

Supplementary Materials for “Responses to Foreign Shaming over Climate Policy among Nationalist”

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September 19, 2020

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A Analysis Wave One

A.1 Descriptive Statistics

In the wave 1 dataset (wave1 R object), we have the following variables:

1. **nquest**: 9-digit DataFolha Respondent Code.
2. **female**: Dummy for Female Respondent.
3. **age**: Age.
4. **religion**: 4-brackets religion levels.
5. **evang**: Dummy for Evangelical respondent.
6. **income**: Income levels.
7. **more5mw**: Respondent More than five minimum wage salaries.
8. **hsmore**: Dummy for High School or more of education.
9. **outcbin**: Dummy for support for governmental environmental decision.
10. **trsource**: Treatment status denoting the source of the criticism.
11. **trgovresp**: Treatment status denoting government response to the criticism.
12. **trstatus**: Treatment status as appeared in the survey instrument.
13. **natscale**: National attachment scale.
14. **region**: Brazilian region.
15. **wts**: Weights computed by the DataFolha Institute.

Our analysis comes from a sample of 2001 Brazilian administered in XXXX by the Datafolha Institute as part of a larger, unrelated omnibus survey. We provide a detailed explanation about the sampling methodology in the subsection XXXX of the APSA Experimental Report section of this appendix. Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of our sample.

Table 1: Sample Characteristics – Wave 1

| | [ALL] N=2001 | N |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Age | 42.96 (16.15) | 2001 |
| Female: | | 2001 |
| No | 951 (47.53%) | |
| Yes | 1050 (52.47%) | |
| Income: | | 1899 |
| BRL 0.00 to BRL 998.00 | 397 (20.91%) | |
| BRL 999.00 to BRL 1,996.00 | 426 (22.43%) | |
| BRL 1,997.00 to BRL 2,994.00 | 380 (20.01%) | |
| BRL 2,995.00 to BRL 4,990.00 | 345 (18.17%) | |
| BRL 4,991.00 or more | 351 (18.48%) | |
| Region: | | 2001 |
| Southeast | 853 (42.63%) | |
| South | 299 (14.94%) | |
| Northeast | 521 (26.04%) | |
| Center-West | 163 (8.15%) | |
| North | 165 (8.25%) | |
| High School or more: | | 2001 |
| No | 844 (42.18%) | |
| Yes | 1157 (57.82%) | |
| Religion: | | 2001 |
| Catholic | 1015 (50.72%) | |
| Evangelical Traditional | 274 (13.69%) | |
| Evangelical Pentecostal | 370 (18.49%) | |
| Others/No Relig. | 342 (17.09%) | |
| National Attachment Scale | 0.74 (0.27) | 1918 |

A.2 Pre-treatment Balance

The pre-treatment variables in this wave were:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Education
4. Region
5. Income
6. Religion

To check whether we have a well-balanced sample across the experiment, with demographic groups evenly distributed across them, we perform two types of balancing tests. For the continuous variables, we perform an F-test, and for the categorical variables, we run a Chi-Square test. Table 2 shows that the results of these tests are insignificant (p-value above 0.10), meaning that we have a well-balanced sample across all treatment levels.

Table 2: Pre-Treatment Balance Tests – Wave 1

| Variable | Statistic | Value | P-Value |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Age | F | 0.821 | 0.569 |
| Gender | Chi-Sq | 5.058 | 0.653 |
| Education | Chi-Sq | 2.388 | 0.935 |
| Region | Chi-Sq | 1.927 | 1.000 |
| Income | Chi-Sq | 29.604 | 0.382 |
| Religion | Chi-Sq | 26.822 | 0.177 |

A.3 Treatment Effect

We begin our analysis by run a linear regression to examine the main effects of our treatment conditions on public responses to foreign shaming. The results follow in the Table 3.

Table 3: Responses to Shaming from Ally and Adversary – Wave 1

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ally Shaming | 0.005 (0.023) | | −0.035 (0.043) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.506*** (0.018) | 0.481*** (0.011) |
| Abandon Treaties | | −0.109*** (0.017) | −0.143*** (0.014) |
| Reject Shaming | | 0.182*** (0.028) | 0.155*** (0.023) |
| Ally Shaming x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.050* (0.028) |
| Ally Shaming x Abandon Treaties | | | 0.068 (0.063) |
| Ally Shaming x Reject Shaming | | | 0.053** (0.023) |
| Constant | 0.538*** (0.018) | 0.394*** (0.009) | 0.411*** (0.019) |
| N | 1,955 | 1,955 | 1,955 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) Adversary shaming; (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon Adversary shaming.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

A.4 Heterogeneous Effects – National Attachment Scale

Table 4 shows how our treatments interact with individuals based on their national attachment scale scores. We outline and specify the expected interactions between national attachment and main treatments in the APSA Experimental Report section of this appendix.

