

Appendix: Public Attitudes Towards Military Alliances

June 3, 2021

1 Marginal Mean Alliance Support by Foreign Policy Disposition

The manuscript reports analyses with partisan subgroups, as well as foreign policy dispositions within each party. In this section of the appendix, I report subgroup analyses by foreign policy disposition across partisanship. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the distribution of alliance attitudes for hawkishness and isolationism.

First, hawkish individuals are more likely to support alliance formation and maintenance, regardless of specific alliance characteristics. Hawks are also more responsive to cues from Republican Senators and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Doves pay more attention to cues from Democratic Senators. The results in the manuscript clearly show the sources of these partisan differences, as Republicans are usually more hawkish.

Isolationism does not reduce baseline support for alliances, but it does change individual responses to elite cues. Internationalist respondents are more receptive to elite cues, as Figure 2 shows. Although isolationists and internationalists have similar levels of support for alliance participation across most alliance attribute, marginal mean support among internationalists diverges strongly in response to elite support or opposition. As a result, isolationists have higher alliance support than internationalists when elites oppose treaty formation.

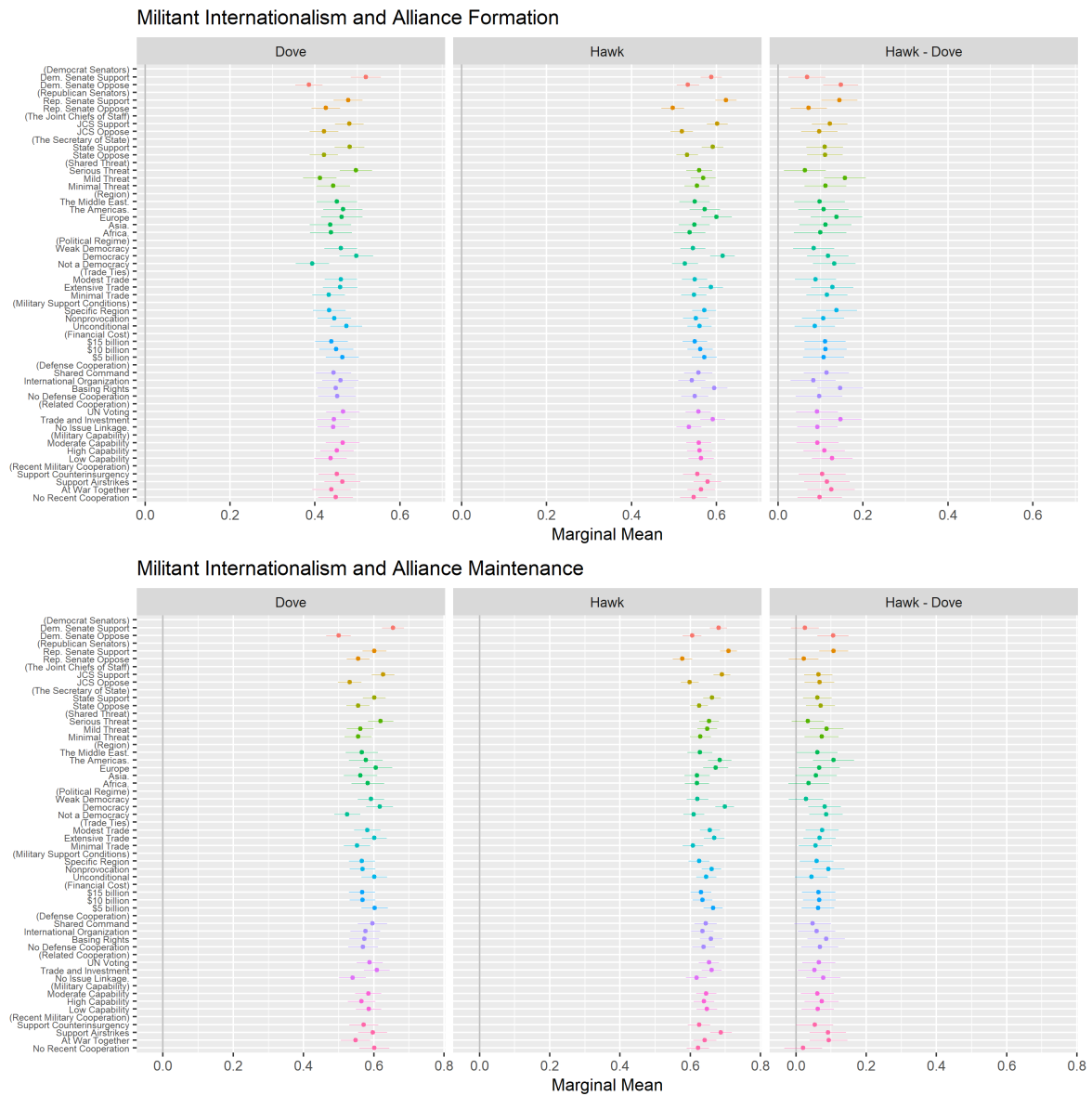


Figure 1: Marginal means of support for forming or maintaining a hypothetical alliances by militant internationalism. For each experiment, the left two panels plot the marginal mean of support for alliance participation among hawks and doves under different alliance treatments. The right-most panel plots the difference between these groups. Components marked with abbreviated labels to make the plot more legible.

