The Generalizability of IR Experiments

Dataverse-only Appendix

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A Survey Instrument

To implement our study, we programmed our survey on Qualtrics. In Brazil, Germany, India, Israel, and Japan respondents could choose between two options – the local national language (Brazilian Portuguese, German, Hindi, Hebrew, and Japanese, accordingly), and English. In the U.S. and in Nigeria, since the local national language is English, it was only possible to take the survey in English. Translations were implemented by native translators and evaluated by academics with relevant language proficiency. As a final step, we reverse-translated all instruments via google translate to ensure that no technical errors exist.

Our survey included three components. First, respondents were provided with an informed consent form. Second, after agreeing to participate in our study, respondents answered questions relating demographic variables and moderators. Importantly, in this section, we embedded six attention checks. Failing one or more attention checks resulted in survey termination. Finally, after reporting demographics and moderators, respondents participated in our four experiments, as well as a final auxiliary study implemented by one of the coauthors. Below, we provide an English-language overview of our survey:

- **Informed consent**
- **Pre-Treatment Demographics and Moderators:**
  - Below, you will see a series of statements. Please tell us whether you agree or disagree with each statement.
    - 2+2=7
    - Please click the "neither agree nor disagree" response
    - The year 1910 came before the year 1920
    - I would rather be a citizen of my country, than of any other country in the world
    - The use of military force only makes problems worse
  - Below, you will see a series of statements. Please tell us whether you agree or disagree with each statement.
    - My country needs to play an active role in solving conflicts around the world
    - The best way to ensure peace is through military strength
    - Going to war is unfortunate, but sometimes the only solution
    - Please select "somewhat agree"
  - For each of the items below, please choose the response that is closest to your view.
    - I do not mind a politician's methods if he or she manages to get the right things done.
    - When the country is in great danger, it is often necessary for political leaders to act boldly, even if this means overstepping the usual processes of government decision-making.
    - People should be allowed to vote even if they are badly misinformed on basic facts about politics.
    - People who hate my way of life should still have a chance to talk in a public forum.
    - 2+2=4
  - How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements:
    - Complying with international law is an important value.

    - Complying with international law is important, even if it contradicts the national interest.
    - If my country defies international laws and norms, criticism from other countries is justified.
    - 4+3=8
  - In politics people often talk of "left" and "right". On a scale of 1 (left) and 10 (right), where would you classify your own political views?
  - Are you eligible to vote in [respondent's country]? (Y/N)
  - What is the highest level of education you have attained? (Some high school/Some high school/High school graduate/Some college or associate degree/Bachelor's or equivalent/Master's or equivalent/Doctoral or equivalent)
  - Now we have a few questions about international organizations. Many people don't know the answers to these questions. We want to see how much information about international organizations gets out to the public from television, newspapers, and the like. It is important to us that you do NOT use outside sources like the Internet to search for the correct answer. Will you answer the following questions without help from outside sources? (Y/N)
  - Five countries have permanent seats on the Security Council of the United Nations. Which one of the following is not a permanent member? (China/France/India)
  - To what degree are you worried about the following situations?
    - A war involving my country
    - A terrorist attack

- **Experiments:**
  - Now we are going to ask your opinion about some situations that [respondent's country] could face in the future. Please read the text carefully and give us your opinions.
    - Randomize order of 4 main experiments (Democratic Peace, Audience Costs, International Law, FDI Reciprocity), followed by one of the authors' study. Vignette text is provided in Section A.1

A.1 Experimental Vignette

A.1.1 Democratic Peace

Thank you for your response. We will now ask you about a new hypothetical situation.

There is much concern these days about the spread of nuclear weapons. We are going to describe a hypothetical situation that many countries around the world have faced in the past and [respondent's country] could face in the future.

For scientific validity, the hypothetical situation is general, and is not about a specific country in the news today. Some parts of the description may strike you as important; other parts may seem unimportant. After describing the situation, we will ask your opinion about a policy option.

A country is developing nuclear weapons and will have its first nuclear bomb within six months. The country could then use its missiles to launch nuclear attacks against any country in the world.

- The country has not signed a military alliance [respondent's country].
- The country does not have high levels of trade with [respondent's country].
- The country's nonnuclear military forces are half as strong as [respondent's country] nonnuclear forces.
- The country is a democracy/not a democracy and shows every sign that it will remain a democracy/no sign of becoming a democracy.
- The country's motives remain unclear, but if it builds nuclear weapons, it will have the power to blackmail or destroy other countries.
- The country has refused all requests to stop its nuclear weapons program.

Outcomes and Diagnostics

- By attacking the country's nuclear development sites now, [respondent's country] could prevent the country from producing any nuclear weapons. Would you favor or oppose using the [respondent's country] military to attack the country's nuclear development sites? (5-point scale)
- By joining a joint international military mission now, [respondent's country] could prevent the country from producing any nuclear weapons. Would you favor or oppose [respondent's country] joining a joint international military mission? (5-point scale)
- Did you think of a specific country when you read about the "other country" in the passage? If so, please specify: (Y, specify/N)
- We just asked you to read a scenario in which [respondent's country] considered preventing another country from producing nuclear weapons. How believable is this situation for [respondent's country]? (Very believable/Somewhat believable/Not very believable/Not at all believable)
- In the passage you just read, the country developing nuclear weapons was: (A democracy/Not a democracy)

A.1.2 Audience Costs

Thank you for your response. We will now ask you about a new hypothetical situation.

We will now present to you a hypothetical scenario regarding [respondent's country] relations with other countries around the world. You will read about a situation that many countries have faced in the past and will probably face again in the future. Different leaders have handled such situations in different ways. We will describe one approach that leaders have taken, and ask whether you approve or disapprove of the approach.

Imagine that a country sent its military to take over some of its neighbor's territory.