Table 4: Nationalism Scale Heterogeneous Effects – Wave 1

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Ally | 0.023 (0.046) | | −0.090 (0.097) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.521*** (0.036) | 0.522*** (0.017) |
| Abandon Treaties | | −0.187** (0.085) | −0.262*** (0.062) |
| Reject Criticism | | −0.047 (0.073) | −0.136** (0.057) |
| Nat. Scale | 0.196** (0.085) | 0.058 (0.136) | 0.023 (0.103) |
| Ally x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.011 (0.074) |
| Ally x Abandon Treaties | | | 0.157 (0.172) |
| Ally x Reject Criticism | | | 0.176 (0.250) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally | −0.036 (0.065) | | 0.075 (0.168) |
| Nat. Scale x Recognize Mistakes | | −0.017 (0.063) | −0.046* (0.024) |
| Nat. Scale x Abandon Treaties | | 0.124 (0.136) | 0.194** (0.092) |
| Nat. Scale x Reject Criticism | | 0.313*** (0.106) | 0.395*** (0.078) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.046 (0.128) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally x Abandon Treaties | | | −0.148 (0.307) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally x Reject Criticism | | | −0.160 (0.342) |
| Constant | 0.394*** (0.064) | 0.345*** (0.096) | 0.387*** (0.077) |
| N | 1,890 | 1,890 | 1,890 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) Adversary shaming; (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon Adversary shaming.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

A.5 Robustness Checks

We supplement our main analysis by running robustness checks. We add pre-treatment demographic characteristics that could change attitudes toward foreign shaming. We add controls for education, income, gender, age, and religion. Importantly, all the results remain similar to the ones presented in the main models.

Table 5: Responses to Shaming (pre-treatment as controls) – Wave 1

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ally Shaming | 0.010 (0.020) | | -0.040 (0.045) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.503*** (0.017) | 0.475*** (0.012) |
| Abandon Treaties | | -0.118*** (0.017) | -0.154*** (0.020) |
| Reject Shaming | | 0.180*** (0.027) | 0.144*** (0.026) |
| Ally Shaming x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.056** (0.027) |
| Ally Shaming x Abandon Treaties | | | 0.073 (0.066) |
| Ally Shaming x Reject Shaming | | | 0.074*** (0.025) |
| Constant | 0.496*** (0.046) | 0.361*** (0.034) | 0.380*** (0.027) |
| N | 1,863 | 1,863 | 1,863 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) Adversary shaming; (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon Adversary shaming.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

Control variables: Female, Age, Evangelical, More than 5 Min. Wage, and Schooling.

Table 6: Nationalism Scale Heterogeneous Effects (pre-treatment as controls) – Wave 1

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Ally | 0.012 (0.050) | | -0.144 (0.093) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.530*** (0.038) | 0.527*** (0.029) |
| Abandon Treaties | | -0.165** (0.080) | -0.263*** (0.060) |
| Reject Criticism | | -0.058 (0.069) | -0.191** (0.081) |
| Nat. Scale | 0.187** (0.093) | 0.069 (0.136) | 0.002 (0.098) |
| Ally x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.026 (0.091) |
| Ally x Abandon Treaties | | | 0.206 (0.158) |
| Ally x Reject Criticism | | | 0.262 (0.266) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally | -0.013 (0.062) | | 0.142 (0.164) |
| Nat. Scale x Recognize Mistakes | | -0.032 (0.066) | -0.058 (0.041) |
| Nat. Scale x Abandon Treaties | | 0.082 (0.128) | 0.180* (0.095) |
| Nat. Scale x Reject Criticism | | 0.323*** (0.104) | 0.448*** (0.109) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.032 (0.148) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally x Abandon Treaties | | | -0.207 (0.298) |
| Nat. Scale x Ally x Reject Criticism | | | -0.242 (0.372) |
| Constant | 0.370*** (0.053) | 0.313*** (0.086) | 0.377*** (0.061) |
| N | 1,806 | 1,806 | 1,806 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) Adversary shaming; (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon Adversary shaming.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

Control variables: Female, Age, Evangelical, More than 5 Min. Wage, and Schooling.

B Analysis Wave Two

B.1 Descriptive Statistics

In the wave 2 dataset (wave2 R object), we have the following variables:

1. **nquest**: 9-digit DataFolha Respondent Code.
2. **female**: Dummy for Female Respondent.
3. **age**: Age.
4. **religion**: 4-brackets religion levels.
5. **evang**: Dummy for Evangelical respondent.
6. **income**: Income levels.
7. **more5mw**: Respondent More than five minimum wage salaries.
8. **hsmore**: Dummy for High School or more of education.
9. **outcbin**: Dummy for support for governmental environmental decision.
10. **trcontent**: Treatment status that contrasted a control (no message) versus a liberal message stating the Amazon as a belonging to the humankind.
11. **trgovresp**: Treatment status denoting government response to the criticism.
12. **trstatus**: Treatment status as appeared in the survey instrument.
13. **natscale**: National attachment scale.
14. **region**: Brazilian region.
15. **wts**: Weights computed by the DataFolha Institute.

Our analysis comes from a sample of 2126 Brazilian administered in XXXX by the Datafolha Institute as part of a larger, unrelated omnibus survey. We provide a detailed explanation about the sampling methodology in the subsection XXXX of the APSA Experimental Report section of this appendix. Table 7 shows the demographic characteristics of our sample.

Table 7: Sample Characteristics – Wave 2

| | [ALL] N=2126 | N |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Age | 42.76 (16.28) | 2126 |
| Female: | | 2126 |
| No | 1011 (47.55%) | |
| Yes | 1115 (52.45%) | |
| Income: | | 2033 |
| BRL 0.00 to BRL 998.00 | 411 (20.22%) | |
| BRL 999.00 to BRL 1,996.00 | 527 (25.92%) | |
| BRL 1,997.00 to BRL 2,994.00 | 451 (22.18%) | |
| BRL 2,995.00 to BRL 4,990.00 | 353 (17.36%) | |
| BRL 4,991.00 or more | 291 (14.31%) | |
| Region: | | 2126 |
| Southeast | 900 (42.33%) | |
| South | 330 (15.52%) | |
| Northeast | 546 (25.68%) | |
| Center-West | 177 (8.33%) | |
| North | 173 (8.14%) | |
| High School or more: | | 2126 |
| No | 920 (43.27%) | |
| Yes | 1206 (56.73%) | |
| Religion: | | 2076 |
| Catholic | 1081 (52.07%) | |
| Evangelical Traditional | 294 (14.16%) | |
| Evangelical Pentecostal | 396 (19.08%) | |
| Others/No Relig. | 305 (14.69%) | |
| National Attachment Scale | 0.73 (0.27) | 2032 |

B.2 Pre-treatment Balance

The pre-treatment variables in this wave were:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Education
4. Region
5. Income
6. Religion

To check whether we have a well-balanced sample across the experiment, with demographic groups evenly distributed across them, we perform two types of balancing tests. For the continuous variables, we perform an F-test, and for the categorical variables, we run a Chi-Square test. Table 8 shows that the results of these tests are insignificant (p-value above 0.10), meaning that we have a well-balanced sample across all treatment levels.

