

Supplementary material

The effects of interactive requests on the quantity and quality of survey responses: An international methodological experiment

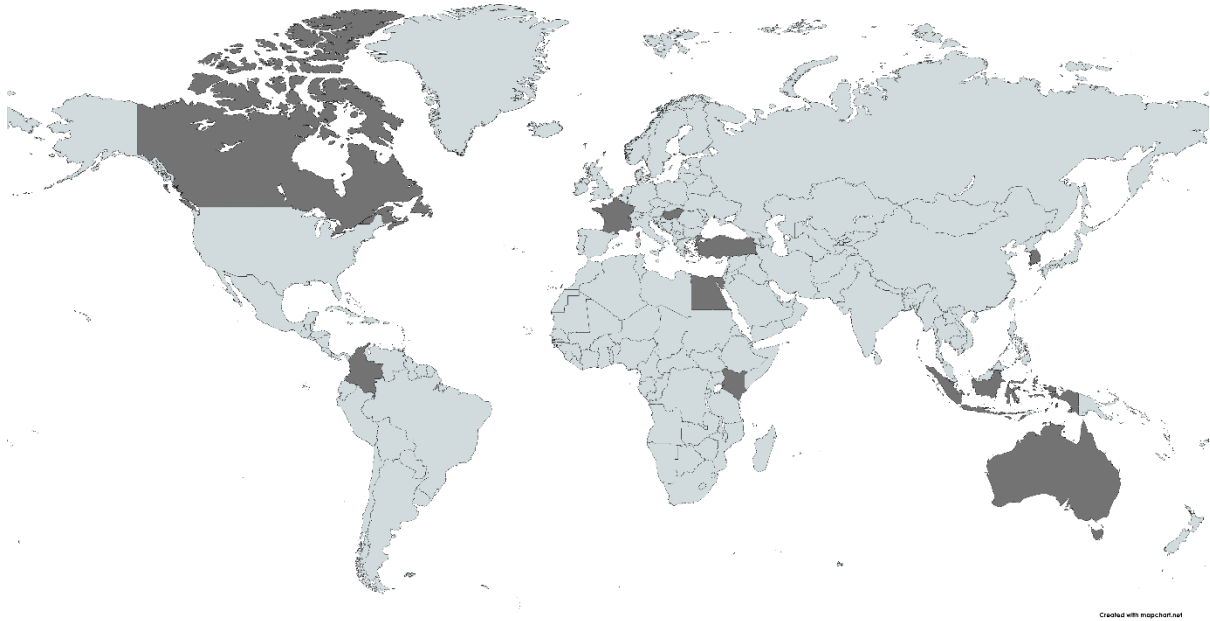
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1) International survey design

1.1) Map of survey countries



Note: The survey countries are highlighted in dark gray.

1.2) Questionnaire languages

Students who are native speakers translated my questionnaire into the principal official languages of my survey countries. Advance translations ensured the questionnaire's convertibility and intuitive comprehensibility in all target languages (Harzing, Reiche, and Pudelko 2013). A second independent translation for each survey language reduced translator-specific preferences. In collaboration with the interpreters, I settled on translations that accurately reflect the intended meanings, while being intuitively comprehensible in the target language. As such, our survey translation procedure resembled established approaches such as the European Values Study's (2018) translation method. Respondents generally had the choice of completing the survey in the country's official language or a secondary language. The table below summarizes the primary and secondary languages of my survey in each country.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Default language</u>	<u>Secondary language</u>
<i>Australia</i>	English	N/A
<i>Canada</i>	English	French
<i>Colombia</i>	Spanish	English
<i>Egypt</i>	Arabic	English
<i>France</i>	French	English
<i>Hungary</i>	Hungarian	English
<i>Indonesia</i>	Bahasa Indonesia	English
<i>Kenya</i>	Swahili	English
<i>South Korea</i>	Korean	English
<i>Turkey</i>	Turkish	English

1.3) Pre-testing

My research team and I used the Qualtrics survey platform to design and program the survey, including the random allocation of respondents into different experimental conditions. In this web format, I conducted both cognitive interviews and quantitative pre-testing. At this stage, my survey was completed by 178 respondents of different ages, genders, and education levels in all target languages and survey countries to confirm its functionality and check the translations' comprehensibility.

2) Sample targets and compositions

In each survey country, samples of respondents were gathered based on age, gender, region, and education quotas that reflected contemporary population averages, as presented in this section. My regional quotas aimed for the smallest possible geographic units in the context of online survey research following the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) or equivalent, for instance, Ontario or Quebec in the case of Canada. The education quotas were based on a division into levels 0 to 2 (no secondary education degree), 3 to 5 (secondary education degree), and 6 to 8 (university degree) of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Due to a lack of relevant data, other-gender respondents were never screened out on the basis of their gender, but only based on the other quota criteria.

2.1) Australia

The final sample size is 3,122. My sources for the population statistics below are: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020), and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD 2021).

2.1.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
18-24	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.0
25-34	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
35-44	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2
45-54	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.9
55-64	6.9	7.3	6.5	7.3
65+	9.9	10.6	10.1	10.1

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 0.4 percent.

2.1.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
0-2	17.1	6.5
3-5	35.7	52.9
6-8	47.1	40.6

2.1.3) Region

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	1.7	1.9
<i>New South Wales</i>	31.8	30.2
<i>Northern Territory</i>	1.0	0.4
<i>Queensland</i>	20.1	20.3
<i>South Australia</i>	6.9	7.8
<i>Tasmania</i>	2.1	2.2
<i>Victoria</i>	26.1	28.0
<i>Western Australia</i>	10.4	9.2

Note: The percentage of respondents from other Australian territories was 0.1 percent.

2.2) Canada

The final sample size is 3,100. My sources for the population statistics below are: Statistics Canada (2021) and OECD (2021).

2.2.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
18-24	7.5	7.0	5.9	7.6
25-34	8.6	8.2	9.4	8.0
35-44	8.1	8.1	8.7	8.3
45-54	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
55-64	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.7
65+	9.4	10.7	10.6	10.2

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 0.4 percent.

2.2.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
0-2	8.1	2.7
3-5	32.5	40.9
6-8	59.4	56.4

2.2.3) Region

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Alberta</i>	11.6	11.9
<i>British Columbia</i>	13.5	13.7
<i>Manitoba</i>	3.6	3.9
<i>New Brunswick</i>	2.1	2.1
<i>Newfoundland and Labrador</i>	1.4	1.4
<i>Northwest Territories</i>	0.1	0.1
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	2.6	2.7
<i>Nunavut</i>	0.1	0.1
<i>Ontario</i>	38.8	39.4
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	0.4	0.5
<i>Quebec</i>	22.6	21.0
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	3.1	3.2
<i>Yukon</i>	0.1	0.1

2.3) Colombia

The final sample size is 3,275. My sources for the population statistics below are: DANE (2021), INEGI (2021), and OECD (2021).

2.3.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
18-24	11.6	11.2	13.7	13.6

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
25-34	10.2	10.4	13.1	12.5
35-44	8.4	9.0	9.4	10.0
45-54	7.2	8.1	7.5	7.8
55-64	5.5	6.5	4.9	4.5
65+	5.3	6.5	1.3	0.9

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 0.8 percent.

2.3.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
0-2	43.3	5.5
3-5	32.9	58.0
6-8	23.8	36.5

2.3.3) Region

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Amazonas</i>	0.2	0.2
<i>Antioquia</i>	13.3	15.8
<i>Arauca</i>	0.6	0.5
<i>Atlántico</i>	5.4	7.2
<i>Bogotá</i>	15.4	21.4
<i>Bolívar</i>	4.3	4.5
<i>Boyacá</i>	2.5	2.0
<i>Caldas</i>	2.0	1.6
<i>Caquetá</i>	0.8	0.4
<i>Casanare</i>	0.9	0.8
<i>Cauca</i>	3.0	1.3
<i>Cesar</i>	2.6	1.4
<i>Chocó</i>	1.1	0.2
<i>Córdoba</i>	3.6	1.4
<i>Cundinamarca</i>	6.4	6.3
<i>Guainía</i>	0.1	0.0
<i>Guaviare</i>	0.2	0.0
<i>Huila</i>	2.2	1.4
<i>La Guajira</i>	1.9	0.8
<i>Magdalena</i>	2.8	2.0
<i>Meta</i>	2.1	2.1
<i>Nariño</i>	3.2	1.3
<i>Norte de Santander</i>	3.2	3.3
<i>Putumayo</i>	0.7	0.3
<i>Quindío</i>	1.1	1.2
<i>Risaralda</i>	1.9	1.9
<i>San Andrés y Providencia</i>	0.1	0.1
<i>Santander</i>	4.5	4.8
<i>Sucre</i>	1.9	1.0
<i>Tolima</i>	2.7	2.0

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Valle del Cauca</i>	9.0	12.6
<i>Vaupés</i>	0.1	0.1
<i>Vichada</i>	0.2	0.0

2.4) Egypt

The final sample size is 3,100. My sources for the statistics below are: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (2019), United States Census Bureau (2016a), and World Values Survey Association (2015).

2.4.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>18-24</i>	14.0	13.1	14.3	13.3
<i>25-34</i>	13.1	12.5	13.3	12.7
<i>35-44</i>	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.4
<i>45-54</i>	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.7
<i>55-64</i>	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
<i>65+</i>	3.2	3.5	1.6	2.9

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 0.2 percent.

2.4.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>0-2</i>	36.5	2.4
<i>3-5</i>	40.5	60.1
<i>6-8</i>	22.9	37.5

2.4.3) Region

<u>Governorate</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Alexandria</i>	5.4	5.7
<i>Aswan</i>	1.6	1.6
<i>Asyut</i>	4.6	4.6
<i>Beheira</i>	6.5	7.0
<i>Beni Suef</i>	3.3	3.3
<i>Cairo</i>	10.1	11.0
<i>Dakahlia</i>	6.8	7.0
<i>Damietta</i>	1.6	1.6
<i>Faiyum</i>	3.8	3.8
<i>Gharbia</i>	5.3	5.3
<i>Giza</i>	9.1	9.4
<i>Ismailia</i>	1.4	1.4
<i>Kafr el-Sheikh</i>	3.5	3.5
<i>Luxor</i>	1.3	1.7
<i>Matruh</i>	0.4	0.5
<i>Minya</i>	5.8	5.9
<i>Monufia</i>	4.5	4.5

<u>Governorate</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>New Valley</i>	0.3	0.3
<i>North Sinai</i>	0.5	0.5
<i>Port Said</i>	0.8	0.8
<i>Qalyubia</i>	5.9	5.9
<i>Qena</i>	3.3	3.3
<i>Red Sea</i>	0.4	0.5
<i>Sharqia</i>	7.6	4.3
<i>Sohag</i>	5.2	5.4
<i>South Sinai</i>	0.1	0.2
<i>Suez</i>	0.8	0.8

2.5) France

The final sample size is 3,609. My sources for the population statistics below are: Insee (2020, 2021), and OECD (2021).

2.5.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>18-24</i>	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.8
<i>25-34</i>	7.2	7.5	7.3	9.0
<i>35-44</i>	7.7	8.1	7.7	8.9
<i>45-54</i>	8.4	8.6	8.0	9.1
<i>55-64</i>	7.7	8.3	7.3	8.1
<i>65+</i>	11.3	14.9	10.2	10.0

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 3.1 percent.

2.5.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>0-2</i>	19.6	4.5
<i>3-5</i>	42.5	35.2
<i>6-8</i>	37.9	57.6

Note: The percentage of unknown education respondents was 2.7 percent.

