

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

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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. **income**: Income levels.
6. **hsmore**: Dummy for High School or more of education.
7. **outcbin**: Dummy for support for XXXX.
8. **trsource**: Treatment status denoting the source of the criticism.
9. **trgovresp**: Treatment status denoting government response to the criticism.
10. **trstatus**: Treatment status as appeared in the survey instrument.
11. **natscale**: Nationalism scale.
12. **region**: Brazilian region.
13. **wts**: Weights computed by the DataFolha Statistics Team.
14. **evang**: Dummy for Evangelical respondent.
15. **more5mw**: More than five minimum wage salaries.

The original Portuguese version of the questionnaire follows in [here](#). We also provide an English translation in [here](#). The descriptive statistics follow below.

Table 1: Summary descriptives table

	[ALL] N=2001	N
Treatment Source Criticism:		2001
Adversary	997 (49.83%)	
Ally	1004 (50.17%)	
Treatment Brazilian Response:		2001

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Table 1 – *continued from previous page*

	[ALL] N=2001	N
Abandon Treaties	490 (24.49%)	
Recognize Mistakes	506 (25.29%)	
Reject Criticism	503 (25.14%)	
Remain Silent	502 (25.09%)	
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%)	

*continued on next page*

Table 1 – *continued from previous page*

	[ALL] N=2001	N
Evangelical Pentecostal	370 (18.49%)	
Others/No Relig.	342 (17.09%)	
Prop. Supporting XXXX	0.54 (0.50)	1955
Nationalism Scale	0.74 (0.27)	1918

## A.2 Treatment Variables

The treatment variables, and how they map each treatment status, is in the Table below.

Table 2: All Treatments

trstatus	trsource	trgovresp
Ally criticizes, Remain Silent	Ally	Remain Silent
Ally criticizes, Recognize Mistakes	Ally	Recognize Mistakes
Ally criticizes, Reject Criticisms	Ally	Abandon Treaties
Ally criticizes, Abandon International Treaties	Ally	Reject Criticism
Adversary criticizes, Remain Silent	Adversary	Remain Silent
Adversary criticizes, Recognize Mistakes	Adversary	Recognize Mistakes
Adversary criticizes, Reject Criticisms	Adversary	Abandon Treaties
Adversary criticizes, Abandon International Treaties	Adversary	Reject Criticism

As the table shows, all treatment effects are recoverable in the design by including the proper iteration effects. This table shows that we have a straightforward factorial design, with two treatment levels.

## A.3 Pre-treatment Balance

The pre-treatment variables in the first wave were:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Education
4. Region

Table 3: 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

5. Income

6. Religion

We perform two types of balancing tests. For the continuous variables, we perform an F-test. For the categorical variables, we run a Chi-Square test. The results are in the Table 3, and are insignificant (p-value above 0.10). Therefore, we have balance across all treatment levels.

## A.4 Results in the paper

### A.4.1 Main Model

In the main model, we run a regression XXXX. The results follow in the Table 6.

### A.4.2 Heterogeneous Effects – Wave 1

In wave 1, XXXX.

To interpret this Table, XXXX.

## A.5 Robustness checks

XXXX

### A.5.1 Robustness to addition of controls

We add the following pre-treatment as controls:

1. Age
2. Female
3. Income

Table 4: Main Regressions – Wave 1

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ally	0.005 (0.023)		-0.035 (0.043)
Recognize Mistakes		0.506*** (0.018)	0.481*** (0.011)
Abandon Treaties		0.182*** (0.028)	0.155*** (0.023)
Reject Criticism		-0.109*** (0.017)	-0.143*** (0.014)
Ally x Recognize Mistakes			0.050* (0.028)
Ally x Abandon Treaties			0.053** (0.023)
Ally x Reject Criticism			0.068 (0.063)
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 criticism; (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon Adversary Criticism.

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

4. High School Complete or more

5. Religion

The results remain largely similar to the non-controlled results.