Table 8: Pre-Treatment Balance Tests – Wave 2

| Variable | Statistic | Value | P-Value |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Age | F | 1.501 | 0.162 |
| Gender | Chi-Sq | 3.742 | 0.809 |
| Education | Chi-Sq | 5.012 | 0.658 |
| Region | Chi-Sq | 4.644 | 1.000 |
| Income | Chi-Sq | 18.088 | 0.924 |
| Religion | Chi-Sq | 33.482 | 0.041 |

As we can see, the results are insignificant (p-value above 0.10) for all variables but religion. We show in the robustness checks that adding religion as a control variable does not alter our results. Under (p-value < 0.1) we still have a 10% chance of a spurious correlation between the treatment and one pre-treatment variable. For instance, in six comparison tests, under a p-value of 0.1, we have $1 - (1 - 0.1)^6 = 0.469$, or 46.9% chance of at least one test be significant at random.

Using Benjamini–Hochberg correction (Benjamini and Hochberg 1995), let p_k the k-th ordered p-value, m the number of tests, and α the significance threshold. We have to adjust the p-values using the following formula:

$$p_k < \frac{k}{m}\alpha$$

When we adjust the p-values for multiple comparisons, all coefficients are insignificant.

Table 9: Pre-Treatment Balance Tests (with Multiple Comparison's Correction) – Wave 2

| Variable | Statistic | Value | P-Value | Adj. P-Value |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Age | F | 1.501 | 0.162 | 0.486 |
| Gender | Chi-Sq | 3.742 | 0.809 | 1.000 |
| Education | Chi-Sq | 5.012 | 0.658 | 1.000 |
| Region | Chi-Sq | 4.644 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Income | Chi-Sq | 18.088 | 0.924 | 1.000 |
| Religion | Chi-Sq | 33.482 | 0.041 | 0.246 |

B.3 Treatment Effect

We begin our analysis by run a linear regression to examine the main effects of our treatment conditions on public responses to foreign shaming. The results follow in the Table 10.

Table 10: Responses to Shaming plus Liberal Message – Wave 2

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Liberal Message | 0.005 (0.014) | | 0.029 (0.037) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.526*** (0.018) | 0.539*** (0.030) |
| Abandon Treaties | | -0.093*** (0.030) | -0.083*** (0.029) |
| Reject Shaming | | 0.133*** (0.019) | 0.148*** (0.038) |
| Liberal Message x Recognize Mistakes | | | -0.026 (0.044) |
| Liberal Message x Abandon Treaties | | | -0.020 (0.033) |
| Liberal Message x Reject Shaming | | | -0.030 (0.090) |
| Constant | 0.537*** (0.008) | 0.398*** (0.016) | 0.384*** (0.022) |
| N | 2,093 | 2,093 | 2,093 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) No liberal message (control); (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon no liberal message.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

B.4 Heterogeneous Effects – National Attachment Scale

Table 11 shows how our treatments interact with individuals based on their national attachment scale scores. We outline and specify the expected interactions between national attachment and main treatments in the APSA Experimental Report section of this appendix.

Table 11: Nationalism Scale Heterogeneous Effects – Wave 2

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Liberal Message | 0.137*** (0.040) | | 0.142 (0.105) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.692*** (0.023) | 0.746*** (0.055) |
| Abandon Treaties | | -0.075* (0.043) | -0.094** (0.047) |
| Reject Criticism | | 0.0003 (0.068) | -0.044 (0.075) |
| Nat. Scale | 0.254*** (0.028) | 0.186*** (0.035) | 0.268*** (0.064) |
| Liberal Message x Recognize Mistakes | | | -0.109 (0.104) |
| Liberal Message Message x Abandon Treaties | | | 0.022 (0.060) |
| Liberal Message x Reject Criticism | | | 0.120 (0.172) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message | -0.185*** (0.056) | | -0.168 (0.142) |
| Nat. Scale x Recognize Mistakes | | -0.217*** (0.031) | -0.277*** (0.086) |
| Nat. Scale x Abandon Treaties | | -0.012 (0.071) | 0.014 (0.076) |
| Nat. Scale x Reject Criticism | | 0.199** (0.079) | 0.278*** (0.099) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.118 (0.153) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message x Abandon Treaties | | | -0.035 (0.101) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message x Reject Criticism | | | -0.198 (0.152) |
| Constant | 0.354*** (0.022) | 0.255*** (0.024) | 0.187*** (0.046) |
| N | 2,012 | 2,012 | 2,012 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) No Liberal Message (control); (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon No Liberal Message.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

B.5 Robustness Checks

We supplement our main analysis by running robustness checks. We add pre-treatment demographic characteristics that could change attitudes toward foreign shaming. We add controls for education, income, gender, age, and religion. Importantly, all the results remain similar to the ones presented in the main models.

