

**Appendix for
Micro-foundations of the Quest for Status: Testing
Self-Status Perception and the Multilateral Use of
Force**

Yuji Masumura*

Atsushi Tago[†]

*University of Texas at Austin, email: yuji.masumura@utexas.edu.

[†]Waseda University and Peace Research Institute, Oslo, email: tago@waseda.jp.

A Experiment Design

Figure 7. Process of the Experiment

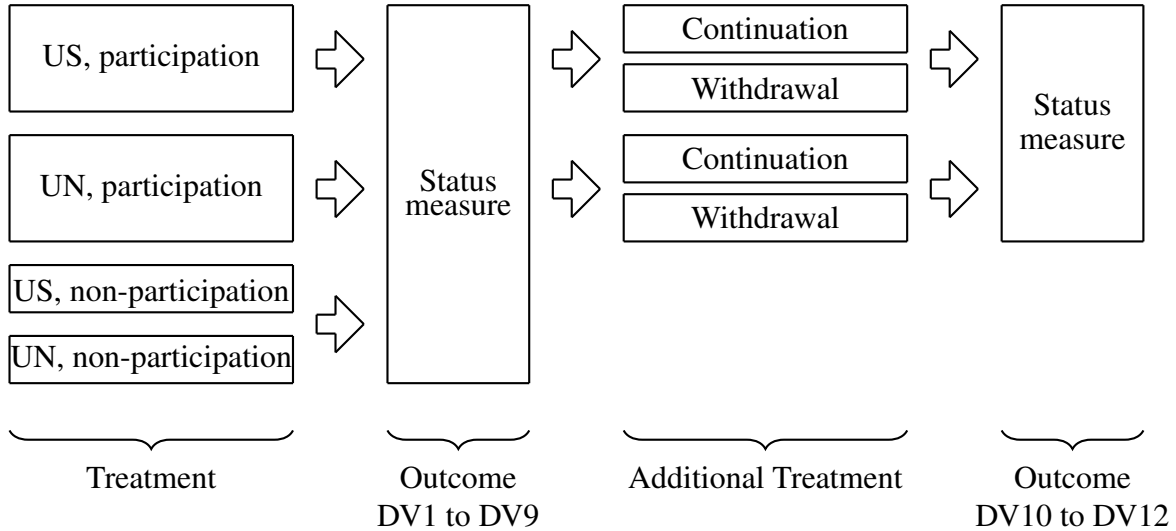


Figure 7 represents the basic process of the experiment. First, we ask several priming questions (not included in Figure 7): A half of subjects are randomly selected and asked to think of the recent status of Japan, and another half of subjects are not asked these priming questions. Then, they are randomly assigned one of the four treatment conditions (participation in a US-led coalition, participation in a UN-led peacekeeping operation, non-participation in a US-led coalition, and non-participation in a UN-led peacekeeping operation). After that, nine dependent variables regarding Japan’s status and others are measured for every participant (DV1 to DV9). Those who are assigned to the two participation conditions (participation in a US-led coalition and participation in a UN-led peacekeeping operation) go to the next step and receive additional treatments. They are randomly assigned to the information of Japan’s early withdrawal from the deployment or Japan’s continuation of the deployment after some casualties, and then, three additional dependent variables regarding Japan’s status are measured (DV10 to DV12). Finally, we measure participants’ Social Dominance Orientation score and their demography (not included in Figure 7).

A.1 Vignette

Treatment: US/UN Participation

Please read the following hypothetical story

In state B in the Middle East, a civil war ended recently. The United States of America decided to send its peace keeping mission as a coalition with allied countries [The United Nations decided to send its peace keeping mission]. Japanese government, with reacting to the US’s[UN’s] decision, started to consider sending its 800 Ground SDF troops to monitor ceasefire in state B.

While the disarmament of the armed groups is still not finalized, Japanese government has just decided to send its GSDF troops as a part of the US-led coalition mission [a part of the UN mission].