2.5.3) Region

<u>Region/territory</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes</i>	12.0	11.9
<i>Bourgogne-Franche-Comté</i>	4.1	3.9
<i>Bretagne</i>	5.0	5.2
<i>Centre-Val-de-Loire</i>	3.8	3.8
<i>Corse</i>	0.5	0.6
<i>Grand Est</i>	8.2	8.4
<i>Guadeloupe</i>	0.6	0.1
<i>Guyane</i>	0.4	0.0
<i>Hauts-de-France</i>	8.9	9.0

<u>Region/territory</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Île-de-France</i>	18.3	19.2
<i>La Réunion</i>	1.3	0.0
<i>Martinique</i>	0.5	0.0
<i>Mayotte</i>	0.4	4.6
<i>Normandie</i>	4.9	8.9
<i>Nouvelle-Aquitaine</i>	9.0	9.1
<i>Occitanie</i>	8.9	5.2
<i>Pays de la Loire</i>	5.7	7.5
<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</i>	7.5	11.9

2.6) Hungary

The final sample size is 3,100. My sources for the population statistics below are: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (2021), and OECD (2021).

2.6.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>18-24</i>	6.7	6.4	9.7	9.3
<i>25-34</i>	7.5	7.2	10.0	10.4
<i>35-44</i>	9.5	9.3	11.3	10.8
<i>45-54</i>	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.4
<i>55-64</i>	7.5	8.7	5.4	8.6
<i>65+</i>	8.2	13.6	2.6	4.8

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 0.4 percent.

2.6.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>0-2</i>	15.0	3.9
<i>3-5</i>	59.0	60.3
<i>6-8</i>	26.0	35.8

2.6.3) Region

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Baranya</i>	3.8	3.7
<i>Bács-Kiskun</i>	5.2	4.6
<i>Békés</i>	3.5	3.6
<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</i>	6.6	4.9
<i>Budapest</i>	18.0	24.4
<i>Csongrád-Csanád</i>	4.2	5.2
<i>Fejér</i>	4.3	3.7
<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron</i>	4.7	4.2
<i>Hajdú-Bihar</i>	5.5	6.4
<i>Heves</i>	3.0	3.6
<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</i>	3.8	3.9

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Komárom-Esztergom</i>	3.0	3.1
<i>Nógrád</i>	2.0	1.4
<i>Pest</i>	12.8	11.9
<i>Somogy</i>	3.1	2.5
<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</i>	5.7	3.4
<i>Tolna</i>	2.2	2.0
<i>Vas</i>	2.6	2.9
<i>Veszprém</i>	3.5	2.4
<i>Zala</i>	2.8	2.3

2.7) Indonesia

The final sample size is 3,231. My sources for the population statistics below are: Badan Pusat Statistik (2018, 2021), Databoks (2020), Kompas Cyber Media (2018), OECD (2021), and United States Census Bureau (2020).

2.7.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>18-24</i>	11.3	10.7	11.6	11.0
<i>25-34</i>	10.2	10.1	11.0	10.5
<i>35-44</i>	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.4
<i>45-54</i>	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.5
<i>55-64</i>	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8
<i>65+</i>	4.3	5.0	1.1	4.9

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 0.3 percent.

2.7.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>0-2</i>	62.1	33.7
<i>3-5</i>	26.0	50.5
<i>6-8</i>	11.9	15.8

2.7.3) Region

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Aceh</i>	2.0	0.9
<i>Bali</i>	1.6	1.8
<i>Bangka Belitung</i>	0.5	0.5
<i>Banten</i>	4.4	4.4
<i>Bengkulu</i>	0.7	0.7
<i>Central Java</i>	13.5	13.2
<i>Central Kalimantan</i>	1.0	1.0
<i>Central Sulawesi</i>	1.1	1.1
<i>East Java</i>	15.1	15.8
<i>East Kalimantan</i>	1.4	1.5
<i>East Nusa Tenggara</i>	2.0	1.9

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Gorontalo</i>	0.4	0.5
<i>Jakarta</i>	3.9	4.8
<i>Jambi</i>	1.3	1.3
<i>Lampung</i>	3.3	1.8
<i>Maluku</i>	0.7	0.2
<i>North Kalimantan</i>	0.3	0.3
<i>North Maluku</i>	0.5	0.5
<i>North Sulawesi</i>	1.0	1.0
<i>North Sumatra</i>	5.5	6.2
<i>Papua</i>	1.6	0.3
<i>Riau</i>	2.4	2.0
<i>Riau Islands</i>	0.8	0.6
<i>South Kalimantan</i>	1.5	1.7
<i>South Sulawesi</i>	3.4	3.8
<i>South Sumatra</i>	3.1	3.4
<i>Southeast Sulawesi</i>	1.0	1.0
<i>Special Region of Yogyakarta</i>	1.4	19.1
<i>West Java</i>	17.9	2.0
<i>West Kalimantan</i>	2.0	2.0
<i>West Nusa Tenggara</i>	2.0	0.4
<i>West Papua</i>	0.4	0.5
<i>West Sulawesi</i>	0.5	2.1
<i>West Sumatra</i>	2.0	1.5

2.8) Kenya

The final sample size is 3,250. My source for the population statistics below is the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2018a, 2018b, 2020).

2.8.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>18-24</i>	16.5	17.0	21.0	19.5
<i>25-34</i>	12.2	13.4	15.4	16.4
<i>35-44</i>	8.6	8.3	9.2	8.0
<i>45-54</i>	5.4	5.2	2.6	2.6
<i>55-64</i>	3.3	3.5	1.5	1.1
<i>65+</i>	2.8	3.6	0.8	0.6

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 1.2 percent.

2.8.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>0-2</i>	61.1	1.4
<i>3-5</i>	34.7	56.4
<i>6-8</i>	4.2	42.2

2.8.3) Region

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Central</i>	11.5	14.9
<i>Coast</i>	9.1	8.3
<i>Eastern</i>	14.3	9.6
<i>Nairobi</i>	9.2	29.0
<i>North Eastern</i>	5.2	1.8
<i>Nyanza</i>	13.2	7.8
<i>Rift Valley</i>	26.8	23.0
<i>Western</i>	10.5	5.6

2.9) South Korea

The final sample size is 3,100. My sources for the population statistics below are: OECD (2021), Statistics Korea (2021), and United States Census Bureau (2016b).

2.9.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>18-24</i>	6.7	6.1	7.8	8.4
<i>25-34</i>	8.3	7.1	10.1	9.5
<i>35-44</i>	9.2	8.2	11.0	10.2
<i>45-54</i>	9.2	9.2	10.8	10.2
<i>55-64</i>	8.7	9.0	8.8	6.4
<i>65+</i>	7.9	10.3	2.7	2.6

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 1.5 percent.

2.9.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>0-2</i>	11.3	3.1
<i>3-5</i>	38.7	27.8
<i>6-8</i>	50.0	69.0

2.9.3) Region

<u>Administrative division</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Busan metropolitan city</i>	6.5	7.6
<i>Daegu metropolitan city</i>	4.7	5.2
<i>Daejeon metropolitan city</i>	2.9	2.9
<i>Gangwon Province</i>	2.9	2.6
<i>Gwangju metropolitan city</i>	2.9	2.9
<i>Gyeonggi Province</i>	25.7	25.9
<i>Incheon metropolitan city</i>	5.7	6.5
<i>Jeju special self-governing province</i>	1.3	1.4
<i>North Chungcheong Province</i>	3.1	2.2
<i>North Gyeongsang Province</i>	5.2	3.1
<i>North Jeolla Province</i>	3.5	2.4
<i>Sejong special self-governing city</i>	0.7	0.7

<u>Administrative division</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Seoul special city</i>	18.6	23.2
<i>South Chungcheong Province</i>	4.2	3.1
<i>South Gyeongsang Province</i>	6.5	5.5
<i>South Jeolla Province</i>	3.5	2.5
<i>Ulsan metropolitan city</i>	2.2	2.3

2.10) Turkey

The final sample size is 3,432. My sources for the population statistics below are: OECD (2021), Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (2021), and United States Census Bureau (2015).

2.10.1) Gender and age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>18-24</i>	10.1	9.7	9.7	8.7
<i>25-34</i>	9.7	10.9	9.6	10.8
<i>35-44</i>	10.1	9.5	9.6	9.1
<i>45-54</i>	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.7
<i>55-64</i>	6.0	6.8	5.6	6.2
<i>65+</i>	5.0	6.1	2.3	4.8

Note: The percentage of other-gender respondents is 8.2 percent.

2.10.2) Education

<u>ISCED level</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>0-2</i>	58.3	35.1
<i>3-5</i>	19.7	34.3
<i>6-8</i>	22.0	30.6

2.10.3) Region

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sample</u>
<i>Aegean</i>	12.7	12.9
<i>Central Anatolia</i>	4.9	4.9
<i>Central East Anatolia</i>	4.7	4.6
<i>East Black Sea</i>	3.2	3.2
<i>East Marmara</i>	9.7	9.7
<i>Istanbul</i>	18.7	19.3
<i>Mediterranean</i>	12.8	12.5
<i>Northeast Anatolia</i>	2.6	2.7
<i>Southeast Anatolia</i>	10.8	10.3
<i>West Anatolia</i>	9.8	9.6
<i>West Black Sea</i>	5.6	5.9
<i>West Marmara</i>	4.4	4.4

3) Consent procedure

In order to obtain informed consent, I went beyond existing agreements between participants and the online sampling firms that fielded the survey. My questionnaire started with a consent form (see Box 1) and ended with a final consent affirmation (see Box 2). Only respondents who gave their consent repeatedly – at the start and end of the survey – are used as datapoints in this study.

Box 1: Consent form

This survey is part of a research project at Lund University. It is conducted in collaboration with Qualtrics and its partners.

Please rest assured that neither the researchers nor Qualtrics or its partners will associate your real name with your responses in this survey. Hence, your answers will remain anonymous.

Note that you can abort the survey at any time by closing your browser window. In that case, we will not use any of your responses in our research.

- Yes, I understand that this survey is part of an academic research project.
- Yes, I understand that I can abort the survey at any time by closing this browser window.
- Yes, I understand that all my responses will remain anonymous.

Box 2: Final consent

If you do not want your answers in this survey to be used for our research project, please close your browser window. Otherwise, if you would like to complete this survey and agree to the use of your responses for our research project, please finish by clicking the button below and moving to the next page.

4) Survey participant compensation

Acting as a survey sample aggregator, Qualtrics drew on four leading providers: Dynata, Cint, Lucid, and Toluna. These companies have databases of internet users worldwide who have registered as potential survey participants for market research and other purposes in exchange for different kinds of compensations. By completing surveys such as mine, respondents earn points that they can redeem in reward programs. Further information on the survey companies' compensation schemes are available on their websites (Cint 2023a, 2023b; Dynata Global UK Limited 2023; Lucid 2023; Softonic International S.A. 2023; tolunasa 2016).

5) Dependent variable questions

In addition to the randomization of “I don’t know” options and response requests for the present study, two further randomizations were implemented for other experiments on the attitudinal questions below (but not on the IMF knowledge question in Box 8): First, response scales randomly varied between two, four, five, six, seven, ten, and 11 points for each respondent. Second, scales were randomly labeled either fully or only at the endpoints when they had four, five, six, or seven points. For illustrative purposes, all dependent variable questions below are presented with six fully labeled points without a midpoint.

Box 3: Interest in world politics

Are you interested or uninterested in world politics?

- Very uninterested
- Uninterested
- Rather uninterested
- Rather interested
- Interested
- Very interested

Box 4: Question on prioritizing environment or economy

In cases of conflict between the environment and the economy, what should be given priority?

- Always the environment
- Usually the environment
- More often the environment
- More often the economy
- Usually the economy
- Always the economy

Box 5: Question on cultural norms

Generally, do you think that citizens of [survey country] (including immigrants) should live according to their own norms or this country's norms?

- Always people's own norms
- Usually people's own norms
- More often people's own norms
- More often [survey country]'s norms
- Usually [survey country]'s norms
- Always [survey country]'s norms

Box 6: Question on country's global responsibility

Should [survey country] take or avoid responsibility in managing the world's problems?

