

Appendix B (Chapter 5)

1 Open-Ended Response Codes

Two graduate student coders, blind to main hypotheses and treatment conditions, read and coded the open-ended responses. The following tables report details on these codes, their prevalence, and their interrater reliability. Interrater reliability was based on a sample of 133 observations that both students coded. For observations on which coders disagreed, I selected a final decision at random.

ALIGNMENT: Which of the following options best characterizes the response? (Mutually Exclusive).

IRR: Agreement = 86.67%, Kappa = 0.80

Response	N
Agree (1) The response generally aligns with the views expressed in the article; accepts that human rights violations are a problem in the U.S. criminal justice system. <u>Examples:</u> Agree, accurate, this is a problem, this must be addressed, glad they are reporting the issue, this must change, this needs to be explored, there is abuse, I'm not surprised, makes me concerned, we don't have any rights, US should be on the list, we have the same problems.	346
Disagree (2) The response generally does not align with the views expressed in the article; rejects the idea that human rights violations are a problem in the U.S. criminal justice system. <u>Examples:</u> Disagree, false, bogus, don't believe, prisons are okay, not factual, defensive, it's the prisoner's fault, grateful for US, skeptical (and thus reject).	168
No Opinion (3) The response expresses no opinion or apathy towards the issue. <u>Examples:</u> No opinion, indifferent, don't care, no difference, no change, nothing, unaffected, so what, doesn't affect me	22
Ambivalent (4) The response neither fully agrees or disagrees with the article, is somewhere in between. <u>Examples:</u> Ambivalent, depends on the crime, conditional language, system needs work but overall okay, wishy-washy.	57

Not U.S. (5) The response refuses an opinion on the basis that the article does not mention the U.S. or any specific country. <u>Example</u> : Article does not mention US or specific country.	27
Unsure (6) The respondent refuses an opinion on the basis of not having enough information. <u>Examples</u> : Need more information, evidence, too vague, unsure, don't know, not familiar with the issue. Note : If the respondent complains there is not enough proof, and then rejects the article's claims, chose " DISAGREE " option.	20
Surprised (7) The respondent seems genuinely surprised, curious, or wants to know more. <u>Examples</u> : Surprised, curious, want to learn more, question my current beliefs, made me look at things different.	17
Unclear (8) Response did not offer discernible opinion. <u>Examples</u> : one word responses like "negative", or "upset", "unjust"; simple description of the article without any opinion given. Note : Only use this option as last resort.	61
N/A (9) As a coder, you don't know how to answer this question. <u>Examples</u> : blank responses, none, N/A, and nonsense (random letters/ not coherent words).	57
Total	775

JUSTICE SYSTEM: Does the response mention the justice system explicitly (including jail, police, prison, punishments, criminals, or system)? (Mutually Exclusive).

IRR Agreement = 91.67%, Kappa = 0.83

Response	N
Defending the U.S. justice system (1)	48
Criticizing the U.S. justice system (2)	144
Neither fully defending nor criticizing the U.S., or both (3)	40
Does not mention the justice system explicitly (4)	486
N/A	57

RIGHTS: Does the response mention rights or human rights in the United States? (Mutually Exclusive).

IRR: Agreement = 92.50%, Kappa = 0.78

Response	N
Defending the state of human rights in the U.S. (1)	36
Criticizing the state of human rights in the U.S. (2)	74
Neither fully defending nor criticizing the U.S., or both (3)	50
Does not mention human rights explicitly (4)	558
N/A	57

RACE: Does the response mention race, color, or marginalized groups? Note: just the word “discrimination” is not enough. (Mutually Exclusive).

IRR: Agreement = 94.17%, Kappa = 0.82

Response	N
Sympathetic to whites OR hostile to minorities (1)	16
Sympathetic to minorities, disadvantaged, or marginalized groups (2)	71
Mentions race in another way (3)	17
Does not mention race explicitly (4)	614
N/A	57

PARTISANSHIP: Does the response mention party politics or political leaders?

IRR: Agreement = 99.17, Kappa = 0.80

Response	N
Pro-Republican/Trump/conservative OR anti-Democrat/liberal (1)	2
Pro-Democrat/liberal OR anti-Republican/Trump/conservative (2)	12
Anti-elite/those in power/politicians in general (3)	18
Does not mention party politics explicitly (4)	686
N/A	57

COUNTRY COMPARISON: Does the response compare the US to other countries, or the people of those countries? (Mutually Exclusive).

