Online Appendix   Supplementary Materials

Huang, Haifeng, and Yao-Yuan Yeh. "Information from Abroad: Foreign Media, Selective Exposure, and Political Support in China." *British Journal of Political Science.*

Online Appendix.1   Survey Question Wordings

- *Pro-Western orientation*: "To what extent do you agree with the following statement: We must strive to learn from the West in terms of institutions and thoughts." The choices were "agree," "somewhat agree," "somewhat disagree," and "disagree."

- *National pride*: "How proud are you as a Chinese citizen?" The choices were "proud," "somewhat proud," "not very proud," and "not proud."

- *China's current overall situation*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, with 1 being very dissatisfied and 7 being very satisfied, how satisfied are you with the overall current situation in China?"

- *Responsiveness of the Chinese government*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, to what extent would you agree with the following statement: Overall our government is working for the people and responsive to the needs of people."

- *Trust on the Chinese government*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, to what extent would you agree with the following statement: in general, we can trust the decisions made by our government."

- *Political interest*: "How interested are you in political affairs?" The choices were: "interested,", "somewhat interested," "not very interested," and "not interested."

- *News consumption*: "How often do you follow news: almost everyday, three to four times a week, one to two times a week, once every couple of weeks, or rarely?"

- *Internal political efficacy*: "Do you agree with the following statement: Politics are too complicated for people like me to understand." The choices were: "agree," "somewhat agree," "somewhat disagree," and "disagree."

- *External political efficacy*: "Do you agree with the following statement: People like me can have an influence on the government's decision making." The choices were: "agree," "somewhat agree," "somewhat disagree," and "disagree."

- *Individualism*: "Do you agree with the following statement: There were first individuals and then the country, therefore individuals are more important than the country." The choices were: "agree," "somewhat agree," "somewhat disagree," and "disagree."

- *Life satisfaction*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, how satisfied are you with your life these days, all things considered?"

- *China's future prospects*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, how optimistic are you about the overall prospects of China in 10 years?"

- *China's political system*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, how appropriate do you think our current political system is for the country?"

- *Competence of the government*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, how competent do you think our government is?"

- *Performance of the government*: "On a scale from 1 to 7, how satisfied are you with the general performance of our government?"

- *Age group*: The choices were "$\leq$ 19," "20-24," "25-29," "30-34," "35-39," "40-44," "45-49," "50-54," "55-59," and "$\geq$ 60."

- *Education*: The choices were "$\leq$ elementary school," "junior high," "senior high school," "three-year college," "four-year college," and "post-graduate."

- *Family income*: "On a scale between 1 to 7, where higher scores indicate better economic condition, what is your gross family income condition?"

- *Geographic region*: The choices were "western China," "central China," and "eastern China." Each choice also listed the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities included in that region according to China's official definition of the regions.

Online Appendix.2 Different Thresholds of Reading Time

The analyses of the experiment reported in the text are based on selecting respondents from each treatment group who spent at least 60 seconds on reading the article of their choice. To enhance the robustness of our findings, we also estimate the models with different reading-time thresholds, including 0 second (no restriction), 30 seconds, 90 seconds, and 120 seconds. The estimates are reported in S1, S2, S3, and S4.

The results with these different thresholds are qualitatively similar to those reported in Table 1 in the text. For example, the estimates in S1 show that reading "good housing in East Northport" had a significant and positive effect on two out of five dependent variables (*Competence* and *Aggregate*). Similarly, reading "good health care in India" increased the respondents' evaluation of *Polity*. In other words, even without applying any reading time threshold, we still observe a significant and positive effect from reading positive information about foreign countries on the respondents' domestic evaluations. A relative weaker result with the full sample is well expected, given that many respondents who were randomly assigned to the treatment group did not actually read it, which reduced the effect of exposure.

Table S2, S3, and S4 report the estimates with 30, 90, and 120 seconds thresholds, respectively. As we exclude more respondents who were not sufficiently attentive to the readings, reading the positive articles about foreign countries ("good housing in East Northport" and "good health care in India") shows more statistically significant effects on our dependent variables, and the magnitude of the effects also increases. For example, reading "good housing in East Northport" increases the aggregate post-treatment evaluation (*Aggregate*) by 2.5%, 3.2%, 4.1%, and 5.6%, respectively, when applying the different reading time thresholds (0, 30, 90, and 120 seconds).