Control: US/UN non-participation

Please read the following hypothetical story.

In state B in the Middle East, a civil war ended recently. The United States of America decided to send its peace keeping mission as a coalition with allied countries [The United Nations decided

to send its peace keeping mission]. Japanese government, with reacting to the UN's decision, started to consider sending its 800 Ground SDF troops to monitor ceasefire in state B.

Since the disarmament of the armed groups is still not finalized, Japanese government has decided not to send its GSDf troops as a part of the US-led coalition mission [a part of the UN mission].

Additional Treatment: Stay

On X/Y (date and month), state B had a major combat incident and that incident caused multiple death in GSDf troops who had been engaging in the peacekeeping mission. Facing with this incident, Japanese government has decided to continue GSDf deployment to state B.

Additional Treatment: Withdrawal

On X/Y (date and month), state B had a major combat incident and that incident caused multiple death in GSDf troops who had been engaging in the peacekeeping mission. Facing with this incident, Japanese government has decided to withdraw GSDf deployment from state B.

A.2 Questions

A.2.1 Political View

Q1 We would like to ask you how favorable you feel toward a country and international organization. Here, let's make 0 if you do not feel favorable at all and make 100 if you feel very favorable to a choice. When using such a measurement, how much do you feel favorable to the following countries and international organizations?

- China
- Russia
- South Korea
- USA
- United Kingdom
- France
- WHO
- United Nations

Q2 There are some people always have an interest in politics no matter how soon an election is coming and the others who do not have an interest in politics. How much do you have an interest in incidents related to politics? Please select one that is closed to you.

- A lot of interest
- Some interest
- Limited interest
- No interest at all
- Do not Know

Q3 How much do you support Prime Minister Suga?

- Support
- Somewhat support
- Somewhat do not support
- Do not support
- Do not know

Q4 Which comes closer to your view: I am a HAWK, that is, someone who believes that it is often necessary to use military force to promote national policy, OR I am a DOVE, that is, someone who believes that military force should be used rarely or never?

- Hawk
- Dove
- Do not know

A.2.2 Priming Questions

Q5 How do you feel about the following sentence? Do you agree or disagree with it? "In international relations, states can be categorized into upper status and lower status, and the status is important."

- Agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- Disagree
- Do not know

Q6 How do you feel about the following sentence? Do you agree or disagree with it? "In international relations, Japan's status is high and it is a major power."

- Agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- Disagree
- Do not know

Q7 How do you feel about the following sentence? Do you agree or disagree with it? "In international relations, Japan's status will become lower when compared with other states."

- Agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- Disagree
- Do not know

Q8 Please imagine Japan in the 10-20 years from now. Do you think Japan's international status will be higher, stay same or be lower? Make your guess and write what you think freely in the box below. If you do not know what to answer, please write "do not know".

A.2.3 Dependent Variables

DV1 How much do you support the Japanese government's decision to send GSDF troops?

- Support
- Do not support
- Do not know
- Do not want to answer

DV2 Do you think or do not think that the decision to send the GSDF troops have an impact to change the status of Japan? Select only one choice that fits to you the best.

- Have an impact of increasing its status
- Do not have an impact
- Have an impact of decreasing its status

DV3 to DV8 What outcome do you think an overseas SDF troop deployment would generate? Do not think seriously and answer what you think to each question.

DV3 SDF's troops deployment to State B will contribute to improving the capability of the SDF.

- Yes, I think so
- Neither
- No, I do not think so

DV4 SDF's troops deployment to State B will contribute to improving the status of Japan in international society

- Yes, I think so
- Neither
- No, I do not think so

DV5 SDF's troops deployment to State B will contribute to improving a chance of getting a permanent member seat at the UN Security Council

- Yes, I think so
- Neither
- No, I do not think so

DV6 SDF's troops deployment to State B will use up the limited national budget of Japanese government

- Yes, I think so
- Neither
- No, I do not think so

DV7 SDF's troops deployment to State B is a high risk action that might generate a casualty

- Yes, I think so
- Neither
- No, I do not think so

DV8 SDF's troops deployment to State B is a good opportunity to show Japanese capability to the world

- Yes, I think so
- Neither
- No, I do not think so

DV9 What do you think about the level of status of Japan in international society? Select only one choice that fits to you the best.