IRR: Agreement = 98.33%, Kappa = 0.92

Response	N
U.S. is better/more lenient than other countries (defending the U.S.) (1)	63
U.S. is worse than, or no better than, other countries (disparaging the U.S.) (2)	13
Neither defending nor disparaging the U.S. compared to other countries (3)	18
Does not compare the U.S. to other countries (4)	624
N/A	57

HRAC/GENEVA: Does the response mention HRAC, directly or indirectly ('the group', ACLU, etc.) or its report? OR Does the response mention Geneva/Switzerland/Swiss? (Mutually Exclusive).

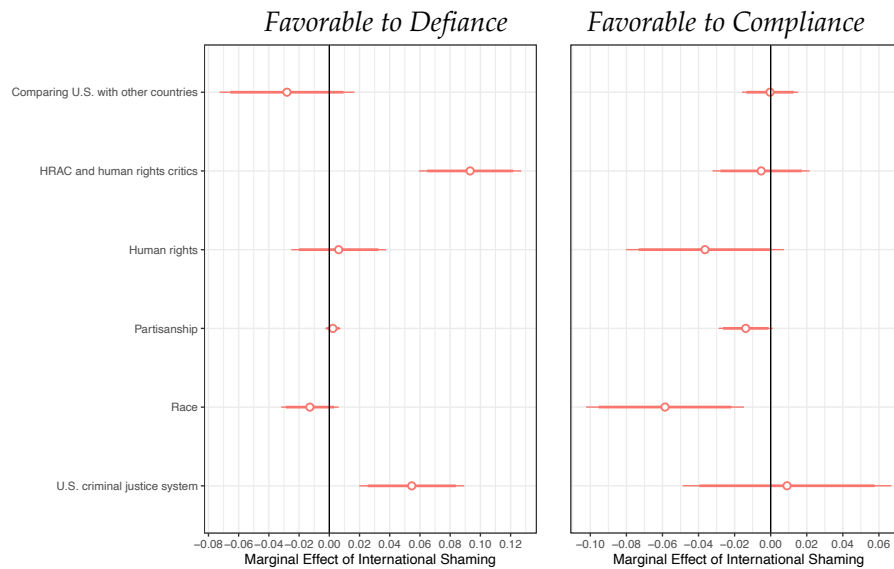
IRR: Agreement = 95.83%, Kappa = 0.8

Response	N
Mentions the HRAC/Geneva/Switzerland in a positive light (1)	20
Mentions the HRAC/Geneva/Switzerland in a negative light (2)	43
Mentions the HRAC/Geneva/Switzerland in another way (neither defending nor disparaging) (3)	20
Does not mention the HRAC/Geneva/Switzerland (4)	635
N/A	57

2 Open-Ended Responses: Statistical Analysis

Figure B1 reports the marginal effect of foreign shaming on the valence of particular topics. The figure on the right shows the likelihood of discussing certain topics in ways that align with human rights critics and generally favor compliance with international human rights norms. The figure on the left corresponds to responses that discuss particular topics in ways that conflict with human rights advocacy and lean towards defiance.