The [respondent's country leader] announced that [respondent's country] would stay out of the conflict. The attacking country continued to invade and the conflict ended with the attacking country taking control of 20% of the contested territory. / The [respondent's country leader] announced that if the

attacking country continued to invade, [respondent's country] military would immediately engage and attempt to push out the attacking country. The [respondent's country leader] sent troops to the region. The attacking country continued to invade and the [respondent's country leader] ordered the [respondent's country] military to engage. The [respondent's country] did not lose any troops in the conflict and the conflict ended with the attacking country taking control of 20% of the contested territory. / The [respondent's country leader] announced that if the attacking country continued to invade, the [respondent's country] military would immediately engage and attempt to push out the attacking country. The [respondent's country leader] sent troops to the region. The attacking country continued to invade. The [respondent's country leader] ordered the [respondent's country] military not to engage. The attacking country continued to invade and the conflict ended with the attacking country taking control of 20% of the contested territory.

Outcomes and Diagnostics

- How much would you approve or disapprove of the way [respondent's country leader] handled the situation? (7-point scale)
- Did you think of a specific country when you read about the country in the passage that attacked its neighbor? If so, please specify: (Y, specify/N)
- We just asked you to read a scenario in which [respondent's country] considered intervening in a foreign dispute. How believable is this situation for [respondent's country]? (Very believable/Somewhat believable/Not very believable/Not at all believable)
- In the passage you just read, the [respondent's country leader]: (Announced the [respondent's country] would stay out of the conflict and stayed out. / Announced that the [respondent's country] military would engage in the conflict, but ultimately did not engage. / Announced that the [respondent's country] military would engage in the conflict, and eventually engaged.)

A.1.3 International Law

Thank you for your response. We will now ask you about a new hypothetical situation.

We will now present you with a hypothetical scenario about how countries treat their enemies' combatants. In military conflicts ranging from World War I to the present, it is common for countries to capture combatants from the opposing side. These combatants may have information of interest for the conflict, such as the opposing side's troop movements or plans for future attacks. Some officials believe interrogating captured combatants through a variety of methods is a useful way to obtain this information.

Imagine that [respondent's country] is involved in a military conflict with another country. The other country is not a democracy. We will describe some interrogation methods that [respondent's country] might use. Please consider each of the following points carefully and then tell us what you think.

The interrogation methods would be used on captured combatants that are not part of regular armed forces. The combatants are often organized in small units, do not use standard uniforms or carry their weapons openly, and conduct operations geared toward subversion. The interrogation methods would

involve torture, meaning they would cause severe pain or suffering to the captured combatants. The information gained from the interrogation may, or may not, be accurate or relevant to the conflict. The interrogation methods would violate international law. The U.S. has signed international treaties that do not allow the use of these methods under any circumstances against any captured combatants. / The interrogation methods would be used on captured combatants that are not part of regular armed forces. The combatants are often organized in small units, do not use standard uniforms or carry their weapons openly, and conduct operations geared toward subversion. The interrogation methods would involve torture, meaning they would cause severe pain or suffering to the captured combatants. The information gained from the interrogation may, or may not, be accurate or relevant to the conflict.

Outcomes and Diagnostics

- If things happened just as we described, to what extent would you agree or disagree with the following statement: [Respondent's country] should use interrogation methods involving torture on captured combatants. (7-point scale)
- Did you think of a specific country when you read about the country that was in a dispute with the U.S.? If so, please specify: (Y, specify/N)
- We just asked you to read a scenario in which [respondent's country] was considering using interrogation methods. How believable is this scenario for [respondent's country]? (Very believable/Somewhat believable/Not very believable/Not at all believable)
- Did the passage you read mention that [respondent's country] signed international treaties that do not allow the use of torture in interrogation methods? (Y/N)

A.1.4 Reciprocity and FDI

Thank you for your response. We will now ask you about a new hypothetical situation.

We will now present a hypothetical scenario about [respondent's country] policies involving the ability of foreign companies to purchase [respondent's country] companies. The situation is hypothetical but may reflect something that has happened in the past or could happen in the future.

Imagine that [respondent's country] is considering changing its policies on the ability of foreign companies to purchase [respondent's country] companies. Another country, a democracy, has recently made it much easier for [respondent's country] companies to buy companies in their own country. / Imagine that [respondent's country] is considering changing its policies on the ability of foreign companies to purchase [respondent's country] companies. Another country, a democracy, has recently made it much harder for [respondent's country] companies to buy companies in their own country.

Outcomes and Diagnostics

- Should [respondent's country] make it easier or harder for companies from this country to buy [respondent's country] companies? ([Respondent's country] should make it much easier / [Respondent's country] should make it somewhat easier / [Respondent's country] should make no

Table A1: Manipulation Test: Treatment Effects on Correct Recall

	Country is Democracy							Leader back down							Torture Violates Law							Investment Made Harder						
	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR
Democracy	0.49*	0.45*	0.54*	0.29*	0.53*	0.42*	0.58*																					
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)																					
Engage								0.48*	0.55*	0.53*	0.26*	0.57*	0.40*	0.56*														
								(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)														
IL Law															0.43*	0.41*	0.43*	0.21*	0.50*	0.41*	0.54*							
															(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)							
Harder Invest																						0.49*	0.43*	0.49*	0.26*	0.54*	0.39*	0.56*
																						(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Adj. R^2	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.09	0.30	0.20	0.34	0.25	0.33	0.29	0.09	0.34	0.17	0.35	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.05	0.25	0.17	0.29	0.24	0.18	0.24	0.08	0.30	0.15	0.31
Num. obs.	3014	3052	2997	3065	3071	3056	3126	2011	2000	1950	2015	2089	2030	2073	3016	3045	3003	3070	3077	3060	3132	3015	3055	3011	3071	3068	3062	3133

*$p < 0.05$

change / [Respondent's country] should make it somewhat harder / [Respondent's country] should make it much harder)

- Did you think of a specific country when you read about the "other country" in the passage? If so, please specify: (Y, specify / N)
- We just asked you to read a scenario in which [respondent's country] was considering changing its policies on the ability of foreign companies to purchase [respondent's country] companies. How believable is this situation for [respondent's country]? (Very believable/Somewhat believable/Not very believable/Not at all believable)
- In the passage you read, the other country has made it: (Much easier for [respondent's country] companies to buy companies in their country. / Much harder for [respondent's country] companies to buy companies in their country.)