Overall, these results demonstrate the robustness of our main findings. In addition, they also justify the use of a moderate reading time threshold to exclude respondents who did not actually experience the treatment (reading exposure), given the nature of online surveys.

Table S1: Effects of Information Exposure on Chinese Regime Evaluations (No Time Restriction)

	Governance	Future	Polity	Competence	Aggregate
Good housing in	0.259	0.084	0.268	0.448*	0.025+
East Northport	(0.189)	(0.187)	(0.187)	(0.188)	(0.015)
High rent in	0.144	0.486*	-0.113	0.126	0.015
Manhattan	(0.189)	(0.191)	(0.189)	(0.186)	(0.016)
Good health care	-0.115	-0.035	0.009	-0.251	-0.015
in China	(0.237)	(0.229)	(0.232)	(0.228)	(0.018)
Good health care	0.102	0.133	0.308+	0.116	0.020
in India	(0.159)	(0.162)	(0.159)	(0.157)	(0.013)

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations for each row (each reading preference) is 461, 441, 302, and 609, respectively. The first four models (*Governance*, *Future*, *Polity*, and *Competence*) are estimated by ordered logistic regressions, and the last model (*Aggregate*) is estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors. *Aggregate* is also rescaled to lie between 0 and 1 for intuitive interpretation.

Table S2: Effects of Information Exposure on Chinese Regime Evaluations (30 Seconds)

	Governance	Future	Polity	Competence	Aggregate
Good housing in	0.325	0.252	0.362+	0.509*	0.032+
East Northport	(0.211)	(0.208)	(0.209)	(0.209)	(0.016)
High rent in	0.206	0.554**	0.037	0.175	0.024
Manhattan	(0.206)	(0.205)	(0.205)	(0.200)	(0.017)
Good health care	-0.058	0.279	0.129	-0.032	0.004
in China	(0.274)	(0.267)	(0.267)	(0.264)	(0.020)
Good health care	0.173	0.172	0.390*	0.177	0.026+
in India	(0.168)	(0.171)	(0.169)	(0.166)	(0.014)

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations for each row (each reading preference) is 427, 416, 268, and 581, respectively. The first four models (*Governance*, *Future*, *Polity*, and *Competence*) are estimated by ordered logistic regressions, and the last model (*Aggregate*) is estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors. *Aggregate* is also rescaled to lie between 0 and 1 for intuitive interpretation.

Table S3: Effects of Information Exposure on Chinese Regime Evaluations (90 Seconds)

	Governance	Future	Polity	Competence	Aggregate
Good housing in	0.320	0.452+	0.429+	0.489*	0.041*
East Northport	(0.250)	(0.244)	(0.245)	(0.243)	(0.019)
High rent in	0.185	0.672***	0.127	0.390+	0.037*
Manhattan	(0.231)	(0.229)	(0.231)	(0.224)	(0.019)
Good health care	0.078	0.105	-0.076	0.007	0.000
in China	(0.337)	(0.324)	(0.325)	(0.321)	(0.025)
Good health care	0.219	0.301	0.442*	0.085	0.028+
in India	(0.203)	(0.204)	(0.206)	(0.200)	(0.017)

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations for each row (each reading preference) is 385, 385, 240, and 517, respectively. The first four models (*Governance*, *Future*, *Polity*, and *Competence*) are estimated by ordered logistic regressions, and the last model (*Aggregate*) is estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors. *Aggregate* is also rescaled to lie between 0 and 1 for intuitive interpretation.

Table S4: Effects of Information Exposure on Chinese Regime Evaluations (120 Seconds)

	Governance	Future	Polity	Competence	Aggregate
Good housing in	0.507+	0.655**	0.504+	0.542*	0.056**
East Northport	(0.271)	(0.267)	(0.267)	(0.267)	(0.018)
High rent in	0.210	0.655**	0.057	0.392+	0.038*
Manhattan	(0.239)	(0.237)	(0.238)	(0.232)	(0.018)
Good health care	0.058	-0.211	-0.061	-0.018	-0.013
in China	(0.410)	(0.394)	(0.399)	(0.405)	(0.030)
Good health care	0.279	0.330	0.588**	0.122	0.033+
in India	(0.219)	(0.216)	(0.222)	(0.215)	(0.018)

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations for each row (each reading preference) is 370, 378, 225, and 501, respectively. The first four models (*Governance*, *Future*, *Polity*, and *Competence*) are estimated by ordered logistic regressions, and the last model (*Aggregate*) is estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors. *Aggregate* is also rescaled to lie between 0 and 1 for intuitive interpretation.