- Definitely avoid
- Avoid
- Rather avoid
- Rather take
- Take
- Definitely take

Box 7: Question on governmental market intervention

Generally, do you think that governments should intervene to regulate the economy, or let markets regulate themselves?

- Always governmental intervention
- Usually governmental intervention
- More often governmental intervention
- More often market self-regulation
- Usually market self-regulation
- Always market self-regulation

Box 8: IMF knowledge question

Where are the headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) located?

- Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates)
- Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
- Beijing (China)
- Berlin (Germany)
- Bogotá (Colombia)
- Brussels (Belgium)
- Budapest (Hungary)
- Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- Cairo (Egypt)
- Cape Town (South Africa)
- Frankfurt (Germany)
- Geneva (Switzerland)
- Hong Kong (China)
- Istanbul (Turkey)
- Jakarta (Indonesia)
- Jerusalem (Israel)
- London (UK)
- Moscow (Russia)
- Nairobi (Kenya)
- New Delhi (India)
- New York City (USA)
- Ottawa (Canada)
- Paris (France)
- Rome (Italy)
- Seoul (South Korea)
- Stockholm (Sweden)
- Sydney (Australia)
- Tokyo (Japan)
- Washington, DC (USA)
- Zurich (Switzerland)

6) Results of main analyses

The models below contain only the dependent variables indicated in the first column and the treatment dummy as the sole independent variable.

6.1) Effect of interactive requests on item non-responses

The following table provides details for the analyses illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 in the main text.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>t-statistic</u>	<u>p-value</u>	<u>Degrees of freedom</u>	<u>95% confidence interval</u>	
<i>Political interest</i>	-0.0049	0.0245	0.0196	2.9703	0.0030	31,930	-0.0081	-0.0017
<i>Environmentalism</i>	-0.0057	0.0263	0.0205	3.4008	0.0007	31,846	-0.0090	-0.0024
<i>Cultural norms</i>	-0.0008	0.0216	0.0209	0.4770	0.6334	32,296	-0.0039	0.0024
<i>Global responsibility</i>	-0.0054	0.0283	0.0229	3.0803	0.0021	31,961	-0.0089	-0.0020
<i>Market intervention</i>	-0.0081	0.0401	0.0320	3.8966	0.0001	31,928	-0.0122	-0.0040
<i>IMF knowledge</i>	-0.0022	0.1959	0.1937	0.5101	0.6100	32,306	-0.0109	0.0064

6.2) Subgroup analysis of condition without explicit “don’t know” option

The following table provides details for the analyses illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 in the main text.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>t-statistic</u>	<u>p-value</u>	<u>Degrees of freedom</u>	<u>95% confidence interval</u>	
<i>Political interest</i>	-0.0073	0.0208	0.0134	3.6072	0.0003	15,584	-0.0113	-0.0033
<i>Environmentalism</i>	-0.0082	0.0174	0.0092	4.5617	0.0000	14,909	-0.0117	-0.0047
<i>Cultural norms</i>	-0.0017	0.0123	0.0106	1.0123	0.3114	16,179	-0.0050	0.0016
<i>Global responsibility</i>	-0.0062	0.0146	0.0084	3.7337	0.0002	15,187	-0.0095	-0.0030
<i>Market intervention</i>	-0.0073	0.0161	0.0087	4.2308	0.0000	15,001	-0.0107	-0.0039
<i>IMF knowledge</i>	-0.0076	0.0804	0.0728	1.8328	0.0668	16,228	-0.0158	0.0005

6.3) Effect on correct answers to IMF knowledge question

The following table provides details for the analyses illustrated in Figure 5 in the main text.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>t-statistic</u>	<u>p-value</u>	<u>Degrees of freedom</u>	<u>95% confidence interval</u>	
<i>Correct among all</i>	-0.0052	0.3824	0.3773	0.9566	0.3388	32,307	-0.0158	0.0054
<i>Correct among substantive</i>	-0.0077	0.4756	0.4679	1.2492	0.2116	26,013	-0.0199	0.0044

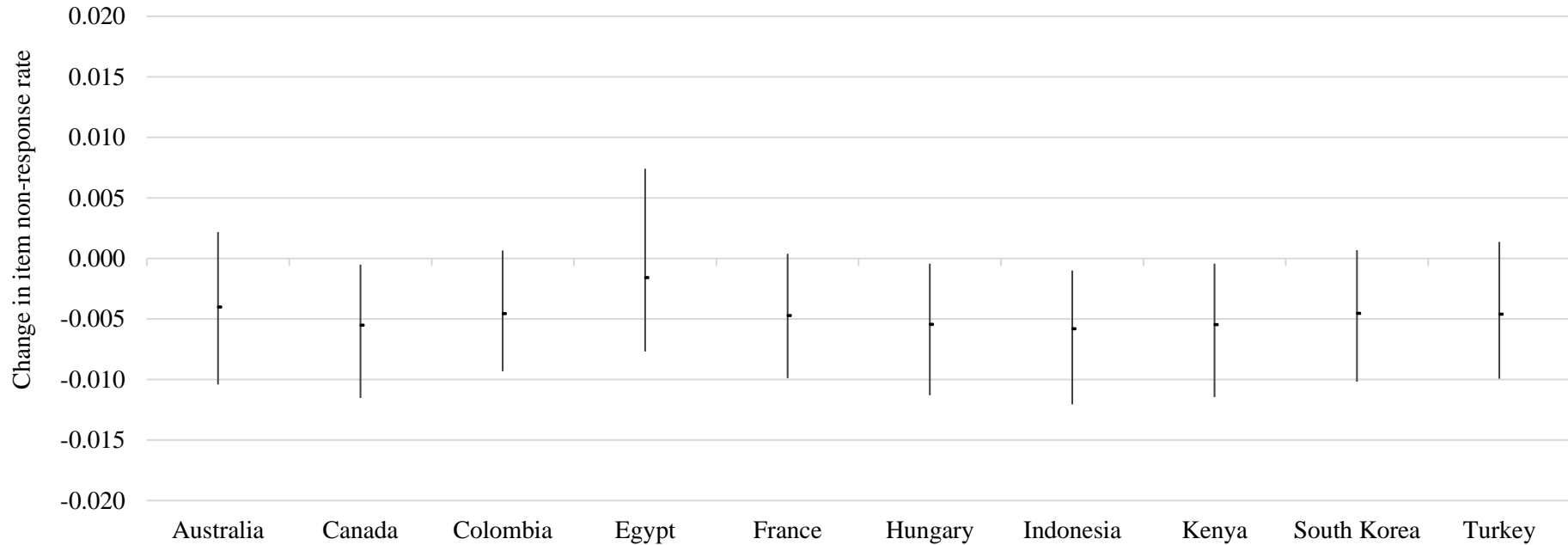
7) Heterogeneous treatment effects in survey countries

This section presents the results of Bayesian linear mixed effects models with random country effects. This approach offers the benefits of partial pooling, while avoiding issues with frequentist approaches such as vanishing confidence intervals (Sroka 2020). The tables indicate the estimate, standard deviation (Est.Error), as well as the lower bound (lb) and higher bound (hb) of 95 percent confidence intervals (CI) around the estimates. For each parameter, Bulk_ESS and Tail_ESS are effective sample size (ESS) measures. Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor on split chains (at convergence, Rhat = 1). These measures provide information on how well the algorithm could estimate the parameter's posterior distribution. If Rhat is considerably greater than 1, the algorithm did not converge and it would be necessary to run more iterations and/or set stronger priors. For more information, please refer to the R package documentation (Bürkner 2018). The following tables provide details for the analyses summarized in Tables 1 and 2 of the main text.

7.1) Political interest, item non-response

7.1.1) Full sample

Figure 1: Political interest – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.1.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.00	816	1298
<i>Treatment</i>	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	3904	3021

7.1.1.2) Intercept

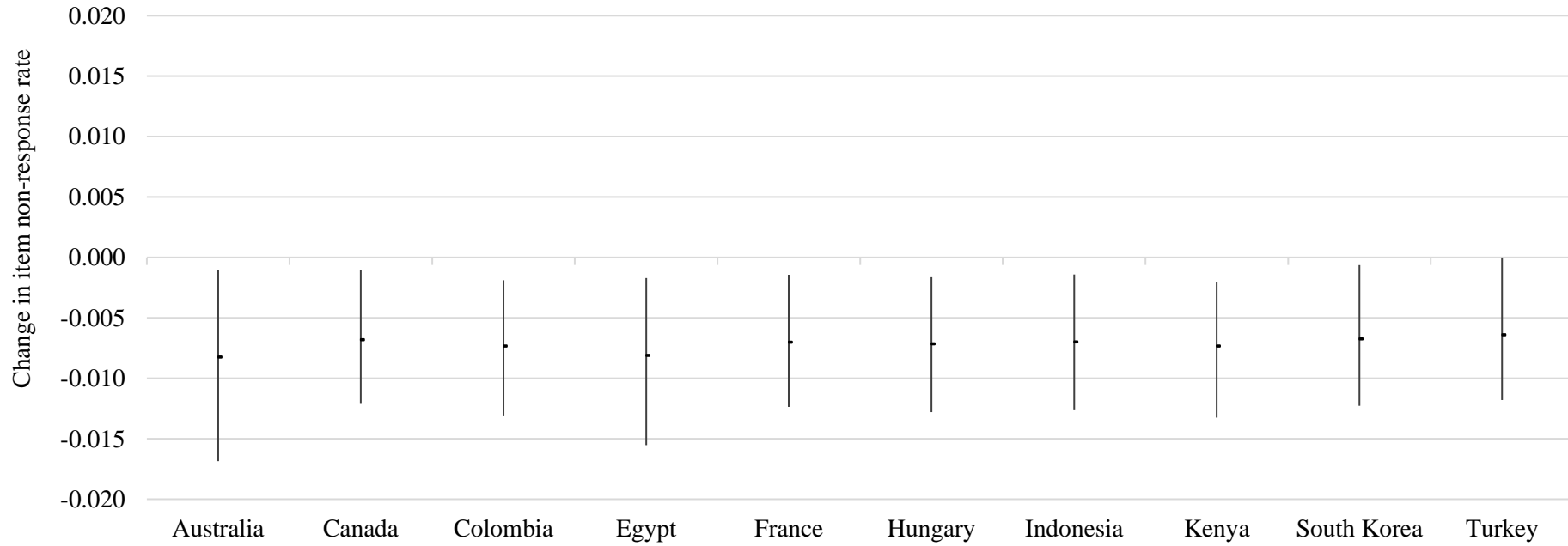
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0429	0.0031	0.0369	0.0490
<i>Canada</i>	0.0154	0.0029	0.0098	0.0211
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0222	0.0027	0.0168	0.0274
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0480	0.0031	0.0417	0.0539
<i>France</i>	0.0216	0.0028	0.0162	0.0271
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0159	0.0029	0.0104	0.0218
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0192	0.0028	0.0137	0.0248
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0159	0.0028	0.0105	0.0216
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0323	0.0028	0.0267	0.0378
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0124	0.0028	0.0070	0.0176

7.1.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0040	0.0031	-0.0104	0.0022
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0055	0.0027	-0.0115	-0.0005
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0046	0.0025	-0.0093	0.0007
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0016	0.0039	-0.0077	0.0074
<i>France</i>	-0.0047	0.0025	-0.0099	0.0004
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0055	0.0027	-0.0113	-0.0004
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0058	0.0027	-0.0121	-0.0010
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0055	0.0027	-0.0115	-0.0004
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0045	0.0027	-0.0102	0.0007
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0046	0.0027	-0.0099	0.0014

7.1.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 2: Political interest – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.1.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	1.00	688	1185
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	5230	3220

7.1.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0621	0.0038	0.0547	0.0696
<i>Canada</i>	0.0103	0.0036	0.0031	0.0171
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0158	0.0034	0.0091	0.0227
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0515	0.0037	0.0446	0.0589
<i>France</i>	0.0136	0.0033	0.0069	0.0201
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0120	0.0035	0.0051	0.0188
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0142	0.0035	0.0073	0.0210
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0136	0.0033	0.0071	0.0201
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0088	0.0035	0.0019	0.0158
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0075	0.0034	0.0008	0.0142