B Diagnostics

In this Section, we report several diagnostic tests relating to our four experiments. First, in Table A1 we report manipulation checks to assess treatment take-up. To do so, we regress responses to our factual manipulation checks over respondents' treatment status. Doing so, we demonstrate that in the democratic peace experiment, respondents assigned to the democracy condition are more likely to report that the country described in their vignette was a democracy. In the audience cost experiment, respondents assigned to the back-down condition are more likely to report that the leader described in the vignette backed down on a threat. In the international law experiment, respondents receiving information about a treaty signed by their country were more likely to report that their country signed a treaty banning the use of torture. Finally, in the reciprocity treatment, respondents receiving information that a country made it harder for companies from their country to buy companies in another country were more likely to report that said country had increased barriers for companies from their country to buy companies in the other country.

In Figure A1, we report data on respondents' evaluations of scenario plausibility by country and experiment. Respondents have mostly found scenarios plausible with the exception of the international law experiment, where we speculate that respondents interpreted the question as being about the plausibility that their country will use torture, rather than consider using it. In Figure A2 we report the response time to our full survey by country. In Table A2, we examine whether our treatments in all four experiments increased the probability of reporting specific countries when asked whether the respondents thought of a specific country while reading the vignette. In the democratic peace experiment, we find some evi-

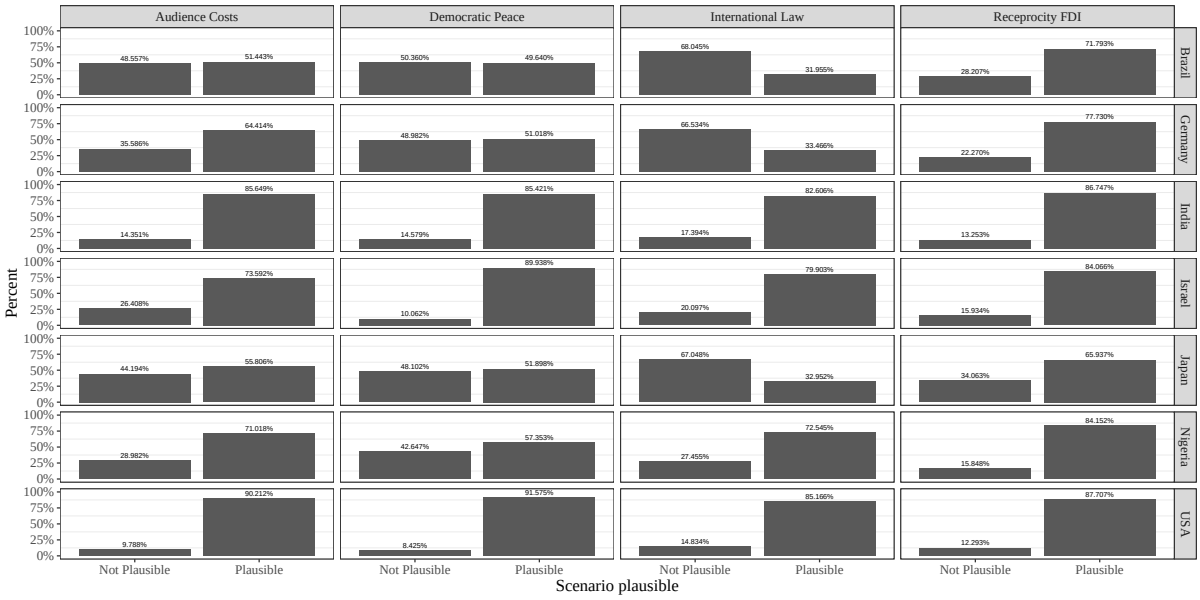

Figure A1: **Plausibility of Experimental Scenarios Across Countries.** This plot reports respondents' evaluation of how plausible an experimental vignette is, by experiment, per country.

Table A2: Information Leakage: ATE on thinking of a specific country

	Info leak DP							Info leak AC						Info leak IL							Info leak FDI						
	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR	USA	BRZ	GRM	IND	ISL	JPN	NGR
Democracy	−0.11*	−0.03	−0.14*	−0.04*	−0.18*	−0.17*	−0.04*																					
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)																					
Engage								−0.03	−0.04*	−0.09*	0.04	−0.12*	−0.08*	−0.01														
								(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)														
IL Law															0.01	−0.01	0.00	0.02	−0.02	0.03*	0.02							
															(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)							
Harder barrier																						0.04*	−0.02	0.01	−0.01	−0.04*	−0.01	−0.02
																						(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Adj. R^2	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	−0.00	−0.00	−0.00	−0.00	0.00	0.00	−0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.00
Num. obs.	3019	3055	2998	3068	3072	3058	3130	2014	2004	1953	2018	2090	2031	2077	3023	3051	3007	3071	3081	3063	3139	3018	3058	3014	3073	3070	3063	3137

*$p < 0.05$

dence that respondents in the non-Democracy condition were more likely to report that they thought of a specific country. We examine reported countries by country, experiment, and treatment condition in Figures A3-A6. As further discussed, in section J of our supplementary material, we find no evidence for clear differences in countries between treatment and control conditions at the country-experiment level. Finally, in Figure A7 we report treatment and control means (and 95% confidence level) for each experiment-country combination as well as for our full sample and the original studies we replicate. This figure, as well as the other diagnostics detailed above, are discussed when interrogating the India democratic peace null result in section J of our supplementary material.

C Power analysis and pre-analysis plan

Our prospective power analysis (see figure A8), determined our sample size by ensuring that we are well powered ($> 80\%$) to identify original point estimates within each country ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the meta-analysis. In a retrospective power analysis (see figure A9), we show that we are also powered ($> 90\%$) for our sign generalizability test.