Online Appendix.3 The Balance Table

The following table shows the balance statistics of the control variables for the analyses reported in Table 1.[1]. We report the model weighted differences (Diff.), i.e., predicted differences, between the treated and control respondents on the control variables used in the model estimations in Table 1. In other words, the statistics reported in Table S5 represent the differences among the control variables after adjusting for the covariation of the control variables. We also report the variance ratio for the treatment and control groups using the same sample. The statistics are computed by the variance of a given control variable of the treatment group over the variance of the same control variable of the control group. Both statistics allow us to examine the balance between the treated and control groups, and the treated and control groups are perfectly balanced when the model weighted difference is 0 and the variance ratio is 1. Groups 1 to 4 represent the respondents included in the analyses of exposure effects, corresponding to each row ("good housing in East Northport," "high rent in Manhattan," "good health care in China," and "good health care in India," respectively) of Table 1. We also report the p-value of the overidentification test for each group. The overidentification test computes the Chi-square statistics to examine whether the included covariates (control variables) in the model specification are balanced between the treated and control groups. The null hypothesis is that the covariates are balanced between the treated and control groups.

The results of Table S5 show that most of the control variables are balanced between the treated and non-treated respondents. The overidentification tests further provide confidence to the balance of the regressors, as they fail to reject the null hypothesis. A few variables show the signs of being unbalanced, which may be due to the small number of observations in each analysis. For example, *age group* in "good housing in East Northport" is not well-balanced with a variance ratio of 0.662, and *external validity* in "good health care in China" is not well-balanced with a model weighted difference of -0.13 and a variance ratio of 0.755. Nevertheless, even with these unbalanced covariates, the overidentification tests show that the effects from the unbalanced control variables are minimized on the regression analyses.

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[1]The estimates of these control variables can be found in Tables S10, S11, S12, and S13

Table S5: The Balance Table

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	Diff.	V. Ratio	Diff.	V. Ratio	Diff.	V. Ratio	Diff.	V. Ratio
Political interest	0.048	1.067	0.022	1.087	0.046	1.145	-0.016	1.032
Following news	0.046	0.824	-0.026	1.162	0.048	1.045	0.024	0.897
National pride	0.045	1.059	-0.041	1.123	-0.028	0.901	0.010	0.888
Individulism	-0.015	0.906	-0.061	0.974	-0.065	0.822	0.007	0.890
External efficacy	0.001	0.847	-0.038	1.208	-0.130	0.755	-0.015	0.818
Internal efficacy	0.022	0.980	-0.008	1.314	0.035	1.312	-0.018	0.788
Pro-west	0.022	0.897	0.009	0.995	-0.038	0.847	-0.001	0.949
Life satisfaction	0.014	0.833	-0.073	0.984	0.045	0.925	0.001	0.997
Female	-0.095	0.971	-0.021	0.993	0.049	1.014	-0.001	1.000
Age group	-0.043	0.662	0.042	0.947	0.058	0.813	-0.009	0.710
Education	-0.013	0.904	0.060	0.896	0.043	0.835	0.044	1.035
Income	0.084	1.144	-0.092	0.982	-0.016	0.775	0.014	1.139
CCP member	0.100	1.193	0.023	1.054	-0.028	0.944	-0.012	0.976
Central China	-0.008	0.990	-0.027	0.966	0.015	1.016	0.004	1.006
Eastern China	0.037	0.984	0.049	0.979	0.024	0.990	0.012	0.994
Overidentification test (p-value)	0.918		0.856		0.998		0.998	

Note: The table reports the model weighted differences (Diff.) between the treated (reading) and control (not reading) respondents on the control variables used in the model estimations in Table 1. We also report the variance ratio for treatment and control groups using the same sample. Groups 1 to 4 represent the respondents included in the analyses of exposure effects, corresponding to each row ("Good housing in East Northport," "High rent in Manhattan," "Good health care in China," and "Good health care in India," respectively) of Table 1. The number of observations for each group (each reading preference) is 402, 400, 250, and 545, respectively, and the number of treated observations for each row (each reading preferences) is 89, 100, 50, and 132, respectively. The null hypothesis of the overidentification test is that the covariates are balanced between the treated and control groups.