- Among the top 5% of international society
- Among the top 6 to 15% of international society
- Among the top 16 to 29% of international society
- Among the top 30 to 49% of international society
- Below 50% of international society
- Do not know

DV10 How much do you support the Japanese government's decision to send GSDF troops?

- Support
- Do not support
- Do not know
- Do not want to answer

DV11 Do you think or do not think that the decision to send the GSDF troops have an impact to change the status of Japan? Select only one choice that fits to you the best.

- Have an impact of increasing its status
- Do not have an impact
- Have an impact of decreasing its status

DV12 We would like to ask you once again. What do you think about the level of status of Japan in international society? You can select a different answer from the previous one. Select only one choice that fits to you the best.

- Among the top 5% of international society
- Among the top 6 to 15% of international society
- Among the top 16 to 29% of international society
- Among the top 30 to 49% of international society

- Below 50% of international society
- Do not know

A.2.4 Knowledge Test

Q9 In previous section, did you think a peacekeeping mission have a resolution of the UN Security Council (i.e. authorization to approve use of force)? Or, did you not think so? Or, you do not know? Please select one that fits to how you think the best.

- There must have been a resolution
- There must not have been a resolution
- Do not know

A.2.5 SDO Questions

Choices: 1 (I do not agree at all) to 7 (I completely agree).

SDO1 Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups.

SDO2 In getting what you want, it is sometimes necessary to use force against other groups.

SDO3 It's OK if some groups have more of a chance in life than others.

SDO4 To get ahead in life, it is sometimes necessary to step on other groups.

SDO5 If certain groups stayed in their place, we would have fewer problems.

SDO6 It's probably a good thing that certain groups are at the top and other groups are at the bottom.

SDO7 Inferior groups should stay in their place.

SDO8 Sometimes other groups must be kept in their place.

SDO9 It would be good if groups could be equal.

SDO10 Group equality should be our ideal.

SDO11 All groups should be given an equal chance in life.

SDO12 We should do what we can to equalize conditions for different groups.

SDO13 Increased social equality.

SDO14 We would have fewer problems if we treated people more equally.

SDO15 We should strive to make incomes as equal as possible.

SDO16 No one group should dominate in society.

A.2.6 Attention Check and Demography Questions

Q10 In previous pages, what did you read. Please select ALL items that you have read.

- SDF Troops deployment to state B in the Middle East
- SDF Troops deployment to state C in Asia
- SDF early withdrawal
- SDF continuing troop deployment
- Neither of all

Q11 In previous pages, what did you read. Please select ONE items that you have read.

- UN-led peacekeeping mission
- US-led peacekeeping mission
- Neither

Q12 When it comes to politics, how would you rate yourself on the "liberal-conservative" scale below, with 0 being "liberal" and 10 being "conservative"?

Choices: 0 (Liberal) to 10 (Conservative) and "Do not like to answer"

Q13 Which year were you born in?

Q14 Please tell your gender status.

Q15 What is the highest degree or level of school (or currently enrolling) you have completed?

- Elementary school or Junior high school
- High school
- Community college
- Studying at a four year college
- Graduated from a four year college
- Studying at a graduate school
- Finished a graduate school

Q15 Please give us your feedback on this survey or any other comments that you might have.