Table 12: Responses to Shaming plus Liberal Message (pre-treatment as controls) – Wave 2

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Liberal Message | 0.001 (0.015) | | 0.013 (0.030) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.521*** (0.021) | 0.522*** (0.031) |
| Abandon Treaties | | -0.096*** (0.034) | -0.095** (0.046) |
| Reject Shaming | | 0.126*** (0.023) | 0.143*** (0.043) |
| Liberal Message x Recognize Mistakes | | | -0.002 (0.035) |
| Liberal Message x Abandon Treaties | | | -0.003 (0.045) |
| Liberal Message x Reject Shaming | | | -0.033 (0.090) |
| Constant | 0.547*** (0.034) | 0.416*** (0.015) | 0.409*** (0.021) |
| N | 1,956 | 1,956 | 1,956 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) No liberal message (control); (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon no liberal message.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: * $p < .1$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$

Control variables: Female, Age, Evangelical, More than 5 Min. Wage, and Schooling.

Table 13: Nationalism Scale Heterogeneous Effects (pre-treatment as controls) – Wave 2

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Liberal Message | 0.131*** (0.043) | | 0.145 (0.104) |
| Recognize Mistakes | | 0.704*** (0.054) | 0.749*** (0.086) |
| Abandon Treaties | | -0.038 (0.057) | -0.047 (0.067) |
| Reject Criticism | | 0.016 (0.103) | 0.009 (0.103) |
| Nat. Scale | 0.238*** (0.034) | 0.193*** (0.055) | 0.296*** (0.081) |
| Liberal Message x Recognize Mistakes | | | -0.081 (0.113) |
| Liberal Message Message x Abandon Treaties | | | 0.010 (0.074) |
| Liberal Message x Reject Criticism | | | 0.038 (0.156) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message | -0.180*** (0.058) | | -0.199 (0.138) |
| Nat. Scale x Recognize Mistakes | | -0.243*** (0.064) | -0.311** (0.123) |
| Nat. Scale x Abandon Treaties | | -0.071 (0.092) | -0.075 (0.103) |
| Nat. Scale x Reject Criticism | | 0.164 (0.124) | 0.182 (0.150) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message x Recognize Mistakes | | | 0.119 (0.168) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message x Abandon Treaties | | | 0.011 (0.106) |
| Nat. Scale x Liberal Message x Reject Criticism | | | -0.074 (0.136) |
| Constant | 0.377*** (0.034) | 0.272*** (0.035) | 0.196*** (0.034) |
| N | 1,886 | 1,886 | 1,886 |

Cluster-robust SEs in parenthesis, clustered at the Brazilian region level.

Reference category: (1) No Liberal Message (control); (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon No Liberal Message.

All estimates should be interpreted relative to its baseline category.

Significance levels: *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

Control variables: Female, Age, Evangelical, More than 5 Min. Wage, and Schooling.

C APSA Experimental Section Report

C.1 Hypothesis

- What are the questions the experiment was designed to address?
 - In these two-wave survey, we studied the XXXX.
- What are the specific hypotheses to be tested?
- We are testing whether respondents in a XXXX.

C.2 Subjects and Context

- Eligibility and Exclusion criteria
- Subjects are selected by a representative sample of the Brazilian population collected by the [DataFolha pooling company](#). We restrict our sample to people over 18 years old.
- Why was this subject pool selected?
 - The selection was based on a representative sample of the adult Brazilian population.
- Who was eligible to participate in the study?
 - Brazilian citizens, over 18 years old.
- What would result in the exclusion of a participant?
 - Being a foreigner, or younger than 18 years old.
- Were any aspects of recruitment changed after the recruitment began?
 - No.
- Procedures used to recruit and select participants
 - The survey company samples the Brazilian municipalities to match the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. They put enumerators in places with large influx of people. Enumerators are instructed to gather a diverse pool of responses. Around 30 percent of responses are double-checked to ensure consistency.

- Recruitment dates defining the periods of recruitment and when the experiments were conducted.
 - The first wave of the experiment was fielded between XXXX and XXXX, 2020 The second wave of the experiment was fielded between XXXX and XXXX, 2020. As it is a face-to-face survey experiment, the recruitment is performed at the street level, where the company assigns the enumerator.
- Dates of any repeated
 - Not apply.
- Settings and locations where the data were collected
 - The data was collected using face-to-face data collection, where enumerators are placed in strategic places in the municipalities selected for the survey application. DataFolha performs the municipality selection according to the Brazilian Demographic Census and the population projections issued by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics.
- Where? Field? Lab? Etc.
 - Face-to-face survey.
- Relevant specifics about the population? College students?
 - The target population is comprised of Brazilian with over 18 years old.
- Survey: Response rate and how it was calculated
 - The first survey wave had 2001 respondents, and the second wave had a response rate of 2126.

C.3 Allocation Methods

- Details of the procedure used to generate the assignment sequence (randomization procedure)
 - We use cluster random assignment, randomizing the vignette of the experiment within each survey quota.

- There were 8 treatment arms in the first wave. The answers ranged from 242 to 256 participants in each treatment status. In the second wave, there were 8 treatment arms. The answers ranged from 256 to 270 participants in each treatment status.
- Random assignment
 - Simple random assignment within the Region quota.
- Units of randomization
 - The randomization was performed within Region quota, at the respondent's level.
- Cluster random assignment
 - Region. We use cluster-robust standard error, with Region as the cluster.
- Evidence for random assignment
 - We checked pre-treatment imbalance between control and the treatments in the following variables: Age, Gender, Education, Region, Income, and Religion.
- Pre-treatment variables
 - We have six pre-treatment variables:
 - * Age
 - * Gender
 - * Education
 - * Region
 - * Income
 - * Religion
- Characteristics of the population
 - The population sampled was the entire Brazilian population.
- Block randomization
 - We did not use block randomization.
- Blinding: Were participants unaware of the treatment assignment?

