

# Enhancing Public Support for International Sanctions: An Information Provision Experiment

## Supplementary material

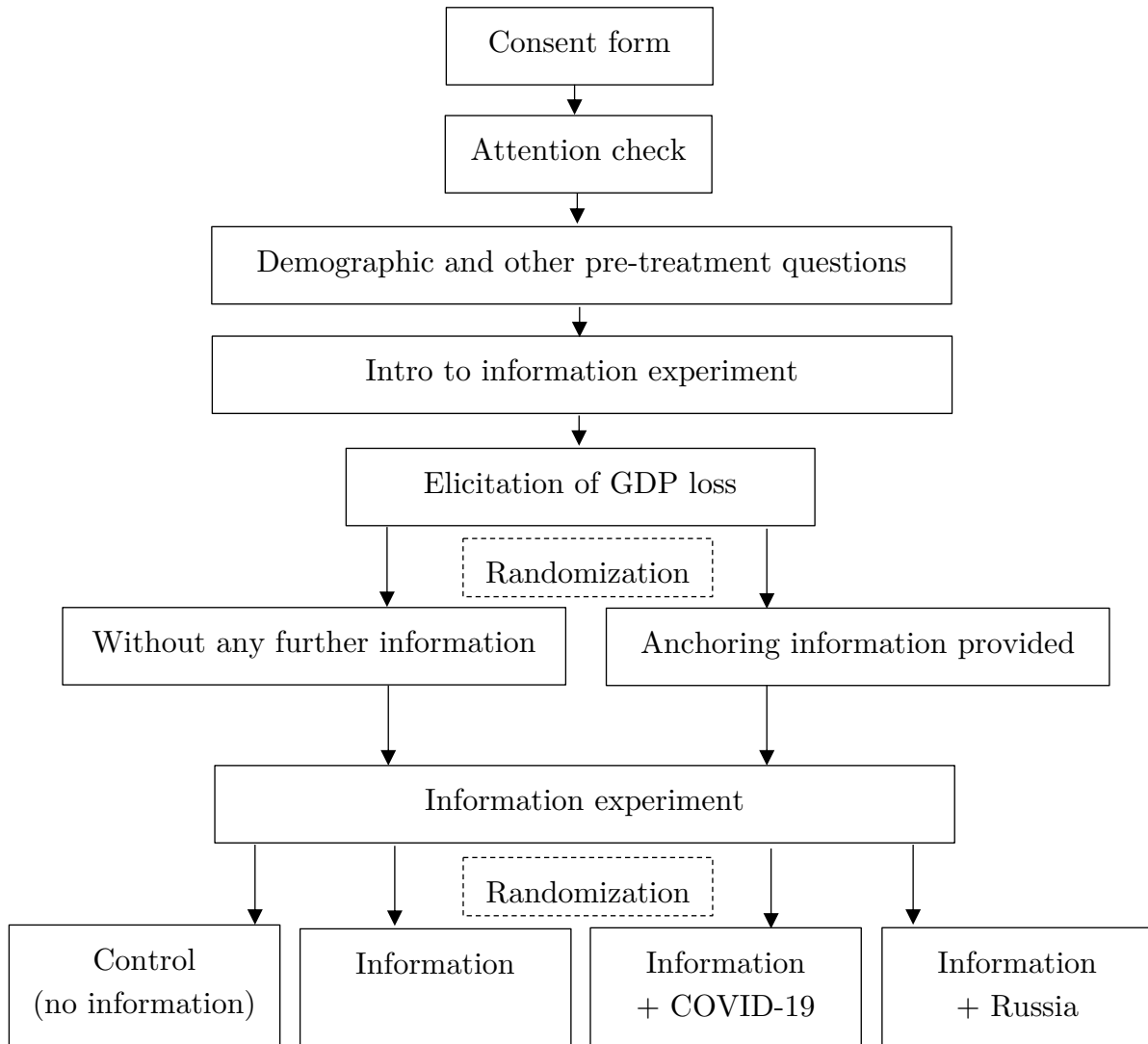
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## Survey and experimental flow

The experiment reported in this article was embedded in a survey with several experiments related to the war in Ukraine, but examining different aspects of it. Importantly, the reported experiment came first in the sequence of experiments. Below we present the flow of the survey and the experiment.