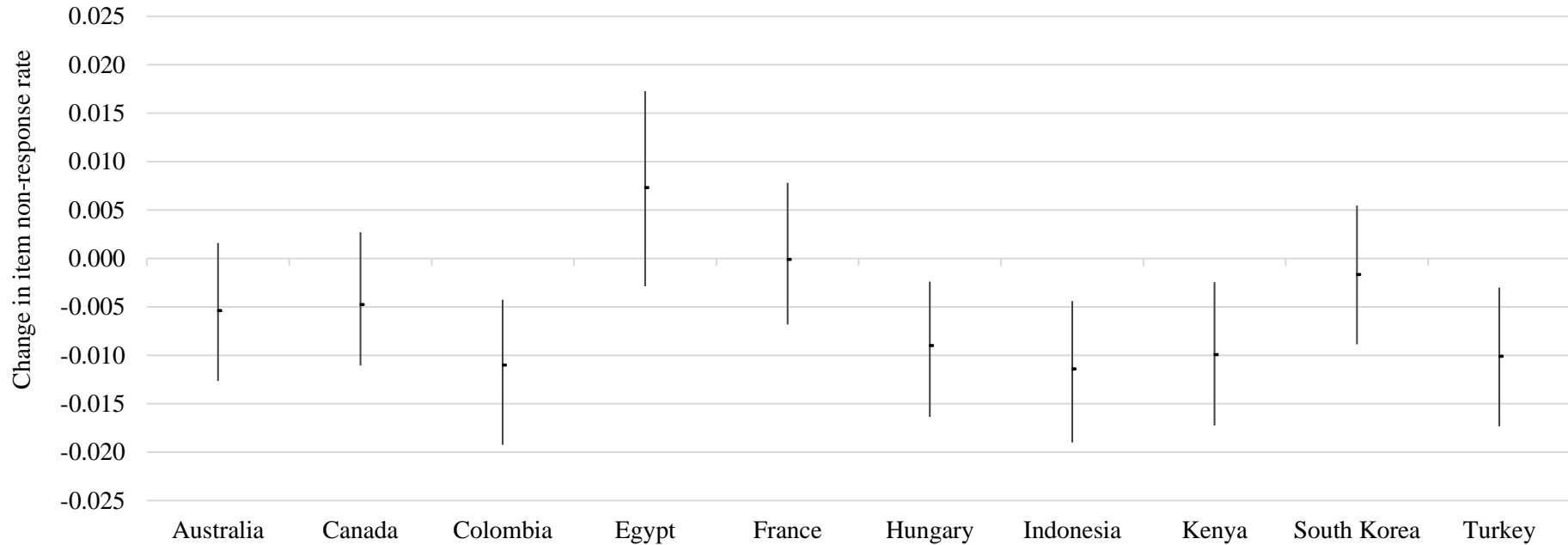
7.1.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0083	0.0039	-0.0169	-0.0011
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0068	0.0028	-0.0121	-0.0010
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0073	0.0028	-0.0131	-0.0019
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0081	0.0034	-0.0155	-0.0017
<i>France</i>	-0.0070	0.0027	-0.0124	-0.0014
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0072	0.0029	-0.0128	-0.0016
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0070	0.0028	-0.0126	-0.0014
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0073	0.0028	-0.0132	-0.0020
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0068	0.0029	-0.0123	-0.0006
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0064	0.0029	-0.0118	0.0000

7.2) Environmentalism, item non-response

7.2.1) Full sample

Figure 3: Environmentalism – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.2.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.00	1140	1717
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	1808	1750

7.2.1.2) Intercept

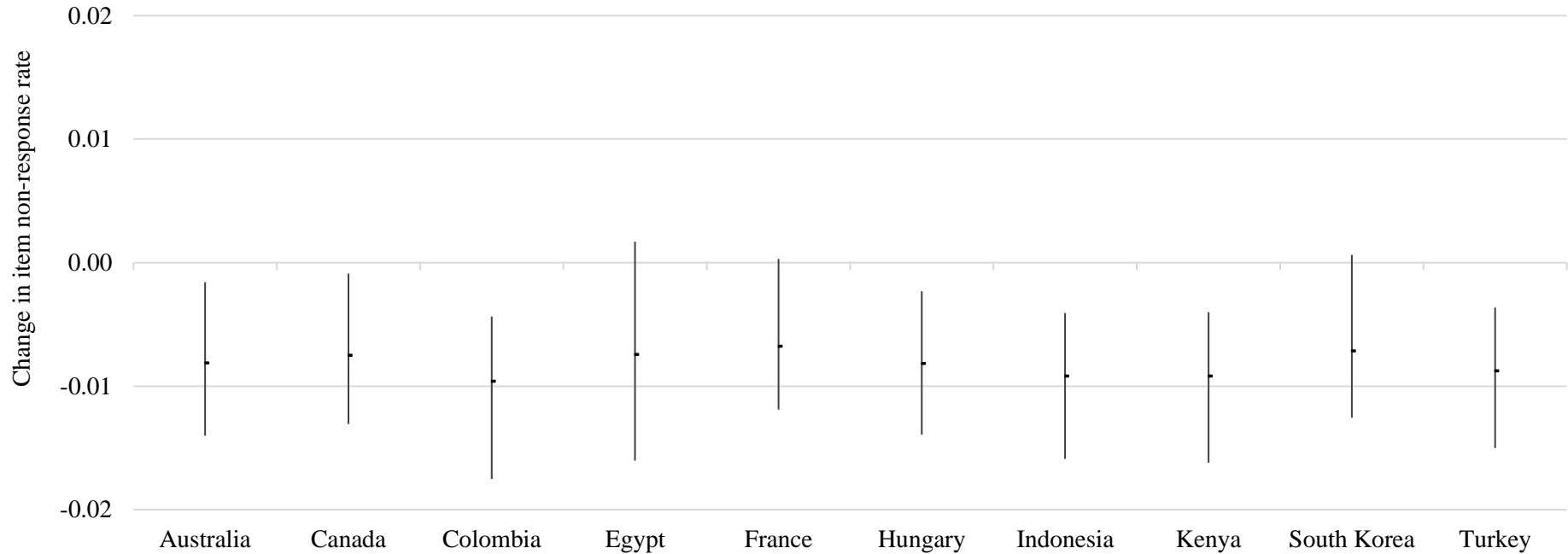
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0274	0.0028	0.0220	0.0330
<i>Canada</i>	0.0246	0.0028	0.0188	0.0298
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0235	0.0029	0.0182	0.0295
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0447	0.0036	0.0380	0.0519
<i>France</i>	0.0285	0.0027	0.0227	0.0336
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0240	0.0027	0.0189	0.0297
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0194	0.0029	0.0138	0.0250
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0192	0.0029	0.0133	0.0249
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0320	0.0029	0.0265	0.0378
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0198	0.0028	0.0144	0.0251

7.2.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0054	0.0035	-0.0126	0.0016
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0048	0.0035	-0.0110	0.0027
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0110	0.0039	-0.0192	-0.0043
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0073	0.0050	-0.0029	0.0173
<i>France</i>	-0.0001	0.0038	-0.0068	0.0078
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0090	0.0036	-0.0164	-0.0024
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0114	0.0037	-0.0190	-0.0044
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0100	0.0038	-0.0172	-0.0024
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0017	0.0036	-0.0089	0.0055
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0101	0.0036	-0.0173	-0.0030

7.2.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 4: Environmentalism – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.2.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.00	869	1201
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	4237	2944

7.2.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0108	0.0032	0.0043	0.0170
<i>Canada</i>	0.0114	0.0032	0.0051	0.0176
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0180	0.0032	0.0118	0.0244
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0445	0.0037	0.0372	0.0519
<i>France</i>	0.0166	0.0030	0.0107	0.0225
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0122	0.0032	0.0058	0.0183
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0165	0.0032	0.0104	0.0229
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0186	0.0031	0.0125	0.0247
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0099	0.0032	0.0033	0.0160
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0161	0.0030	0.0102	0.0220

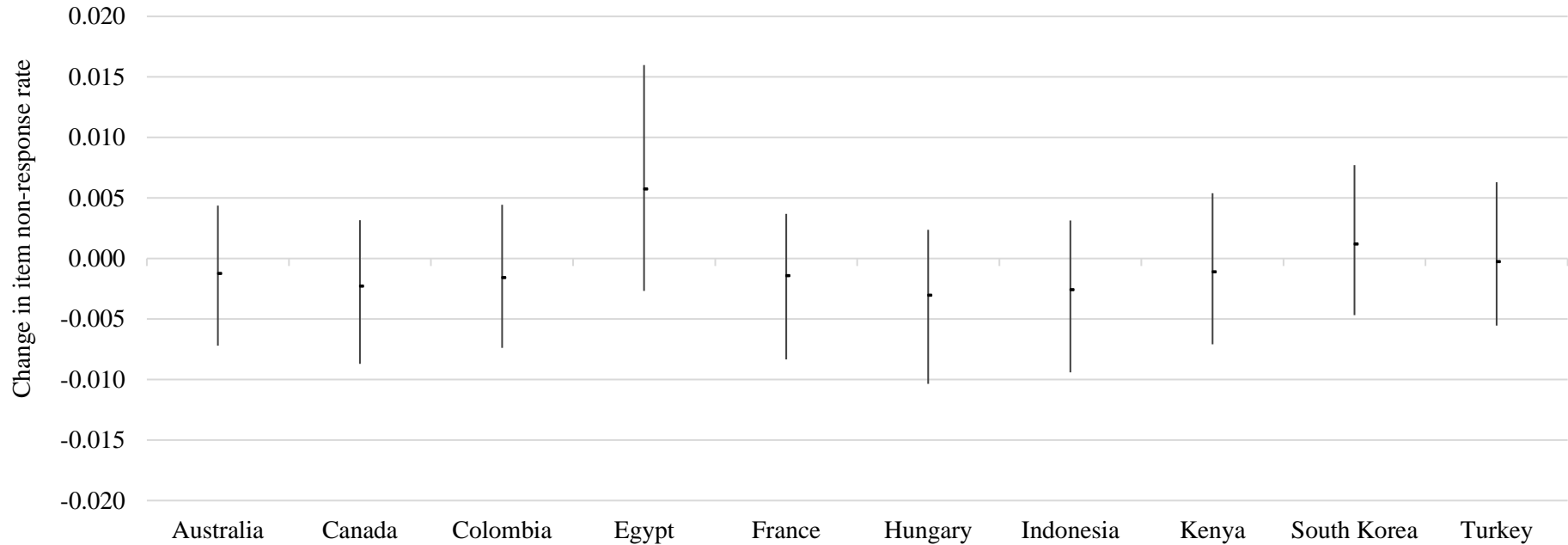
7.2.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0081	0.0030	-0.0140	-0.0016
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0075	0.0030	-0.0131	-0.0009
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0096	0.0032	-0.0175	-0.0044
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0074	0.0043	-0.0160	0.0017
<i>France</i>	-0.0068	0.0031	-0.0119	0.0003
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0082	0.0029	-0.0139	-0.0023
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0092	0.0030	-0.0159	-0.0041
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0092	0.0030	-0.0162	-0.0040
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0072	0.0032	-0.0126	0.0006
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0088	0.0028	-0.0150	-0.0036

7.3) Cultural norms, item non-response

7.3.1) Full sample

Figure 5: Cultural norms – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.3.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.00	991	1452
<i>Treatment</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2435	2563

