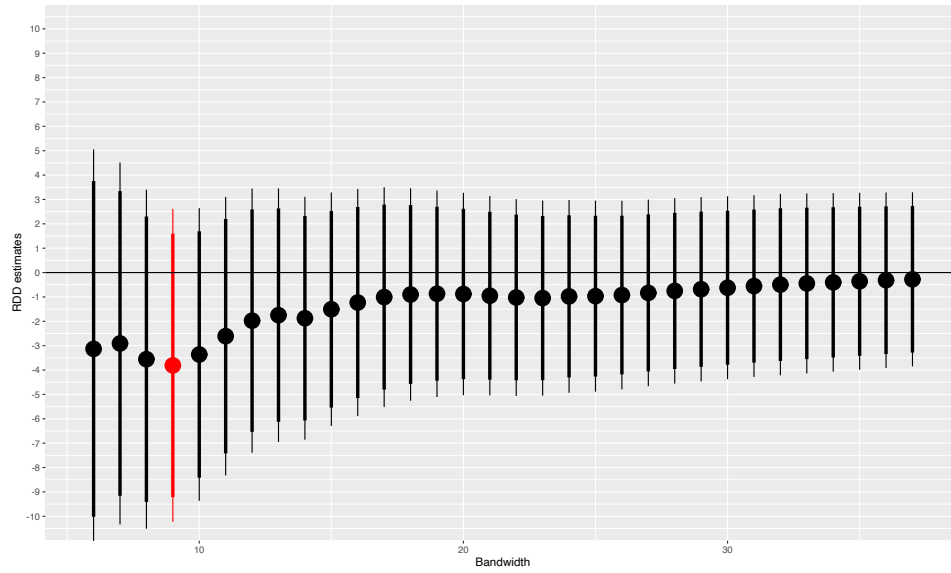


Figure A4: Geographic location

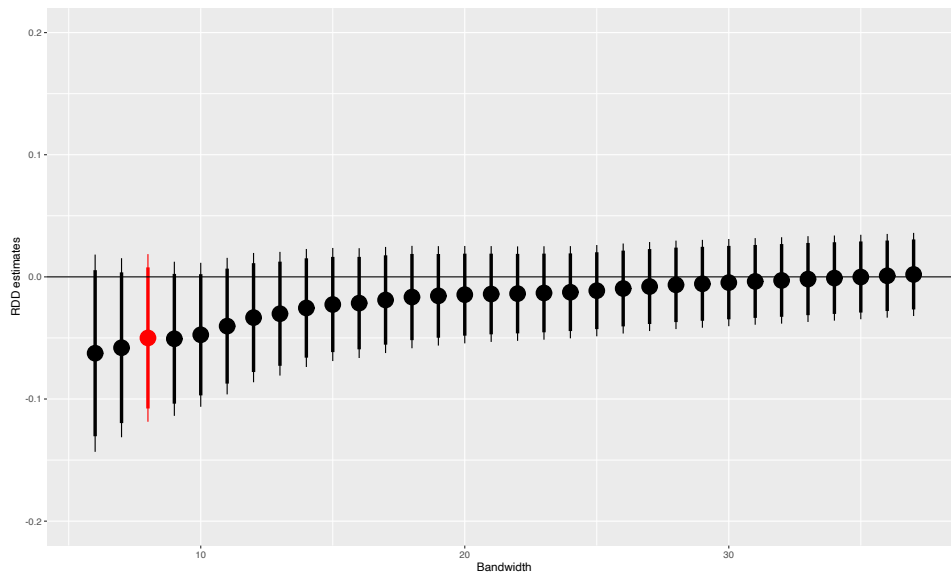


Figure A5: Left-wing respondents

Appendix E: Falsification test

We conduct a falsification test by modifying the day of the US presidential elections when constructing the regression discontinuity design in time. The election was held on November 8. Therefore, we test for a possible discontinuity using days from after the election as hypothetical cutoffs. We use a buffer of one week assuming that not everyone will get informed right away after the election, and we test for a discontinuity we expect to be absent using ten hypothetical cutoffs of the RDD (November 17 – November 26). We use no more than ten cut points to try to keep a reasonable number of observations on each side of the cutoffs. As in the main analysis, we implement different regressions; however, in this case, we modify the cutoff. We use trust in the US government as the outcome of interest. The x-axis represents the day in November, 2016 used as an hypothetical cutoff.