A.3 Ratio of Answers in Some Dependent Variables by Treatment

Figure 8. Support Level of Government's Decision by the Four Treatment Conditions (DV1)

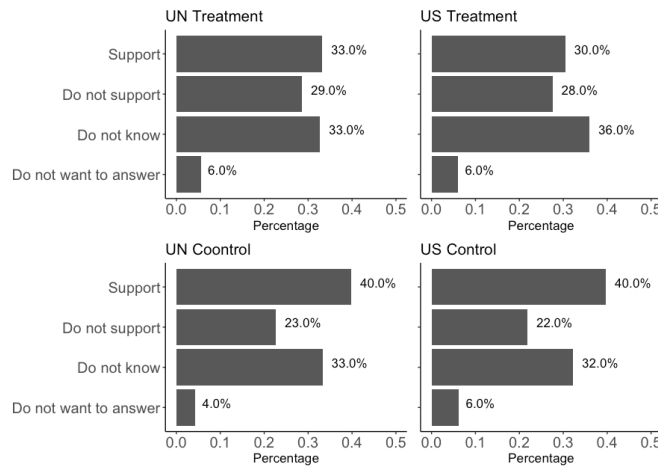


Figure 9. Social Dominance Orientation and Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV2, Join or Not Join): High SDO Group

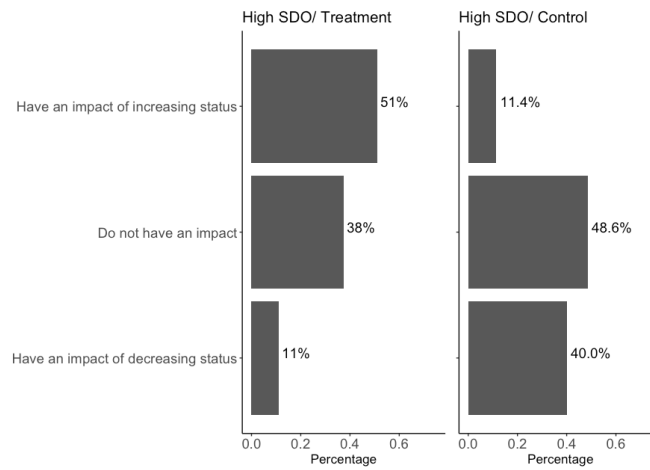


Figure 10. Social Dominance Orientation and Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV2, Join or Not Join): Middle SDO Group

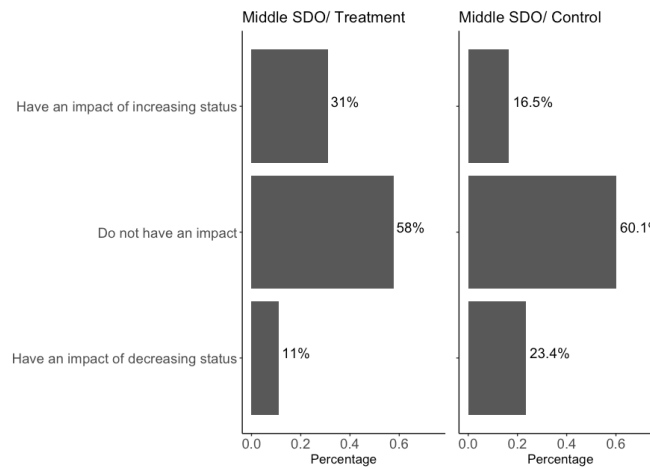


Figure 11. Social Dominance Orientation and Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV2, Join or Not Join): Low SDO Group

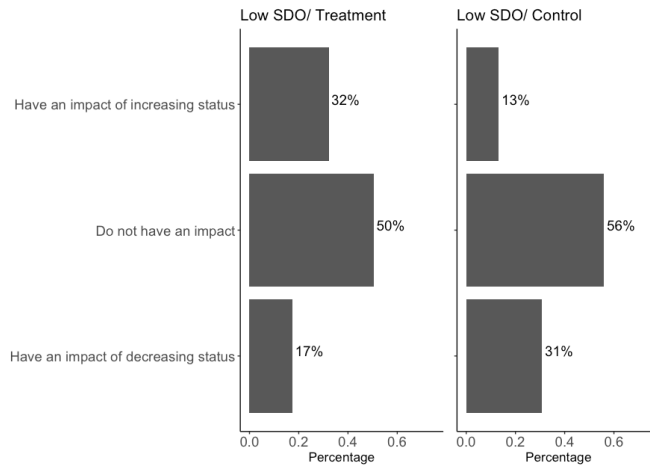


Figure 12. Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV11, Continuation or Withdrawal)