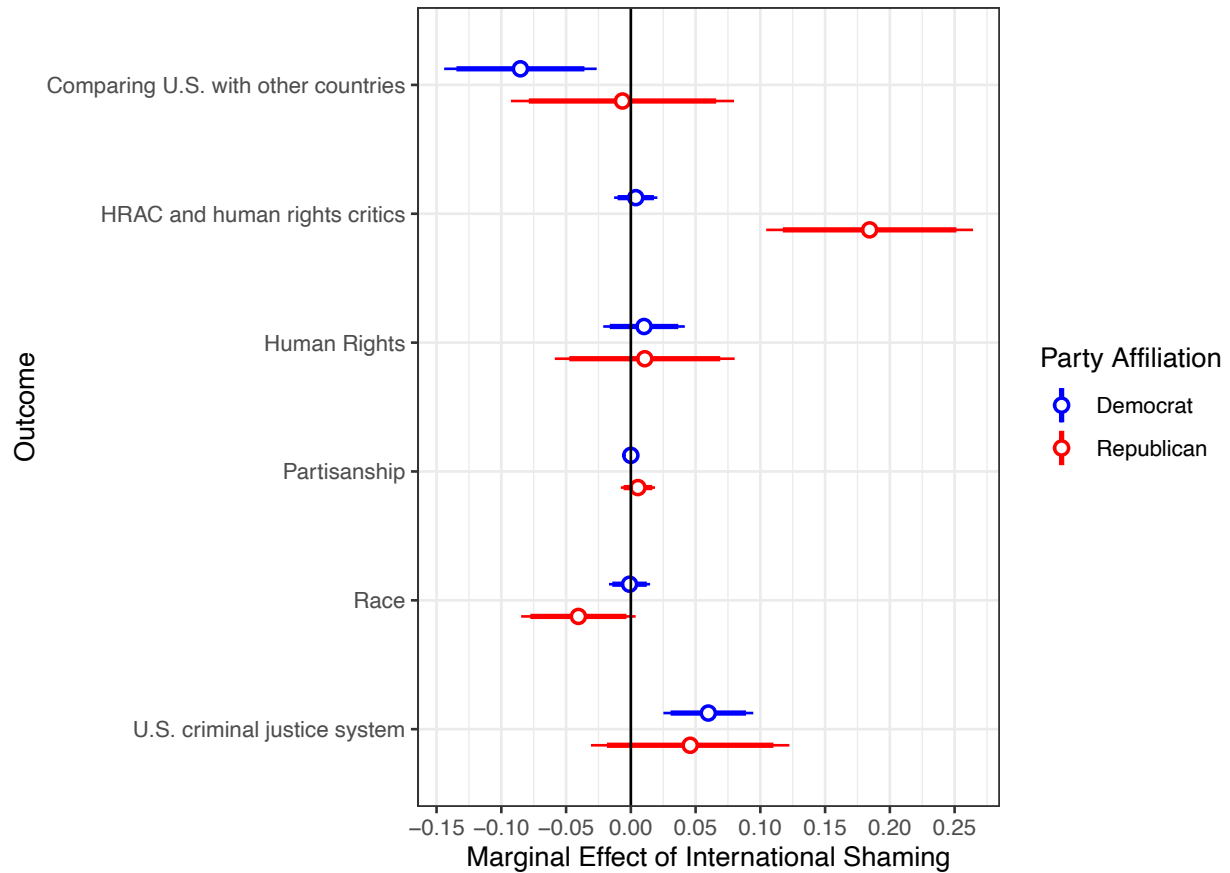
Figure B1: Effects of Foreign Shaming of U.S. on Open-Ended Responses: Valence on Specific Topics



Results from an OLS regression in which the valence of each topic (favorable to defiance or favorable to compliance) is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to Treatment 1 (foreign shaming of United States) and 0 for respondents in the Control (foreign shaming of unnamed countries). Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

