

Appendix C (Not for publication)

In this appendix, we discuss robustness of our data analysis.

C.1 An alternative grouping rule

In the paper, receptivity of a country is defined by using the data for Question A189 (Schwartz: It is important to this person to think up new ideas and be creative) in the World Values Survey longitudinal data.¹

We used the reclassification rule shown in Table C.1a to assign receptivity to each country. Another natural classification would be like Table C.1b.

Table C.1: Alternative grouping rules

(a) Grouping for Figure 1			(b) Alternative grouping rule		
Code	Response	Receptivity	Code	Response	Receptivity
1	Very much like me	High	1	Very much like me	High
2	Like me		2	Like me	
3	Somewhat like me		3	Somewhat like me	Moderate
4	A little like me		4	A little like me	
5	Not like me		5	Not like me	Low
6	Not at all like me		6	Not at all like me	
-5	Missing or Inappropriate		-5	Missing or Inappropriate	
-4	Not asked in survey	*Removed	-4	Not asked in survey	*Removed
-3	Not applicable		-3	Not applicable	
-2	No answer		-2	No answer	
-1	Don't know		-1	Don't know	

We can observe, in Table C.1b, that the ratio of respondents with ‘High’ receptivity correlates to the innovation measure negatively, while that of ‘Moderate’ receptivity does positively. The correlation between ‘Low’ and innovation is reversed. Notice, however, that the positive correlation obtained with the specification in Table C.1a is only weakly positive.

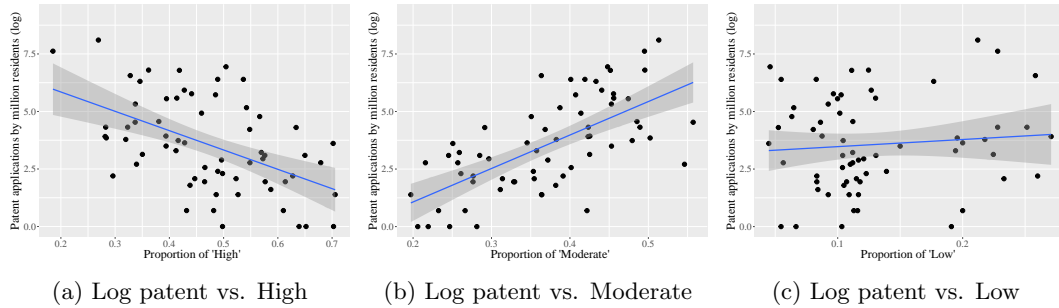


Figure C.1: Scatter plots under specifications in Table C.1b

C.2 E046: New and old ideas

Another option is to use different questions in the World Values Survey. Following Bénabou et al., we perform a similar analysis with Question E046 (New and old ideas). See Table C.2. We consider a person who answered 10 to be the most receptive and 1 the least receptive. For each country, we calculate the ratio of responses with High/Moderate/Low receptivity. Basic scatter plots are shown in Figure C.2,

¹WVS (2015). World Value Survey 1981-2014 Longitudinal Aggregate v.20150418, 2015. World Values Survey Association (www.worldvaluessurvey.org). Aggregate File Producer: JDSYSTEMS Data Archive, Madrid, Spain.

in which we again observe that the proportion of ‘High’ negatively correlates to innovation and the proportion of ‘Moderate’ positively does.

Table C.2: Grouping for E046

Code	Response	Receptivity
1	Ideas that stood test of time are generally best	Low
2		
3		
4		Moderate
5		
6		
7		
8		High
9		
10	New ideas are generally better than old ones	
-5	Missing; Unknown	
-4	Not asked in survey	*Removed
-3	Not applicable	
-2	No answer	
-1	Don’t know	

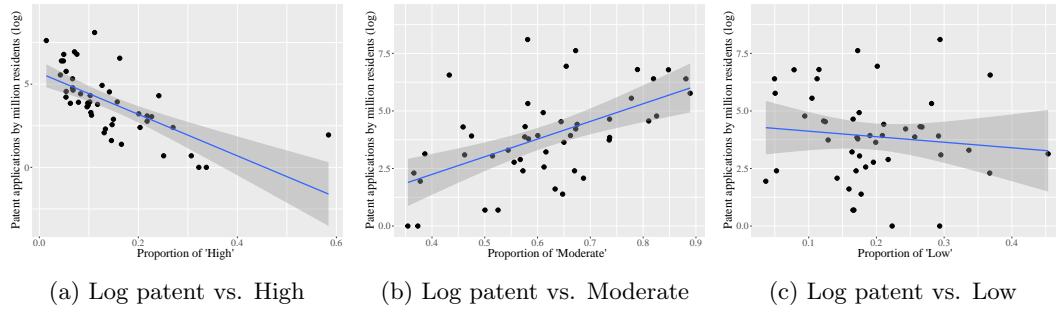
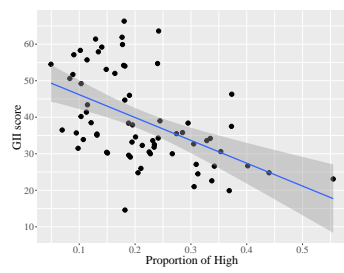


Figure C.2: Scatter plots for E046

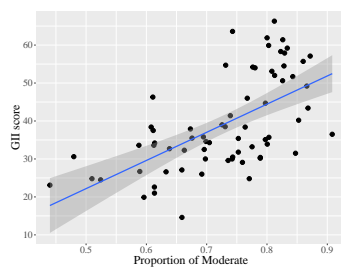
C.3 Global Innovation Index as an innovation measure

In the paper and the previous section of this appendix, we used patent filings by residents as an innovation measure for each country. In this section, we perform a similar analysis with the Global Innovation Index (GII), which tries to quantify comprehensive innovation performance of each country.² The results are shown in Figure C.1a, where receptivity measure is calculated in the same way as in the paper (Table tbl:grouping-in-paper).

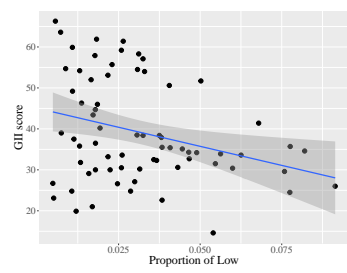
²Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (2016) *The Global Innovation Index 2016: Winning with Global Innovation*. <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/>



(a) GII vs. High



(b) GII vs. Moderate



(c) GII vs. Low

Figure C.3: Scatter plots with GII