

## Appendix A Online Appendix

### Appendix A.1 Response Distributions

Question wording and distributions of key co-variates and coding decisions:

1. Economic Optimism: How does the financial situation of your household now compare with what it was 12 months ago? Has it:

Response	US	GB
Gotten a lot better	5.1%	1.9%
Gotten a little better	19.1	10.1
Stayed the same	35.9	36.5
Gotten a little worse	23.5	36.4
Gotten a lot worse	15.0	13.3
Don't know	1.5	1.8

5pt Note: Those responding ‘Gotten a lot better’ or ‘Gotten a little better’ coded ‘1’ for the multivariate estimations and ‘0’ otherwise.

2. Redistribution: Distribution of respondents on a 7-point scale where 1 equals “Government should get out of the business of promoting income equality” and 7 equals “Government should do more to reduce income equality”

Response	US	GB
Government Should Get Out	33.1%	10.1%
2	7.9	7.6
3	5.8	11.2
4	17.2	24.6
5	10.4	13.1
6	9.2	11.9
Government Should Do More	16.4	21.5

5pt Note: For the dichotomous variable used in the multivariate analyses, a respondent’s score is ‘1’ on the Redistribution variable if they provide a response to this question that is above the sample median, which in both countries is “4”, and ‘0’ otherwise.

3. Instrumentalism: Two questions combine to determine whether a respondent holds instrumentalist views concerning providing aid. The two questions are a) US/UK aid to developing countries strengthens our political influence in the world; and b) US/UK aid to developing countries helps to prevent international terrorism. Response distributions are as follows:

Response	US		GB	
Question:	Strengthens Influence	Prevents Terrorism	Strengthens Influence	Prevents Terrorism
Strongly Agree	7.0%	2.9%	5.5%	2.5%
Agree	31.1	24.2	20.4	17.7
Neither or Don't Know	32.5	34.5	33.2	33.3
Disagree	17.2	24.8	22.0	28.2
Strongly Disagree	12.2	13.6	18.9	18.3

5pt Note: In both nations, the two items scale together well (US:  $\alpha = 0.82$ ; GB:  $\alpha = 0.81$ ), and an additive index of responses to the two variables yields a scale ranging from 2-10. In the multivariate analyses, “Instrumentalists” are those who score above the combined median index score of 6, and receive a score of ‘1’. Non-instrumentalists receive a score of ‘0’.

4. Ideology and Partisanship: In the multivariate analyses, an 11-point ideology scale captures respondents’ left to right self placement (with higher scores indicating a more rightward self-placement). The mean and median ideology value in the US is 5.6 and 5, respectively. In GB, it is 5.0 and 5. 33.2% and 28.1% of the US sample thinks of themselves as Democrats and Republicans, respectively. In Britain, the distribution of partisan identification is as follows: 31.4% Labour, 25.4% Conservative; 8.0% Liberal Democrat; 5.6% UKIP; 4.2% Green; 2.7% Nationalist (SNP/Plaid Cymru).

5. Other Demographics: For GB, 52.9% of the sample is female and the mean age is 52.7 (median (54)). For GB, 53.5% of the sample is female and the mean age is 53.0 (median (54)). In Britain, 47.6% of those sampled identifies with a religious denomination. The comparable number in the US is 71.7%.

## Appendix A.2 Full Probit Analyses

Table A1: Probit Coefficients

Predictor	US A	US B	GB A	GB B
Money Treatment	0.05 (0.09)	-0.01 (0.14)	-0.25 <sup>+</sup> (0.14)	-0.25 (0.21)
Percent Treatment	0.74** (0.09)	0.52*** (0.13)	0.38** (0.13)	0.41* (0.19)
Money & Pct. Treat	0.31*** (0.09)	0.24 <sup>+</sup> (0.13)	0.01 (0.13)	0.05 (0.19)
Economic Optimism	0.21** (0.08)	0.12 (0.15)	0.03 (0.14)	-0.26 (0.31)
Favour Redistribution	0.28*** (0.08)	0.07 (0.14)	0.12 (0.10)	0.15 (0.19)
Instrumentalism	0.79*** (0.07)	0.87*** (0.14)	1.18*** (0.11)	1.30*** (0.22)
Ideology	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.17*** (0.03)	-0.17*** (0.03)
Female	0.06 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.11 (0.09)	0.12 (0.09)
Religious	0.08 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.08)	0.10 (0.09)	0.07 (0.10)
Age	-0.01*** (0.002)	-0.01*** (0.002)	-0.02*** (0.003)	-0.02*** (0.003)
Democrat	0.30*** (0.08)	0.31*** (0.08)		
Republican	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.09 (0.09)		
Labour			0.04 (0.13)	0.04 (0.13)
Conservative			-0.24 (0.15)	-0.24 (0.15)
Lib. Dem.			0.18 (0.15)	0.22 (0.15)
Green			0.04 (0.25)	0.03 (0.25)
Nationalist			-0.44 (0.28)	-0.43 (0.28)
UKIP			-0.80** (0.27)	-0.80** (0.27)
<i>Interaction Effects</i>				
Economic Optimism with Money		-0.12 (0.22)		0.12 (0.43)
with Percent		0.38 <sup>+</sup> (0.22)		0.25 (0.39)
with Money & Pct.		0.15 0.20		0.80 <sup>+</sup> (0.43)
Redistribution with Money		0.31 (0.20)		0.02 (0.27)
with Percent		0.52* (0.20)		-0.05 (0.26)
with Money & Pct.		0.15 (0.19)		-0.20 (0.26)
Instrumentalism with Money		-0.06 (0.20)		-0.07 (0.31)
with Percent		-0.12 (0.20)		-0.31 (0.30)
with Money & Pct.		-0.08 (0.18)		-0.11 (0.30)
<i>Fit Statistics</i>				
$\chi^2$	540.6 (df=13)	544.2 (df=22)	283.6 (df=16)	303.0 (df=25)
McFadden $R^2$	0.238	0.242	0.269	0.274

Notes: \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ ; \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ ; \* =  $p < 0.05$ ; + =  $p < 0.10$

### Appendix A.3 Robustness Checks for Multivariate Analyses

Table A2: Marginal Effects–No Control for Instrumentalism

Predictor	US A	US B	UK A	UK B
Money Treatment	0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.05
Percent Treatment	0.27***	0.17***	0.15**	0.15*
Money & Pct. Treat	0.13***	0.10*	0.04	0.04
Economic Optimism	0.12**	0.08	-0.08	-0.08
Favour Redistribution	0.16***	0.10 <sup>+</sup>	0.09*	0.12 <sup>+</sup>
Ideology	-0.04***	-0.03***	-0.07***	-0.08***
Female	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Religious	-0.03 <sup>+</sup>	-0.03	0.04	0.03
Age	-0.01***	-0.01***	-0.01***	-0.01***
Democrat	0.17***	0.17***		
Republican	-0.03	-0.03		
Labour			0.05	0.05
Conservative			-0.04	-0.04
Lib. Dem.			0.13 <sup>+</sup>	0.14*
Green			0.03	0.01
Nationalist			-0.11	-0.11
UKIP			-0.26***	-0.26***
<i>Interaction Effects</i>				
Economic Optimism with Money		-0.03		0.12
with Percent		0.15 <sup>+</sup>		0.11
with Money & Pct.		-0.03		0.38**
Redistribution with Money		0.10		-0.04
with Percent		0.17*		-0.01
with Money & Pct.		0.03		-0.09

\*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ ; \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ ; \* =  $p < 0.05$ ; + =  $p < 0.10$