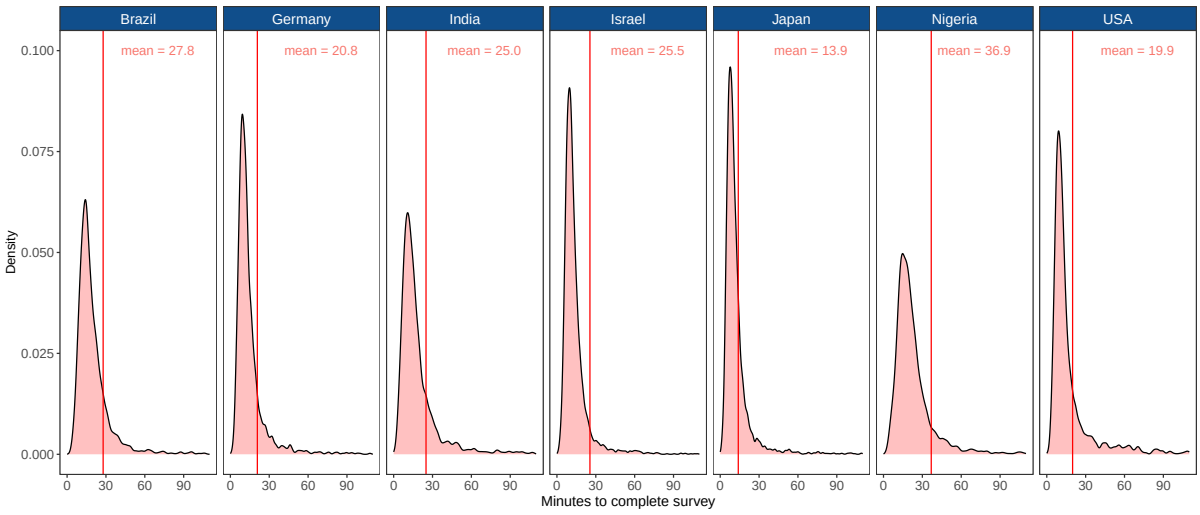

Figure A2: **Response Latency.** Figure reports the density of duration (in minutes) it took respondents to complete the survey. Averages and medians (in minutes) for each country are reported in red and blue, respectively, at the top of each figure.

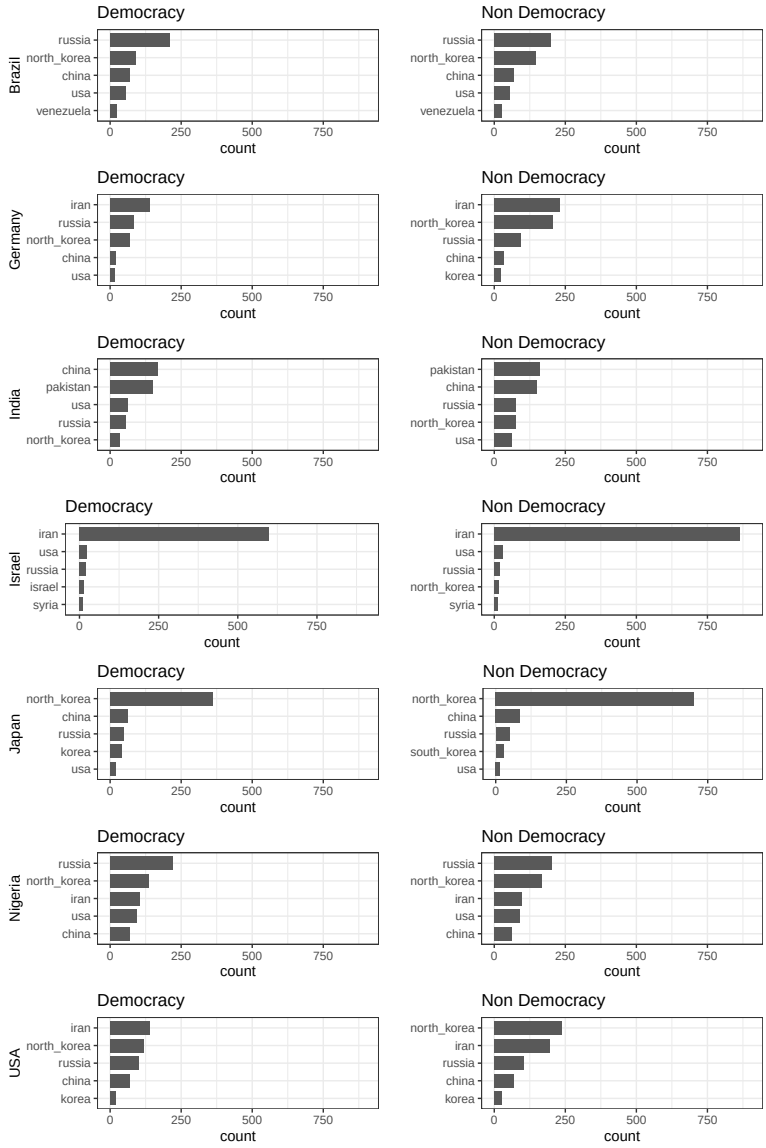

Figure A3: **Top 5 countries respondents thought of in the Democratic Peace study.** We report the top 5 most used words in an open-ended question asking respondents whether they thought of a specific country when reading the democratic peace scenario. X-axis orders the words from most to least mentioned. Plot is faceted by country and by condition.