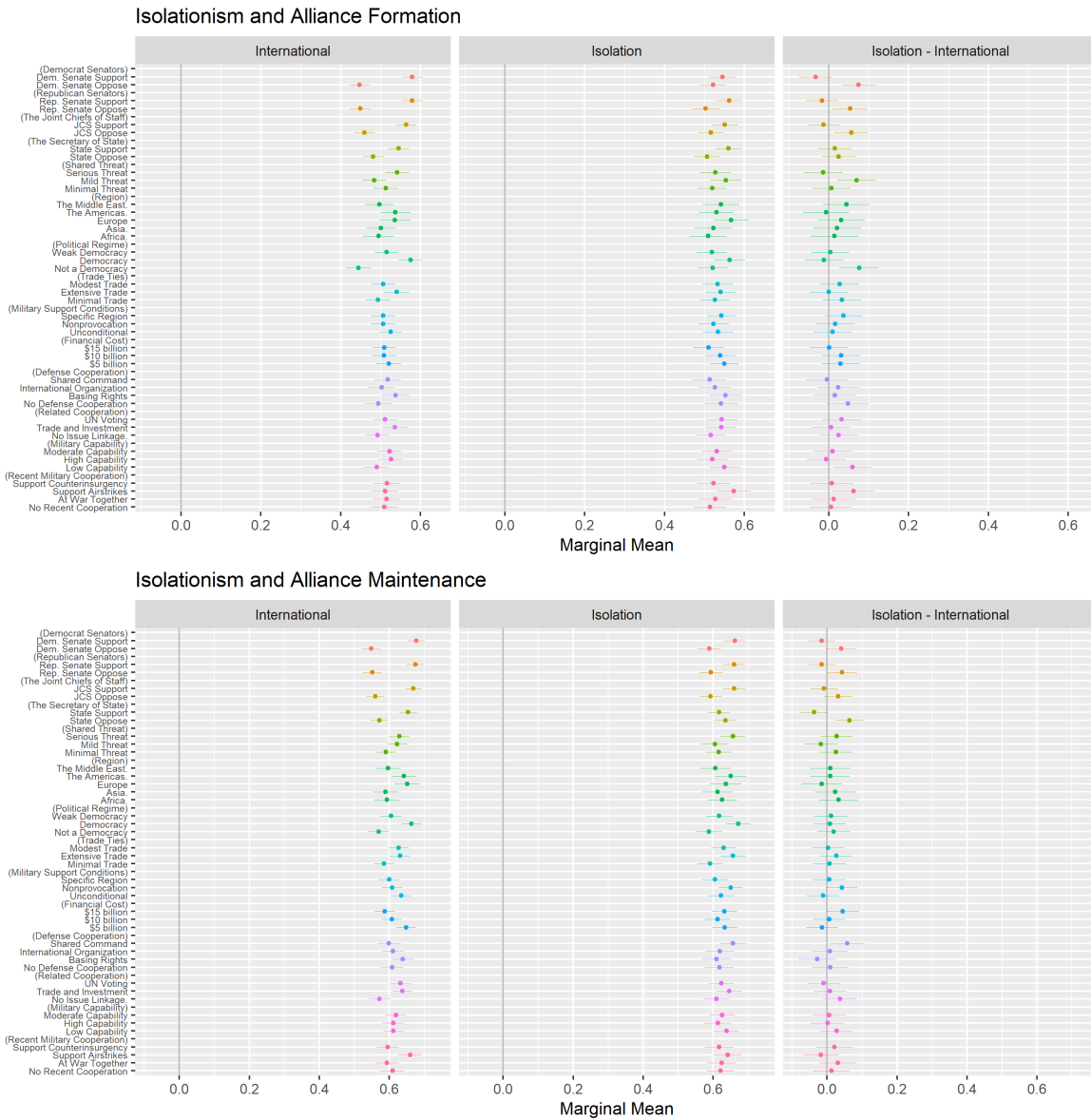


Figure 2: Marginal means of support for forming or maintaining a hypothetical alliances by partisanship. For each experiment, the left two panels plot the marginal mean of support for maintaining an alliance among isolationists and internationalists under different alliance treatments. The right-most panel plots the difference between these groups. Components marked with abbreviated labels to make the plot more legible.

2 Partisan Differences

This section considers partisan differences in alliance attitudes without reference to foreign policy dispositions. It also provides information on the alliance attitudes of pure independents who expressed no partisan affiliation or lean. Figure 3 shows this relationship by plotting the marginal mean of support for alliances with different characteristics across Democrats, independents, and Republicans. Figure 3 also plots the estimated difference in means between these groups.

As elite cues models expects, Democrats and Republicans respond primarily to copartisan elites. Support for new and existing alliances is much higher for Democrats when Democratic Senators support the alliance. Similarly, Republicans are more likely to support alliances when Republican Senators express support.

There are clear partisan differences in baseline alliance attitudes. Democrats are more likely to support alliance formation and maintenance regardless of alliance characteristics, relative to Republicans. Independents are similar to Republicans in their attitudes towards alliance maintenance, but they are very skeptical of forming new treaty commitments. Republicans also place more weight on recent military cooperation.

Independents are more likely to support alliances with backing from Republican Senators, but otherwise less responsive to alliance characteristics and elite cues. As a result, there are substantial differences between the partisan groups. An omnibus F-test finds significant differences between models that interact partisanship and the various treatments with unconditional models of alliance formation and maintenance.

Besides elite cues, there are other salient differences in how partisans respond to alliance attributes. Republicans are less concerned with allied regime type than Democrats. Established democracy in an ally does increase Republican support, but allied democracy exerts more influence on Democrats. Among Democrats, the marginal means of support for alliance formation and maintenance are similar when the partner is not a democracy or Democratic Senators oppose

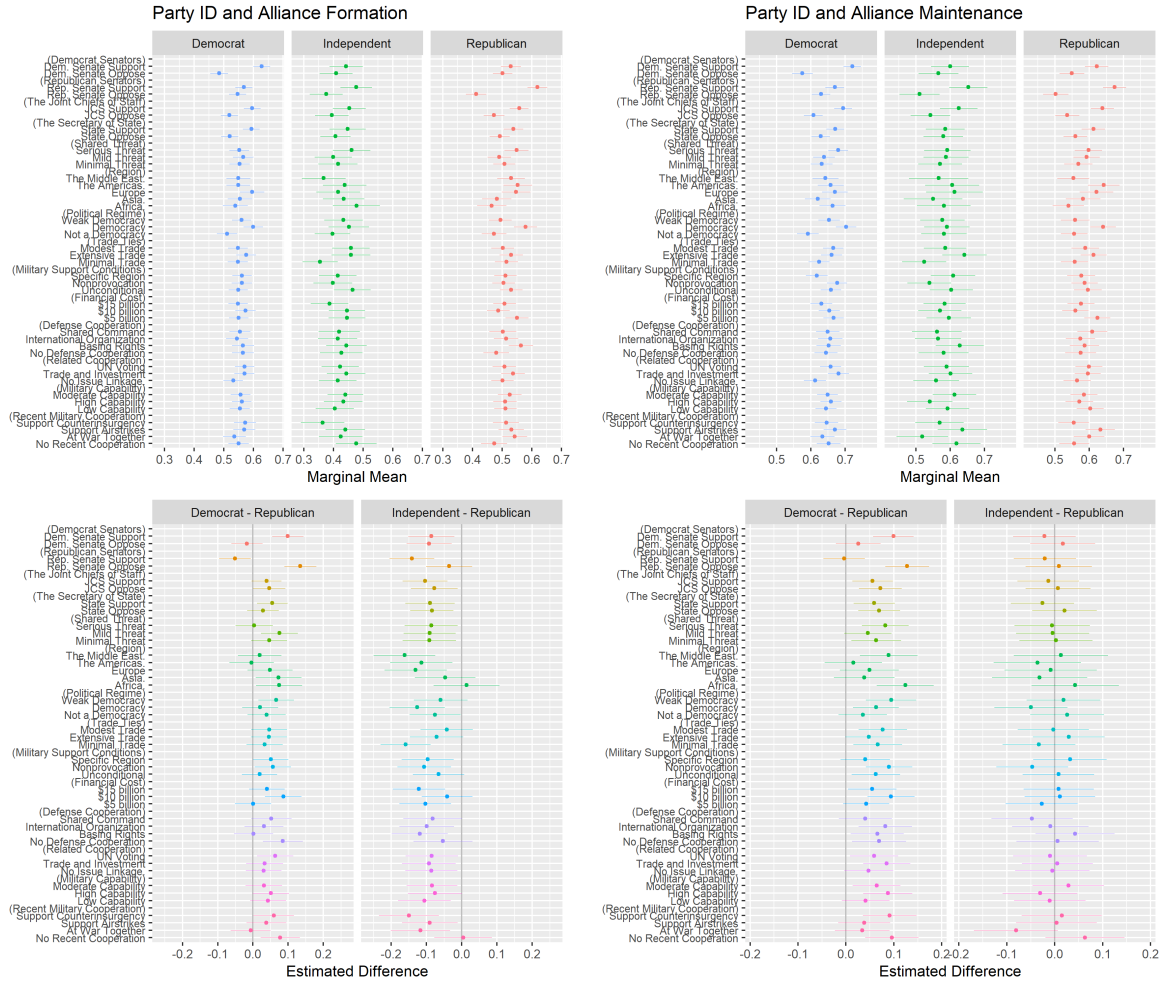


Figure 3: Marginal means of support for forming or maintaining a hypothetical alliances by partisanship. For each experiment, the left two panels plot the marginal mean of support for maintaining an alliance among Democrats and Republicans under different alliance treatments and the right-most panel plots the difference between these groups. Components marked with abbreviated labels to make the plot more legible.

the alliance. The partisan differences are less pronounced in the alliance formation experiment, however.