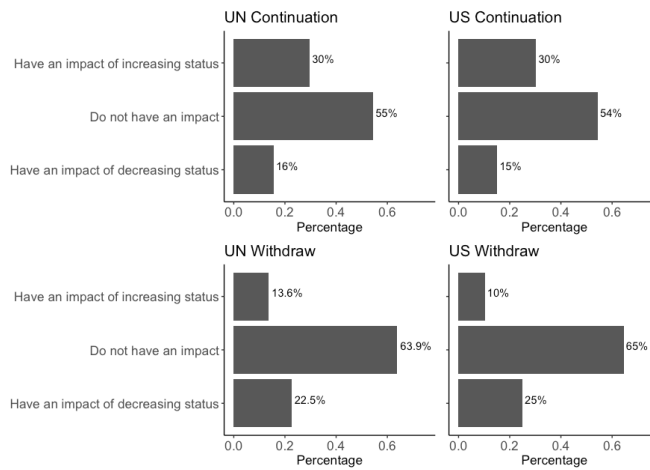


Figure 13. Social Dominance Orientation and Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV11, Continuation or Withdrawal): High SDO

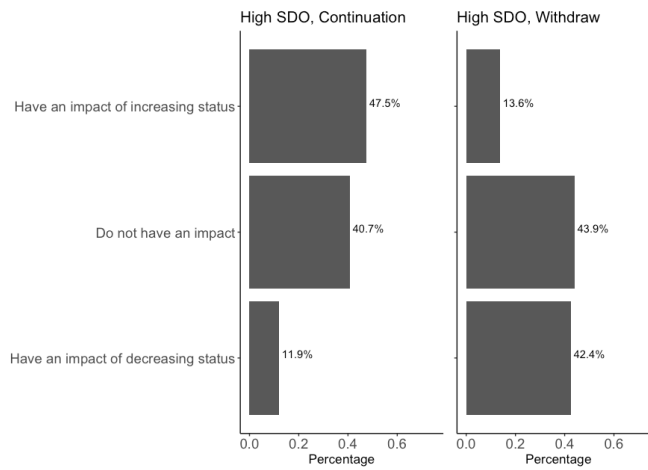


Figure 14. Social Dominance Orientation and Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV11, Continuation or Withdrawal): Middle SDO

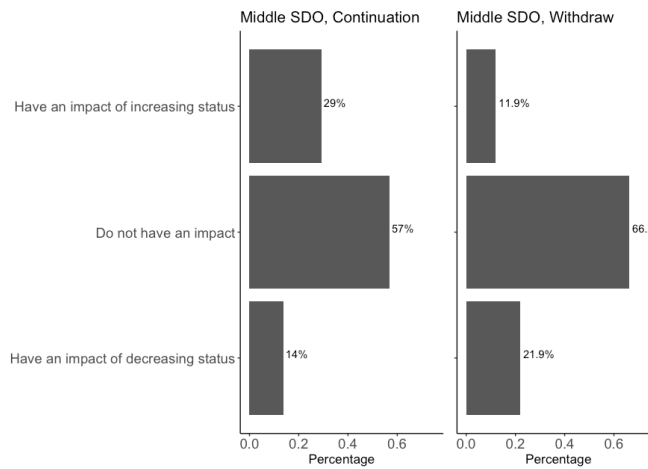
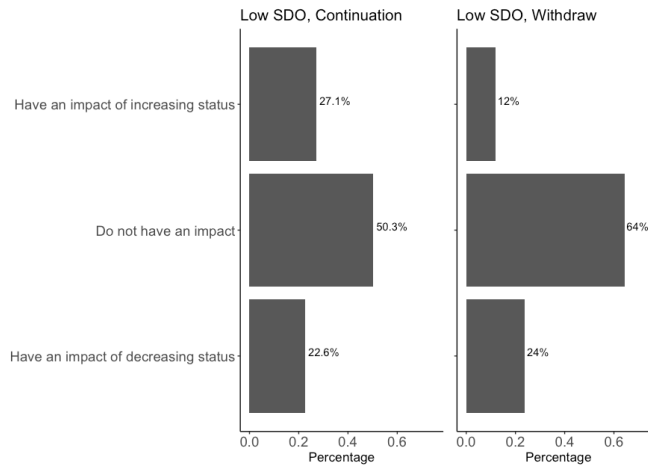