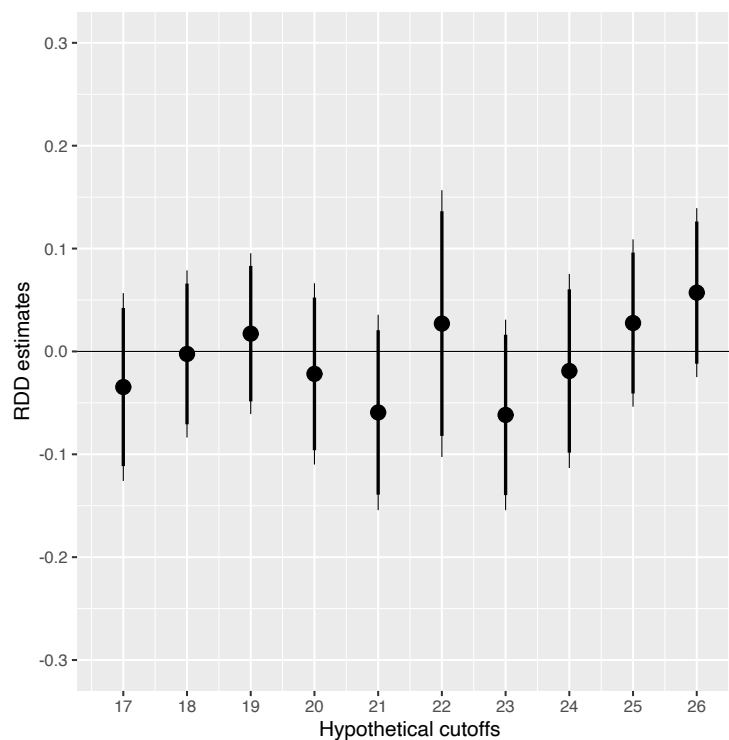


Figure A6: Falsification test

As expected, all the analyses report null effects since none of the used cutoffs correspond to the actual 2016 US presidential election (November 8th, 2016).

Appendix F: Interrupted Time Series

As a robustness check, we use an interrupted time series analysis (ITS), which is particularly useful to study the effect of an intervention when the running variable is time (see Mummolo 2018 for an example). Here we use all the observations and we model time trends using a linear, quadratic, and cubic function for the score. The quantity of interest is the immediate change in respondent attitudes on the day of the election. We expand equation 1 to incorporate functions that model time trends (Morgan and Winship 2007).

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 T_i + \beta_2 S_i + \beta_3 T * S_i + \beta_4 S^2_i + \beta_5 T * S^2_i + \sigma_p + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 T_i + \beta_2 S_i + \beta_3 T * S_i + \beta_4 S^2_i + \beta_5 T * S^2_i + \beta_6 S^3_i + \beta_7 T * S^3_i + \sigma_p + \varepsilon_i \quad (3)$$

Table A2 summarizes the results when using trust in the US government as the outcome. The results from the ITS and RDD are similar. The US election generated a substantive and significant reduction in trust in the US government.

Table A2: Interrupted Time Series, Trust in the US Government

Trust US Government	
Linear	-0.110*** (0.017)
Quadratic	-0.064** (0.026)
Cubic	-0.070** (0.035)
N	7715

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Appendix G: Placebo Analysis

We included two extra placebo analyses in this section. We use outcomes where we do not expect to see an effect after the 2016 US election such as trust in local governments and trust in the armed forces. As expected, we do not find evidence that the election of Trump is changing people's confidence on these issues.