7.3.1.2) Intercept

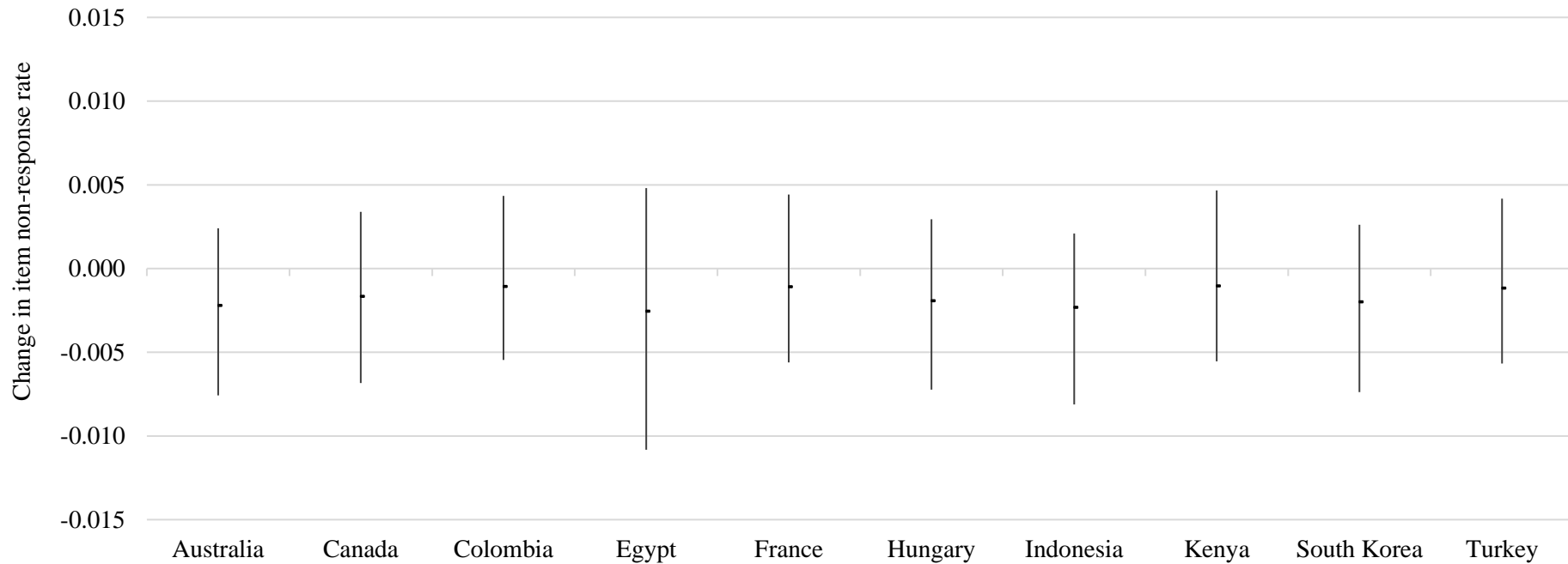
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0214	0.0027	0.0160	0.0267
<i>Canada</i>	0.0169	0.0028	0.0116	0.0224
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0147	0.0027	0.0093	0.0199
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0461	0.0035	0.0394	0.0529
<i>France</i>	0.0272	0.0027	0.0220	0.0326
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0156	0.0028	0.0101	0.0213
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0141	0.0029	0.0085	0.0195
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0122	0.0029	0.0065	0.0178
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0294	0.0028	0.0238	0.0350
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0190	0.0027	0.0135	0.0241

7.3.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0012	0.0029	-0.0072	0.0044
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0023	0.0029	-0.0087	0.0032
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0016	0.0030	-0.0074	0.0044
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0057	0.0050	-0.0027	0.0160
<i>France</i>	-0.0014	0.0030	-0.0083	0.0037
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0030	0.0032	-0.0104	0.0024
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0026	0.0031	-0.0094	0.0032
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0011	0.0031	-0.0071	0.0054
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0012	0.0031	-0.0047	0.0077
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0003	0.0029	-0.0055	0.0063

7.3.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 6: Cultural norms – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.3.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	1.00	738	1119
<i>Treatment</i>	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	3670	2958

7.3.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0083	0.0029	0.0025	0.0143
<i>Canada</i>	0.0063	0.0029	0.0006	0.0119
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0056	0.0029	-0.0002	0.0112
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0455	0.0033	0.0392	0.0520
<i>France</i>	0.0110	0.0028	0.0055	0.0163
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0094	0.0030	0.0036	0.0154
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0129	0.0029	0.0072	0.0187
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0068	0.0030	0.0008	0.0124
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0065	0.0029	0.0006	0.0121
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0111	0.0029	0.0053	0.0166

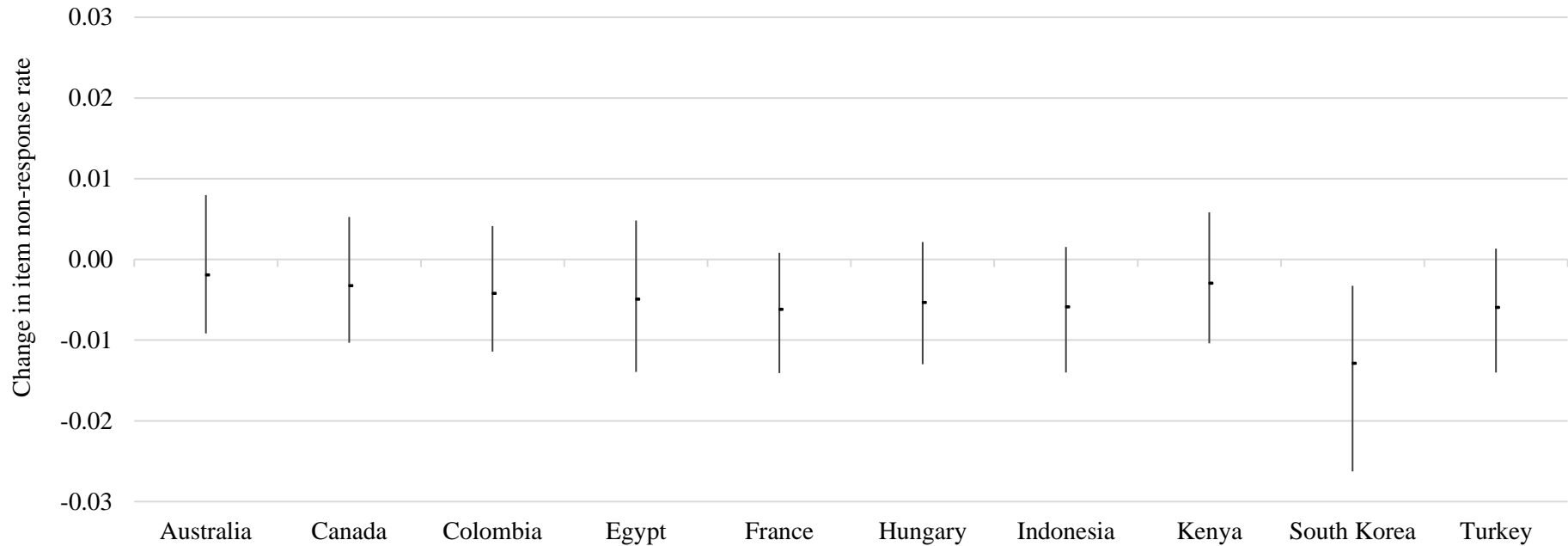
7.3.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0022	0.0025	-0.0076	0.0024
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0017	0.0025	-0.0068	0.0034
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0011	0.0025	-0.0055	0.0043
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0025	0.0038	-0.0108	0.0048
<i>France</i>	-0.0011	0.0025	-0.0056	0.0044
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0019	0.0025	-0.0072	0.0029
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0023	0.0025	-0.0081	0.0021
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0010	0.0025	-0.0055	0.0047
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0020	0.0025	-0.0074	0.0026
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0012	0.0024	-0.0057	0.0042

7.4) Global responsibility, item non-response

7.4.1) Full sample

Figure 7: Global responsibility – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.4.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	1.00	907	1,567
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	2,750	2,513

7.4.1.2) Intercept

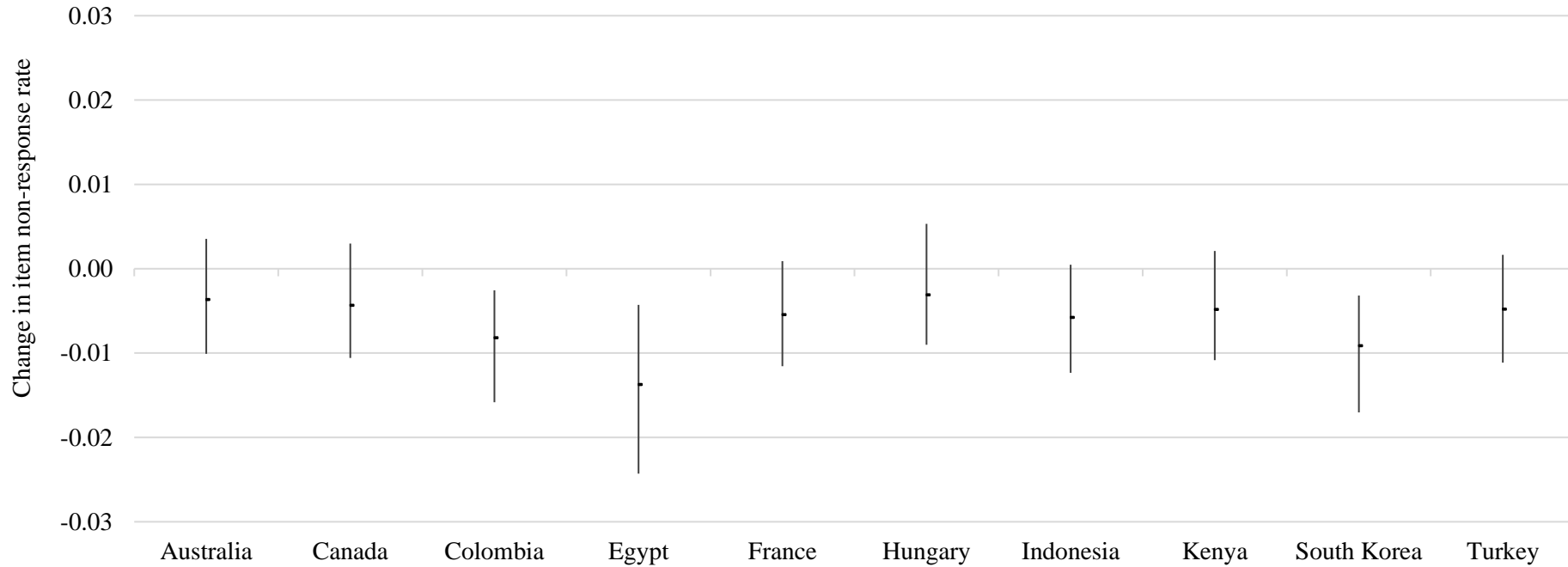
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0268	0.0034	0.0201	0.0336
<i>Canada</i>	0.0247	0.0034	0.0178	0.0314
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0286	0.0034	0.0218	0.0353
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0566	0.0037	0.0494	0.0638
<i>France</i>	0.0323	0.0032	0.0262	0.0386
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0239	0.0033	0.0174	0.0303
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0172	0.0034	0.0107	0.0241
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0152	0.0035	0.0081	0.0218
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0419	0.0042	0.0342	0.0505
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0171	0.0032	0.0108	0.0235

7.4.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0019	0.0044	-0.0092	0.0080
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0033	0.0039	-0.0103	0.0053
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0042	0.0038	-0.0114	0.0041
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0049	0.0046	-0.0139	0.0048
<i>France</i>	-0.0062	0.0037	-0.0141	0.0008
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0054	0.0037	-0.0130	0.0022
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0059	0.0038	-0.0140	0.0015
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0030	0.0042	-0.0104	0.0058
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0129	0.0061	-0.0263	-0.0033
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0060	0.0038	-0.0140	0.0013

7.4.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 8: Global responsibility – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.4.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	998	1,621
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	2,638	3,165