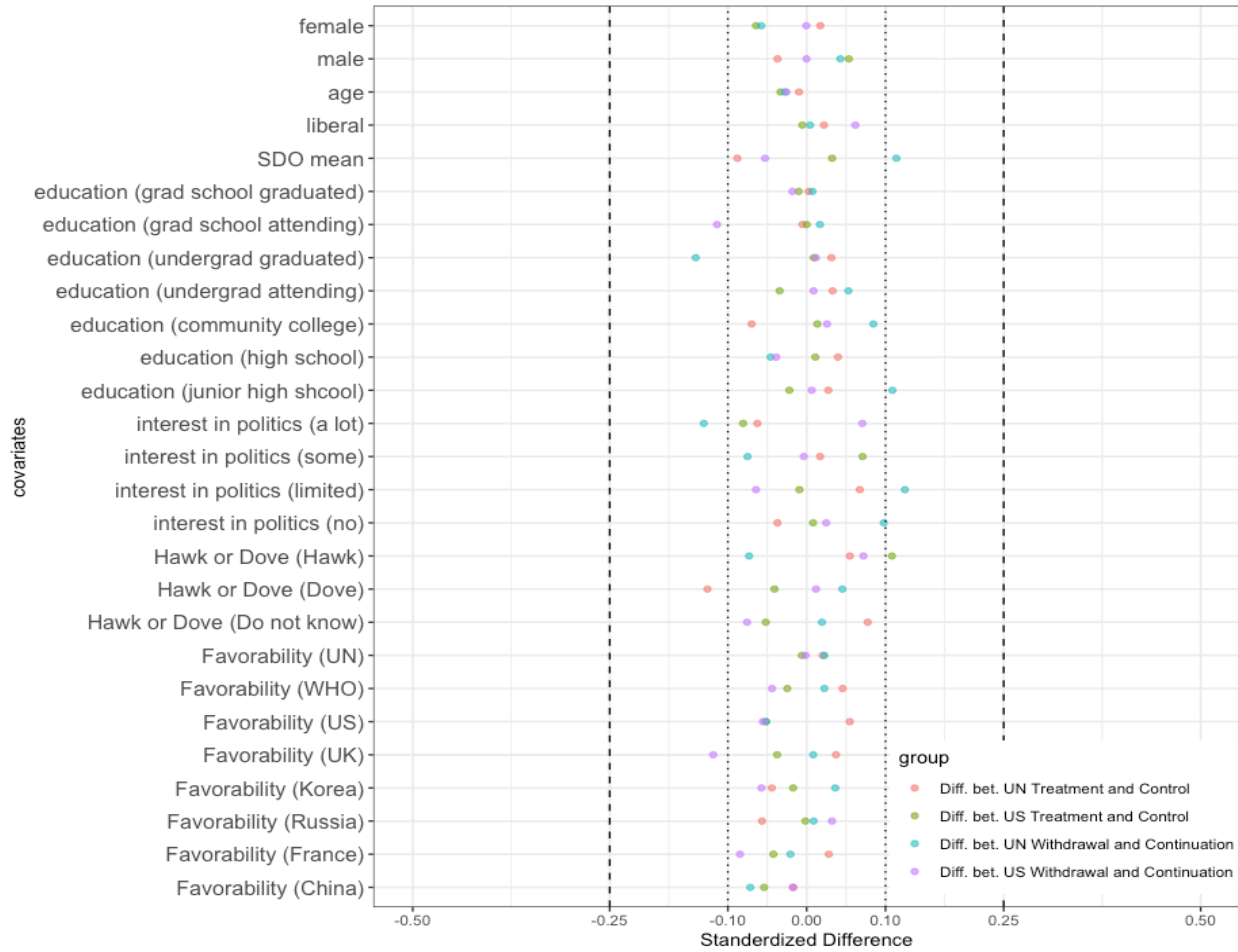
Figure 15. Social Dominance Orientation and Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV11, Continuation or Withdrawal): Low SDO