Online Appendix.4   Additional Tables

This section reports the additional tables mentioned in the text.

Table S6: Summary Statistics

	Mean	S.D.	Scale		Percentage
Dependent variables					
Aggregate reading preference	2.267	1.010	4	*Reading preference for articles*	
Governance	0.499	0.205	7	*coded as 1 in each pair*	
Future	0.647	0.208	7	*Housing*	50.0%
Polity	0.615	0.218	7	*Health care*	65.0%
Competence	0.582	0.235	7	*American education*	55.8%
Post-treatment				*Chinese education*	55.9%
regime evaluation	0.586	0.180	24		
Independent variables					
Political interest	0.600	0.274	4	*Female*	42.2%
News consumption	0.781	0.289	5	*CCP member*	15.0%
National pride	0.732	0.282	4	*Region: Western China*	17.1%
Individualism	0.402	0.332	4	*Region: Central China*	23.8%
External efficacy	0.195	0.232	4	*Region: Eastern China*	59.2%
Internal efficacy	0.525	0.285	4		
Pro-West	0.661	0.287	4		
Pre-treatment					
regime evaluation	0.560	0.189	19		
Life satisfaction	0.511	0.203	7		
Age group	0.171	0.115	10		
Education	0.673	0.172	7		

Note: All variables except the aggregate of reading preferences are rescaled between 0 and 1 for intuitive interpretation, and higher values indicate higher support, approval, evaluation, or status of the variables.

Table S7: Sociodemographics of the Study Participants and Chinese Internet Users

Sociodemographics		Study Participants	Chinese Internet Users
Gender	Female	42.2%	44.4%
	Male	57.8%	55.6%
Region	Eastern China	59.2%	51.0%
	Central China	23.8%	26.3%
	Western China	17.1%	22.7%
Occupation	Student	30.3%	25.1%
	Self-employed	16.0%	21.4%
	Corporate office worker	19.1%	12.2%
	Corporate management	2.8%	2.9%
	Government employee	3.6%	4.4%
	Professional	11.3%	6.3%
	Manufacturing worker	2.6%	4.6%
	Service worker	3.5%	3.5%
	Migrant worker	1.3%	2.4%
	Farmer	0.3%	5.9%
	Unemployed	5.9%	7.6%
	Retired and other	3.3%	3.7%
Education	Primary school	0.1%	12.1%
	Junior high school	3.0 %	36.1%
	Senior high school	12.4%	31.1%
	3-year college	32.6 %	9.9%
	4-year college	48.7%	10.7%
	Graduate school	3.3 %	N.A.
Age	≤ 19	7.6%	26.6%
	20-29	79.6%	30.7%
	30-39	11.0%	23.4%
	≥ 40	1.8%	19.3%

Note: Data about Chinese Internet users are from *The 34th Statistical Report of Internet Development in China*, issued by China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC) in July 2014, around the same time as the survey experiment. The geographic distribution data of Chinese Internet users are not available in the 34th CNNIC report and therefore taken from the 33rd report of January 2014.