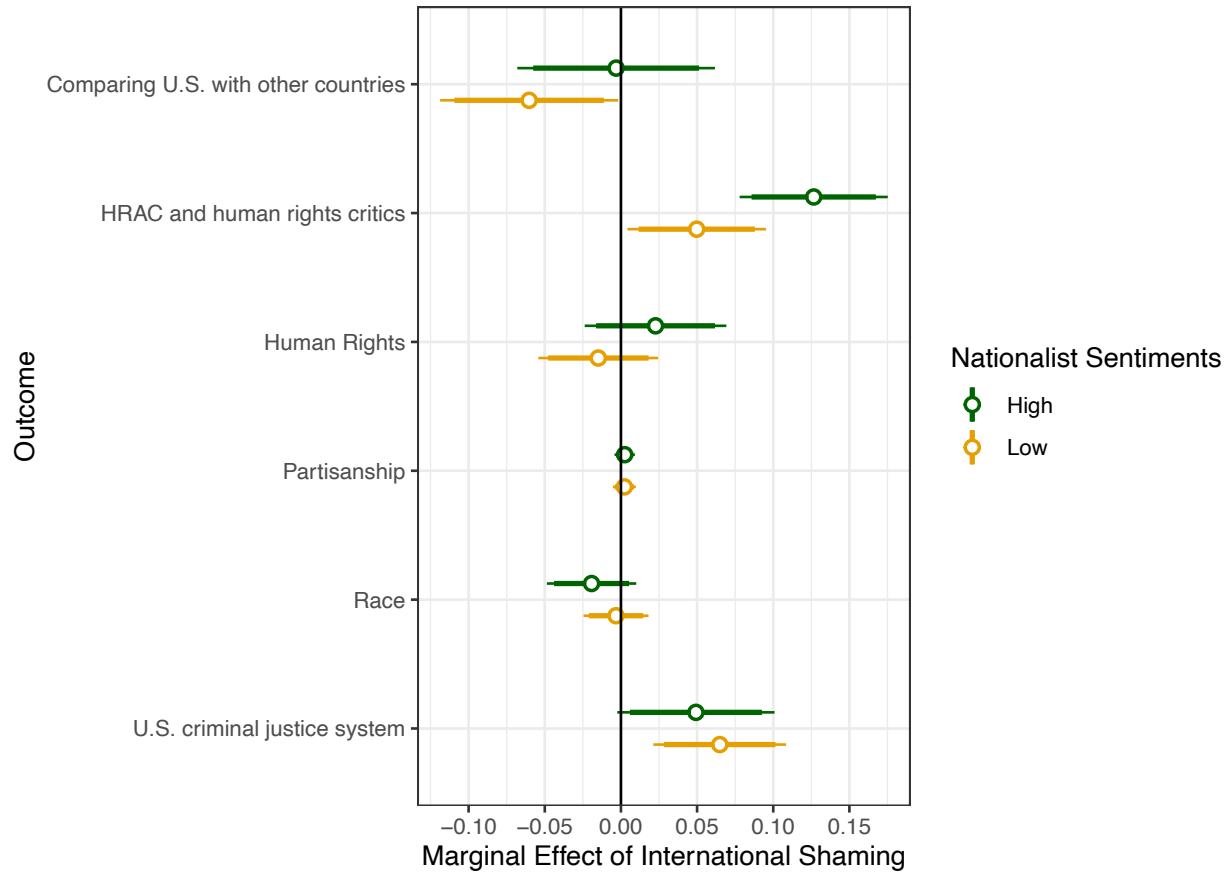
Figures B2 and B3 report the marginal effect of foreign shaming on the likelihood of discussing certain topics in ways that conflict with human rights advocacy and lean towards defiance.

Figure B2: Effects of Foreign Shaming of U.S. on Open-Ended Responses: Defiance on Specific Topics, by Party ID



Results from an OLS regression in which the likelihood of showcasing defiance in the