- Yes. The randomization had an equal chance to draw any of the vignettes for a given respondent. Respondents could not foresee which vignette was drawn, neither that there was more than one vignette as a possible question.
- Were those administering the intervention unaware of the random assignment?
 - No. The enumerators were trained to read each of the vignette questions that showed up on their tablets.
- Checked whether blind was successful?
 - Not apply.

C.4 Treatments

- Descriptions of the intervention:
 - The intervention will consist of XXXX steps.
 - * Step 1: XXXX
 - * Step 2: XXXX
 - * Step 3: Applying the experiment.
 - * Step 4: Collecting demographic characteristics.
- Describe the treatment and control groups
 - In the first wave, we had:
 - * Treatment 1: Ally criticizes, Remain Silent
 - * Treatment 2: Ally criticizes, Recognize Mistakes
 - * Treatment 3: Ally criticizes, Reject Criticisms
 - * Treatment 4: Ally criticizes, Abandon International Treaties
 - * Treatment 5: Adversary criticizes, Remain Silent
 - * Treatment 6: Adversary criticizes, Recognize Mistakes
 - * Treatment 7: Adversary criticizes, Reject Criticisms
 - * Treatment 8: Adversary criticizes, Abandon International Treaties
 - In the second wave, we had:
 - * Treatment 1: Remain Silent

- * Treatment 2: Recognize Mistakes
 - * Treatment 3: Reject Criticisms
 - * Treatment 4: Abandon International Treaties
 - * Treatment 5: Amazon belongs to all humankind, Remain Silent
 - * Treatment 6: Amazon belongs to all humankind, Recognize Mistakes
 - * Treatment 7: Amazon belongs to all humankind, Reject Criticisms
 - * Treatment 8: Amazon belongs to all humankind, Abandon International Treaties
- Experimental instructions
 - To introduce the experimental question, the enumerator reads the following instructions: XXXX. Then the enumerator asks the questions.
 - How and when manipulations were administered
 - The manipulation will be applied after the measurement of step one and step two covariates (see above) but before the measurement of the demographic variables.
 - Method of delivery
 - The delivery was made by the enumerator reading the randomly selected vignette to the respondent.
 - Software used to administer the treatment
 - DataFolha uses the SurveyToGo software on their tablets. Respondents will also be handed cards with the description of the answer ranges.

C.5 Results

C.5.1 Outcome measures and covariates

- Outcome measures
 - The outcome measured in both waves is the level of support for nuclear proliferation in Brazil.
- Covariates

- **Heterogeneous Effects:** We use the variable natscale, a Nationalism Attachment Scale, for heterogeneous effects.
- **Pre-treatment Covariates:** We use the variables age, income, schooling, education and religion as pre-treatment covariates. Religion is absent from wave two as it was a variable that is sold separately from the other demographic characteristics.
- Survey Questionnaires
 - First Wave: [Original Brazilian Portuguese](#) version and [English translation](#).
 - Second Wave: [Original Brazilian Portuguese](#) version and [English translation](#).
- Which outcomes and subgroup analysis were specified prior to the experiment?
 - In the paper, we used a National Attachment Scale as heterogeneous effects. The National Attachment Scale consists of the following questions:
 - * XXXX.
 - * XXXX.
- Exploratory analysis? What find?
 - No exploratory analysis has been run.

C.5.2 CONSORT

1. Number of subjects initially accessed for eligibility:
 - In both waves, the survey company promised a sample of 2000 respondents. They give a sample of 2001 and 2001 in waves 1 and 2, respectively.
2. Exclusions prior to random assignment
 - There were no exclusions.
3. Subjects initially assigned to each experimental group
 - In the first wave:
 - Treatment 1 (Ally criticizes, Remain Silent): 249 respondents.
 - Treatment 2 (Ally criticizes, Recognize Mistakes): 251 respondents.

- Treatment 3 (Ally criticizes, Reject Criticisms): 248 respondents.
 - Treatment 4 (Ally criticizes, Abandon International Treaties): 256 respondents.
 - Treatment 5 (Adversary criticizes, Remain Silent): 253 respondents.
 - Treatment 6 (Adversary criticizes, Recognize Mistakes): 255 respondents.
 - Treatment 7 (Adversary criticizes, Reject Criticisms): 242 respondents.
 - Treatment 8 (Adversary criticizes, Abandon International Treaties): 247 respondents.
- In the second wave:
 - Treatment 1 (Remain Silent): 263 respondents.
 - Treatment 2 (Recognize Mistakes): 270 respondents.
 - Treatment 3 (Reject Criticisms): 265 respondents.
 - Treatment 4 (Abandon International Treaties): 268 respondents.
 - Treatment 5 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Remain Silent): 269 respondents.
 - Treatment 6 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Recognize Mistakes): 256 respondents.
 - Treatment 7 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Reject Criticisms): 265 respondents.
 - Treatment 8 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Abandon International Treaties): 270 respondents.

4. Proportion received x not received intervention:

- In the first wave:
 - Treatment 1 (Ally criticizes, Remain Silent): 12.44 percent.
 - Treatment 2 (Ally criticizes, Recognize Mistakes): 12.54 percent.
 - Treatment 3 (Ally criticizes, Reject Criticisms): 12.39 percent.
 - Treatment 4 (Ally criticizes, Abandon International Treaties): 12.79 percent.
 - Treatment 5 (Adversary criticizes, Remain Silent): 12.64 percent.
 - Treatment 6 (Adversary criticizes, Recognize Mistakes): 12.74 percent.
 - Treatment 7 (Adversary criticizes, Reject Criticisms): 12.09 percent.
 - Treatment 8 (Adversary criticizes, Abandon International Treaties): 12.34 percent.
- In the second wave:
 - Treatment 1 (Remain Silent): 12.37 percent.