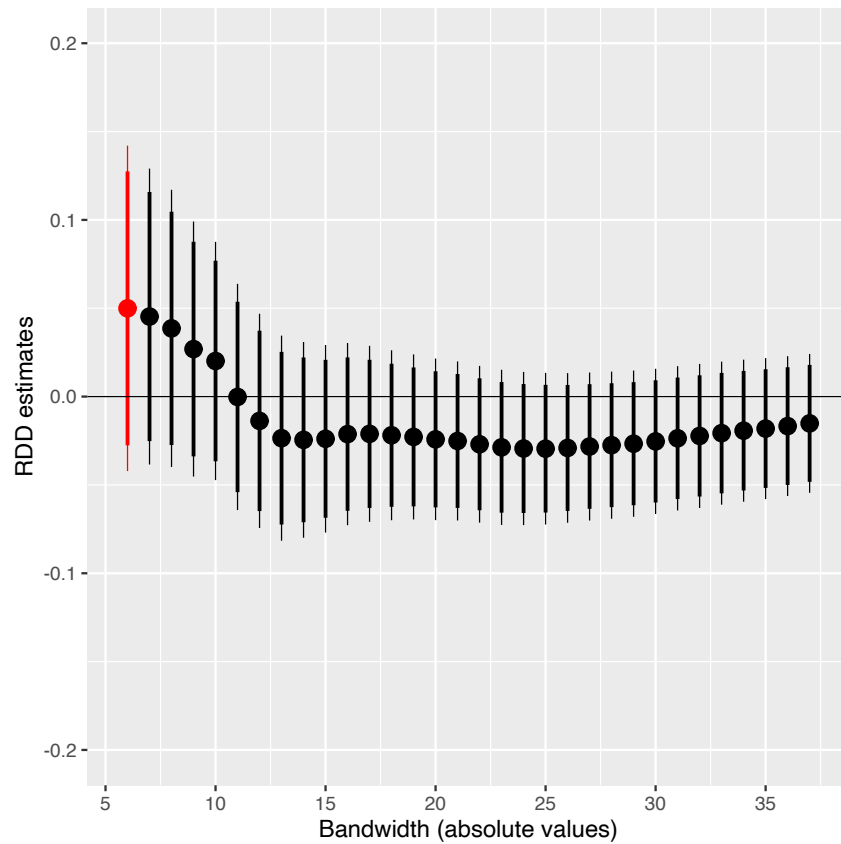


Figure A7: Trust in local governments

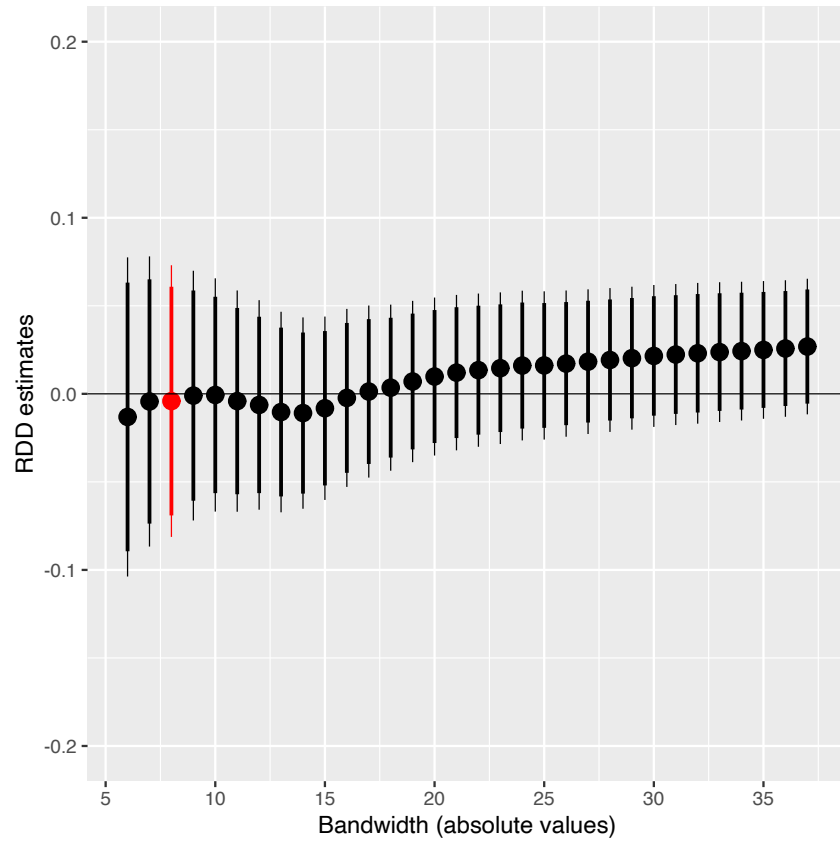


Figure A8: Trust in the armed forces

Appendix H: Full Results

Table A3 reports the numbers behind figure 1 in the manuscript: the bandwidth in absolute value (B), and the numbers of observations (N), point estimate (PE), standard error (SE) and p-value (PV) associated with that bandwidth (two-tailed test).

Table A3: Figure 1 in Numbers

B	N	PE	SE	PV
6	2,070	-0.091	0.046	0.047
7	2,446	-0.097	0.041	0.020
8	2,744	-0.096	0.039	0.014
9	3,125	-0.086	0.036	0.016
10	3,448	-0.074	0.033	0.027
11	3,718	-0.066	0.032	0.037
12	4,019	-0.060	0.030	0.044
13	4,280	-0.055	0.029	0.057
14	4,580	-0.055	0.027	0.044
15	4,860	-0.055	0.026	0.036
16	5,056	-0.057	0.026	0.027
17	5,306	-0.058	0.025	0.019
18	5,577	-0.060	0.024	0.012
19	5,806	-0.061	0.023	0.008
20	5,968	-0.061	0.023	0.007
21	6,101	-0.062	0.022	0.006
23	6,312	-0.064	0.022	0.003
24	6,431	-0.066	0.022	0.002
25	6,519	-0.068	0.021	0.002
26	6,649	-0.070	0.021	0.001
27	6,743	-0.071	0.021	0.001
28	6,783	-0.073	0.021	0.0004
29	6,833	-0.074	0.021	0.0003
30	6,899	-0.076	0.020	0.0002
31	6,954	-0.077	0.020	0.0001
32	6,960	-0.079	0.020	0.0001
33	7,033	-0.080	0.020	0.0001
34	7,105	-0.082	0.020	0.00004
35	7,182	-0.083	0.020	0.00003
36	7,272	-0.085	0.020	0.00002
37	7,339	-0.087	0.020	0.00001

Appendix I: Heterogeneous Treatment Effects

We explore heterogeneous treatment effects for respondents' characteristics:³ binary indicators of female, high school or more, and more than 50 years old; and for countries' characteristics: binary indicators of being located in South America and having a left-wing president.⁴ We use binary indicators to facilitate the interpretation of the interaction terms. We find that the effect of the election of Trump had a consistently negative impact on female and male, less and more educated, younger and older respondents, countries in South and Central America/Caribbean, and countries with left and non-left-wing presidents.

There are more heterogeneous effects that might be interesting to explore. Does the effect vary by media consumption or by being benefited by remittances from the US? However, those are variables that can be affected by the treatment. Respondents might have increased their exposure to media or become less likely to report remittances after the election of Trump. As a result, we follow a more conservative approach and only explore heterogeneous treatment effects of placebo or slow-moving variables.