There are also noteworthy partisan differences in regional alliance attitudes. Republicans are less likely to support new or existing alliances with African countries. Existing Middle Eastern alliances also have lower support among Republicans, relative to Democrats.

Overall, Figure 3 reveals clear partisan differences in alliance attitudes. Partisans look primarily to cues from co-partisan elites, but they also value different alliance characteristics. Although these differences are interesting and informative, Figure 3 does not establish whether they are the result of partisanship, or foreign policy dispositions that are correlated with party identification.

3 Alternative Alliance Profile Distributions

de la Cuesta, Egami and Imai (2021) observe that the distribution of profiles can affect inferences, especially when assuming a uniform distribution of profiles is problematic. Although all the alliance profiles are feasible, some may be more likely than others. To investigate how this effects the AMCE estimates, I implemented the model based exploratory analysis recommendations of de la Cuesta, Egami and Imai (2021).

Table 1 summarizes the assumed marginal distributions of the different alliance attributes. I used data from the ATOP project (Leeds et al., 2002) to measure the frequency of different alliance treaty obligations. I then make alternative assumptions about elite cues, starting with less consistent support from Republican Senators, relative to Democratic Senators, military leaders and diplomats. I then use the observed distribution of U.S. trade ties, the distribution of allied military capability and U.S. ally democracy to approximate the population frequency of these attributes. I also assume that serious common threats are unusual. Data on recent military cooperation is based on the size of the coalition of the willing in Iraq as a share of states in the international system. The assumed population distribution of financial costs is based on (Alley and Fuhrmann, 2021).

Attributes	Values
Republican Senators	Support an alliance with this country. .6
	Oppose an alliance with this country. .4
Democratic Senators	Support an alliance with this country. .8
	Oppose an alliance with this country. .2
The Joint Chiefs of Staff	Support an alliance with this country. .9
	Oppose an alliance with this country. .1
The Secretary of State	Supports an alliance with this country. .9
	Opposes an alliance with this country. .1
Trade Ties	The United States has minimal trade ties with this country. .5
	The United States has modest trade ties with this country. .25
	The United states has extensive trade ties with this country. .25
Partner Political Regime	This country is not a democracy, and shows no sign of becoming a democracy. .2
	This country is a democracy, but shows signs that it may not remain a democracy. .1
	This country is a democracy, and shows every sign that it will remain a democracy. .7
Partner Military Capability	10,000 soldiers and spends 1% of their GDP on the military. .75
	80,000 soldiers and spends 2% of their GDP on the military. .2
	250,000 soldiers and spends 3% of their GDP on the military. .05
Shared Threat	The United States and this country face minimal common threats. .5
	The United States and this country face modest common threats. .35
	The United States and this country face serious common threats. .15
Recent Military Cooperation	This country has not participated in recent U.S. military operations. .46
	This country recently supported U.S. airstrikes against terrorists. .18
	This country recently supported U.S. counterinsurgency operations. .18
	This country recently fought with the United States in a war. .18
Financial Cost	This alliance requires \$5 billion in annual U.S. defense spending. .6
	This alliance requires \$10 billion in annual U.S. defense spending. .3
	This alliance requires \$15 billion in annual U.S. defense spending. .1
Conditions on Support	The alliance treaty promises military support in any conflict. .5
	The alliance treaty promises military support only if this country is attacked. .25
	The alliance treaty promises military support only if the conflict takes place in this country's region. .25
Defense Cooperation	None. .56
	The alliance treaty provides basing rights for U.S. troops. .21
	The alliance treaty includes a shared military command. .07
	The alliance treaty includes an international organization to coordinate defense policies. .17
Related Cooperation	None. .86
	The alliance is linked to greater trade and investment with the United States. .07
	The alliance is linked to greater support for the United States in the United Nations. .07
Region	Europe. .4
	Africa. .03
	The Middle East. .07
	Asia. .1
	The Americas. .4

Table 1: Table of alliance attributes in conjoint experiment profiles with alternative frequency assumptions. Frequencies for model-based population average marginal component effect estimation in bold. I use the same set of attributes as treatments in the alliance formation and maintenance experiments.

I use the marginal distribution of alliance attributes in Table 1 as the target distribution for the alliance formation experiment, but use a different procedure for the maintenance experiment. Rather than use an assumed distribution, I check the maintenance results using data from observed U.S. alliances as the target distribution. In this analysis, I use data from U.S. alliance partners in 2018 to measure the prevalence of democracy, trade ties, military capability, threat and treaty obligations.

The population AMCE analysis has some disadvantages. In particular, the subgroup analyses of partisanship and foreign policy dispositions are less straightforward. Furthermore, I must omit the region attribute in the observed data estimates of the alliance maintenance AMCES, given the lack of U.S. alliances in Africa. I also have to select conditions on military support or defense cooperation values in alliances with more than one value for these attributes. For example, NATO has basing rights and an international organization, and I select basing rights as it is more consequential. Establishing the population of elite cues also required some assumptions about which alliances military and diplomatic elites would likely oppose. While Democrat and Republican Senators have expressed skepticism of some U.S. alliances, military and diplomatic elites are usually more reticent, but some cases with opposition are necessary for this analysis.

Figure 4 and Figure 5 plot the population AMCE estimates, relative to the sample AMCEs reported in the manuscript. Even under alternative distributional assumptions, elite cues, allied democracy and financial costs exert substantial influence on alliance maintenance attitudes. The population AMCE estimates have much higher uncertainty, so some are not statistically significant at conventional levels, despite estimates in the same direction with greater magnitude.

There are also some differences between the population and sample AMCE estimates. Trade exerts a stronger influence on alliance attitudes under different marginal attribute distributions of the attributes. In the alliance formation experiment, elite cues are less influential than allied democracy, trade and capability. How these differences would alter the conclusion of the subgroup analysis is unclear, however.