- Treatment 2 (Recognize Mistakes): 12.7 percent.
- Treatment 3 (Reject Criticisms): 12.46 percent.
- Treatment 4 (Abandon International Treaties): 12.61 percent.
- Treatment 5 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Remain Silent): 12.65 percent.
- Treatment 6 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Recognize Mistakes): 12.04 percent.
- Treatment 7 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Reject Criticisms): 12.46 percent.
- Treatment 8 (Amazon belongs to all humankind, Abandon International Treaties): 12.7 percent.

5. Why did not receive intervention?

- The study is a case-control study.

6. Number subjects each group dropped experiment

- No respondent was dropped.

7. Number included and any reason for exclusion

- Not apply.

C.5.3 Statistical analysis

- Describe statistical analysis
 - Linear regression analysis (OLS) with cluster-robust standard errors. We used the function `fe1m` from the package `lfe` in R. The package provides a straightforward way to estimate cluster-robust standard errors.
- Means and standard deviations
 - For the first wave:
- For the second wave:
- ITT

Table 14: Wave 1 – Means and Std. Deviations

| trstatus | Mean.Support | SD.Support | SE.Support |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|
| Ally criticizes, Remain Silent | 0.372 | 0.484 | 0.031 |
| Ally criticizes, Recognize Mistakes | 0.911 | 0.285 | 0.018 |
| Ally criticizes, Reject Criticisms | 0.577 | 0.495 | 0.031 |
| Ally criticizes, Abandon International Treaties | 0.301 | 0.460 | 0.029 |
| Adversary criticizes, Remain Silent | 0.389 | 0.488 | 0.031 |
| Adversary criticizes, Recognize Mistakes | 0.894 | 0.309 | 0.019 |
| Adversary criticizes, Reject Criticisms | 0.556 | 0.498 | 0.032 |
| Adversary criticizes, Abandon International Treaties | 0.267 | 0.444 | 0.028 |

Table 15: Wave 2 – Means and Std. Deviations

| trstatus | Mean.Support | SD.Support | SE.Support |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|
| Remain Silent | 0.383 | 0.487 | 0.030 |
| Recognize Mistakes | 0.933 | 0.250 | 0.015 |
| Reject Criticisms | 0.559 | 0.497 | 0.031 |
| Abandon International Treaties | 0.292 | 0.455 | 0.028 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Remain Silent | 0.408 | 0.492 | 0.030 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Recognize Mistakes | 0.921 | 0.270 | 0.017 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Reject Criticisms | 0.535 | 0.500 | 0.031 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Abandon International Treaties | 0.318 | 0.467 | 0.028 |

- Not apply
- If use block randomization, ITT by block or overall means using IPW
 - Not apply.
- Standard errors:
 - Cluster-robust standard errors, clustering at the Region level.
- Attrition:
 - Not apply.
- Analyze pre-treatment variables to check reasons
 - See the pre-treatment balance section.
- Missing data
 - There no missing data in the treatment assignments. Most of the missing is generated by the Don't know answer in the primary outcomes. This was a voluntary answer that

affected 46 out of 2001 responses in the first wave, and 33 out of 2126 responses in the second wave.

- Frequency and percentage missing by group
 - See the descriptive statistics section for each of the waves.
- Method for addressing missing data
 - Not apply.
- Summary missing data by subgroup
 - For the first wave:

Table 16: Wave 1 – Missing Values

| | Valid | Missing |
|--|-------|---------|
| Ally criticizes, Remain Silent | 242 | 7 |
| Ally criticizes, Recognize Mistakes | 247 | 4 |
| Ally criticizes, Reject Criticisms | 239 | 9 |
| Ally criticizes, Abandon International Treaties | 249 | 7 |
| Adversary criticizes, Remain Silent | 247 | 6 |
| Adversary criticizes, Recognize Mistakes | 254 | 1 |
| Adversary criticizes, Reject Criticisms | 234 | 8 |
| Adversary criticizes, Abandon International Treaties | 243 | 4 |