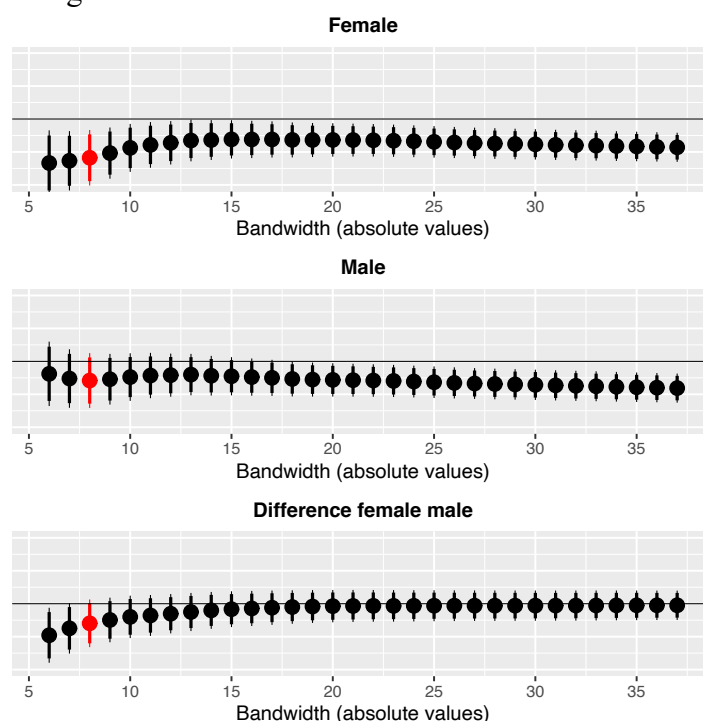


Figure A9: Heterogenous Effect of Gender

³ We use a simpler specification that does not include an interaction between the treatment and the score as described in Lee and Lemieux (2010: 318), which allows us to avoid including and interpreting a triple interaction between the treatment, the running variable, and the covariate.

⁴ We use Baker and Greene (2018) left-right score (1-20) to identify left-wing presidents.