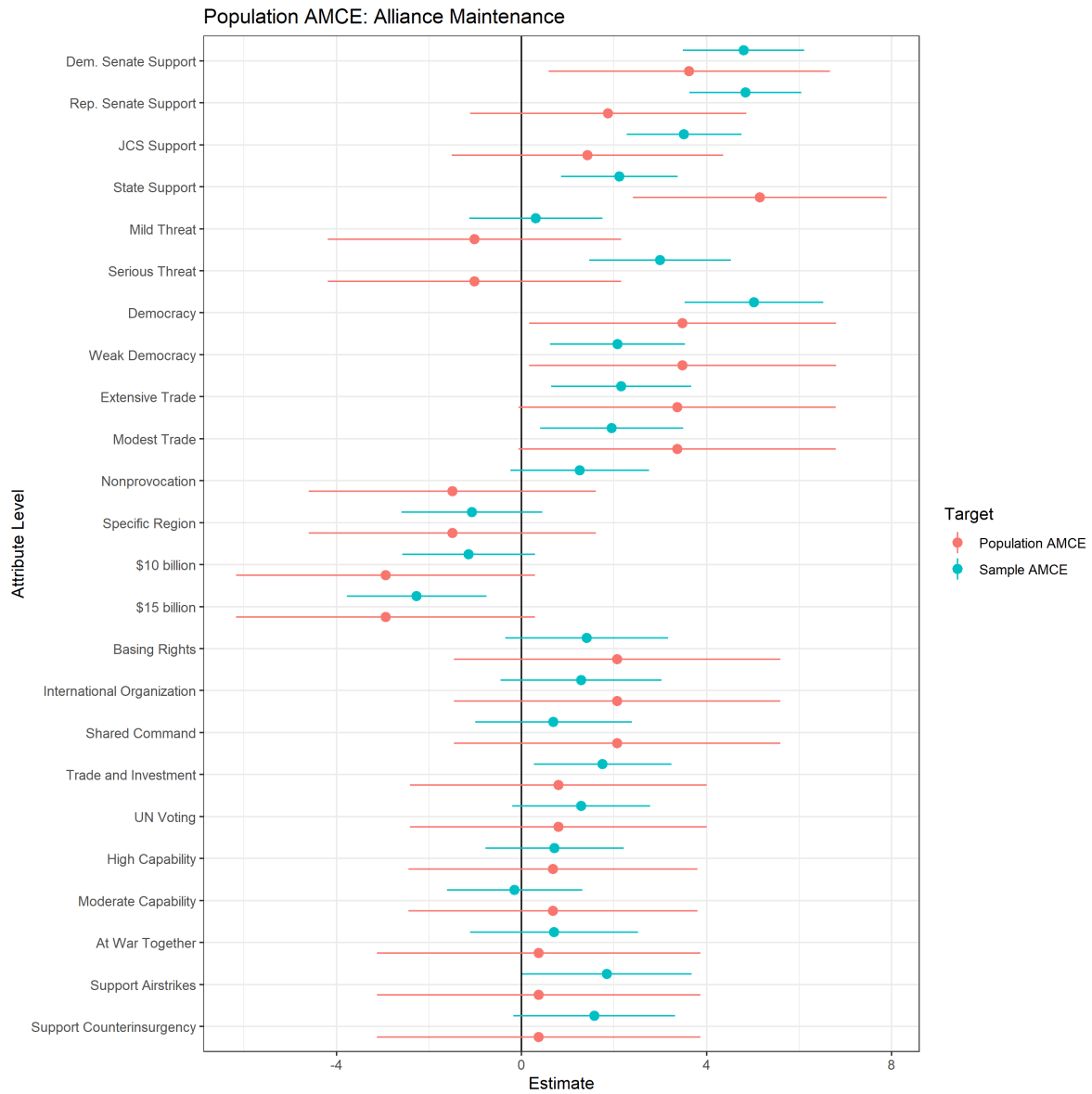


Figure 4: Estimated AMCE of difference alliance attributes on support for alliance maintenance under alternative distributional assumptions. In this model-based exploratory analysis, the population distribution is based on observed U.S. alliances.

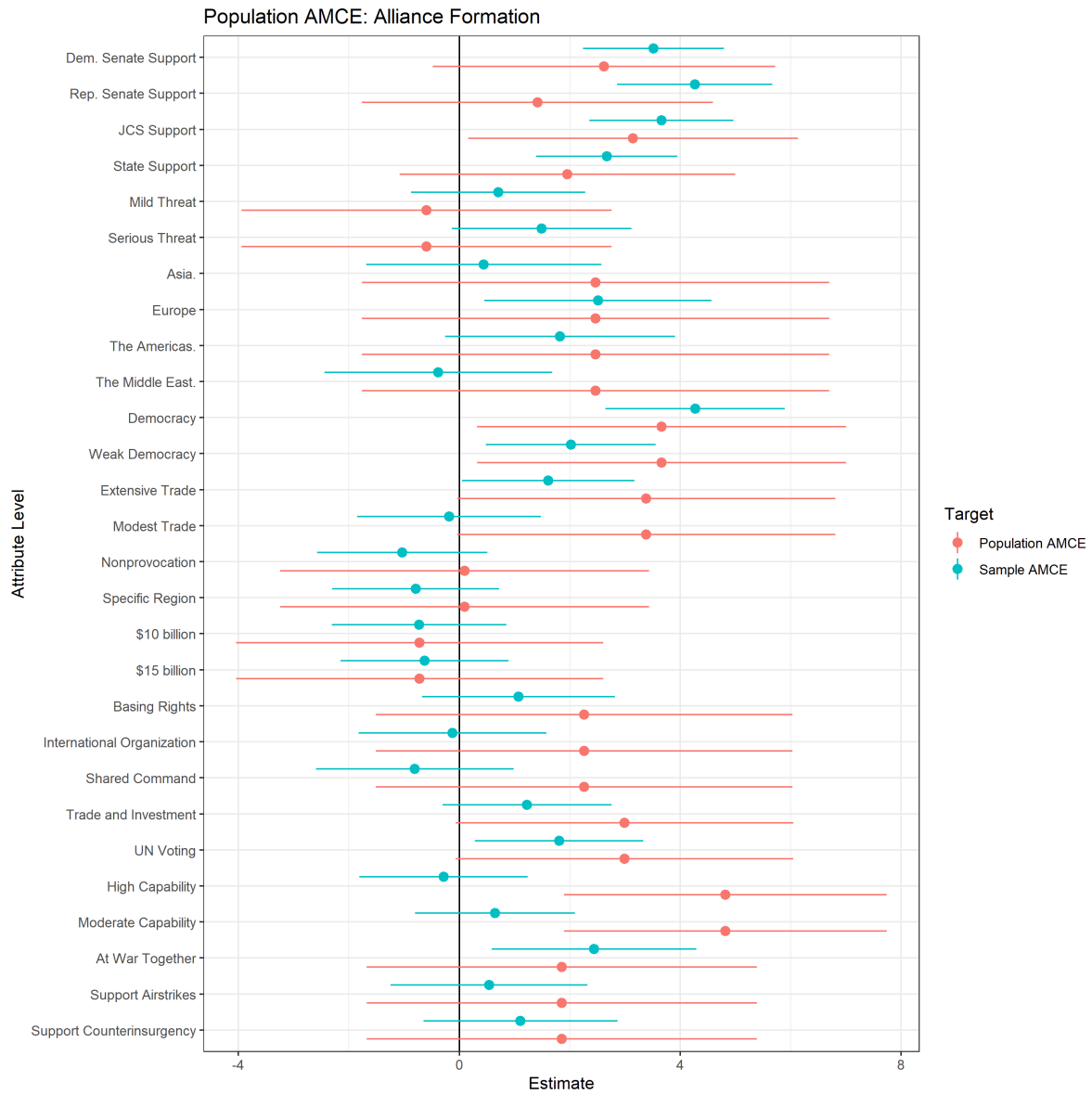


Figure 5: Estimated AMCE of difference alliance attributes on support for alliance maintenance under alternative distributional assumptions. In this model-based exploratory analysis, the population distribution is based on a mix of all alliances and observed U.S. alliances.