B Balance Check

Figure 16 shows the standardized differences between the treatment and control groups. The x-axis represents standardized differences and the y-axis represents each covariate. Red points are the difference between the UN treatment group and its control group, green points are the difference between the US treatment groups and the control groups, blue points are the difference between the UN withdrawal group and the UN continuation group, and purple points are the difference between the US withdrawal group and the US continuation group. Although there is no universally agreed threshold of imbalance, existing research indicates that standardized differences that are greater than 0.1 or 0.25 are a sign of imbalance (Austin, 2011; Rubin, 2001; Stuart, 2010). As Figure 16 shows, most of the standardized differences are less than 0.1 and all of them are less than 0.25, so we can conclude that the treatment and control groups are well balanced.

Figure 16. Balance Check of the Two Treatment Groups and the Control Group



C Policy Support and Status Perception

We also report the association between policy support and status perception. We first conduct Pearson’s Chi-squared test for the policy support level (DV1) and status perception (DV2). The result is that the Chi-squared value is 387.93 and this is statistically significant at the 5% level (the p value is 0). We also looked at a simple correlation between these two values, and the Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.294¹.

D Priming Analysis

Figure 17, Figure 18, and Figure 19 show the difference in dependent variables by priming questions. Blue bars are the results of including the priming questions and red bars are the results of

¹We need numerical values to calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient. For that purpose, we converted the policy support level (DV1) and the status perception (DV2) to numeric values. Specifically, for DV1, we covered "Do not want to answer" and "Do not know" to 0, "Support" to 1, and "Do not support" to -1. For DV2, we changed "Do not have an impact" to 0, "Have an impact of decreasing status" to -1, and "Have an impact of increasing status" to 1

not including the priming questions. As these figures indicate, there is little difference between the results of including and not including the priming questions.

Figure 17. Priming Effect on Support Level of Government Decision (DV1)

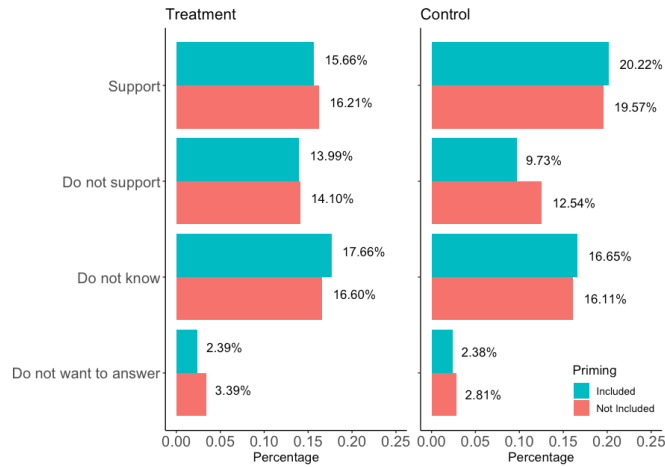


Figure 18. Priming Effect on Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV2, Join or Not Join)