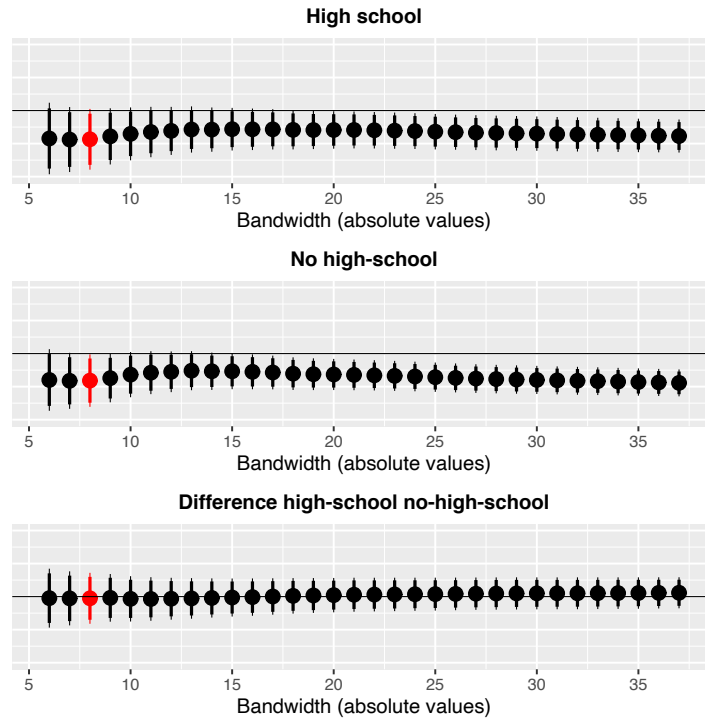


Figure A10: Heterogenous Effect of Education

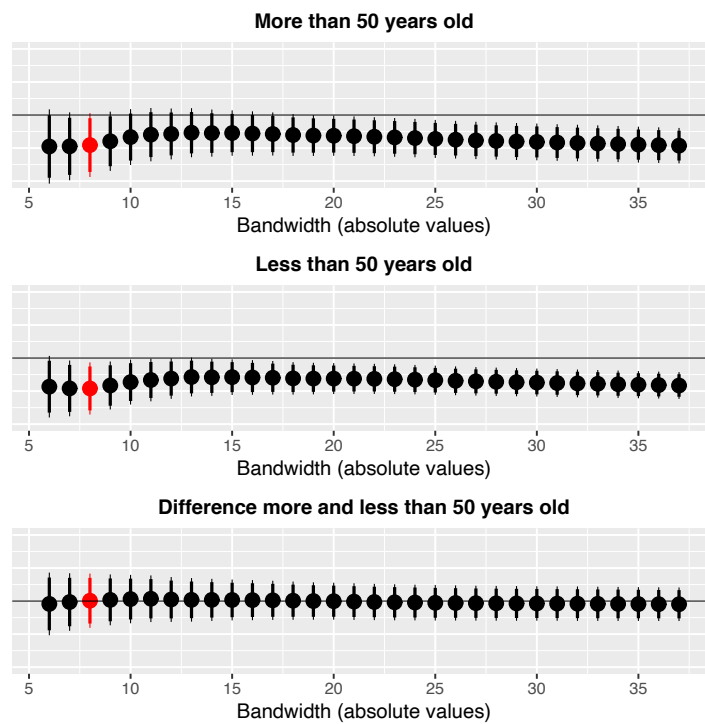


Figure A11: Heterogenous Effect of Age

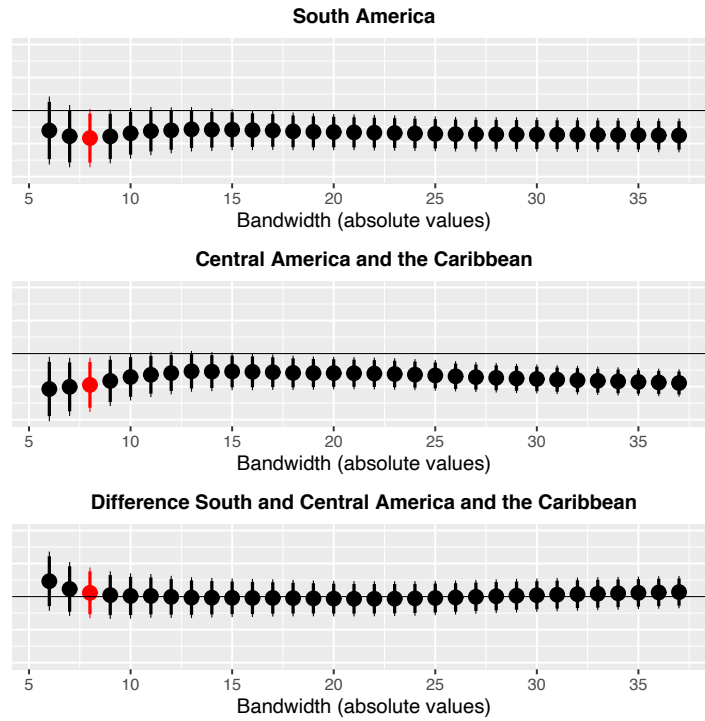


Figure A12: Heterogenous Effect of Regions

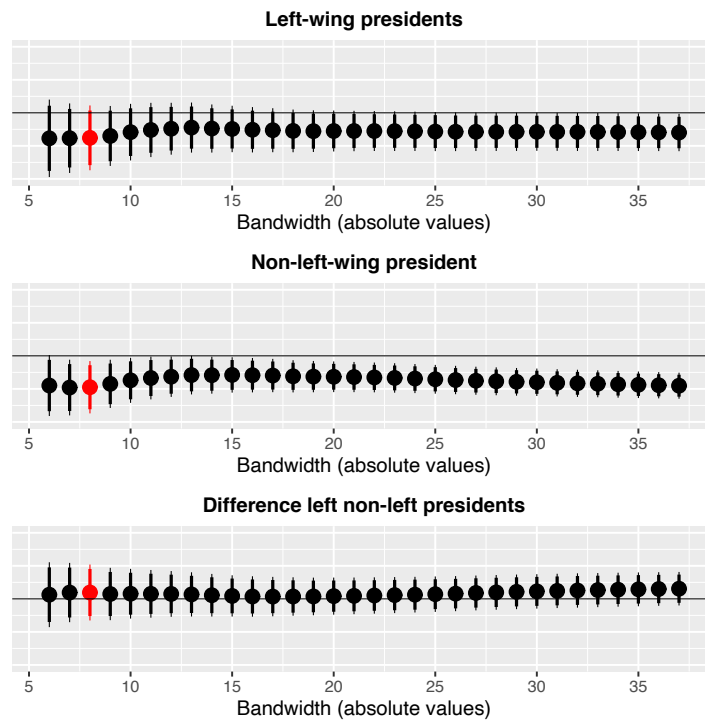


Figure A13: Heterogenous Effect of President's Ideology

Appendix J: Presidents' Ideologies and Floor Effects

Table A4 provides the pre-election trust level in the five countries studied before the election of Trump, and the ideology of the president in 2016 using Baker and Greene's (2018) left-right score (1–20). These results are summarized in the table below.

Table A4: President's ideology and trust in the US before the presidential election.

Country	President's ideology	US trust
Paraguay	15.70	0.40
Venezuela	2.65	0.40
Honduras	17.33	0.54
El Salvador	2.00	0.51
Dominican Republic	11.60	0.56

Regarding the ideology of the government, we can see that countries with left-wing governments can have different levels of baseline trust in the US (e.g., Venezuela and El Salvador). The same variation is present among countries with right-wing governments (e.g., Paraguay and Honduras). To provide a more formal check, we implement the main equation with an interaction for left-wing presidents, and show that there are no significant differences between countries with left- and non-left-wing presidents (see appendix H). Even when there is no evidence of a Trump effect in Venezuela (see appendix J), we are not able to find a significant difference between left- and non-left-governments. The effect might be slightly larger in one set of countries than in the other, but that difference is not statistically significant.

Regarding floor effects (i.e., trust in the US is already so low that it will not be affected by the election of Donald Trump), we can see that the lower levels are present in both South American countries. So, the heterogeneous treatment effects by region included in appendix H works as a formal check. We do not find significant differences between South and Central America (or between regions with lower and higher trust in the US). As a result, there is no evidence of floor effects. The election of Donald Trump had negative effects even in places where trust in the US was already low to begin with. As in the previous analysis, even when there is no evidence of a Trump effect in Venezuela (see appendix J), we are not able to find a significant difference between countries with lower and higher trust in the US.