4 Open-Ended Alliance Attitude Question

To further examine the primary sources of alliance attitudes, I asked respondents to identify the most important factors behind their support or opposition to the hypothetical alliances in an open-ended question. Roughly half of the respondents gave no response or useless answers, which limits the utility of the responses below. It does provide some useful insight into the personal characteristics that predict particular emphases in alliance attitudes, however.

Based on a reading of the open-ended questions, I created three dummy indicators of general alliance attributes. The first takes on a value of one for mentions of elite cues using the generic elite, bipartisan, partisan, military, and diplomatic cues indicators. The second has a value of one if a respondent references alliance partner attributes through the trade, regime type, threat, region, recent military cooperation and capability dummies. The last indicator captures any mention of alliance obligations, including cost, issue linkages, defense cooperation and conditions on military support. These three variables are not mutually exclusive, because respondents often mentioned multiple factors from different categories.

Because individuals highlight multiple alliance attributes, I analyze the open-ended responses with a Bayesian multivariate probit model, which captures correlations between the different response classes. Each equation of the model predicts open-ended response content using individual characteristics, including the strength of individual partisan attachment, international economic interests, gender, race, education, region and income. To ensure that the coefficient magnitudes are comparable, I rescaled the continuous variables by two standard deviations. I estimate the trivariate probit model using the Joint Generalized Regression estimator of Braumoeller et al. (2018).¹ I fit separate trivariate probit models to the open ended responses from each experiment.

I plot the probit coefficients for each equation of two models in Figure 6. This figure reveals further patterns that are consistent with the results in the manuscript. As isolationism increases,

¹The pre-analysis plan stated an intent to use Bayesian estimation of the multivariate probit model. Unfortunately, this proved impractical, as the model would not converge and was generally unstable.

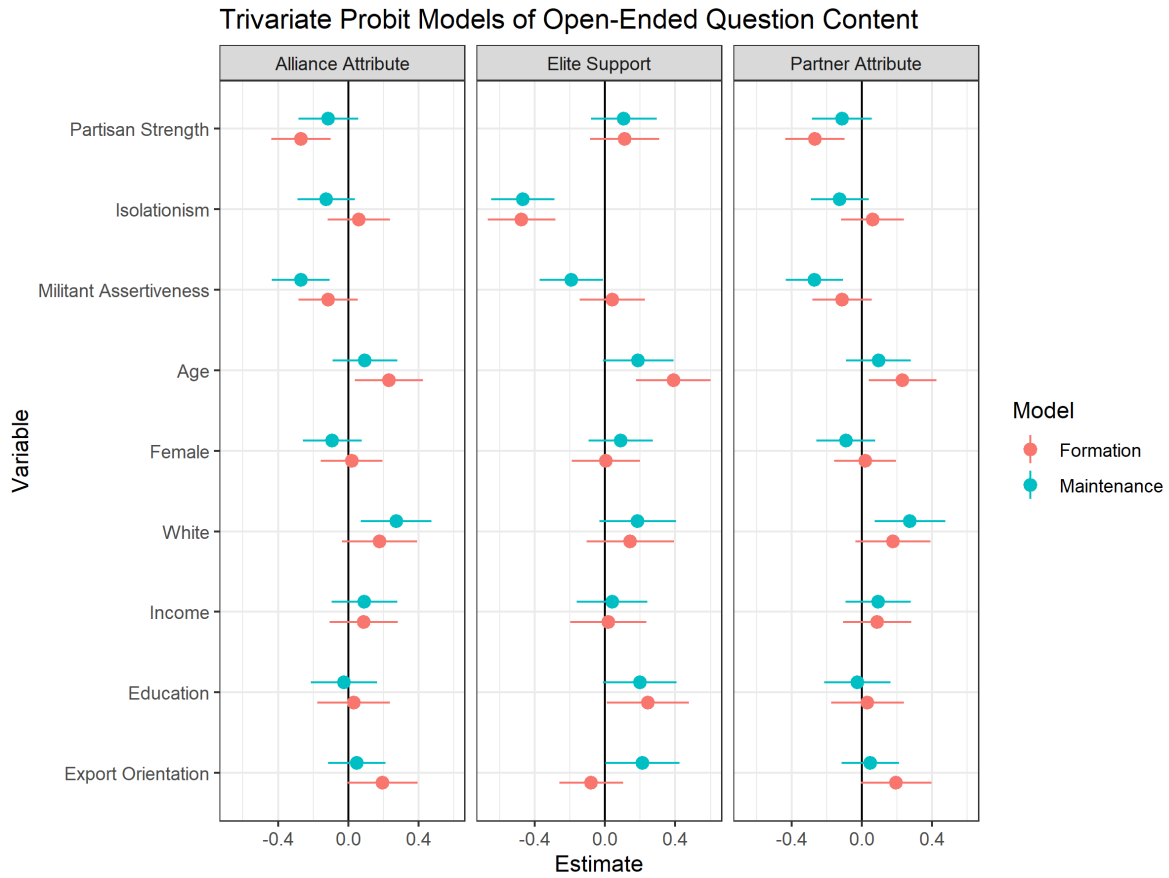


Figure 6: Coefficient estimates from trivariate probit models of open-ended response content in the alliance formation and maintenance experiments. Points mark the coefficient estimates, and error bars capture the 95% confidence intervals. Colors differentiate between the formation and maintenance experiments. All continuous variables rescaled by two deviations so the coefficient magnitudes are comparable.

individuals are less likely to mention elite cues as a key factor in their responses.² More hawkish individuals are less likely to mention any experimental treatment, especially in the maintenance experiment. Last, stronger partisan attachment makes individuals less likely to mention alliance or partner attributes.

There are some other noteworthy estimates. Greater education is positively correlated with mentioning elite support. A two-standard deviation increase in age also increases the likelihood of mentioning all three factors.

²Two respondents in the formation experiment explicitly labeled themselves as isolationists.