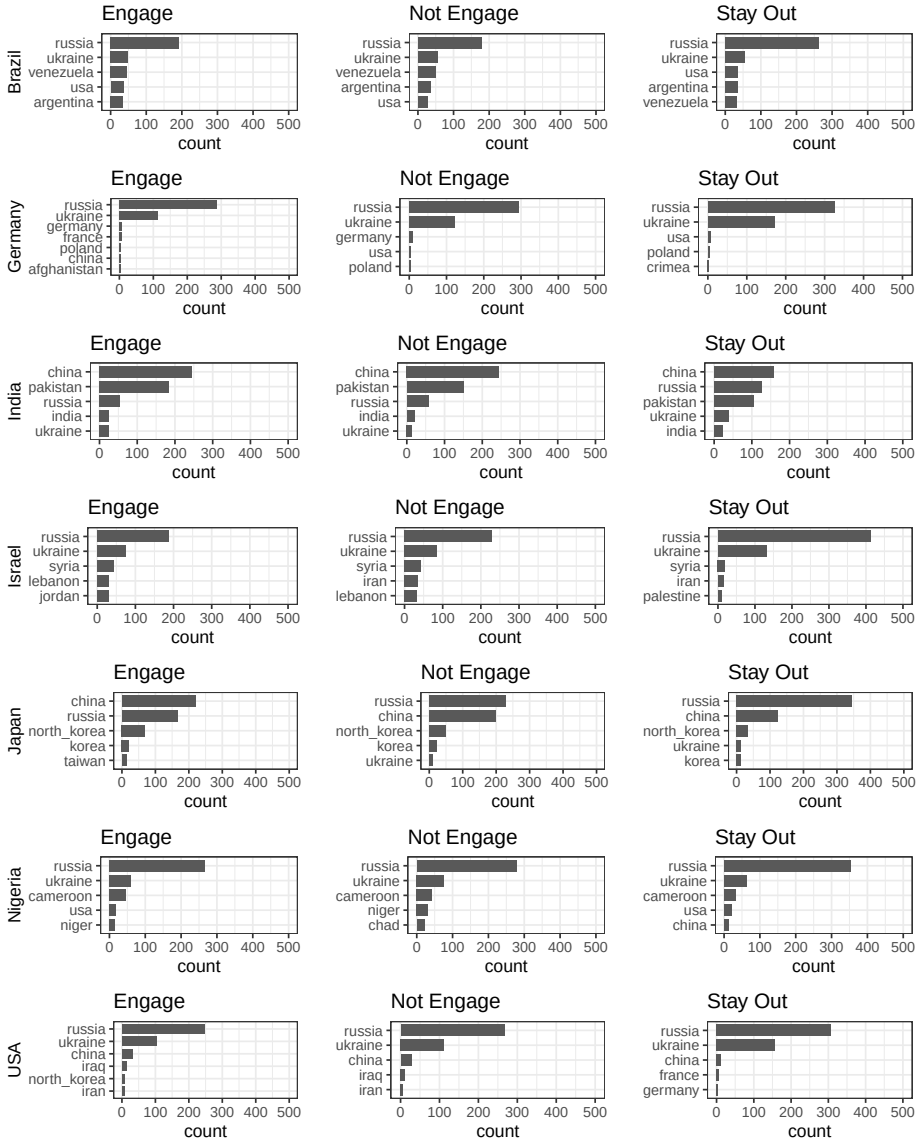

Figure A4: **Top 5 countries respondents thought of in the Audience Costs study.** We report the top 5 most used words in an open-ended question asking respondents whether they thought of a specific country when reading the audience costs scenario. X-axis orders the words from most to least mentioned. Plot is faceted by country and by condition.

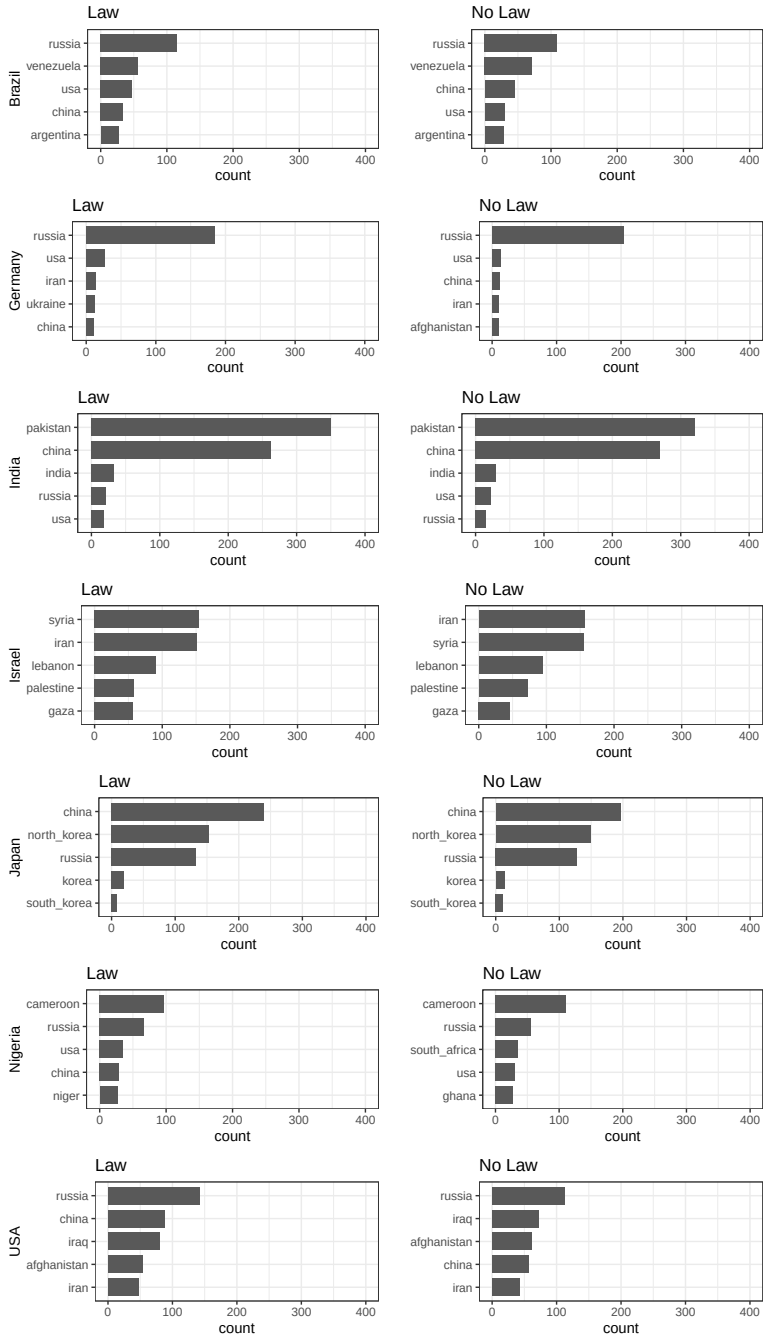

Figure A5: **Top 5 countries respondents thought of in the International Law study.** We report the top 5 most used words in an open-ended question asking respondents whether they thought of a specific country when reading the international law scenario. X-axis orders the words from most to least mentioned. Plot is faceted by country and by condition.