Table S8: Logistic Estimates of Reading Preferences

DV	Housing	Health Care	American Education	Chinese Education	Aggregate Preference[a]
Pro-West	0.446*	0.357+	0.348+	0.332	0.631***
	(0.207)	(0.218)	(0.207)	(0.208)	(0.187)
Regime evaluation[b]	-0.055	-0.645+	-0.426	-0.915*	-0.893**
	(0.368)	(0.390)	(0.369)	(0.373)	(0.332)
National pride	0.337	-0.572*	0.174	-0.309	-0.123
	(0.233)	(0.250)	(0.232)	(0.236)	(0.209)
Political interest	-0.801**	-0.138	0.176	0.305	-0.199
	(0.266)	(0.280)	(0.265)	(0.267)	(0.237)
News consumption	0.090	0.197	0.017	0.004	0.114
	(0.224)	(0.236)	(0.223)	(0.225)	(0.199)
Individualism	0.108	-0.783***	-0.268	-0.230	-0.474**
	(0.189)	(0.199)	(0.190)	(0.191)	(0.171)
External efficacy	0.388	-0.192	0.352	-0.395	0.112
	(0.282)	(0.291)	(0.283)	(0.283)	(0.253)
Internal efficacy	0.026	0.201	0.064	0.187	0.237
	(0.263)	(0.278)	(0.263)	(0.266)	(0.238)
Life satisfaction	0.373	-0.265	0.231	-0.195	0.093
	(0.338)	(0.357)	(0.340)	(0.342)	(0.305)
Female	-0.002	0.245+	-0.291*	-0.035	-0.049
	(0.126)	(0.133)	(0.126)	(0.127)	(0.113)
Age group	0.331	0.364	0.572	-0.428	0.424
	(0.524)	(0.563)	(0.528)	(0.527)	(0.486)
Education	-0.340	0.164	-0.119	0.572	0.041
	(0.359)	(0.376)	(0.359)	(0.361)	(0.318)
Income	0.725*	-0.543	-0.033	-0.726*	-0.202
	(0.360)	(0.377)	(0.360)	(0.362)	(0.321)
CCP member	0.196	-0.144	-0.122	-0.138	0.000
	(0.167)	(0.173)	(0.189)	(0.168)	(0.150)
Central China[c]	-0.031	-0.089	-0.227	-0.064	-0.078
	(0.188)	(0.199)	(0.163)	(0.190)	(0.167)
Eastern China[c]	-0.085	-0.089	-0.227	-0.126	-0.205
	(0.161)	(0.171)	(0.163)	(0.163)	(0.143)
Intercept	-0.537	1.551***	0.154	0.877*	
	(0.419)	(0.445)	(0.418)	(0.423)	
Intercept (1/2)					-3.629***
					(0.400)
Intercept (2/3)					-1.577***
					(0.375)
Intercept (3/4)					-0.039
					(0.371)
Intercept (4/5)					1.801***
					(0.378)

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations is 1200. [a]*Aggregate Preference* is the summation of the reading preferences over the four pairs of articles and estimated with an ordered logistic regression. [b]This is the pre-treatment regime evaluation index, aggregated over the three questions on China's overall situation, government responsiveness, and trust on the government. [c]Western China is the baseline.

Table S9: Logistic Estimates of Each Pretreatment Regime Evaluation Variable On Reading Preferences

DV	Housing	Health Care	American Education	Chinese Education	Aggregate Preference[a]
China's overall situation	-0.037	-0.389	-0.366	-0.314	-0.527
	(0.376)	(0.397)	(0.377)	(0.380)	(0.346)
Government responsiveness	0.089	-0.477+	-0.311	-0.661*	-0.554*
	(0.274)	(0.289)	(0.274)	(0.277)	(0.244)
Trust on the government	-0.171	-0.404	-0.214	-0.731*	-0.685**
	(0.282)	(0.298)	(0.282)	(0.286)	0.253)

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations is 1200. Each regime evaluation variable is estimated independently, and estimates of control variables, including all covariates in Table S8 are not reported to save space.

Table S10: Effects of Reading "Good Housing in East Northport"