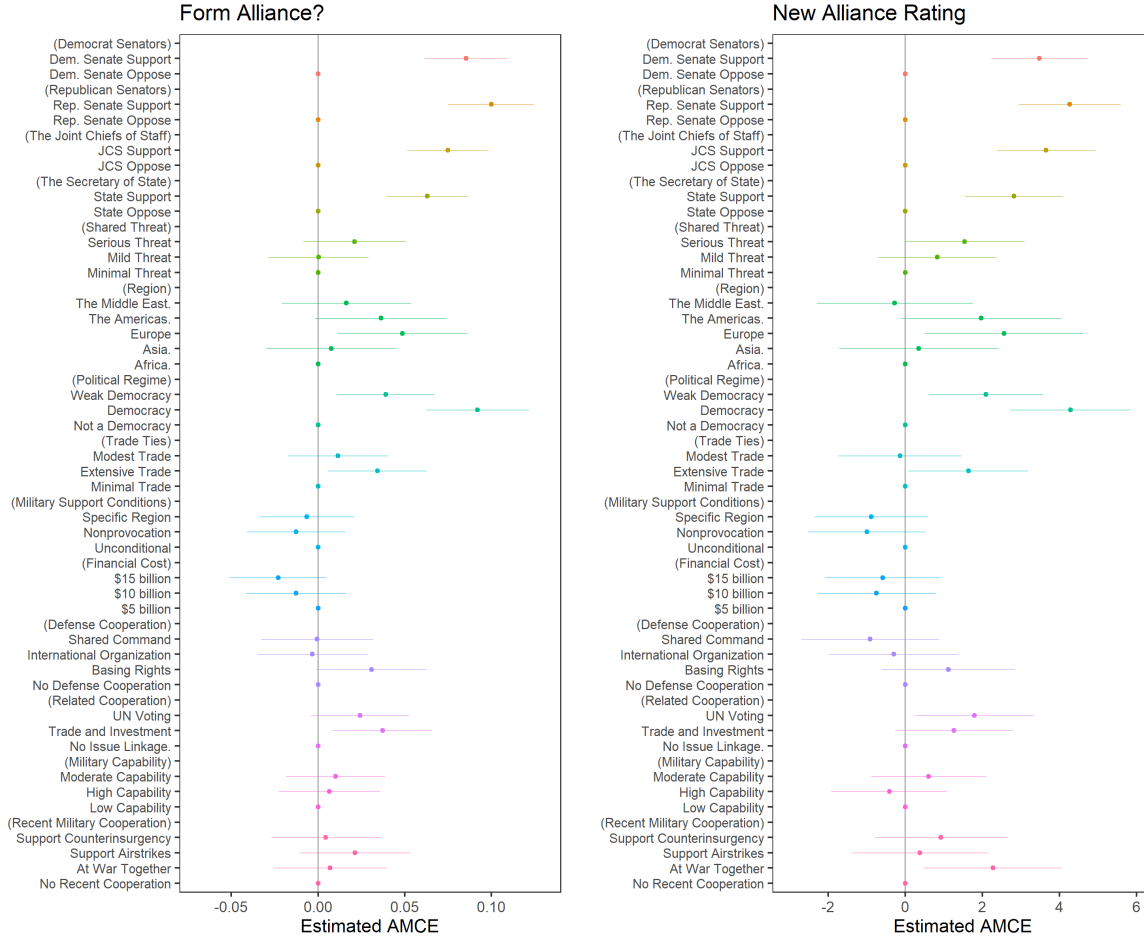


Figure 7: Unconditional AMCE estimates for alliance formation choices and ratings.

5 Ratings Results

In the experiment, I ask respondents to answer yes or no on alliance formation or maintenance and provide a numeric rating of the alliance. Ratings range from zero to 100, where 0 is a poor alliance and 100 is a great alliance. This section of the appendix shows that the choice and rating results are very similar. To do this, Figure 7 and Figure 8 compare the unconditional AMCE estimates for the rating and choice measures in both experiments.

Regardless of the outcome measure, I make similar inferences about treatment effects in the two conjoint experiments. Democracy and elite cues are the dominant influences on support for

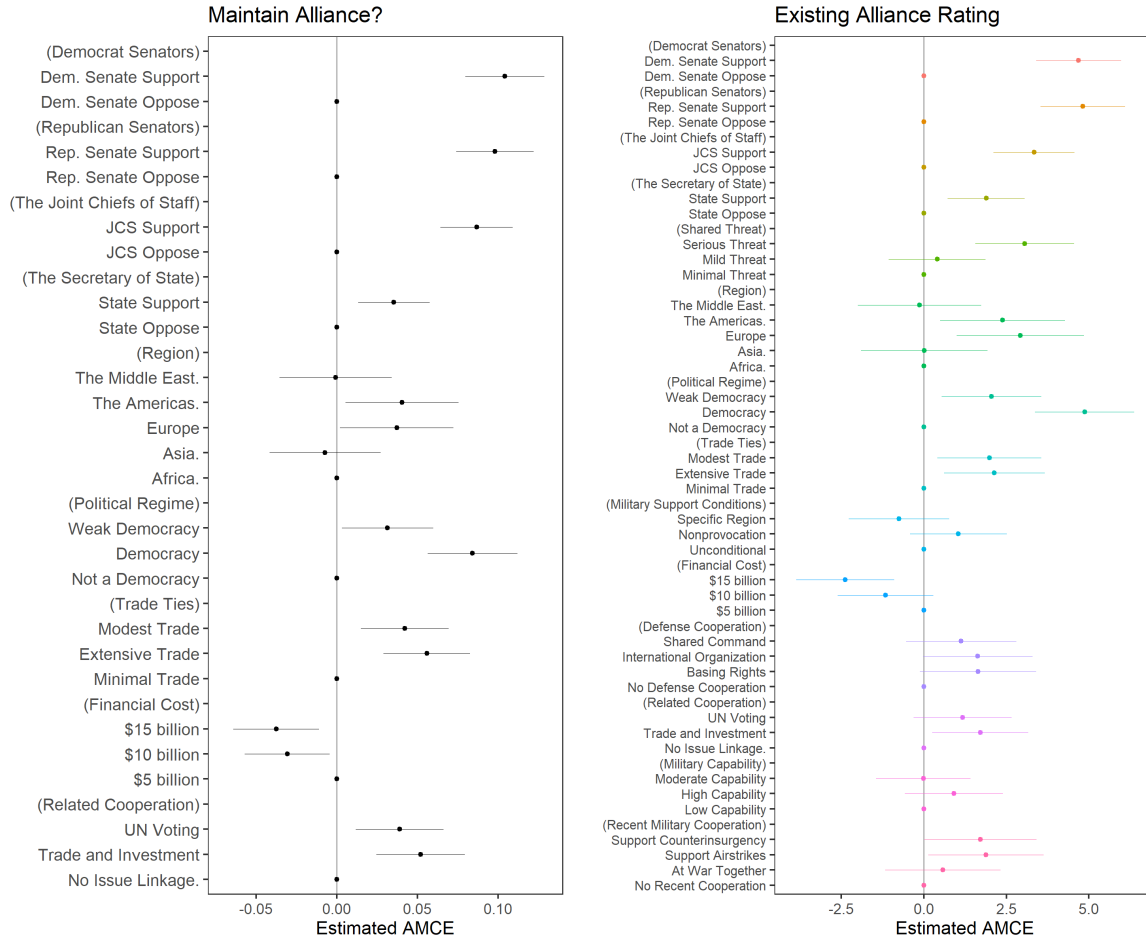


Figure 8: Unconditional AMCE estimates for alliance maintenance choices and ratings.

new and existing alliances. Inferences about more marginal factors are also similar, with some exceptions.

The differences between the choice and ratings results are fairly minor. In the alliance formation experiment, the issue linkages AMCEs are somewhat reversed, and past support in war from a prospective ally has a much stronger effect on ratings. For alliance maintenance, there is a substantial difference in ratings between alliances with an annual cost of \$15 billion, relative to \$10 billion. The ratings results also show more evidence of a small positive impact for defense cooperation and recent military cooperation.

Although the choice outcome is more relevant to the questions at hand, the rating measure

has a more intuitive interpretation. On a scale from zero to 100, most factors have a minimal or small effect of a few points. Only partisan elite cues and consolidated alliance democracy increase alliance ratings by more than three points.

In addition to the unconditional impact of the conjoint alliance ratings, partisanship and foreign policy dispositions create substantial differences in alliance ratings. Figure 9 and Figure 10 plot the marginal means of individual alliance ratings across partisanship and foreign policy dispositions. The patterns in these figures are very similar to the choice outcome results in the manuscript.