Finally, the average trust in the US in these five countries before the election of Trump was 0.46. To make direct comparisons with other Latin American countries, we select the cases from the 2016/2017 LAPOP wave where the fieldwork was implemented before the 2016 election: Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. In those three cases the average trust in the US was 0.48. As a result, we do not have reason to believe that the five countries used in the study represent unusual cases in the region.

Appendix K: Results by Country

We implement that main equation (without country fixed effects) in each individual country to check whether the main results are driven by certain cases or not. We recommend that readers pay more attention to point estimates than to confidence intervals since the countries' samples are five time smaller than the sample used in the paper, such that there are important concerns about statistical power when subsetting the main sample.

For four countries (Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, and Dominican Republic) the average effect of the election of Trump ranges between -6 and -10 percentage points, which is fairly stable and similar to the main estimate reported in the manuscript. Therefore, we do not find evidence that results are driven by any country since four countries provide estimates that are highly aligned with the main finding.

The case of Venezuela is the only one where we observe a different pattern. The election of Donald Trump did not affect trust in the US with an average change smaller than 1 percentage point. We can only speculate about the reasons explaining this divergent result. We believe the Venezuelan results are explained by the specific sociopolitical context at the time of the 2016 US election. Venezuela was suffering an economic collapse and experienced increased authoritarianism from the Maduro government. In fact, President Maduro was very unpopular in 2016, with 58% of respondents in the LAPOP survey indicating that Maduro was doing a bad (or very bad) job governing the country. Before the 2016 election, Trump positioned himself strongly against the Venezuelan government, going so far as to say that he “pledged to stand with the people of Cuba and Venezuela in their fight against oppression.”⁵ It is very likely that many Venezuelans hoped that the Trump election would lead to long-awaited political changes in their country (i.e., democratization and the collapse of the Maduro government). This might explain why we do not see the same negative effect of the Trump election on trust in the US government in Venezuela.

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/DonaldTrump/posts/10158080188865725>