discussion of each topic is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to Treatment 1 (foreign shaming of United States) and 0 for respondents in the Control (foreign shaming of unnamed countries). Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

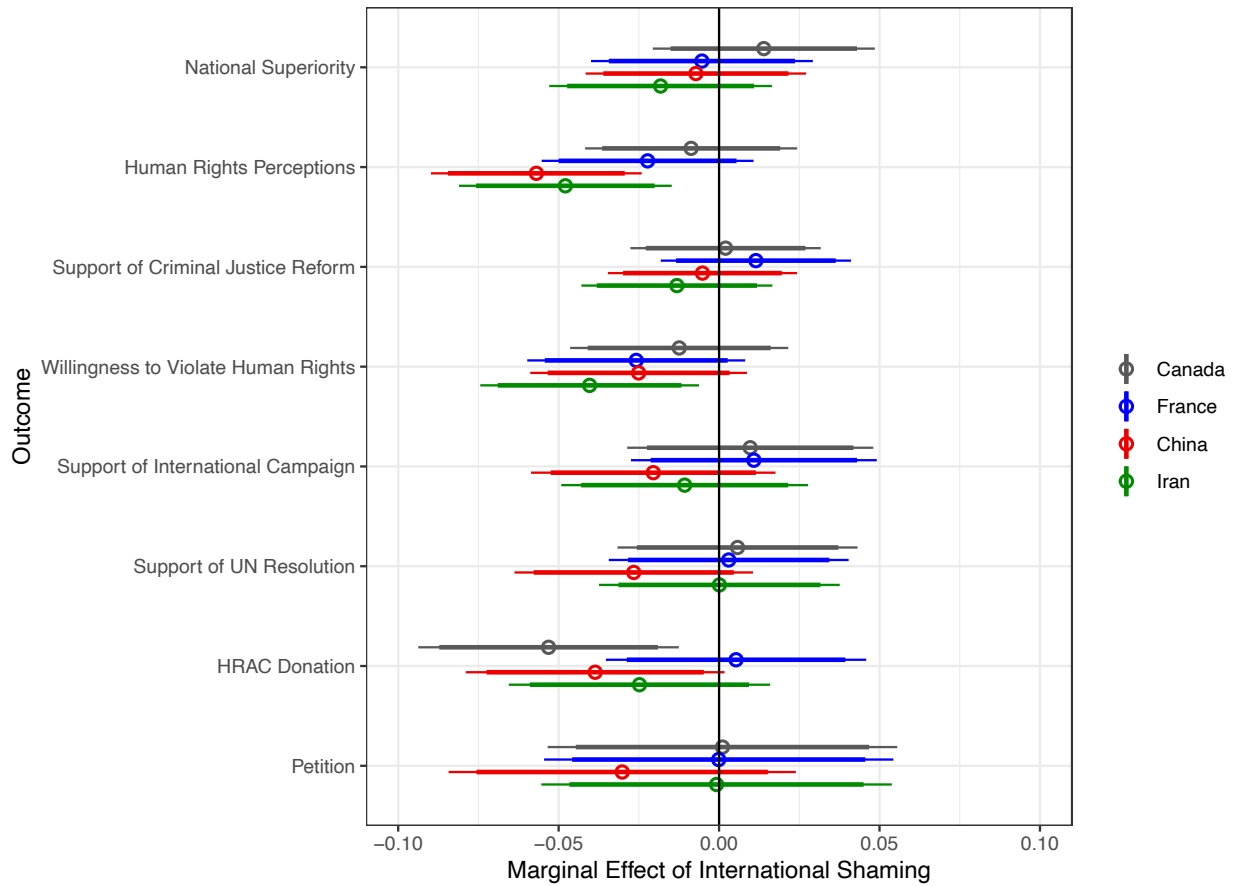
Figure B3: Effects of Foreign Shaming of U.S. on Open-Ended Responses: Defiance on Specific Topics, by National Identity Attachments