7.4.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0053	0.0032	-0.0011	0.0116
<i>Canada</i>	0.0077	0.0033	0.0013	0.0141
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0169	0.0032	0.0108	0.0233
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0478	0.0038	0.0406	0.0554
<i>France</i>	0.0116	0.0031	0.0056	0.0174
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0096	0.0035	0.0025	0.0162
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0112	0.0033	0.0048	0.0177
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0110	0.0032	0.0047	0.0173
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0190	0.0034	0.0126	0.0258
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0074	0.0030	0.0016	0.0133

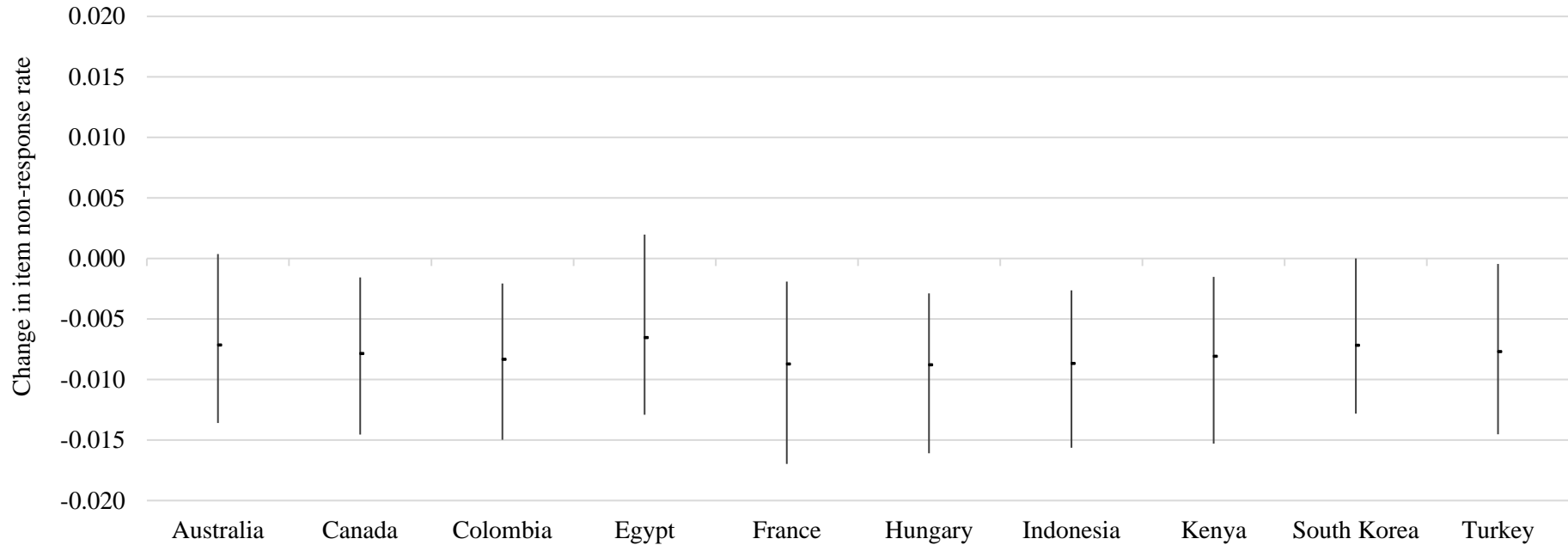
7.4.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0037	0.0034	-0.0101	0.0036
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0043	0.0033	-0.0106	0.0030
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0082	0.0033	-0.0158	-0.0026
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0137	0.0053	-0.0243	-0.0043
<i>France</i>	-0.0054	0.0030	-0.0116	0.0009
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0031	0.0038	-0.0090	0.0053
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0058	0.0031	-0.0123	0.0005
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0048	0.0032	-0.0108	0.0021
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0092	0.0035	-0.0170	-0.0032
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0048	0.0032	-0.0111	0.0016

7.5) Market intervention, item non-response

7.5.1) Full sample

Figure 9: Market intervention – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.5.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.05	1.00	834	1,279
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	5,796	3,384

7.5.1.2) Intercept

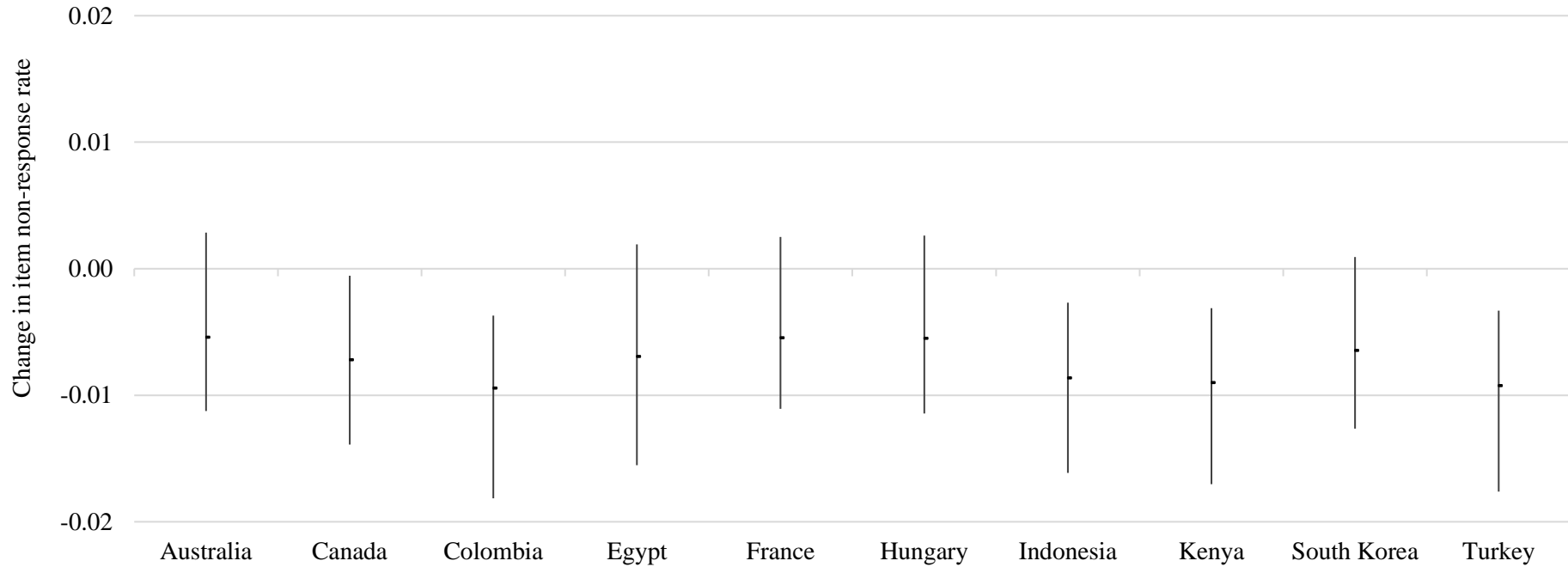
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0560	0.0035	0.0489	0.0631
<i>Canada</i>	0.0438	0.0037	0.0366	0.0511
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0306	0.0035	0.0237	0.0374
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0557	0.0038	0.0484	0.0631
<i>France</i>	0.0617	0.0036	0.0545	0.0688
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0353	0.0035	0.0286	0.0421
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0302	0.0035	0.0235	0.0373
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0240	0.0036	0.0168	0.0310
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0400	0.0036	0.0328	0.0468
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0232	0.0036	0.0161	0.0301

7.5.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0072	0.0034	-0.0136	0.0004
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0079	0.0032	-0.0145	-0.0016
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0083	0.0032	-0.0150	-0.0021
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0066	0.0037	-0.0129	0.0020
<i>France</i>	-0.0087	0.0037	-0.0170	-0.0019
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0088	0.0033	-0.0161	-0.0029
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0087	0.0033	-0.0156	-0.0026
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0081	0.0034	-0.0153	-0.0015
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0072	0.0032	-0.0128	0.0000
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0077	0.0034	-0.0145	-0.0004

7.5.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 10: Market intervention – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.5.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	920	1,292
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.00	3,627	2,712

7.5.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0105	0.0033	0.0036	0.0168
<i>Canada</i>	0.0098	0.0032	0.0034	0.0161
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0150	0.0032	0.0088	0.0215
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0464	0.0036	0.0396	0.0532
<i>France</i>	0.0159	0.0030	0.0098	0.0218
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0082	0.0032	0.0017	0.0143
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0132	0.0032	0.0072	0.0197
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0162	0.0032	0.0100	0.0226
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0143	0.0032	0.0077	0.0204
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0119	0.0032	0.0057	0.0185

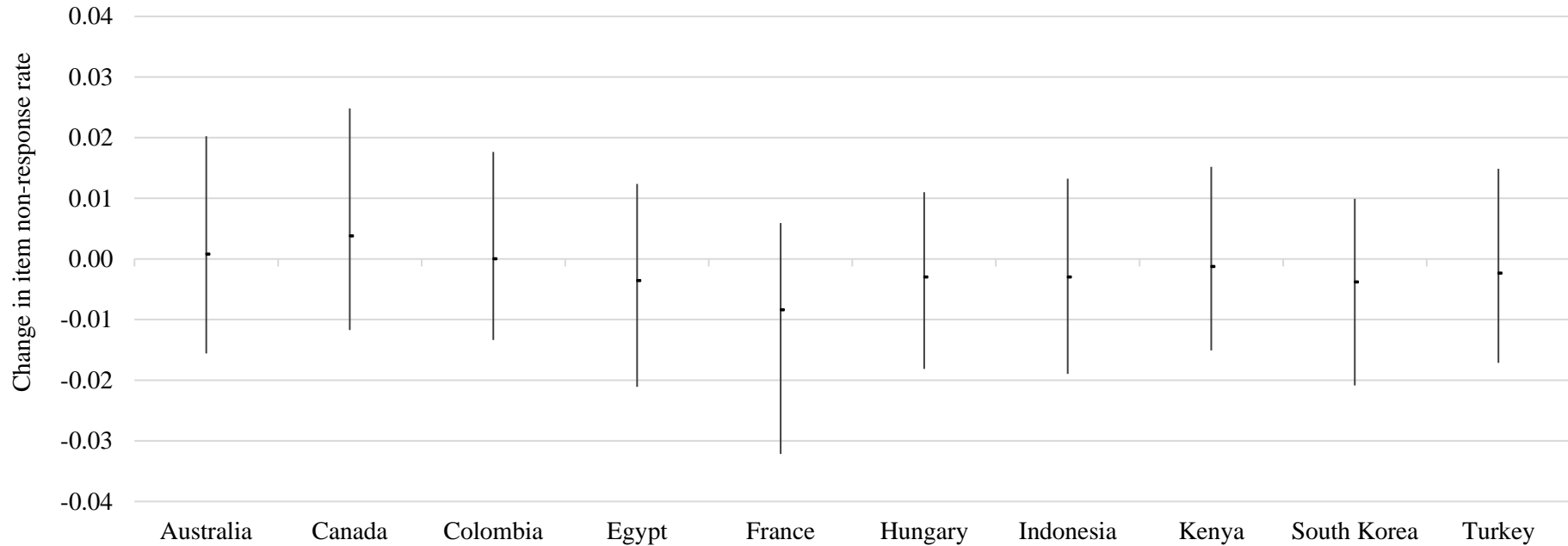
7.5.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0054	0.0036	-0.0113	0.0029
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0072	0.0032	-0.0139	-0.0005
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0094	0.0036	-0.0181	-0.0037
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0069	0.0043	-0.0155	0.0019
<i>France</i>	-0.0055	0.0034	-0.0111	0.0025
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0055	0.0036	-0.0114	0.0026
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0086	0.0034	-0.0161	-0.0027
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0090	0.0035	-0.0170	-0.0031
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0065	0.0033	-0.0126	0.0009
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0092	0.0036	-0.0176	-0.0033

7.6) IMF knowledge, item non-response

7.6.1) Full sample

Figure 11: IMF knowledge – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.6.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.25	1.00	670	1184
<i>Treatment</i>	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01	1.00	4576	2396