While foreign policy dispositions clearly impact alliance ratings, there are also partisan differences. Hawkish and dovish Republicans have the lowest alliance ratings. Hawkish and isolationist Democrats express high ratings of alliances in general. Last, hawkish Republicans and internationalist Democrats are most responsive to elite cues.

Rating: Partisanship, FP Dispositions, and Alliance Formation

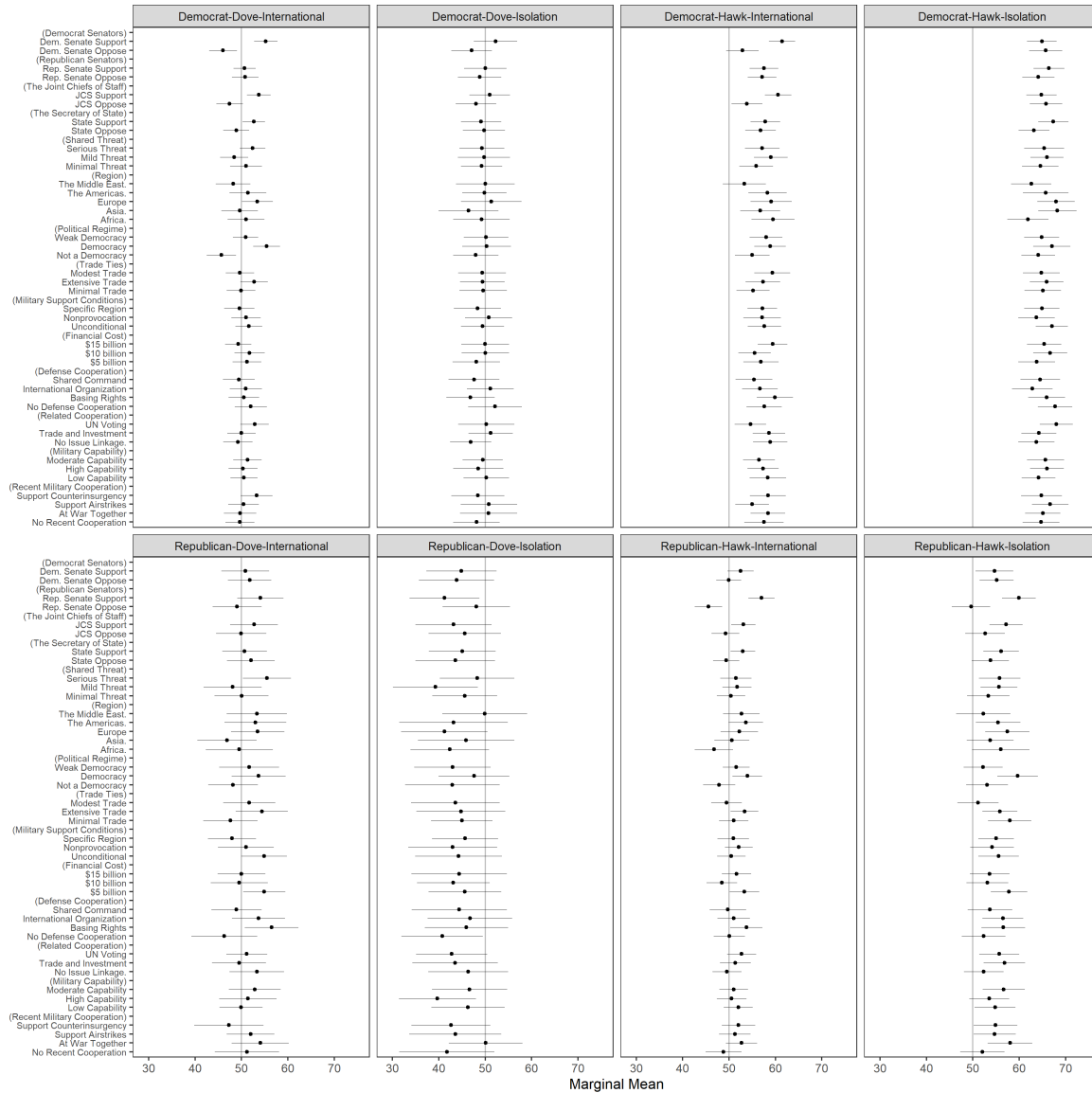


Figure 9: Marginal means of ratings for hypothetical new alliances across party identification and foreign policy dispositions. For each group, the estimates mark the marginal mean of support for alliance participation under different alliance treatments. Components marked with abbreviated labels to make the plot more legible. Independents omitted.