Table 5: 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		−0.047 (0.073)	−0.136** (0.057)
Reject Criticism		−0.187** (0.085)	−0.262*** (0.062)
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			0.176 (0.250)
Ally x Reject Criticism			0.157 (0.172)
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		0.313*** (0.106)	0.395*** (0.078)
Nat. Scale x Reject Criticism		0.124 (0.136)	0.194** (0.092)
Nat. Scale x Ally x Recognize Mistakes			0.046 (0.128)
Nat. Scale x Ally x Abandon Treaties			−0.160 (0.342)
Nat. Scale x Ally x Reject Criticism			−0.148 (0.307)
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 criticism; (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon Adversary Criticism.

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



Table 6: Main Regressions – Wave 1

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ally	0.010 (0.020)		−0.040 (0.045)
Recognize Mistakes		0.503*** (0.017)	0.475*** (0.012)
Abandon Treaties		0.180*** (0.027)	0.144*** (0.026)
Reject Criticism		−0.118*** (0.017)	−0.154*** (0.020)
Ally x Recognize Mistakes			0.056** (0.027)
Ally x Abandon Treaties			0.074*** (0.025)
Ally x Reject Criticism			0.073 (0.066)
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 criticism; (2) Remain Silent; (3) Silence upon Adversary Criticism.

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

Controls: female, age, evangelical, more than five min. wage, and high school or more.

The reference category changed significantly, now reflecting the baseline in each control variable. The treatment variables coefficients remain similar to those in the main and robustness treatment models.

## 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 respondent's religion.
5. **income**: 5-brackets income levels.
6. **hsmore**: Dummy for High School or more of education.
7. **outcbin**: Dummy for support for Nuclear Proliferation.
8. **trcontent**: Treatment status that included a control (no message) versus a liberal message stating the Amazon as a belonging to the humankind.
9. **trgovresp**: Treatment status denoting government response to the criticism.
10. **trstatus**: Treatment Status.
11. **natscale**: Nationalism Scale
12. **region**: Brazilian region.
13. **wts**: Weights computed by the DataFolha Statistics Team.
14. **evang**: Dummy variable for whether the respondent is evangelical or not.
15. **more5mw**: More than five minimum wage salaries.

The original Portuguese version of the questionnaire is in [here](#) while the English translated version is in [here](#). The descriptive statistics follow below.

Table 7: Summary descriptives table

	[ALL] N=2126	N
Treatment Liberal Message:		2126
Control	1066 (50.14%)	
Liberal	1060 (49.86%)	

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Table 7 – *continued from previous page*

	[ALL] N=2126	N
Treatment Brazilian Response:		2126
Abandon Treaties	538 (25.31%)	
Recognize Mistakes	526 (24.74%)	
Reject Criticism	530 (24.93%)	
Remain Silent	532 (25.02%)	
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%)	

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Table 7 – continued from previous page

	[ALL] N=2126	N
Evangelical Traditional	294 (14.16%)	
Evangelical Pentecostal	396 (19.08%)	
Others/No Relig.	305 (14.69%)	
Prop. Supporting XXXX	0.54 (0.50)	2093
Nationalism Scale	0.73 (0.27)	2032

And the perceived allies statistics in the paper can be found in the table below.

Table 8: Perceived Brazilian Ally

—
x
—

## B.2 Pre-treatment Balance

We perform two types of balancing tests. For the continuous variables, we perform an F-test. For the categorical variables, we run a Chi-Square test. The variables in the pre-treatment balance are:

1. Age
2. Female
3. High school or more
4. Region
5. Income
6. Religion

The results are in the Table below:

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.

Table 9: 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

Table 10: 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

Using Benjamini–Hochberg correction, let  $p_k$  the  $k$ -th ordered p-value,  $m$  the number of tests, and  $\alpha$  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, no coefficient is significant:

### B.3 Main Model – Wave 2

### B.4 Heterogeneous effect of Nationalism on the Liberal Message

### B.5 Robustness checks

#### B.5.1 Robustness to the addition of controls

We run the main models adding controls for XXXX.

Table 11: Main Regressions – 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 Criticism		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 Criticism			−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.