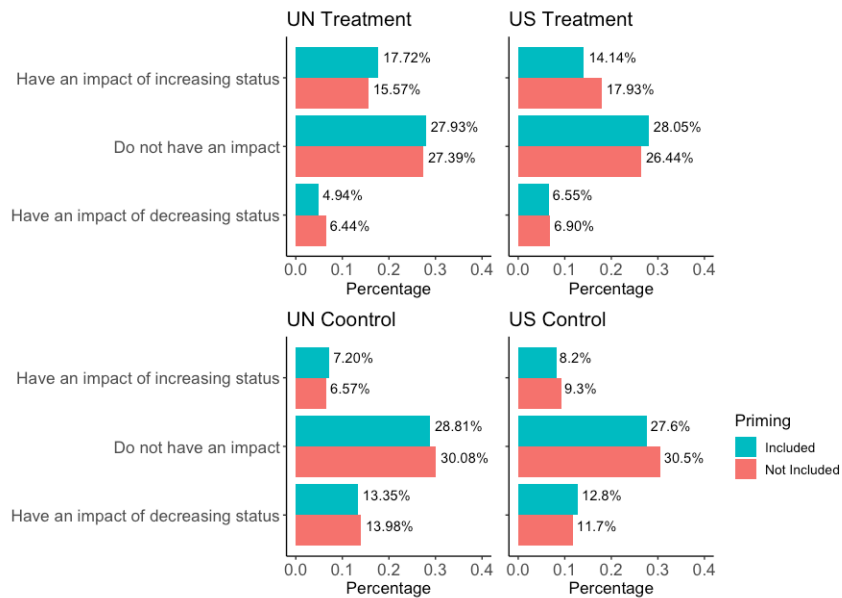
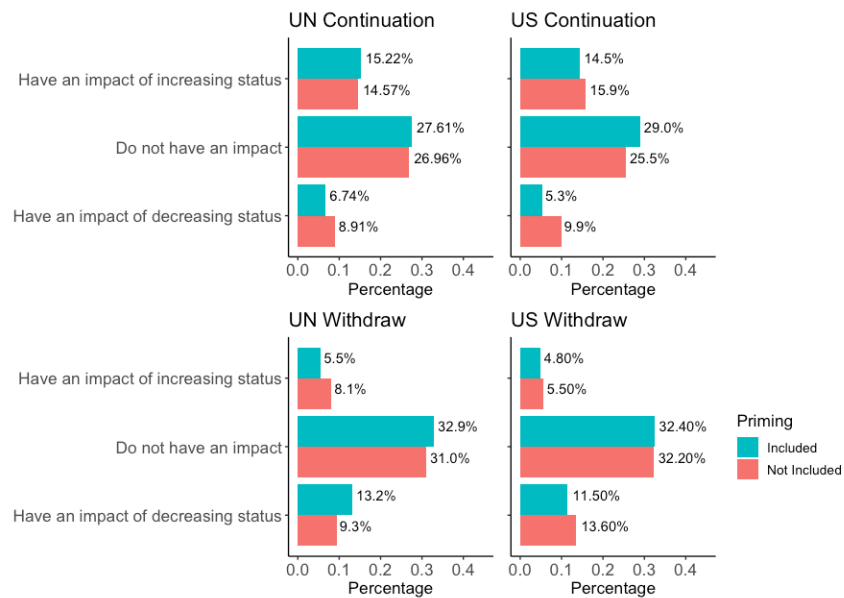


Figure 19. Priming Effect on Expectation over Japanese International Status (DV11, Continuation or Withdrawal)



References

- Austin, Peter C. 2011. “An introduction to propensity score methods for reducing the effects of confounding in observational studies.” *Multivariate Behavioral Research* 46(3):399–424.
- Rubin, Donald B. 2001. “Using propensity scores to help design observational studies: application to the tobacco litigation.” *Health Services and Outcomes Research Methodology* 2(3):169–188.
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