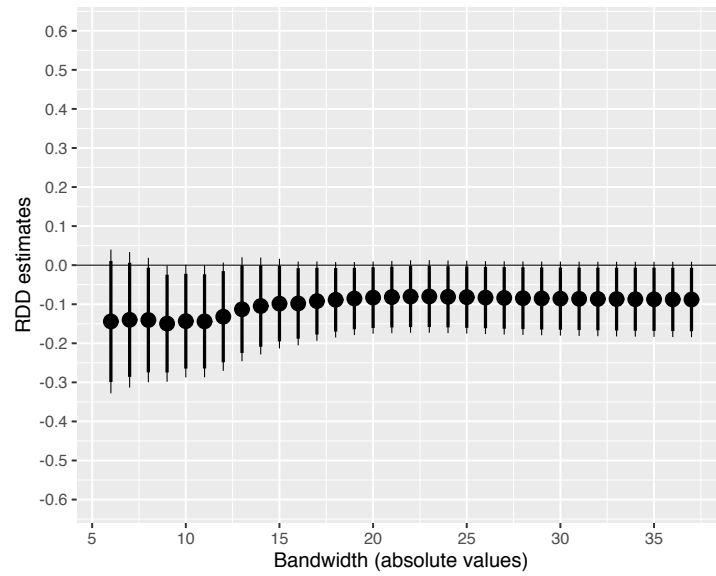


Figure A14: Dominican Republic

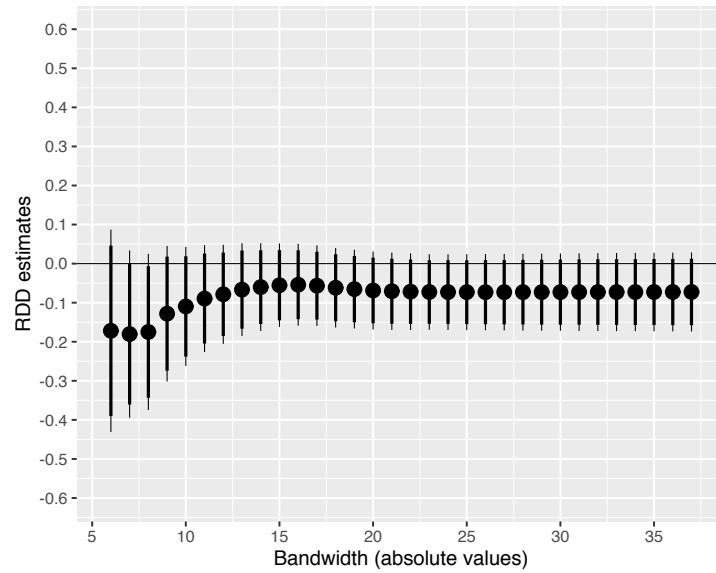


Figure A15: El Salvador

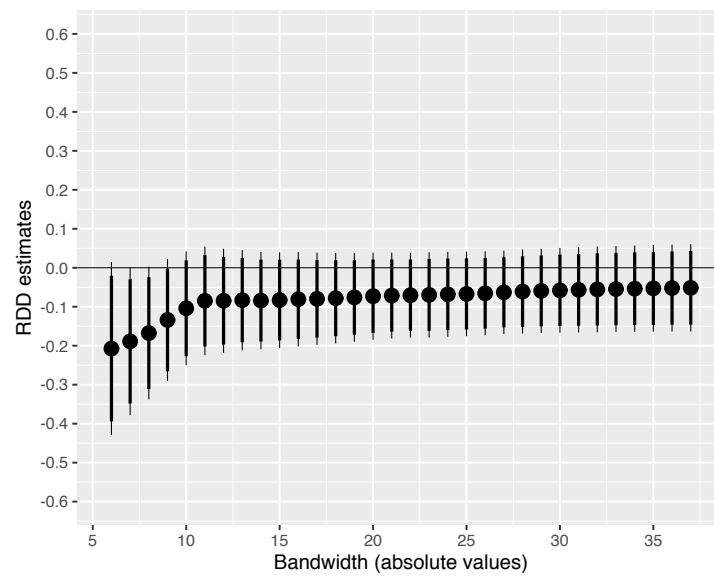


Figure A16: Honduras

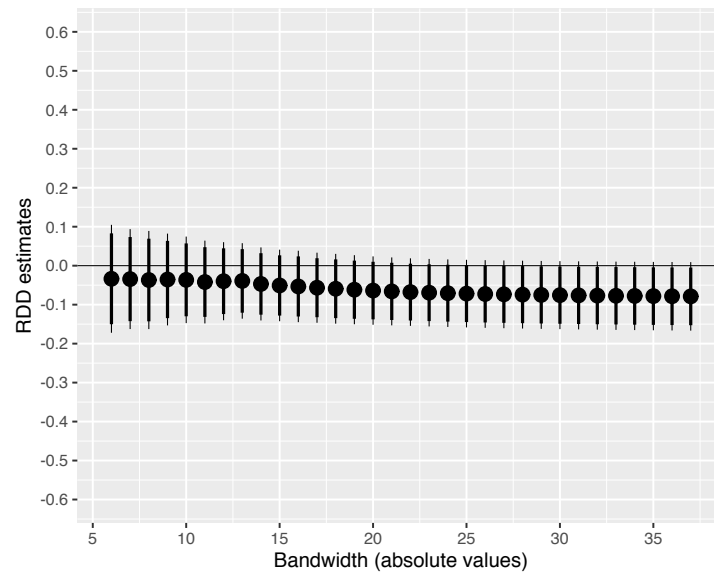


Figure A17: Paraguay

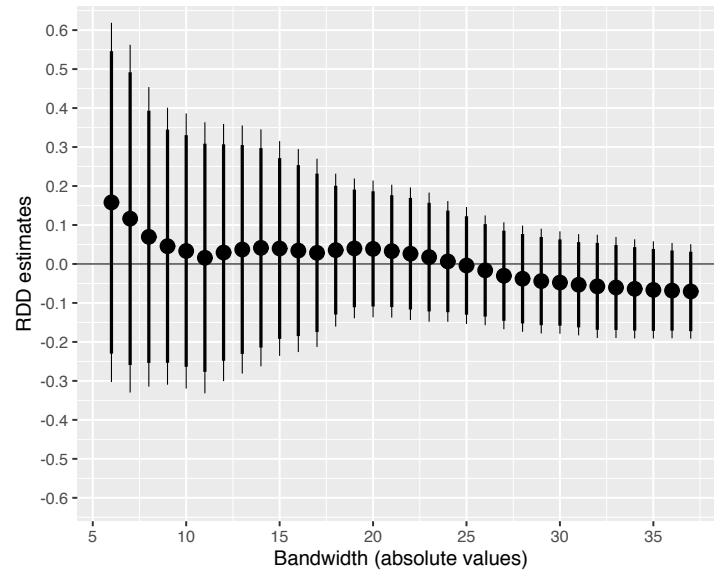


Figure A18: Venezuela

Appendix L: Binary Outcome

The main reason why we transform the dependent variable is to avoid excluding missing values (i.e., 1 means trust in the US government and 0 otherwise). This approach is particularly important since the assumption that responses are missing completely at random might be problematic if the election of Trump affected the probability of answering questions about the US.

In this section, we provide direct evidence about this methodological problem. We use a binary indicator of missingness for trust in the US as the outcome and implement the main RDD design used in the manuscript. The results show that failing to answer the question was affected by the election of Trump but just for the first few days. What could explain this pattern? One possibility is that people that used to trust the US government now might hesitate when answering this question.