7.6.1.2) Intercept

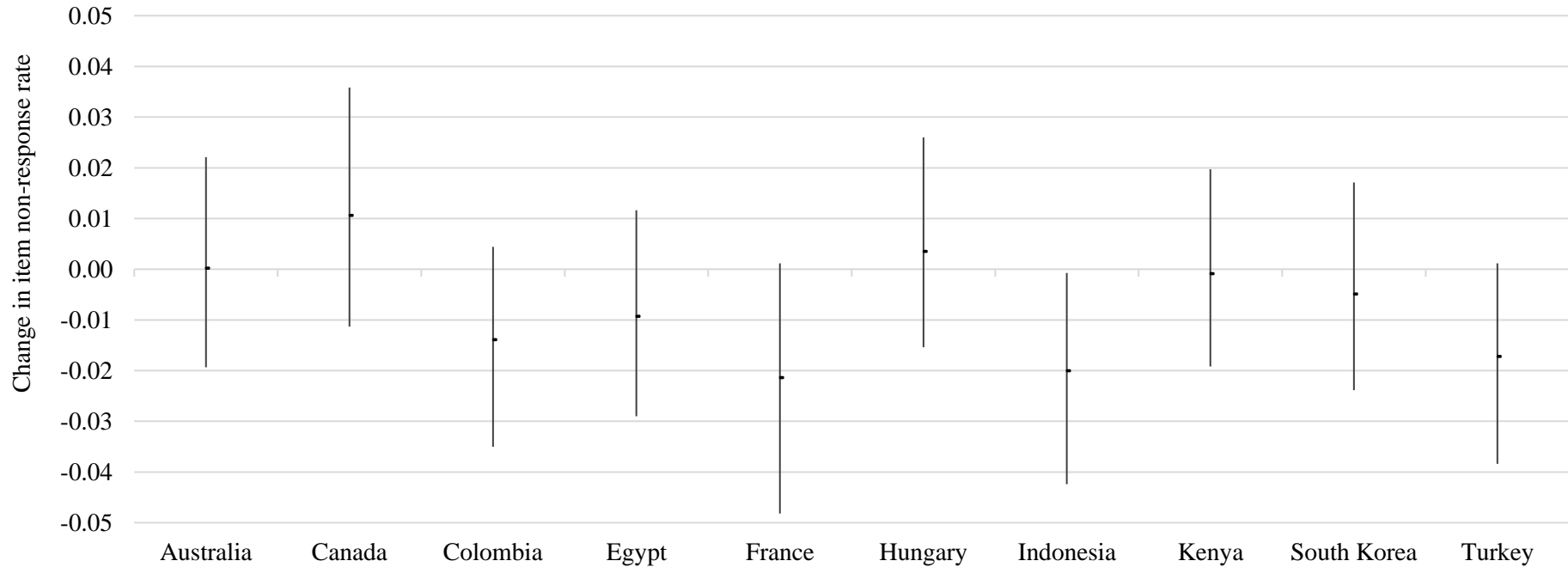
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.3061	0.0082	0.2899	0.3225
<i>Canada</i>	0.3003	0.0085	0.2832	0.3161
<i>Colombia</i>	0.2136	0.0077	0.1988	0.2284
<i>Egypt</i>	0.1062	0.0080	0.0901	0.1221
<i>France</i>	0.2098	0.0081	0.1949	0.2265
<i>Hungary</i>	0.2056	0.0079	0.1901	0.2209
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.1317	0.0079	0.1162	0.1472
<i>Kenya</i>	0.1623	0.0076	0.1469	0.1771
<i>South Korea</i>	0.2109	0.0080	0.1957	0.2268
<i>Turkey</i>	0.1210	0.0079	0.1057	0.1364

7.6.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0008	0.0089	-0.0156	0.0203
<i>Canada</i>	0.0038	0.0095	-0.0117	0.0248
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0000	0.0075	-0.0133	0.0177
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0036	0.0080	-0.0211	0.0124
<i>France</i>	-0.0084	0.0096	-0.0322	0.0059
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0030	0.0072	-0.0181	0.0110
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0030	0.0078	-0.0190	0.0133
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0013	0.0075	-0.0151	0.0152
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0038	0.0077	-0.0209	0.0099
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0023	0.0078	-0.0171	0.0149

7.6.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 12: IMF knowledge – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in item non-responses due the response request. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.6.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk_ESS</u>	<u>Tail_ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.09	1.00	2154	2447
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	1.00	1970	1946

7.6.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0852	0.0073	0.0710	0.1000
<i>Canada</i>	0.0869	0.0082	0.0705	0.1031
<i>Colombia</i>	0.0811	0.0071	0.0673	0.0953
<i>Egypt</i>	0.0732	0.0075	0.0579	0.0872
<i>France</i>	0.1001	0.0096	0.0818	0.1191
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0811	0.0074	0.0654	0.0952
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0695	0.0079	0.0536	0.0842
<i>Kenya</i>	0.0827	0.0072	0.0686	0.0970
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0723	0.0077	0.0559	0.0862
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0712	0.0073	0.0567	0.0857

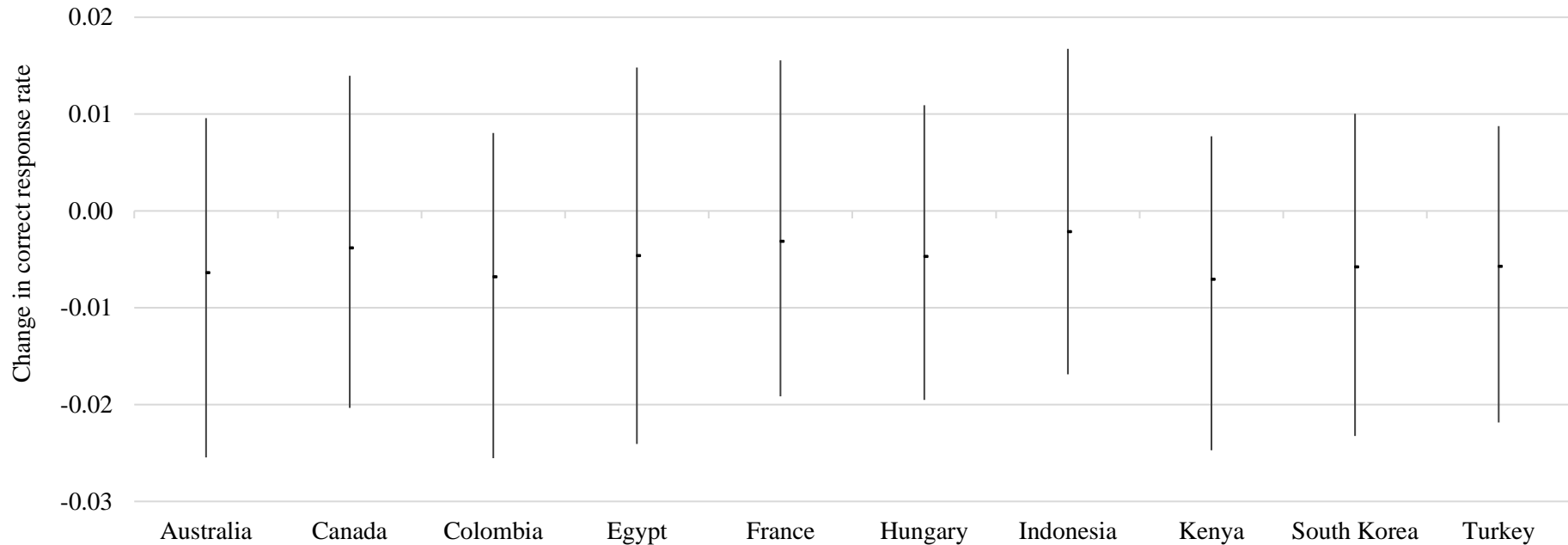
7.6.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0002	0.0104	-0.0194	0.0221
<i>Canada</i>	0.0106	0.0123	-0.0113	0.0358
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0139	0.0099	-0.0350	0.0044
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0093	0.0101	-0.0290	0.0116
<i>France</i>	-0.0214	0.0129	-0.0482	0.0012
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0035	0.0106	-0.0154	0.0260
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0200	0.0109	-0.0424	-0.0007
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0009	0.0099	-0.0192	0.0197
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0049	0.0102	-0.0239	0.0171
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0173	0.0103	-0.0384	0.0012

7.7) IMF knowledge, correct answers among all responses

7.7.1) Full sample

Figure 13: IMF knowledge, right among all – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in correct responses due the response request as a proportion of all answers to the IMF knowledge question. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.7.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.38	0.06	0.25	0.51	1.00	762	1221
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	1.00	5579	2583

7.7.1.2) Intercept

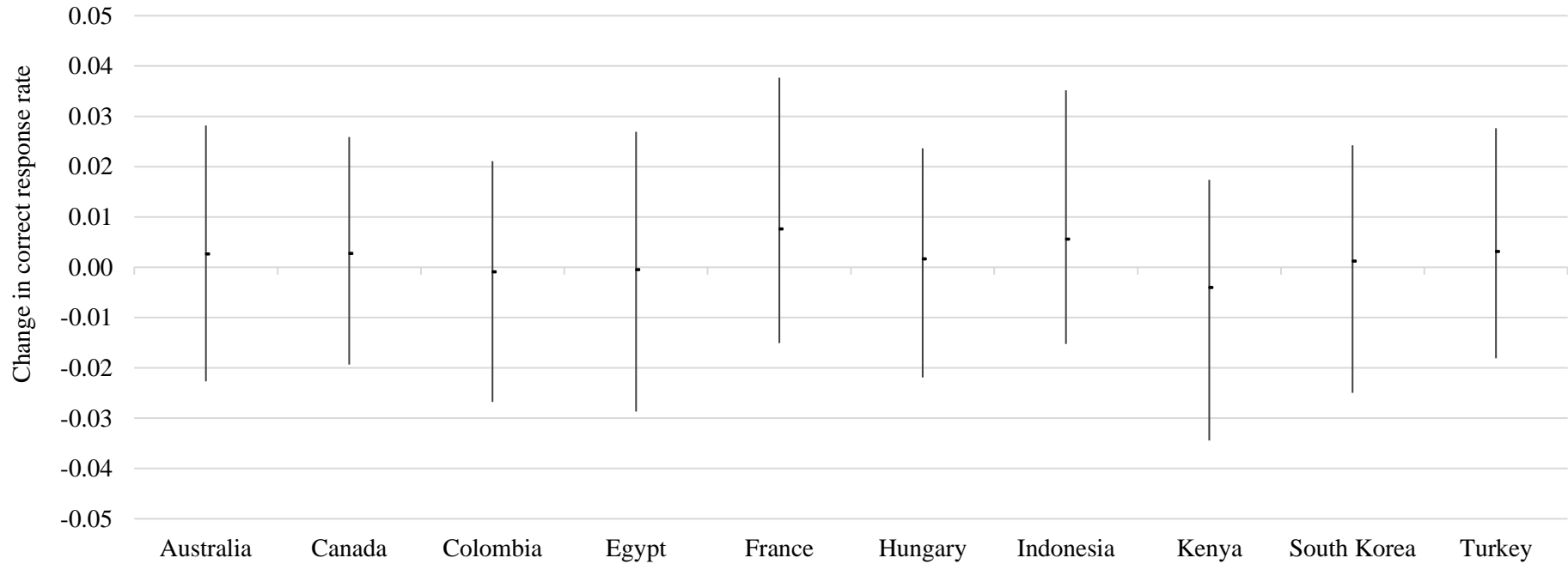
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.2070	0.0092	0.1895	0.2260
<i>Canada</i>	0.2419	0.0091	0.2240	0.2597
<i>Colombia</i>	0.4868	0.0092	0.4691	0.5053
<i>Egypt</i>	0.6957	0.0095	0.6771	0.7143
<i>France</i>	0.2049	0.0088	0.1876	0.2216
<i>Hungary</i>	0.3234	0.0089	0.3063	0.3412
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.4670	0.0094	0.4487	0.4846
<i>Kenya</i>	0.5081	0.0094	0.4895	0.5265
<i>South Korea</i>	0.2371	0.0092	0.2193	0.2549
<i>Turkey</i>	0.4586	0.0088	0.4409	0.4760