Rating: Partisanship, FP Dispositions, and Alliance Maintenance

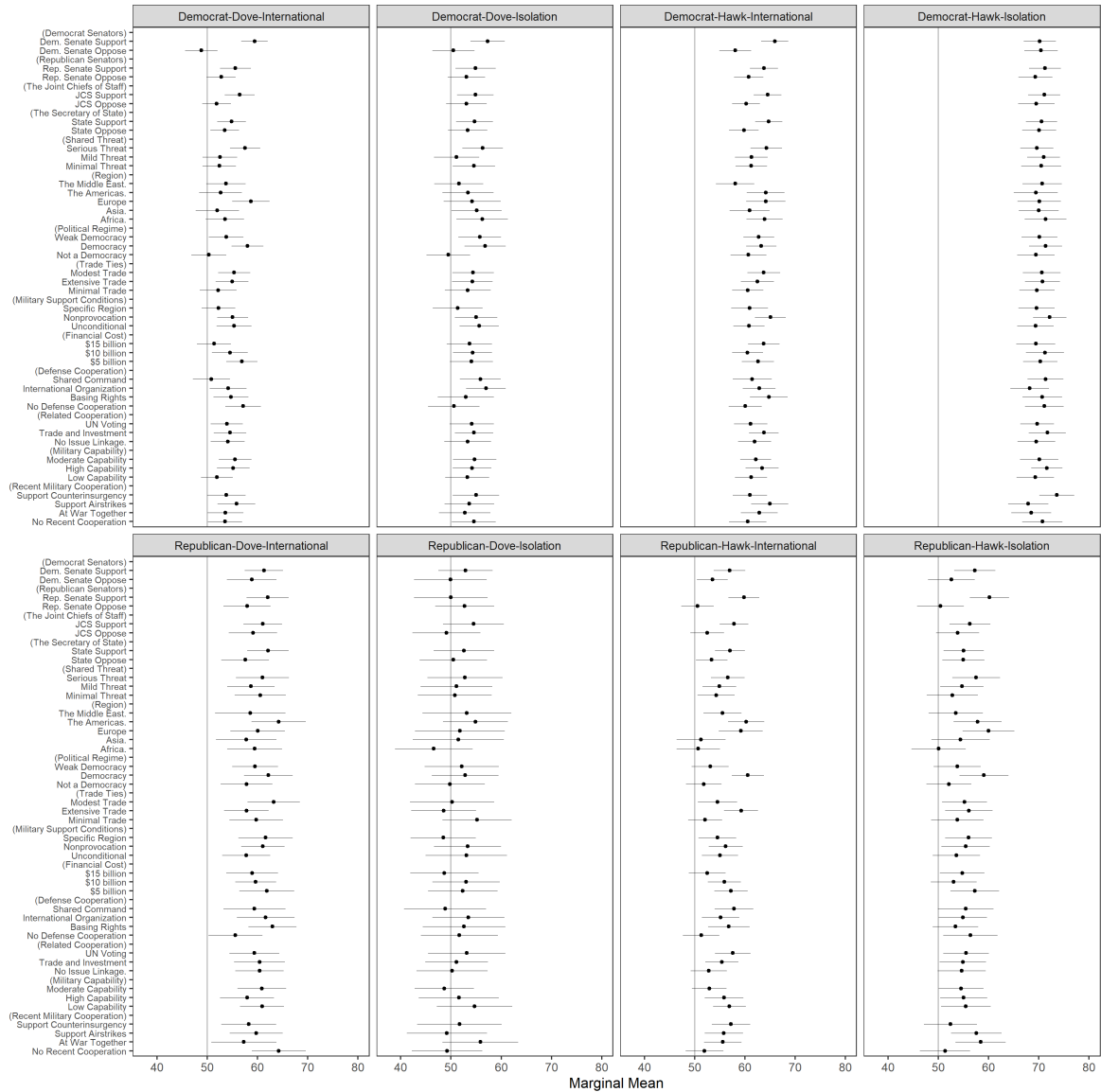


Figure 10: Marginal means of ratings for hypothetical existing alliances across party identification and foreign policy dispositions. For each group, the estimates mark the marginal mean of support for alliance participation under different alliance treatments. Components marked with abbreviated labels to make the plot more legible. Independents omitted.

6 Distribution of Foreign Policy Dispositions

In this section, I list the number of respondents in each group of partisanship and foreign policy dispositions. Table 2 summarizes these values for the alliance maintenance experiment. Table 3 contains the same information for the alliance formation experiment.

Disposition	Number of Respondents
Republican-Dove-International	69
Independent-Dove-International	82
Democrat-Dove-International	240
Republican-Hawk-International	236
Independent-Hawk-International	71
Democrat-Hawk-International	242
Republican-Dove-Isolation	53
Independent-Dove-Isolation	46
Democrat-Dove-Isolation	134
Republican-Hawk-Isolation	180
Independent-Hawk-Isolation	34
Democrat-Hawk-Isolation	194

Table 2: Number of respondents in each group of partisanship and foreign policy disposition for the alliance maintenance experiment.

Disposition	Number of Respondents
Republican-Dove-International	81
Independent-Dove-International	65
Democrat-Dove-International	232
Republican-Hawk-International	268
Independent-Hawk-International	76
Democrat-Hawk-International	223
Republican-Dove-Isolation	47
Independent-Dove-Isolation	43
Democrat-Dove-Isolation	120
Republican-Hawk-Isolation	190
Independent-Hawk-Isolation	48
Democrat-Hawk-Isolation	213

Table 3: Number of respondents in each group of partisanship and foreign policy disposition for the alliance formation experiment.

The distribution of foreign policy dispositions within different partisan affiliations is fairly

similar across the two experiments. Most Republicans are hawkish, with the main division falling between hawkish internationalists and isolationists. Democrats tend to be more internationalist, but are more equally split between the different foreign policy dispositions. The few independents also lean internationalist, but have a relatively even distribution of foreign policy dispositions.

7 Frequency of Conjoint Treatments

Figure 11 shows that the conjoint attributes appeared at similar rates in both experiments.

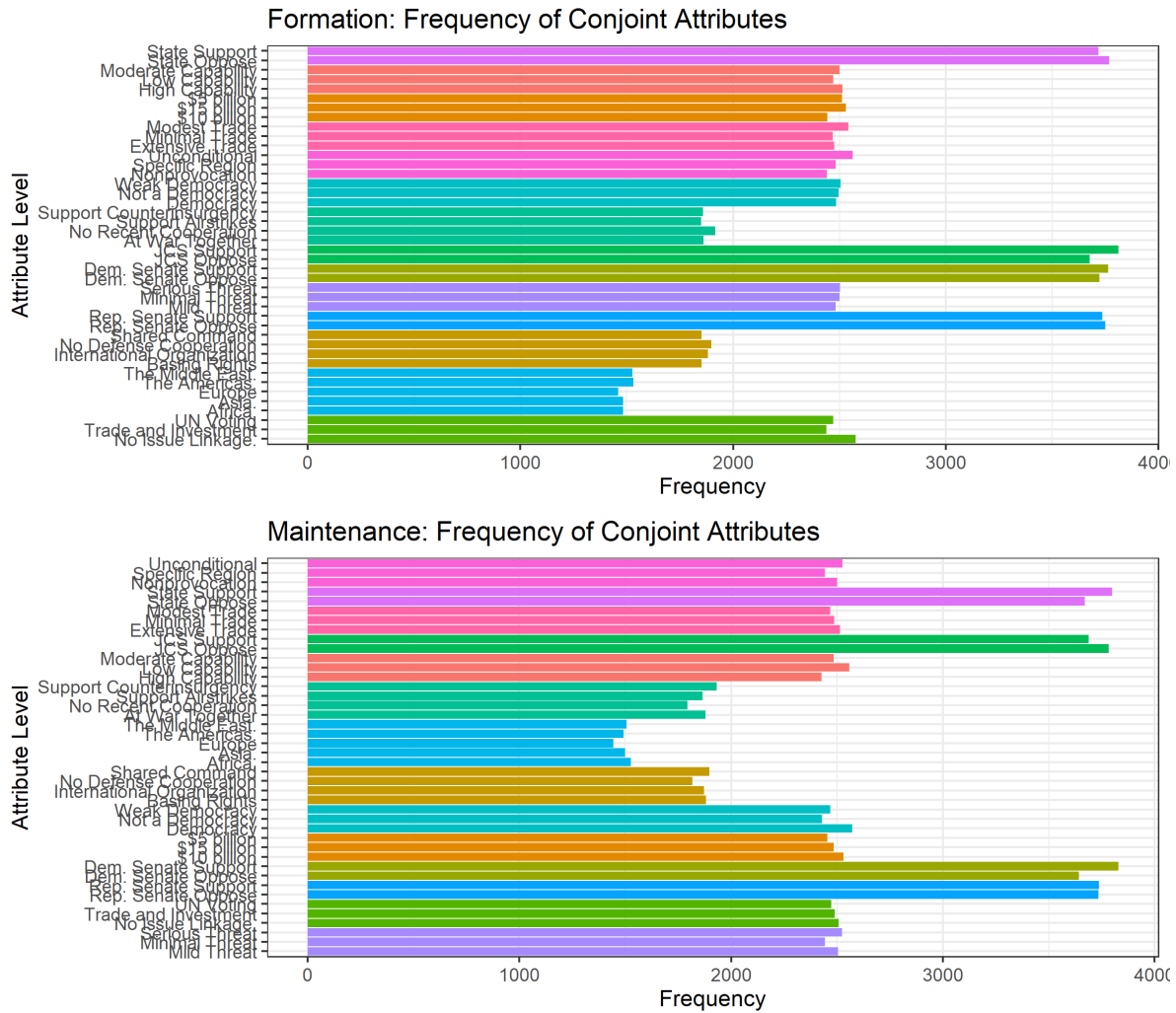


Figure 11: Frequency of each conjoint experiment attribute in the alliance formation and maintenance conjoint experiments. Colors mark the attribute, while the y-axis values specify each level.

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