	Governance		Future		Polity		Competence		Aggregate Evaluation	
Reading	0.384+	(0.232)	0.373+	(0.227)	0.478*	(0.229)	0.500*	(0.226)	0.043**	(0.016)
Political interest	-0.195	(0.436)	0.052	(0.430)	-0.539	(0.420)	0.701+	(0.419)	-0.002	(0.035)
News consumption	0.272	(0.385)	0.669+	(0.386)	0.565	(0.378)	-0.339	(0.383)	0.038	(0.032)
National pride	1.981***	(0.376)	1.431***	(0.368)	2.462***	(0.380)	2.527***	(0.377)	0.213***	(0.030)
Individualism	-1.302***	(0.299)	-1.288***	(0.299)	-1.256***	(0.297)	-1.002***	(0.294)	-0.119***	(0.024)
External efficacy	0.145	(0.440)	0.324	(0.441)	0.092	(0.447)	0.129	(0.438)	0.031	(0.031)
Internal efficacy	0.959*	(0.411)	0.874*	(0.412)	1.054**	(0.412)	1.205**	(0.415)	0.093**	(0.034)
Pro-west	0.032	(0.337)	-0.222	(0.332)	0.152	(0.329)	0.093	(0.340)	0.001	(0.027)
Life satisfaction	2.313***	(0.542)	1.541**	(0.538)	1.835***	(0.545)	0.891+	(0.530)	0.134**	(0.046)
Female	0.053	(0.195)	-0.006	(0.194)	-0.134	(0.194)	0.137	(0.194)	0.006	(0.015)
Age group	0.202	(0.794)	-2.098*	(0.845)	-1.011	(0.825)	0.923	(0.838)	-0.079	(0.060)
Education	0.082	(0.576)	0.418	(0.547)	0.702	(0.553)	1.089+	(0.563)	0.059	(0.047)
Income	2.303***	(0.599)	1.819**	(0.574)	1.919***	(0.588)	0.856	(0.577)	0.171***	(0.047)
CCP member	0.118	(0.268)	-0.269	(0.272)	0.453+	(0.271)	0.437+	(0.261)	0.013	(0.022)
Central China	0.449	(0.301)	0.055	(0.300)	-0.225	(0.300)	0.168	(0.303)	0.017	(0.023)
Eastern China	-0.049	(0.262)	-0.142	(0.258)	-0.294	(0.256)	-0.176	(0.260)	-0.012	(0.021)
Intercept									0.216***	(0.060)
Intercept(1/2)	0.041	(0.734)	-1.730*	(0.774)	-0.043	(0.719)	0.630	(0.729)		
Intercept(2/3)	1.512*	(0.709)	-0.879	(0.718)	0.946	(0.692)	1.595*	(0.724)		
Intercept(3/4)	2.884***	(0.713)	0.747	(0.692)	2.139**	(0.689)	2.671***	(0.729)		
Intercept(4/5)	4.830***	(0.738)	1.948**	(0.695)	3.598***	(0.703)	3.833***	(0.739)		
Intercept(5/6)	6.832***	(0.773)	3.828***	(0.713)	5.523***	(0.731)	5.629***	(0.765)		
Intercept(6/7)	9.709***	(0.961)	5.914***	(0.746)	7.437***	(0.766)	7.969***	(0.818)		

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations is 402, and the number of treated observations is 89. Ordered logit models are employed for the first four post-treatment regime evaluation variables (*Governance, Future, Polity,* and *Competence*) due to their ordinal feature (7-point scale). *Aggregate Evaluation* is the summation of the four individual post-treatment regime evaluation variables and estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors.

Table S11: Effects of Reading "High Rent in Manhattan"

	Governance		Future		Polity		Competence		Aggregate Evaluation	
Reading	0.191	(0.218)	0.518*	(0.217)	0.037	(0.218)	0.283	(0.212)	0.026	(0.018)
Political interest	0.048	(0.413)	0.320	(0.417)	-0.651	(0.417)	-0.261	(0.419)	-0.018	(0.034)
News consumption	-0.343	(0.342)	0.421	(0.356)	0.156	(0.350)	0.239	(0.349)	0.015	(0.031)
National pride	1.158***	(0.347)	1.781***	(0.344)	1.993***	(0.354)	1.473***	(0.336)	0.171***	(0.029)
Individualism	-1.541***	(0.306)	-1.127***	(0.299)	-1.269***	(0.311)	-1.025***	(0.305)	-0.118***	(0.026)
External efficacy	0.866+	(0.485)	-0.313	(0.494)	0.597	(0.489)	0.902+	(0.489)	0.057	(0.043)
Internal efficacy	-0.013	(0.420)	0.409	(0.429)	0.132	(0.421)	0.083	(0.421)	0.015	(0.037)
Pro-west	-0.134	(0.323)	0.492	(0.332)	0.188	(0.330)	0.148	(0.322)	0.021	(0.028)
Life satisfaction	2.661***	(0.572)	1.246*	(0.564)	1.113*	(0.529)	0.742	(0.538)	0.135**	(0.045)
Female	0.247	(0.198)	-0.151	(0.198)	0.008	(0.197)	-0.381+	(0.197)	-0.001	(0.016)
Age group	0.028	(0.860)	-0.296	(0.810)	-0.299	(0.846)	-0.131	(0.871)	-0.023	(0.085)
Education	1.131*	(0.570)	-0.100	(0.560)	0.742	(0.567)	0.792	(0.569)	0.073	(0.048)
Income	2.069***	(0.595)	2.087***	(0.586)	0.859	(0.585)	1.893***	(0.570)	0.159***	(0.048)
CCP member	-0.147	(0.296)	-0.100	(0.301)	-0.203	(0.297)	-0.348	(0.295)	-0.029	(0.026)
Central China	-0.436	(0.291)	0.063	(0.300)	0.011	(0.288)	-0.012	(0.289)	-0.008	(0.023)
Eastern China	-0.192	(0.252)	0.219	(0.258)	0.204	(0.248)	0.205	(0.251)	0.011	(0.019)
Intercept									0.286***	(0.056)
Intercept(1/2)	-1.562*	(0.771)	-1.723*	(0.841)	-1.932*	(0.788)	-1.287+	(0.742)		
Intercept(2/3)	0.639	(0.713)	-0.196	(0.721)	-0.747	(0.734)	-0.008	(0.703)		
Intercept(3/4)	2.236**	(0.714)	1.139	(0.698)	0.566	(0.716)	1.202+	(0.697)		
Intercept(4/5)	3.828***	(0.732)	2.580***	(0.699)	1.987**	(0.721)	2.478***	(0.702)		
Intercept(5/6)	5.610***	(0.759)	4.396***	(0.724)	3.620***	(0.737)	3.972***	(0.718)		
Intercept(6/7)	9.511***	(1.252)	6.556***	(0.766)	5.769***	(0.775)	6.374***	(0.776)		