Results from an OLS regression in which the likelihood of showcasing defiance in the discussion of each topic is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to Treatment 1 (foreign shaming of United States) and 0 for respondents in the Control (foreign shaming of unnamed countries). Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

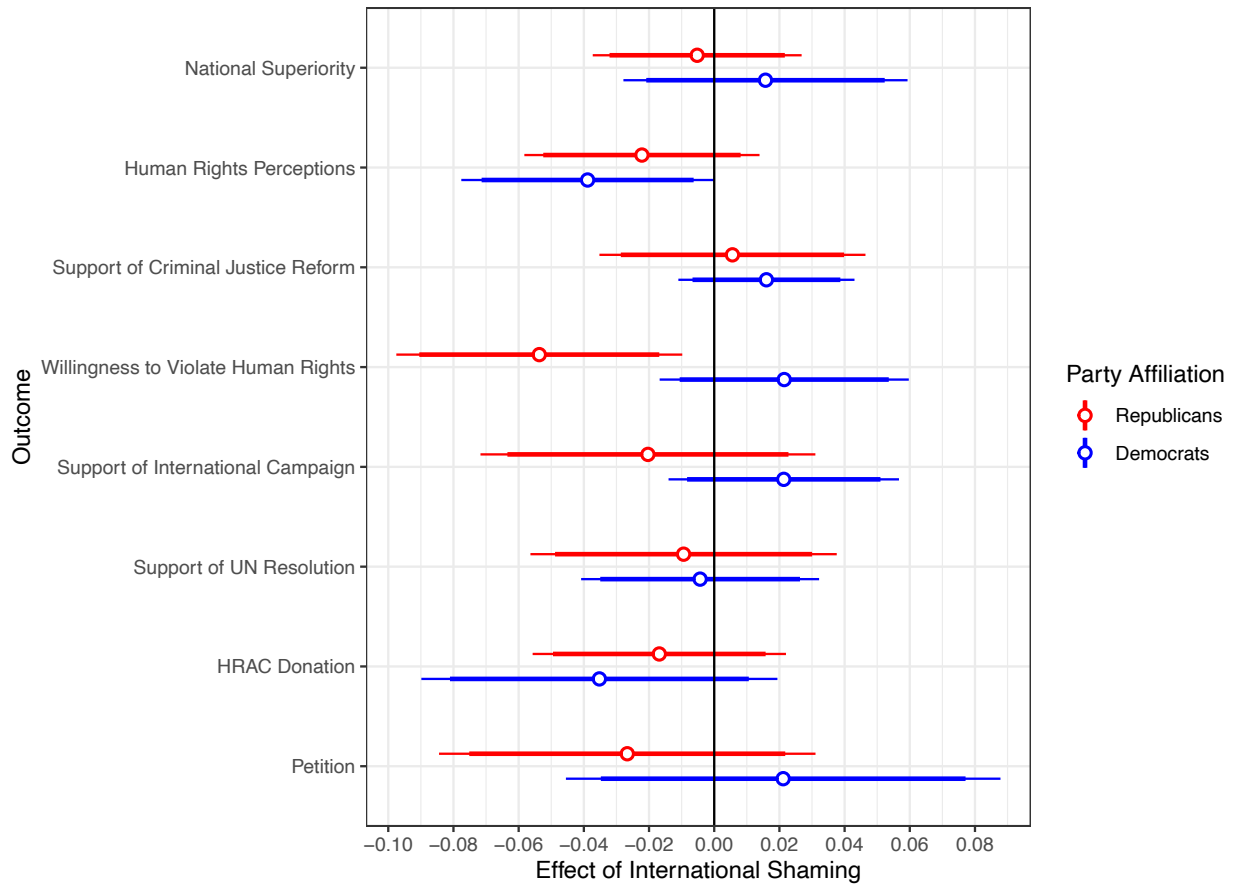
3 Study 2: Additional Analysis

Figure B4: Effects of Shaming by Foreign Country, by Treatment



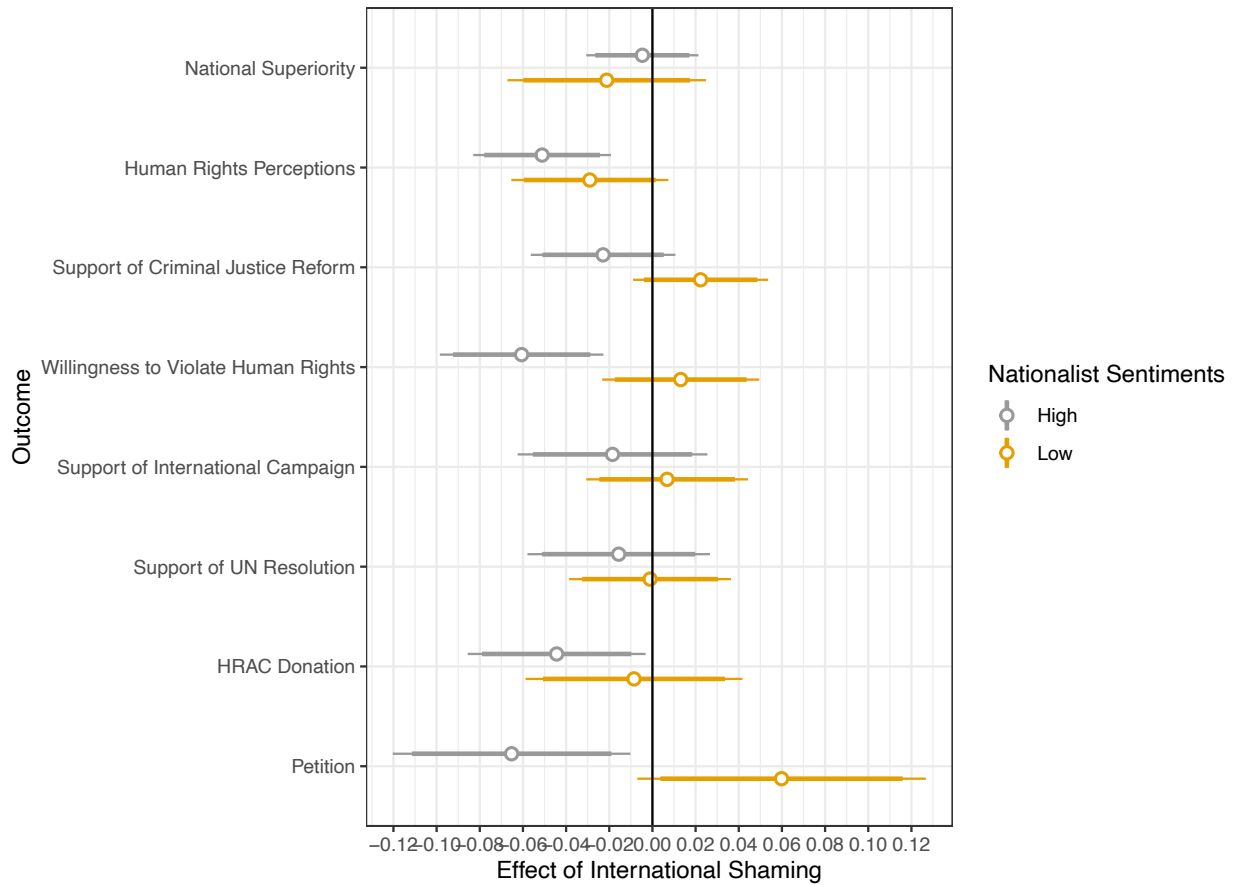
Results from an OLS regression in which each outcome (scaled to unit length) is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to a particular treatment group and 0 for respondents in the control. Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B5: Effects of Shaming by Foreign Country, by Party ID