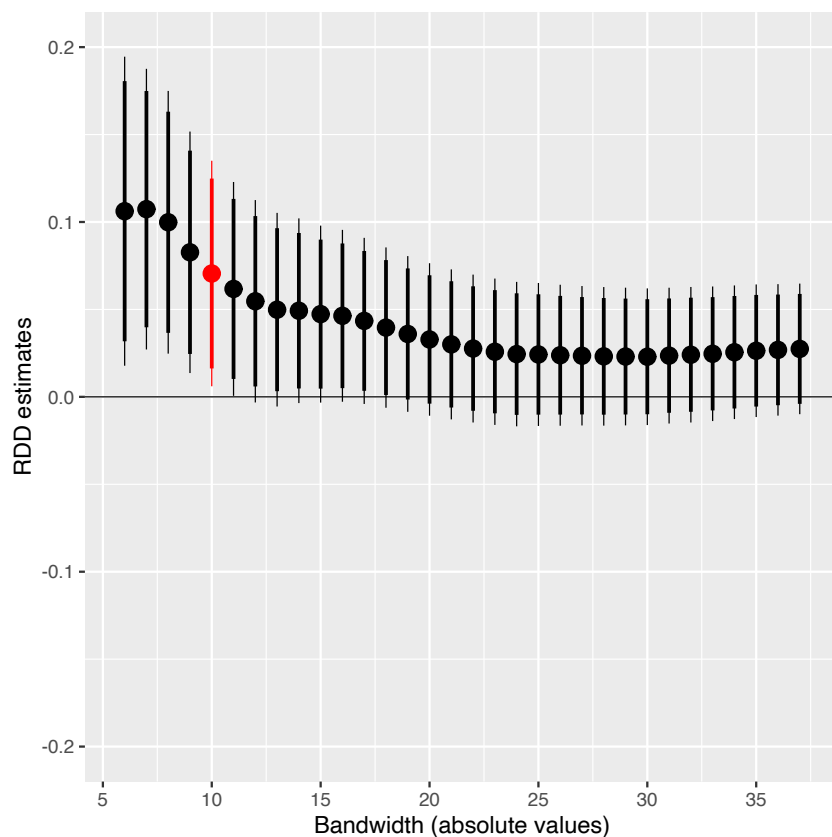


Figure A19: Binary indicator of missingness

We also provide the main results when using the continuous variable (and excluding more than 2,000 observations from the analysis). The Trump effect is clear when using large bandwidths (i.e., when the election stopped affecting missingness). However, there is no

evidence of a Trump effect when using small bandwidths (i.e., when the election was affecting missingness).

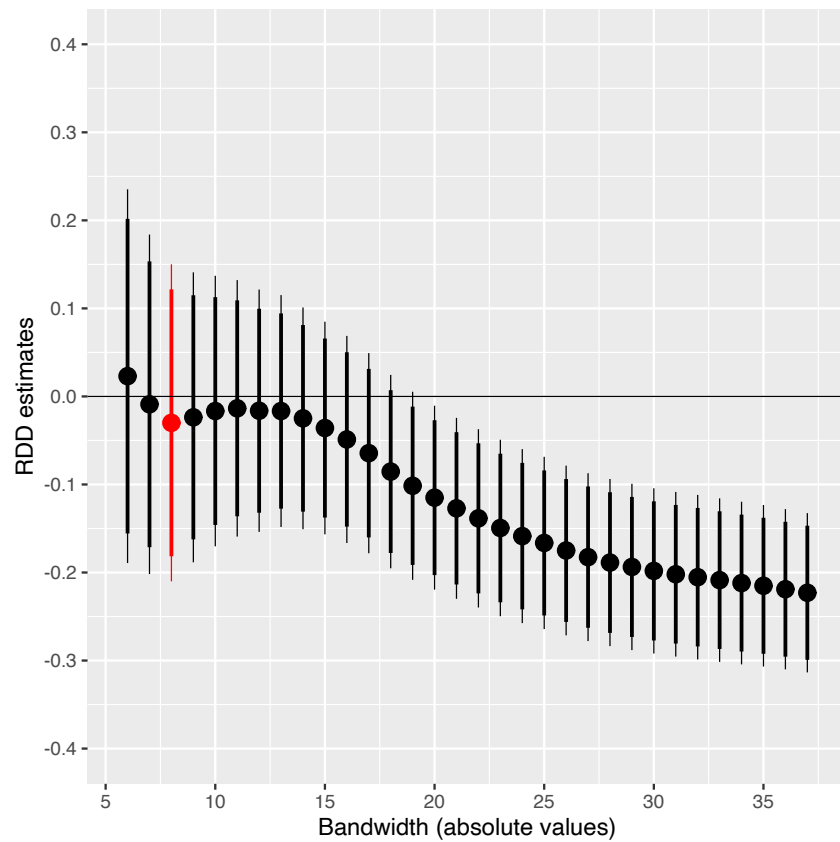


Figure A20: Trust in the US (continuous)

To sum up, we believe that these two extra analyses illustrate the problems of using the continuous version of the dependent variable, and reinforce our decision to transform the dependent variable to address concerns about missing values.

Appendix M: Generalizability of the findings

While we are not aware of similar data for other regions around the world, we expect the results would be very similar if we had analyzed another region. US elections are newsworthy events that attract attention throughout the world and can shape views on the US government. In fact, Pew Research polls reveal that US favorability fell sharply between the end of the Obama presidency and the beginning of the Trump presidency in countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East.⁶ Trump appears to have been broadly disliked by world public opinion when he was elected in 2016, which rapidly tarnished the image of the US government abroad.

⁶ Source: <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2017/06/26/tarnished-american-brand/>

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