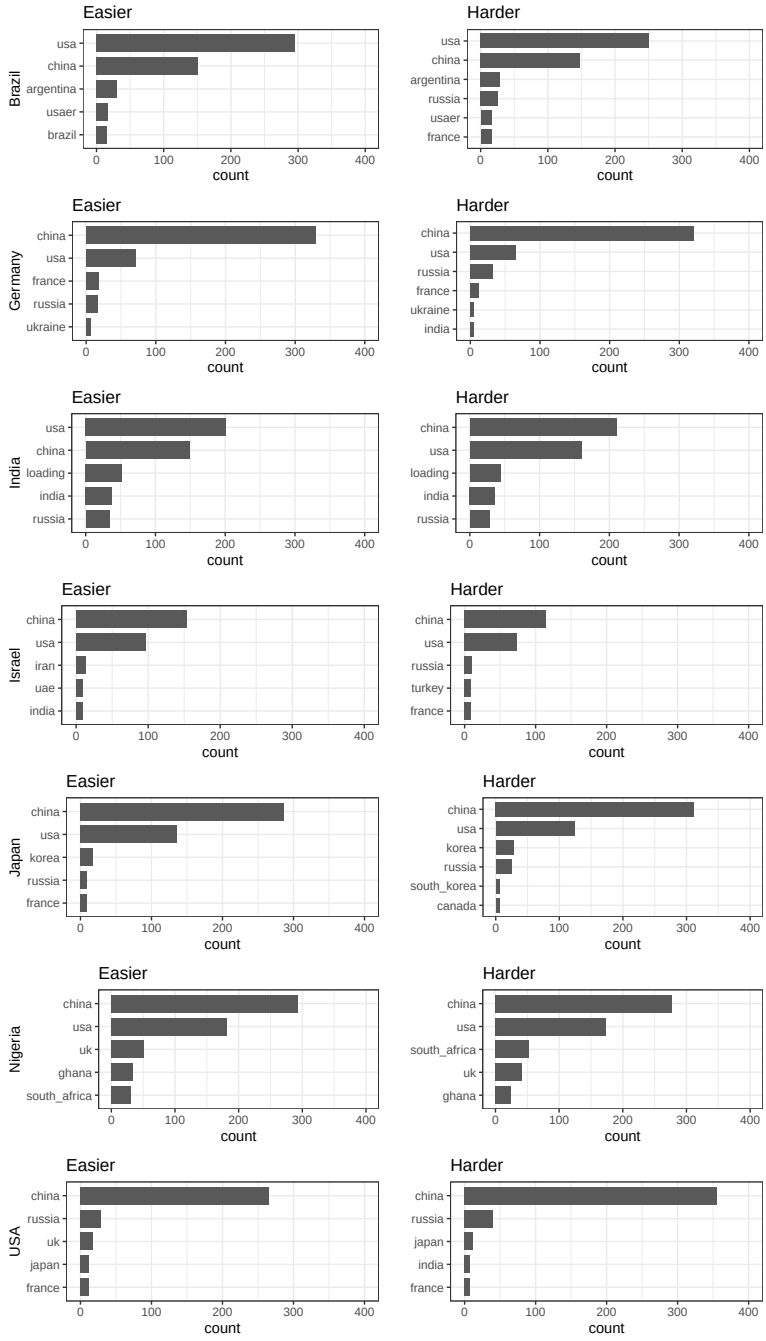

Figure A6: **Top 5 countries respondents thought of in the Reciprocity FDI study.** We report the top 5 most used words in an open ended question asking respondents whether they thought of a specific country when reading the reciprocity FDI scenario. X-axis orders the words from most- to least- mentioned. Plot is faceted by country and by condition.

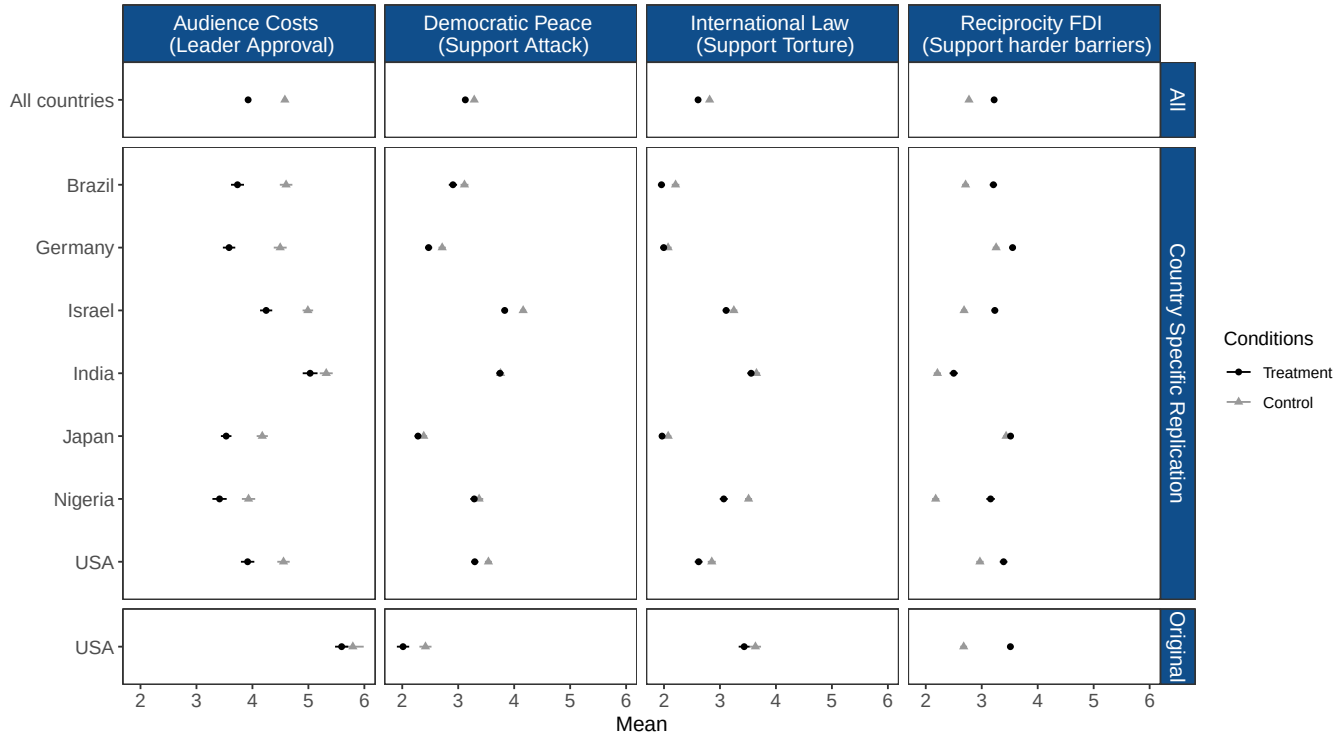

Figure A7: **Means by condition.** For each experiment, we report original means and confidence intervals of main treatment and control conditions from published studies, alongside means and confidence intervals from our country-specific replication and from the full multinational sample ("Meta"). To ease interpretation, we use the original outcomes employed in the studies. The Democratic Peace, International Law, and Reciprocity FDI experiments employed outcomes ranging from 1-5, whereas the Audience Costs experiment employed an outcome ranging from 1-7.