7.7.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0064	0.0086	-0.0255	0.0096
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0038	0.0084	-0.0203	0.0139
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0068	0.0082	-0.0255	0.0080
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0046	0.0095	-0.0241	0.0148
<i>France</i>	-0.0031	0.0085	-0.0191	0.0155
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0047	0.0075	-0.0195	0.0109
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0021	0.0084	-0.0169	0.0167
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0071	0.0081	-0.0247	0.0077
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0058	0.0081	-0.0232	0.0100
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0057	0.0078	-0.0218	0.0088

7.7.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 14: IMF knowledge, right among all – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in correct responses due the response request as a proportion of all answers to the IMF knowledge question. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.7.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.41	0.06	0.28	0.53	1.00	583	911
<i>Treatment</i>	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.02	1.00	3880	2749

7.7.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.2547	0.0135	0.2281	0.2811
<i>Canada</i>	0.2939	0.0132	0.2673	0.3198
<i>Colombia</i>	0.5398	0.0128	0.5148	0.5647
<i>Egypt</i>	0.7093	0.0135	0.6836	0.7359
<i>France</i>	0.2180	0.0130	0.1920	0.2435
<i>Hungary</i>	0.3421	0.0128	0.3167	0.3669
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.4829	0.0129	0.4572	0.5076
<i>Kenya</i>	0.5304	0.0133	0.5050	0.5572
<i>South Korea</i>	0.2737	0.0135	0.2474	0.3001
<i>Turkey</i>	0.4875	0.0126	0.4624	0.5117

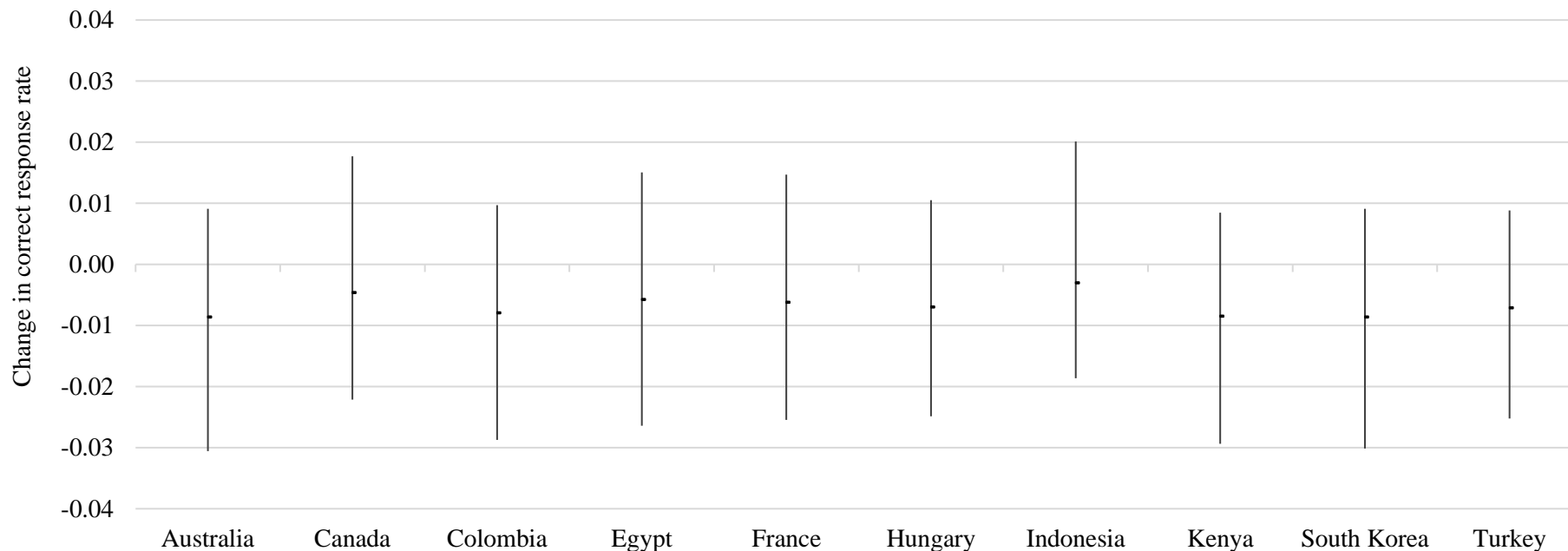
7.7.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0026	0.0125	-0.0227	0.0282
<i>Canada</i>	0.0027	0.0117	-0.0194	0.0259
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0009	0.0118	-0.0268	0.0211
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0005	0.0135	-0.0287	0.0269
<i>France</i>	0.0076	0.0132	-0.0151	0.0377
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0017	0.0114	-0.0219	0.0236
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0056	0.0123	-0.0152	0.0352
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0040	0.0131	-0.0344	0.0174
<i>South Korea</i>	0.0012	0.0122	-0.0249	0.0242
<i>Turkey</i>	0.0031	0.0114	-0.0181	0.0276

7.8) IMF knowledge, correct answers among substantive responses

7.8.1) Full sample

Figure 15: IMF knowledge, right among substantive – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in correct responses due the response request as a proportion of all substantive answers to the IMF knowledge question. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.8.1.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.47	0.07	0.33	0.60	1.01	711	1174
<i>Treatment</i>	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	1.00	4536	2845

7.8.1.2) Intercept

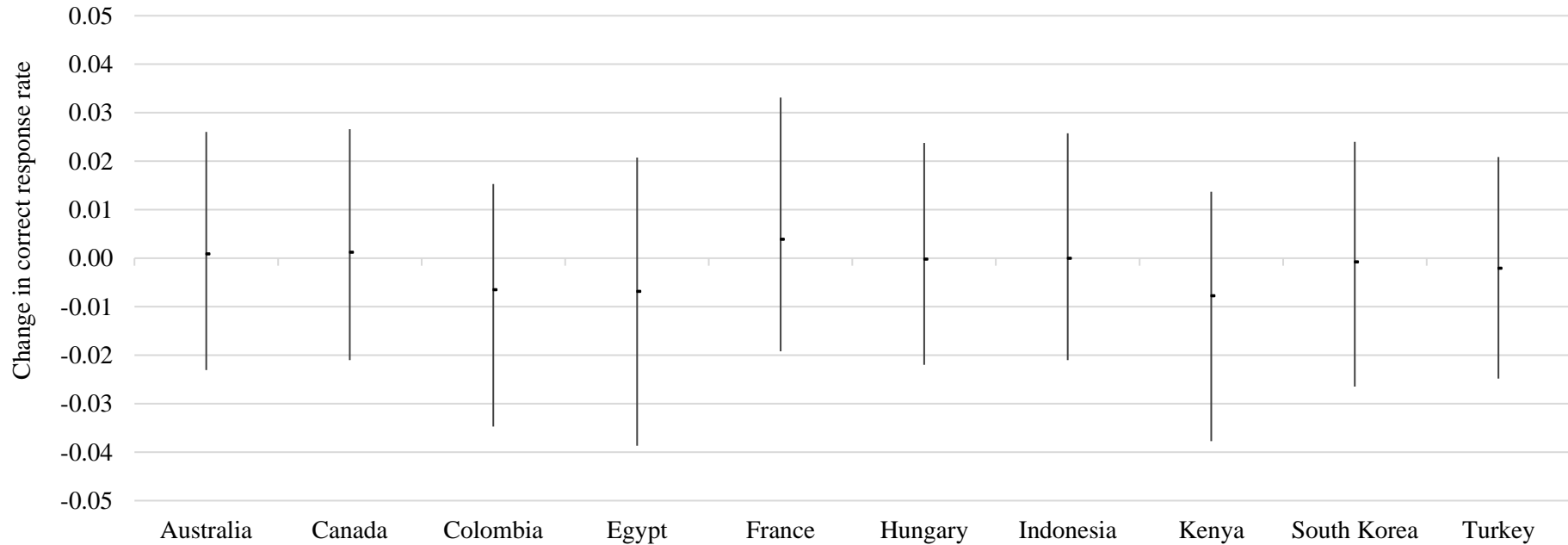
<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.2990	0.0110	0.2778	0.3205
<i>Canada</i>	0.3465	0.0113	0.3243	0.3682
<i>Colombia</i>	0.6185	0.0104	0.5985	0.6391
<i>Egypt</i>	0.7766	0.0102	0.7572	0.7966
<i>France</i>	0.2594	0.0101	0.2397	0.2792
<i>Hungary</i>	0.4074	0.0106	0.3858	0.4283
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.5368	0.0101	0.5166	0.5563
<i>Kenya</i>	0.6057	0.0101	0.5865	0.6260
<i>South Korea</i>	0.3005	0.0109	0.2794	0.3219
<i>Turkey</i>	0.5206	0.0097	0.5025	0.5392

7.8.1.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	-0.0086	0.0099	-0.0306	0.0091
<i>Canada</i>	-0.0046	0.0097	-0.0221	0.0177
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0079	0.0093	-0.0287	0.0097
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0058	0.0104	-0.0264	0.0151
<i>France</i>	-0.0062	0.0097	-0.0255	0.0147
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0070	0.0086	-0.0249	0.0105
<i>Indonesia</i>	-0.0030	0.0096	-0.0186	0.0201
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0085	0.0092	-0.0294	0.0085
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0086	0.0097	-0.0301	0.0091
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0071	0.0085	-0.0252	0.0088

7.8.2) Sample without “I don’t know” options

Figure 16: IMF knowledge, right among substantive – country differences in treatment effects



Note: For all survey countries, the figure shows differences in correct responses due the response request as a proportion of all substantive answers to the IMF knowledge question. The dots illustrate the difference-in-means between the control and treatment groups. The lines indicate 95 percent confidence intervals.

7.8.2.1) Regression coefficients

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>	<u>Rhat</u>	<u>Bulk ESS</u>	<u>Tail ESS</u>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.45	0.06	0.32	0.58	1.00	701	1179
<i>Treatment</i>	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.02	1.00	3865	2762

7.8.2.2) Intercept

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.2804	0.0140	0.2524	0.3075
<i>Canada</i>	0.3253	0.0140	0.2973	0.3517
<i>Colombia</i>	0.5862	0.0136	0.5600	0.6131
<i>Egypt</i>	0.7630	0.0145	0.7345	0.7926
<i>France</i>	0.2433	0.0136	0.2166	0.2693
<i>Hungary</i>	0.3747	0.0134	0.3481	0.4007
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.5145	0.0132	0.4884	0.5401
<i>Kenya</i>	0.5802	0.0137	0.5544	0.6077
<i>South Korea</i>	0.2942	0.0138	0.2675	0.3218
<i>Turkey</i>	0.5209	0.0132	0.4947	0.5467

7.8.2.3) Treatment

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Est.Error</u>	<u>95% CI lb</u>	<u>95% CI hb</u>
<i>Australia</i>	0.0008	0.0122	-0.0231	0.0260
<i>Canada</i>	0.0012	0.0119	-0.0210	0.0266
<i>Colombia</i>	-0.0065	0.0124	-0.0347	0.0153
<i>Egypt</i>	-0.0069	0.0147	-0.0387	0.0207
<i>France</i>	0.0039	0.0131	-0.0192	0.0331
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0002	0.0113	-0.0220	0.0238
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.0000	0.0116	-0.0210	0.0258
<i>Kenya</i>	-0.0078	0.0130	-0.0377	0.0137
<i>South Korea</i>	-0.0008	0.0124	-0.0265	0.0240
<i>Turkey</i>	-0.0021	0.0113	-0.0248	0.0209

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