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

## C Content in the Main Paper

### C.1 XXXX

## D APSA Experimental Section Report

### D.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.

### D.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.

### **D.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.

## D.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.

## D.5 Results

### D.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 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 conservation scale as heterogeneous effects. The heterogeneous effects were pre-specified in the Pre-Analysis Plan before the analysis. The conservation scale consists of the following questions:
  - \* *Here I will read a few sentences, and I would like you to tell me if you think this person described agrees with the way you see the world, totally or in part.*
  - \* XXXX
- Exploratory analysis? What find?
  - We conducted a focus group with FGV-IR students to ensure that the survey content was intelligible. After the focus group, we rephrased a few students’ perceived questions as hard, accepting suggestions on phrasing and content.
  - We have not processed the students’ responses, as the focus group was more conversational, not for quantitative measurement.

## D.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?

- Only by random assignment to the control group.

6. Number subjects each group dropped experiment

- No respondent was dropped.

7. Number included and any reason for exclusion

- Not apply.

### D.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:

Table 12: 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 13: Wave 2 – Means and Std. Deviations

trstatus	Mean.Support	SD.Support	SE.Support
Remain Silent	0.383	0.487	0.03
Recognize Mistakes	0.933	0.250	0.01
Reject Criticisms	0.559	0.497	0.03
Abandon International Treaties	0.292	0.455	0.02
Amazon belongs to all humankind, Remain Silent	0.408	0.492	0.03
Amazon belongs to all humankind, Recognize Mistakes	0.921	0.270	0.01
Amazon belongs to all humankind, Reject Criticisms	0.535	0.500	0.03
Amazon belongs to all humankind, Abandon International Treaties	0.318	0.467	0.02

- For the second wave:
  - ITT
    - 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:

##

##		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

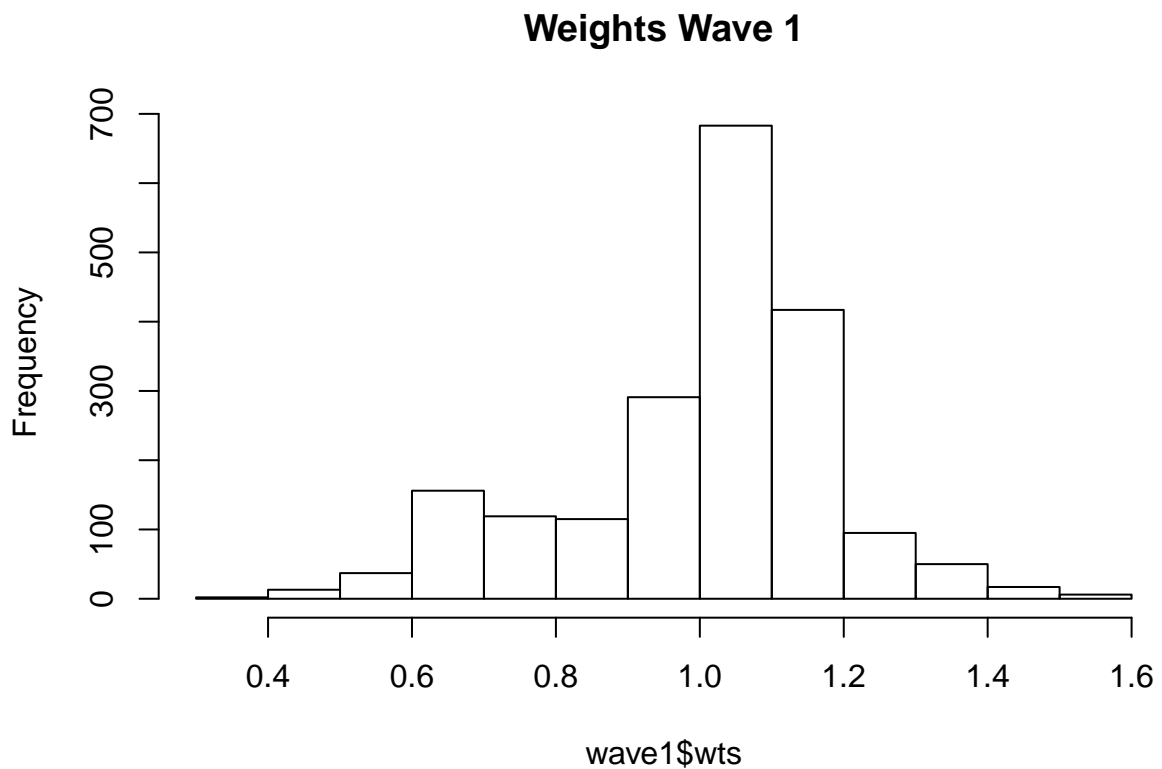
- For the second wave:

##

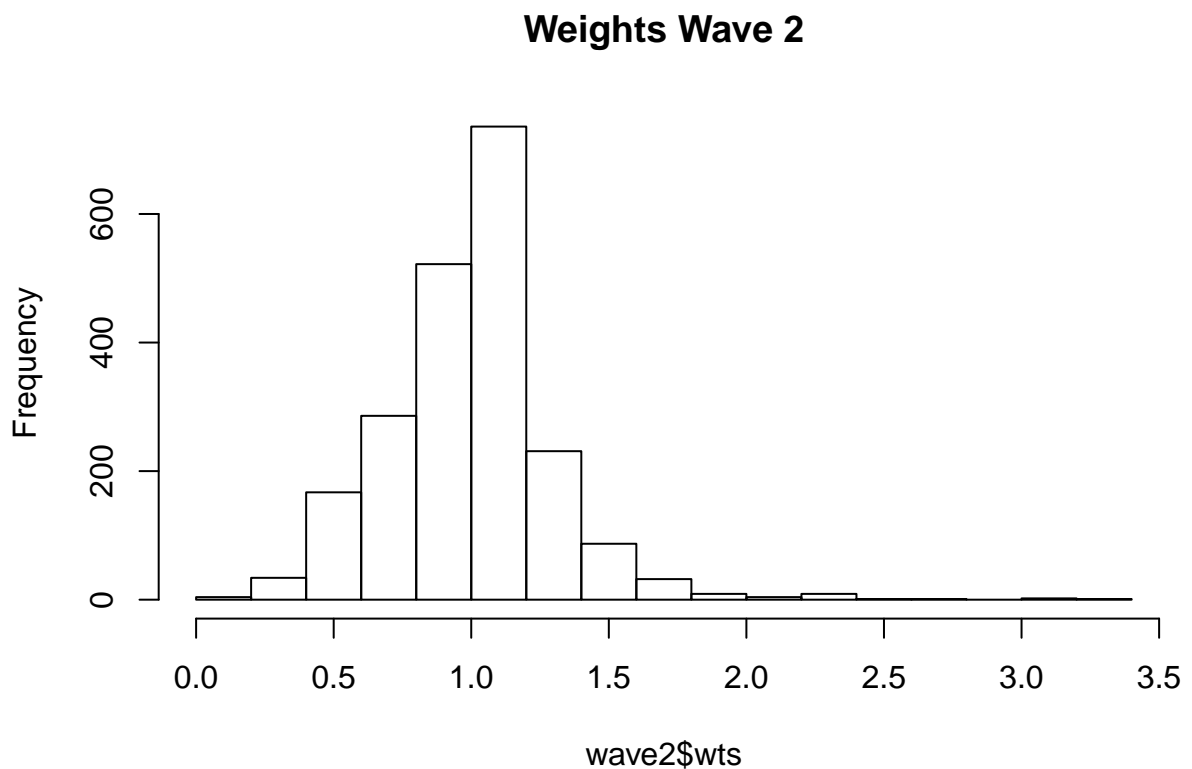
##		Valid	Missing
##	Remain Silent	261	2
##	Recognize Mistakes	270	0
##	Reject Criticisms	261	4
##	Abandon International Treaties	264	4
##	Amazon belongs to all humankind, Remain Silent	262	7
##	Amazon belongs to all humankind, Recognize Mistakes	253	3
##	Amazon belongs to all humankind, Reject Criticisms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

## D.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>.

## D.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