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations is 400, and the number of treated observations is 100. Ordered logit models are employed for the first four post-treatment regime evaluation variables (Governance, Future, Polity, and Competence) due to their ordinal feature (7-point scale). Aggregate Evaluation is the summation of the four individual post-treatment regime evaluation variables and estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors.

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Table S12: Effects of Reading "Good Health Care in China"

	Governance	Future	Polity	Competence	Aggregate Evaluation
Reading	-0.078	0.305	0.025	-0.091	-0.002
	(0.309)	(0.297)	(0.296)	(0.292)	(0.022)
Political interest	-0.177	0.016	-1.063+	-0.806	-0.046
	(0.573)	(0.583)	(0.578)	(0.576)	(0.052)
News consumption	0.445	0.587	-0.083	0.064	0.028
	(0.469)	(0.468)	(0.473)	(0.466)	(0.037)
National pride	2.697***	2.249***	3.519***	3.209***	0.269***
	(0.530)	(0.510)	(0.546)	(0.527)	(0.040)
Individualism	-1.746***	-0.608	-1.078**	-0.871*	-0.102***
	(0.405)	(0.381)	(0.394)	(0.393)	(0.030)
External efficacy	0.732	-0.139	0.006	0.025	0.021
	(0.612)	(0.587)	(0.600)	(0.598)	(0.045)
Internal efficacy	0.703	1.483**	0.625	1.406*	0.087*
	(0.545)	(0.545)	(0.528)	(0.552)	(0.043)
Pro-west	0.289	-0.191	-0.195	0.670	0.001
	(0.421)	(0.419)	(0.419)	(0.417)	(0.033)
Life satisfaction	3.009***	1.011	1.924**	1.231	0.159*
	(0.778)	(0.742)	(0.740)	(0.755)	(0.067)
Female	-0.075	-0.014	-0.288	-0.376	-0.019
	(0.268)	(0.266)	(0.269)	(0.267)	(0.021)
Age group	0.153	-0.338	1.128	1.283	0.001
	(1.231)	(1.221)	(1.206)	(1.184)	(0.086)
Education	0.902	-0.542	1.605*	0.020	0.050
	(0.690)	(0.679)	(0.690)	(0.685)	(0.055)
Income	1.572*	1.931**	1.020	1.326+	0.150**
	(0.725)	(0.720)	(0.705)	(0.702)	(0.055)
CCP member	0.324	-0.193	0.099	0.247	0.005
	(0.355)	(0.338)	(0.341)	(0.330)	(0.028)
Central China	0.557	0.493	0.166	0.712+	0.049
	(0.404)	(0.407)	(0.401)	(0.400)	(0.031)
Eastern China	0.049	0.058	0.035	0.415	0.020
	(0.352)	(0.359)	(0.354)	(0.356)	(0.029)
Intercept					0.192**
					(0.073)
Intercept(1/2)	1.063	-2.226+	-0.590	0.848	
	(1.016)	(1.346)	(1.043)	(0.975)	
Intercept(2/3)	2.258*	-0.404	0.659	1.785+	
	(0.994)	(0.989)	(0.969)	(0.957)	
Intercept(3/4)	3.979***	1.180	2.292*	2.861**	
	(0.997)	(0.926)	(0.951)	(0.958)	
Intercept(4/5)	6.020***	2.676**	3.792***	4.211***	
	(1.030)	(0.933)	(0.966)	(0.978)	
Intercept(5/6)	8.393***	4.479***	5.825***	5.936***	
	(1.094)	(0.963)	(1.004)	(1.011)	
Intercept(6/7)	11.733***	6.306***	8.019***	8.196***	
	(1.485)	(0.998)	(1.057)	(1.070)	