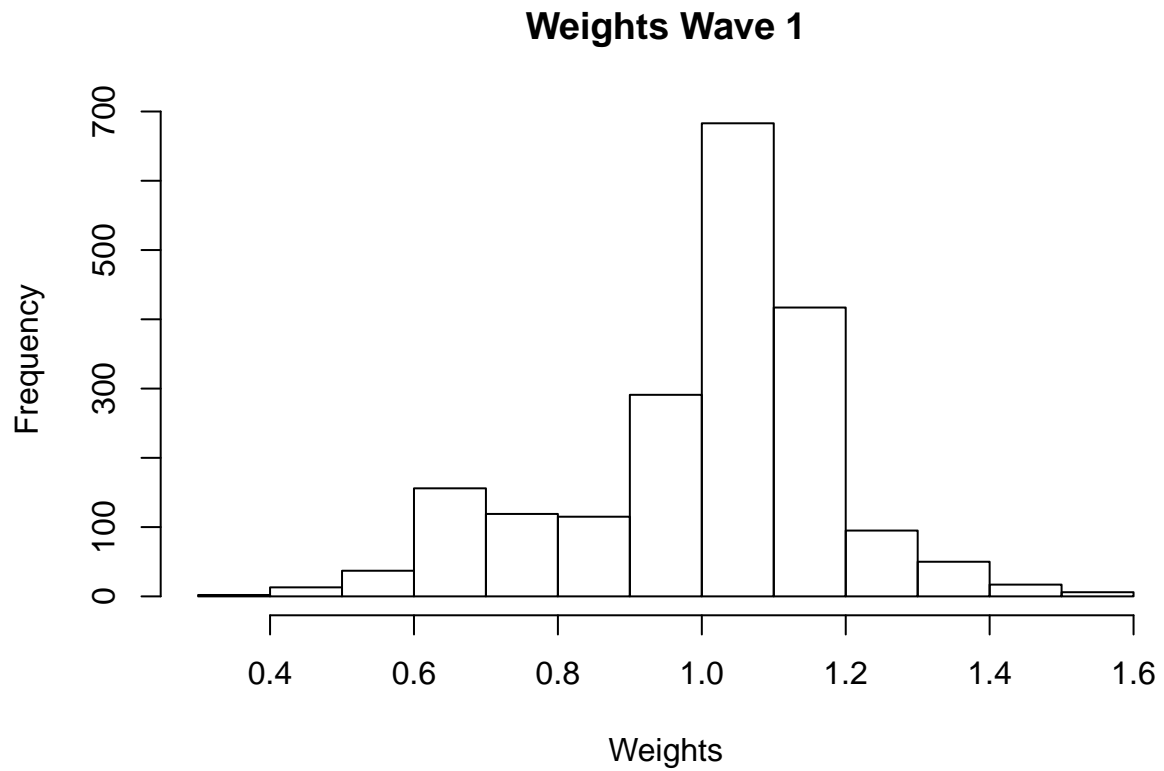
- For the second wave:

Table 17: Wave 2 – Missing Values

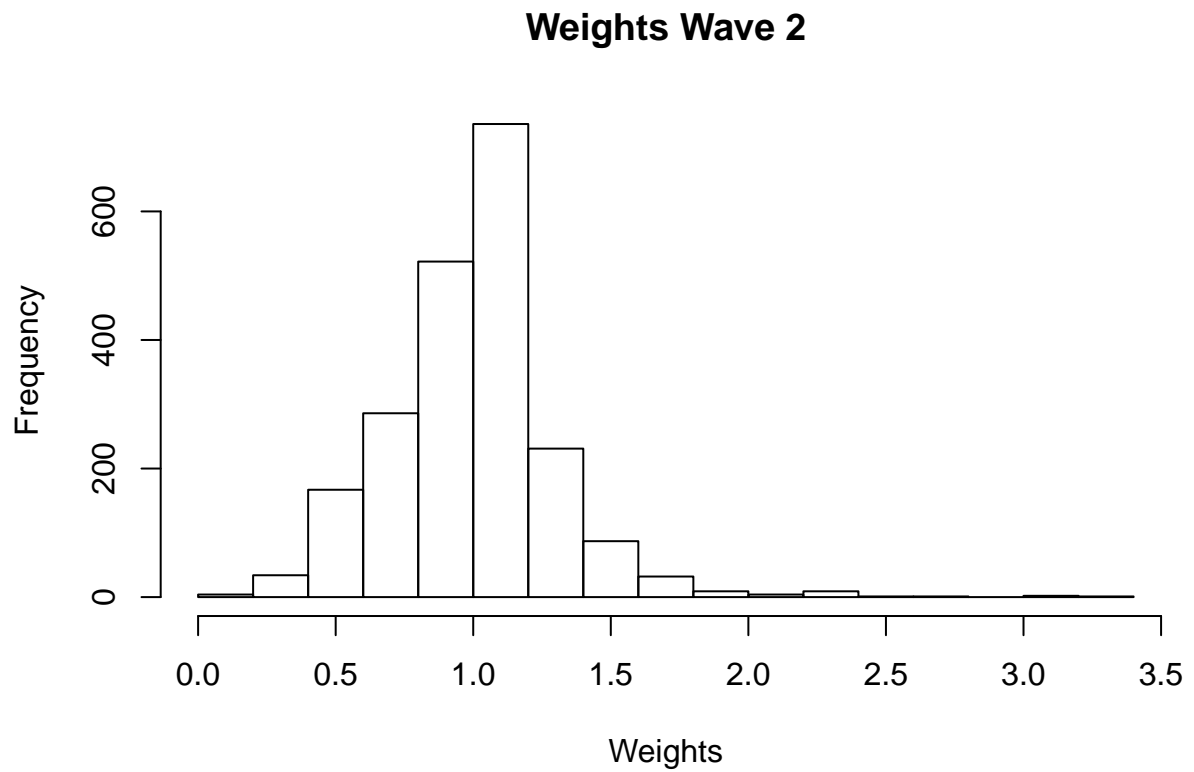
| | Valid | Missing |
|---|-------|---------|
| Remain Silent | 261 | 2 |
| Recognize Mistakes | 270 | 0 |
| Reject Criticisms | 261 | 4 |
| Abandon International Treaties | 264 | 4 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Remain Silent | 262 | 7 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Recognize Mistakes | 253 | 3 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Reject Criticisms | 258 | 7 |
| Amazon belongs to all humankind, Abandon International Treaties | 264 | 6 |

- Survey experiments:

- A histogram of the weights for the first wave follows below.



- A histogram of the weights for the second wave follows below.



- Reweighting procedures

- We only use the weights assigned by the DataFolha company. The weights assigned by DataFolha have the purpose of guarantee the representativeness of the Brazilian population. Heloisa Furia supervised the weight computations.