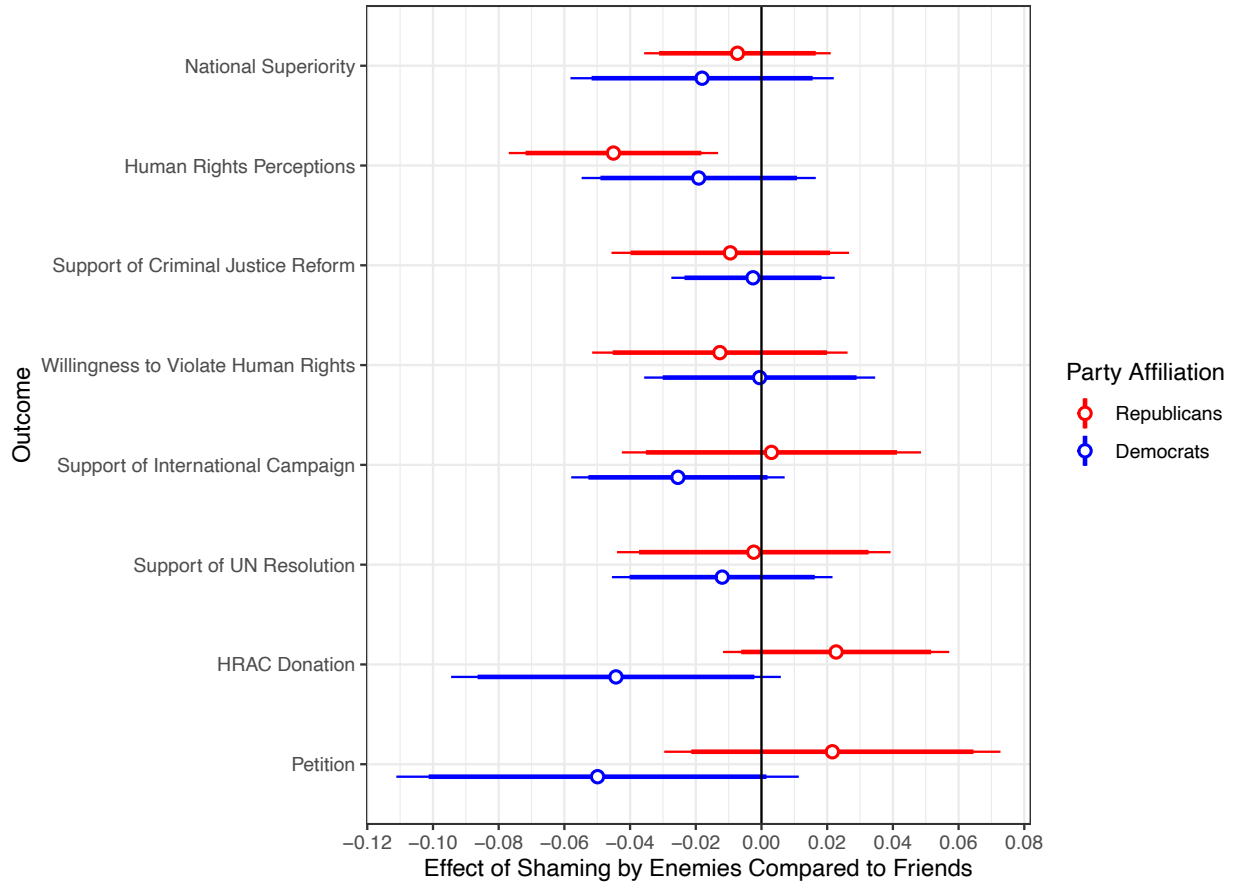
Results from an OLS regression in which each outcome (scaled to unit length) is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to Treatments 1–4 (shaming by foreign country) and 0 for respondents in the Control. Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B6: Effects of Shaming by Foreign Country, by National Identity Attachments