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. The number of observations is 250, and the number of treated observations is 50. Ordered logit models are employed for the first four post-treatment regime evaluation variables (*Governance, Future, Polity,* and *Competence*) due to their ordinal feature (7-point scale). *Aggregate Evaluation* is the summation of the four individual post-treatment regime evaluation variables and estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors.

Table S13: Effects of Reading "Good Health Care in India"

	Governance		Future		Polity		Competence		Aggregate Evaluation	
Reading	0.206	(0.184)	0.280	(0.186)	0.414*	(0.185)	0.229	(0.182)	0.031*	(0.015)
Political interest	-0.668+	(0.358)	-0.116	(0.361)	-0.704*	(0.353)	0.055	(0.359)	-0.035	(0.028)
News consumption	-0.082	(0.306)	0.678*	(0.314)	0.297	(0.310)	0.083	(0.310)	0.025	(0.028)
National pride	1.224***	(0.301)	1.405***	(0.304)	1.594***	(0.303)	1.604***	(0.304)	0.157***	(0.026)
Individualism	-1.095***	(0.256)	-1.328***	(0.258)	-1.598***	(0.264)	-0.937***	(0.259)	-0.125***	(0.022)
External efficacy	0.506	(0.379)	-0.024	(0.389)	0.679+	(0.391)	0.855*	(0.386)	0.070*	(0.031)
Internal efficacy	0.627+	(0.362)	0.526	(0.372)	0.851*	(0.365)	0.342	(0.365)	0.049	(0.031)
Pro-west	0.303	(0.288)	0.485+	(0.287)	0.441	(0.283)	0.144	(0.285)	0.032	(0.024)
Life satisfaction	1.780***	(0.444)	1.556***	(0.456)	0.951*	(0.443)	0.643	(0.440)	0.117**	(0.038)
Female	0.198	(0.163)	-0.091	(0.166)	0.022	(0.164)	0.052	(0.163)	0.012	(0.013)
Age group	0.779	(0.689)	-0.346	(0.709)	-0.898	(0.713)	1.289+	(0.724)	0.020	(0.062)
Education	0.368	(0.486)	-0.362	(0.481)	0.665	(0.474)	0.652	(0.484)	0.049	(0.040)
Income	2.598***	(0.535)	2.436***	(0.530)	1.721***	(0.532)	1.679***	(0.515)	0.202***	(0.045)
CCP member	-0.316	(0.228)	-0.303	(0.237)	-0.013	(0.230)	0.023	(0.228)	-0.018	(0.020)
Central China	0.061	(0.254)	0.087	(0.262)	0.102	(0.254)	0.519+	(0.254)	0.018	(0.020)
Eastern China	0.020	(0.212)	0.131	(0.220)	0.166	(0.210)	0.310	(0.211)	0.015	(0.017)
Intercept									0.248***	(0.047)
Intercept(1/2)	-0.902	(0.584)	-1.837**	(0.661)	-1.315*	(0.598)	-0.129	(0.576)		
Intercept(2/3)	0.937+	(0.547)	-0.327	(0.566)	-0.021	(0.554)	1.003+	(0.559)		
Intercept(3/4)	2.373***	(0.553)	1.131*	(0.550)	1.195*	(0.547)	2.119***	(0.560)		
Intercept(4/5)	4.018***	(0.571)	2.351***	(0.554)	2.472***	(0.554)	3.265***	(0.566)		
Intercept(5/6)	5.811***	(0.595)	4.239***	(0.573)	4.101***	(0.570)	4.799***	(0.585)		
Intercept(6/7)	8.538***	(0.771)	6.569***	(0.616)	6.526***	(0.614)	6.990***	(0.631)		

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$. Ordered logit models are employed for the first four post-treatment regime evaluation variables (*Governance, Future, Polity,* and *Competence*) due to their ordinal feature (7-point scale). *Aggregate Evaluation* is the summation of the four individual post-treatment regime evaluation variables and estimated with the ordinary least square (OLS) regression with robust standard errors.

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