**Figure A1.** Survey and experimental flow



### **Attention check and exclusion of participants**

To assure high quality of responses we have included at the beginning of the survey an attention check question: “The next question is about the following problem. In questionnaire like ours, sometimes there are participants who do not read the questions and just quickly click through the survey. This means that there are a lot of random answers which compromise the results of research studies. To show that you read our questions carefully, please choose “Very strongly interested” and “Not at all interested” as your answer to this question. How interested are you in politics? Very strongly interested / Very interested / A little bit interested / Almost not interested / Not at all interested.” Only participants who passed it could continue with the study. Around 20% of the initial Polish sample and 21% of the German initial sample have passed the attention check.

## Target and sample quotas

**Table A1.** Target and sample quotas for Germany and Poland

| Quotas (DE to the left,<br>PL to the right) | Target DE | Sample<br>DE | Target PL | Sample<br>PL |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Gender                                      |           |              |           |              |
| Male                                        | 0.48      | 0.498        | 0.48      | 0.465        |
| Female                                      | 0.52      | 0.502        | 0.52      | 0.535        |
| Age                                         |           |              |           |              |
| 18-29                                       | 0.17      | 0.060        | 0.23      | 0.289        |
| 30-44                                       | 0.24      | 0.262        | 0.26      | 0.359        |
| 45-65                                       | 0.34      | 0.418        | 0.34      | 0.270        |
| 65+                                         | 0.25      | 0.260        | 0.17      | 0.081        |
| Education                                   |           |              |           |              |
| Higher                                      | 0.23      | 0.214        | 0.24      | 0.335        |
| Lower                                       | 0.77      | 0.786        | 0.76      | 0.665        |
| Region                                      |           |              |           |              |
| Baden-Württemberg/dolnośląskie              | 0.13      | 0.128        | 0.08      | 0.085        |
| Bayern/kujawsko-pomorskie                   | 0.16      | 0.144        | 0.05      | 0.061        |
| Berlin/lubelskie                            | 0.04      | 0.036        | 0.06      | 0.062        |
| Brandenburg/lubuskie                        | 0.03      | 0.031        | 0.03      | 0.021        |
| Bremen/łódzkie                              | 0.01      | 0.004        | 0.07      | 0.068        |
| Hamburg/małopolskie                         | 0.02      | 0.012        | 0.09      | 0.081        |
| Hessen/mazowieckie                          | 0.07      | 0.088        | 0.14      | 0.152        |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern/opolskie             | 0.02      | 0.023        | 0.03      | 0.025        |
| Niedersachsen/podkarpackie                  | 0.10      | 0.088        | 0.05      | 0.043        |
| Nordrhein-Westfalen/podlaskie               | 0.22      | 0.214        | 0.03      | 0.031        |
| Rheinland-Pfalz/pomorskie                   | 0.05      | 0.041        | 0.06      | 0.050        |
| Saarland/śląskie                            | 0.01      | 0.018        | 0.12      | 0.123        |
| Sachsen/świętokrzyskie                      | 0.05      | 0.071        | 0.03      | 0.021        |
| Sachsen-Anhalt/warmińsko-mazurskie          | 0.03      | 0.025        | 0.04      | 0.025        |
| Schleswig-Holstein/wielkopolskie            | 0.04      | 0.043        | 0.09      | 0.112        |
| Thüringen/zachodniopomorskie                | 0.03      | 0.034        | 0.04      | 0.039        |