C.6 Other information

- IRB
 - We received IRB from the FGV Human Subjects Research Committee. IRB Number: XXXX/2019.
- Pre-registered? Where?
 - This experiment has not being pre-registered.
- Funding? Role of funders in the experiment?
 - The research has been funded by MacArthur Foundation and by Stanton Foundation. No funder interfered neither in the design nor in the implementation of this experiment.
- Replication dataset? URL?
 - The replication data is in the following GitHub repository: <https://github.com/umbertomig/environmental-politics-survey>.

C.7 Session Information

We use R version 3.6.3 (2020-02-29) to write this appendix. For the regression models estimation, we use the package lfe. Everything in this report is fully automated and can be reproduced using R Markdown.

```
## R version 3.6.3 (2020-02-29)
## Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)
## Running under: macOS Catalina 10.15.6
##
## Matrix products: default
## BLAS: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.6/Resources/lib/libRblas.0.dylib
```

```
## LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.6/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib
##
## locale:
## [1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] parallel  grid      stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets
## [8] methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] miceadds_3.10-28  gridExtra_2.3      interplot_0.2.2
## [4] arm_1.11-1         lme4_1.1-23        MASS_7.3-51.6
## [7] abind_1.4-5        kableExtra_1.1.0    lfe_2.8-5
## [10] compareGroups_4.4.1 SNPassoc_1.9-2      mvtnorm_1.1-1
## [13] haplo.stats_1.7.9  huxtable_4.7.1      gtools_3.8.2
## [16] broom_0.5.6        knitr_1.28          weights_1.0.1
## [19] mice_3.9.0         gdata_2.18.0        Hmisc_4.4-0
## [22] Formula_1.2-3      lattice_0.20-41     GDAtools_1.5
## [25] survey_4.0         survival_3.1-12     Matrix_1.2-18
## [28] haven_2.3.1        stargazer_5.2.2     sandwich_2.5-1
## [31] lmtest_0.9-37      zoo_1.8-8           readxl_1.3.1
## [34] forcats_0.5.0      stringr_1.4.0       dplyr_0.8.5
## [37] purrr_0.3.4        readr_1.3.1         tidyr_1.1.0
## [40] tibble_3.0.1       ggplot2_3.3.1       tidyverse_1.3.0
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] uuid_0.1-4         backports_1.1.7     systemfonts_0.2.3
## [4] splines_3.6.3      TH.data_1.0-10      digest_0.6.25
## [7] htmltools_0.4.0    fansi_0.4.1         magrittr_1.5
## [10] Rsolnp_1.16        checkmate_2.0.0     interactionTest_1.2
```

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| ## [13] cluster_2.1.0 | modelr_0.1.8 | officer_0.3.11 |
| ## [16] jpeg_0.1-8.1 | colorspace_1.4-1 | blob_1.2.1 |
| ## [19] rvest_0.3.5 | ggrepel_0.8.2 | mitools_2.4 |
| ## [22] xfun_0.14 | crayon_1.3.4 | jsonlite_1.6.1 |
| ## [25] glue_1.4.1 | gtable_0.3.0 | webshot_0.5.2 |
| ## [28] MatrixModels_0.4-1 | rms_6.0-0 | SparseM_1.78 |
| ## [31] scales_1.1.1 | DBI_1.1.0 | Rcpp_1.0.4.6 |
| ## [34] viridisLite_0.3.0 | xtable_1.8-4 | htmlTable_1.13.3 |
| ## [37] flashClust_1.01-2 | foreign_0.8-75 | truncnorm_1.0-8 |
| ## [40] htmlwidgets_1.5.1 | httr_1.4.1 | RColorBrewer_1.1-2 |
| ## [43] acepack_1.4.1 | ellipsis_0.3.1 | pkgconfig_2.0.3 |
| ## [46] nnet_7.3-14 | dbplyr_1.4.4 | tidyselect_1.1.0 |
| ## [49] rlang_0.4.6 | munsell_0.5.0 | cellranger_1.1.0 |
| ## [52] tools_3.6.3 | cli_2.0.2 | generics_0.0.2 |
| ## [55] evaluate_0.14 | yaml_2.2.1 | fs_1.4.1 |
| ## [58] zip_2.0.4 | nlme_3.1-148 | quantreg_5.55 |
| ## [61] leaps_3.1 | xml2_1.3.2 | compiler_3.6.3 |
| ## [64] rstudioapi_0.11 | png_0.1-7 | reprex_0.3.0 |
| ## [67] statmod_1.4.34 | stringi_1.4.6 | HardyWeinberg_1.6.3 |
| ## [70] gdtools_0.2.2 | nloptr_1.2.2.1 | vctrs_0.3.1 |
| ## [73] pillar_1.4.4 | lifecycle_0.2.0 | data.table_1.12.8 |
| ## [76] flextable_0.5.10 | R6_2.4.1 | latticeExtra_0.6-29 |
| ## [79] nleqslv_3.3.2 | writexl_1.3 | codetools_0.2-16 |
| ## [82] polyspline_1.1.19 | boot_1.3-25 | assertthat_0.2.1 |
| ## [85] chron_2.3-55 | withr_2.2.0 | multcomp_1.4-13 |
| ## [88] hms_0.5.3 | rpart_4.1-15 | coda_0.19-3 |
| ## [91] minqa_1.2.4 | rmarkdown_2.2 | scatterplot3d_0.3-41 |
| ## [94] lubridate_1.7.9 | base64enc_0.1-3 | FactoMineR_2.3 |

References

Benjamini, Y. and Hochberg, Y. (1995). Controlling the false discovery rate: a practical and powerful approach to multiple testing. *Journal of the Royal statistical society: series B (Methodological)*, 57(1):289–300. Cited on page 12.