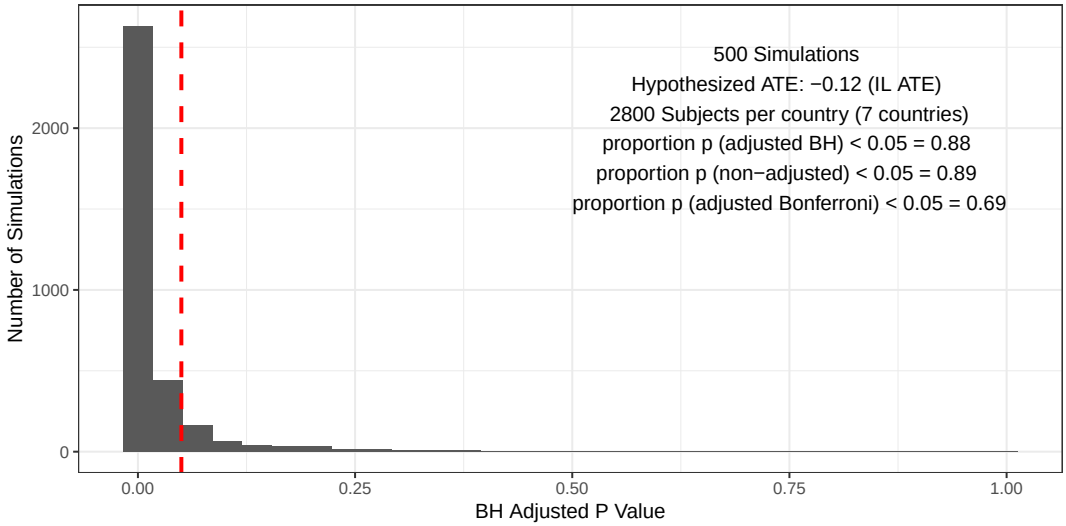

Figure A8: **Prospective power analysis.** Determining suitable N size to identify original point estimates within each country sample.

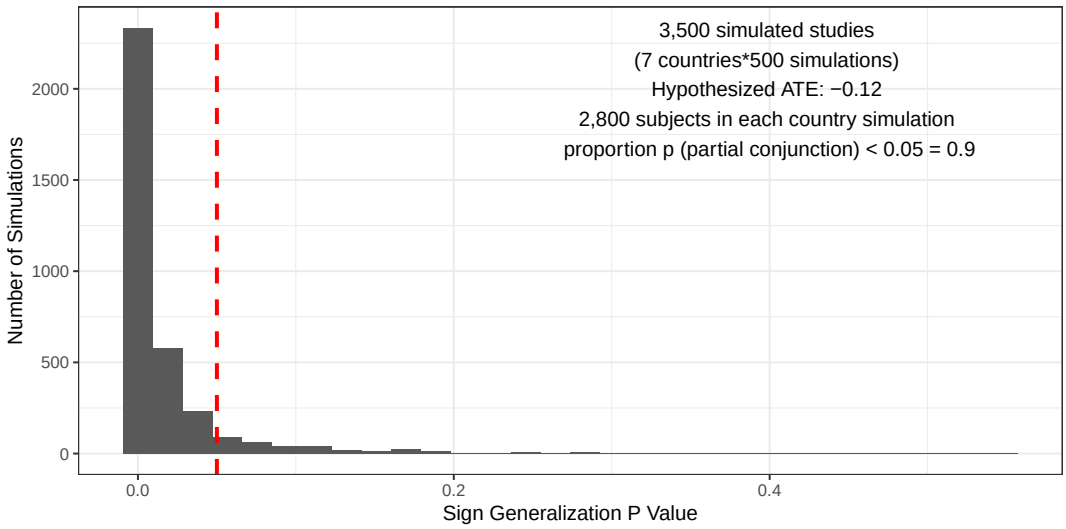

Figure A9: **Retrospective power analysis.** Ensuring we are powered for our sign generalizability test.

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Generalizability of IR Experiments (#119402)

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This is an anonymized copy (without author names) of the pre-registration. It was created by the author(s) to use during peer-review.
A non-anonymized version (containing author names) should be made available by the authors when the work it supports is made public.

1) Have any data been collected for this study already?
It's complicated. We have already collected some data but explain in Question 8 why readers may consider this a valid pre-registration nevertheless.

2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?
We replicate four prominent International Relations vignette experiments in seven countries: USA, Germany, Brazil, Japan, Nigeria, India, Israel. The four experiments test the following hypotheses:

Democratic Peace: respondents are less likely to support attacking another country if that country is described as a democracy, compared to a condition in which the country is described as an autocracy (Tomz and Weeks 2013).

Audience Costs: respondents will evaluate a leader less favorably if said leader does not follow through on their threat towards an aggressor, compared to a condition in which the leader stays out of conflict in the first place (Tomz 2007; Brutger and Kertzer 2016).

International Law: respondents are less likely to support the use of torture when informed that using torture violates international treaties signed by their country, compared to a condition in which international treaties are not mentioned (Wallace 2013).

Reciprocity: respondents are more likely to support increasing barriers to foreign investment on another country if said country increased barriers to investment, compared to a condition in which a country lowered barriers (Chilton et al 2020).