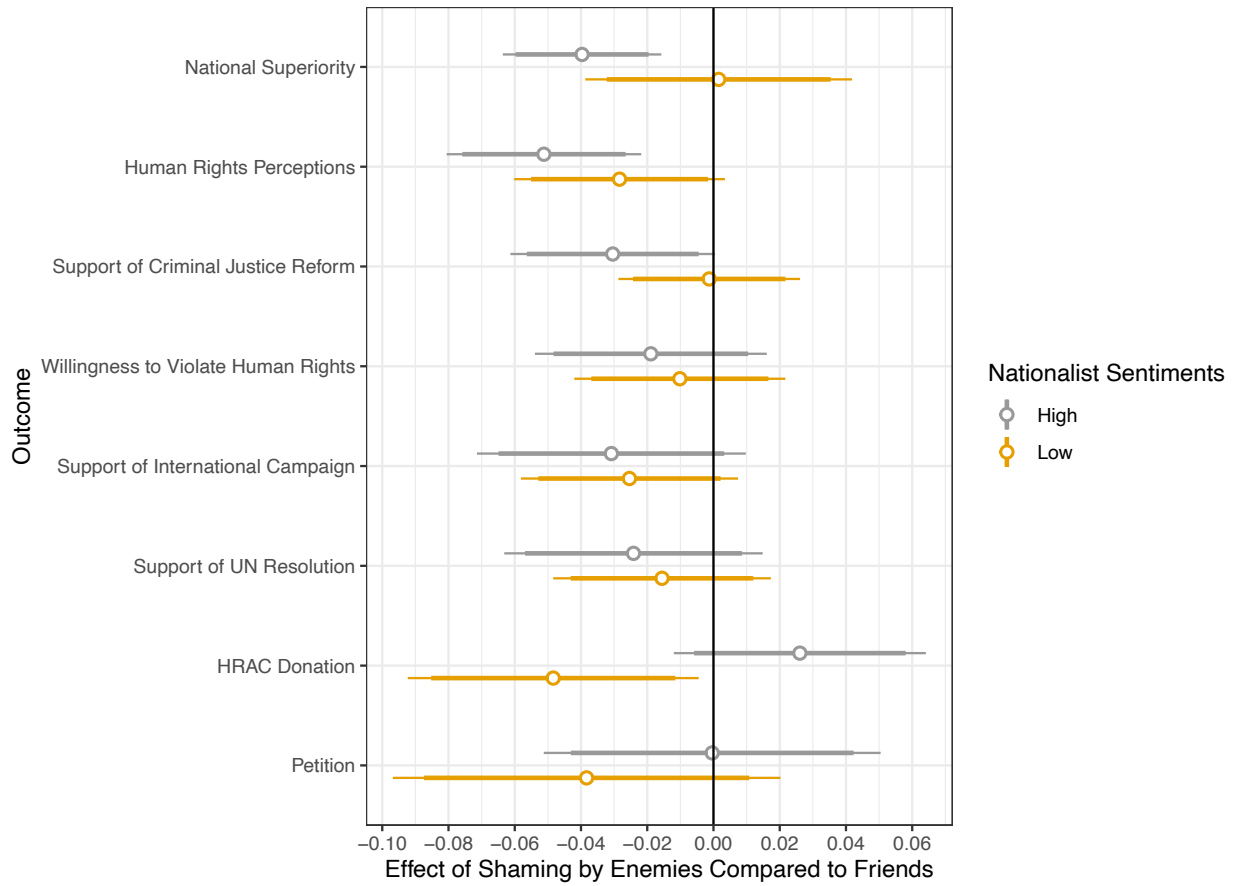
Results from an OLS regression in which each outcome (scaled to unit length) is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to Treatments 1–4 (shaming by foreign country) and 0 for respondents in the Control. Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B7: Effects of Shaming by Adversaries vs. Friends, by Party ID



Results from an OLS regression in which each outcome (scaled to unit length) is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to Treatments 1–4 (shaming by foreign country) and 0 for respondents in the Control. Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B8: Effects of Shaming by Adversaries vs. Friends, by National Identity Attachments



Results from an OLS regression in which each outcome (scaled to unit length) is regressed on a binary treatment indicator that has the value of 1 for respondents who were assigned to Treatments 1–4 (shaming by foreign country) and 0 for respondents in the Control. Models do not include any controls. Thick bars represent 90% confidence intervals; thin bars represent 95% confidence intervals.