3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.
Each of our four experiments has its own dependent variables drawn from the original study except where mentioned:

Democratic Peace: support for attacking other country (approval, scaled from 1-5); secondary outcome (not from original study): support for joining a mission attacking other country (approval, scaled from 1-5)

Audience Costs: leader approval (approval, scaled from 1-7)

International Law: support for employing torture (scaled from 1-5)

Reciprocity: support for reducing/increasing investment barriers on other country (scaled from 1-5)

4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?
Each respondent completes all four studies, but we randomize the order of the studies. Within each experiment, respondents are assigned to the following conditions (drawn from original studies):

Democratic Peace: country is described as either: a) democracy b) non-democracy.

Audience Costs: leader is described as either: a) staying out of the dispute, b) engaging in dispute but not following through on threat, c) engaging in dispute and following through on threat. Only conditions (a) and (b) are used for main analysis (see Section 2 above), consistent with Tomz 2007.

International Law: either: a) torture is described as a violation of international law, b) international law is not mentioned.

Reciprocity: other country is described as making it either: a) easier b) harder for the respondent's country to purchase a company in the other country.

5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.
Our main questions will be examined in 3 (related) parts. First, for each experiment, a "country-specific" ATE will be calculated (for each country-outcome combination) using OLS regressions (with robust standard errors) where each study's outcome is regressed over the study's main randomized treatment contrast. We report adjusted p-values using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction accounting for seven tests (1 test for each country) of each hypothesis. We reject the null hypothesis for a given test if the adjusted p-value < 0.05.

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Second, for each experiment, those country-specific ATEs will be aggregated into a "meta-analytic" ATE using a meta-analytic random effects model (Borenstein et al. 2021), implemented using the "rma" command in the "metafor" package in R. We report unadjusted p-values for the meta-analyses. Third, and to complement our analysis of meta-analytic average treatment effects, we will employ a "sign-generalization" test designed by Egami & Hartman (2022).

6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.
Our study has four pre-treatment attention checks. Subjects who fail any one of four pre-treatment attention checks will not be allowed to continue in the survey and thus be excluded from the analysis.

7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.
Based on a power analysis using effect sizes and outcome SDs from original studies, we aim to collect 3,000 complete, attentive subjects per country, resulting in a sample size of 21,000 subjects across 7 countries: USA, Japan, India, Nigeria, Israel, Brazil, and Germany. In case of excess respondents, we will use all data delivered by the survey company.

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)
Information on question 1: Pilot data (N=416) were collected in Nigeria in August 2022 but will not be used in our main analyses.

We plan to implement several additional sets of analyses, outlined below.

1) Diagnostics, including:
a) Evaluate treatment take-up: For each experiment within each country, we regress a response to factual manipulation check over treatment condition.
b) Evaluate vignette plausibility by probing variation in plausibility (by study) across countries. This will be accomplished by plotting distribution of post-treatment questions asking about plausibility of scenario for each experiment in each country.
b) Evaluate whether respondents have in mind a particular country for each scenario. This will be accomplished by plotting distribution of answers to the question "did you have a specific country in mind while reading this vignette?" for each country and each experiment by treatment condition.

2) Heterogeneous Treatment Effects: For each experiment, we consider a key moderator by focusing on interacting our treatment with a moderator as well as with pre-treatment controls (gender, age, education, voting eligibility, country) in our pooled sample, as follows:
a) Democratic Peace: respondents' support for democratic norms (based on Kingzette 2021).
b) Audience Costs: respondents' hawkishness (based on Brutger and Kertzer 2016).
c) International Law: respondents' legal obligation (based on Bayram 2017).
3) External Validity Bias: we evaluate issues related to demographics and external validity in using a procedure proposed by Egami and Devaux 2022 for estimating external validity bias for each experiment by country. We implement the procedure proposed by Egami and Devaux 2022 for all experiments across all countries. For each experiment in each country, this approach employs all pre-treatment covariates to estimate heterogeneity in average treatment effects (using a generalized random forest approach), and report an external validity score (between 0-1) depending on the amount of reweighting necessary to explain away the average treatment effect.

4) Audience Cost Extension: In our secondary analysis we follow Brutger and Kertzer 2016 and decompose audience cost into a "belligerence" cost and an "inconsistency cost." We plan to plot the decomposed audience cost average treatment effects across countries, using Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p-values to account for the 14 tests (2 outcomes across 7 countries).

Version of AsPredicted Questions: 2.00

Available at https://aspredicted.org/6QK_X59

D Ethics Statement

This study conformed to principles for human subjects research published by the American Political Science Association. We did not collect any identifying information, and subjects remained completely anonymous to us. The survey procedures employed in this study were reviewed by the relevant Institutional Review Board (IRB) and determined to be exempt under category CFR 46.101(b)(2).

We informed subjects that they were taking part in a research study, that their participation was voluntary, and that they could exit the survey at any time. To ensure subjects were able to give informed consent (and understood all aspects of the survey), all survey materials were translated into the primary languages (Brazilian Portuguese, German, Hindi, Hebrew and Japanese) in respondents' countries by native translators, and were further evaluated by academics with relevant language proficiency. We provided the informed consent form in respondents' native language at the beginning of the survey to ensure each respondent understood what they were agreeing to and their rights regarding the storage and use of their data. We also confirmed that each respondent was above the age of 18 before continuing with the survey. After reading the consent information, subjects decided whether to proceed with the survey. Given that the research was exempt with minimal risk of harm, we were not required to obtain signed consent from individuals who opted to take the survey.

Our research procedures did not involve deception. We informed subjects that the situations we posed were hypothetical. To reinforce this idea, we measured our dependent variables using hypothetical language.

This study did not intervene in political processes as described in Principle 10 of the APSA Principles and Guidance for Human Subjects Research.

The survey was administered via Qualtrics, with subjects recruited by Cint. Cint (often known as Lucid in the US) is a professional survey firm that recruits respondents on the Internet for surveys about politics, public affairs, products, brands, and other topics of general interest. Cint compensated subjects according to their prorprietary system. Cint contracts with suppliers who handle incentives to participants directly. Researchers pay Cint a cost per completed interview (CPI) and Cint pays suppliers who then provide a portion of those earnings to participants in the form of cash, gift cards, or loyalty reward points.

Our participant pool was diverse: Cint recruited a diverse sample of adults in each country that was constructed to resemble the local adult population with respect to gender and age. Our research did not intentionally target vulnerable or marginalized groups; any inclusion of such individuals was incidental. Our research procedures did not differentially benefit or harm particular groups.