## Provision information experiment

### Experimental conditions and outcome variables

**Table A2.** Details of the provision information experiment

| Control                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Treatment 1<br>(information)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Treatment 2<br>(information<br>+ COVID 19)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Treatment 3<br>(information<br>+ Russia)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| We will now ask you one question about the potential costs to the [Polish/German] economy of the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal. We will ask you to express these costs as a percentage loss to the [Polish/German] GDP over the course of one year.                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Gross domestic product (GDP) refers to the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced in Poland within one year.<br>[Participants were randomly divided into two groups. One group did not receive any additional information, the second groups received the following information: <i>For instance, in 2019 the GDP grew by 5% in Poland, 1% in Germany and by 2% in the entire EU.</i> ] |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| I think the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal will generate economic losses in Poland equal to [     ] % of GDP over the course of one year.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| We now would like to provide you with the information about the potential economic costs of the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal, as estimated by leading experts in the field.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| No additional information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | According to the majority of experts, the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal would generate economic losses no greater than 3% of GDP over the course of one year.<br><br>Source: Working Paper 01/2022 of the German Council of Economic Experts published in April 2022 | According to the majority of experts, the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal would generate economic losses no greater than 3% of GDP over the course of one year. <i>For comparison, in 2020 when the economy was hit by COVID-19 crisis, the economic loss in [Poland/Germany] amounted to 6% of GDP.</i><br><br>Source: Working Paper 01/2022 of the German Council of Economic | According to the majority of experts, the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal would generate economic losses no greater than 3% of GDP over the course of one year. <i>For comparison, the Russian economy would experience a further decline of minimum 10% of GDP (from 30% of GDP, which is the estimated loss due to the already implemented sanctions, to more than 40% if the full and immediate embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal is introduced).</i> |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  | Experts published in April 2022 and The World Bank | Source: Working Paper 01/2022 of the German Council of Economic Experts published in April 2022, The World Bank and The Institute of International Finance |
| <p>We would now like to ask you some questions.</p> <p>To what extent do you agree with the following statements?</p> <p>The potential economic costs for the [Polish/German] economy of the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal are too high.</p> <p>Strongly disagree<br/>Disagree<br/>Somewhat disagree<br/>Neither agree nor disagree<br/>Somewhat agree<br/>Agree<br/>Strongly agree</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <p>The government should introduce the immediate and full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal.</p> <p>Strongly disagree<br/>Disagree<br/>Somewhat disagree<br/>Neither agree nor disagree<br/>Somewhat agree<br/>Agree<br/>Strongly agree</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <p>[Behavioral measure]</p> <p>Now we would like you to complete a number identification task. Below, you see a series of two-digit numbers. Please click the box below each target number. Target numbers are all numbers that consist of an even first digit (i.e., 2, 4, 6, 8) and an odd second digit (i.e., 1, 3, 5, 7, 9). For example, “25” or “83” would be target numbers, but “17”, “42”, or “56” would not be target numbers.</p> <p>Please identify all numbers with an even first digit and an odd second digit. We will give you feedback if you missed something.</p> <p>Please check this row and the instructions again. You either missed a target number or you selected a non-target number.</p> |  |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                            |

Thank you very much. You now have the option to complete the entire number-identification task. Please, note, this is completely voluntary, and completion of this task will not impact your compensation in anyway. Therefore, you can also decide to skip this task.

In the following pages, we will ask you if you want to complete additional pages of the number-identification task. For each page that you correctly complete, we will make a donation to [Polish NGO / German NGO], an organization that strongly supports the end of Russian oil and gas imports. This organization was a signatory of a public call to reject any imports of fossil fuels from Russia in order to cut off the main source of revenue for Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine.

It is up to you to decide how much time and effort you want to invest in the task. There are a maximum of 3 pages that you can complete, and each page will contain 40 numbers. For each page you complete, we will donate a 0.20 EUR to [Polish NGO / German NGO]. On each page, we will ask you if you would like to complete it and you can decide if you want to do this additional effort or not.

Again, doing this task is completely voluntary. If you want, you can decline checking the number (by clicking "no") and go directly to the next part of the study. However, please do not simply close the survey before you have reached the end of it.

The next page will contain 40 numbers and we will donate 0.20 Euro to [Polish NGO / German NGO], an organization that strongly supports the end of Russian oil and gas imports.

If you decide to complete this page, please do so thoroughly because we can only count pages that are at least 90% correct. We will not give you feedback, so please check whether your answers are correct before proceeding to the next page.

Do you want to complete this page?

Yes

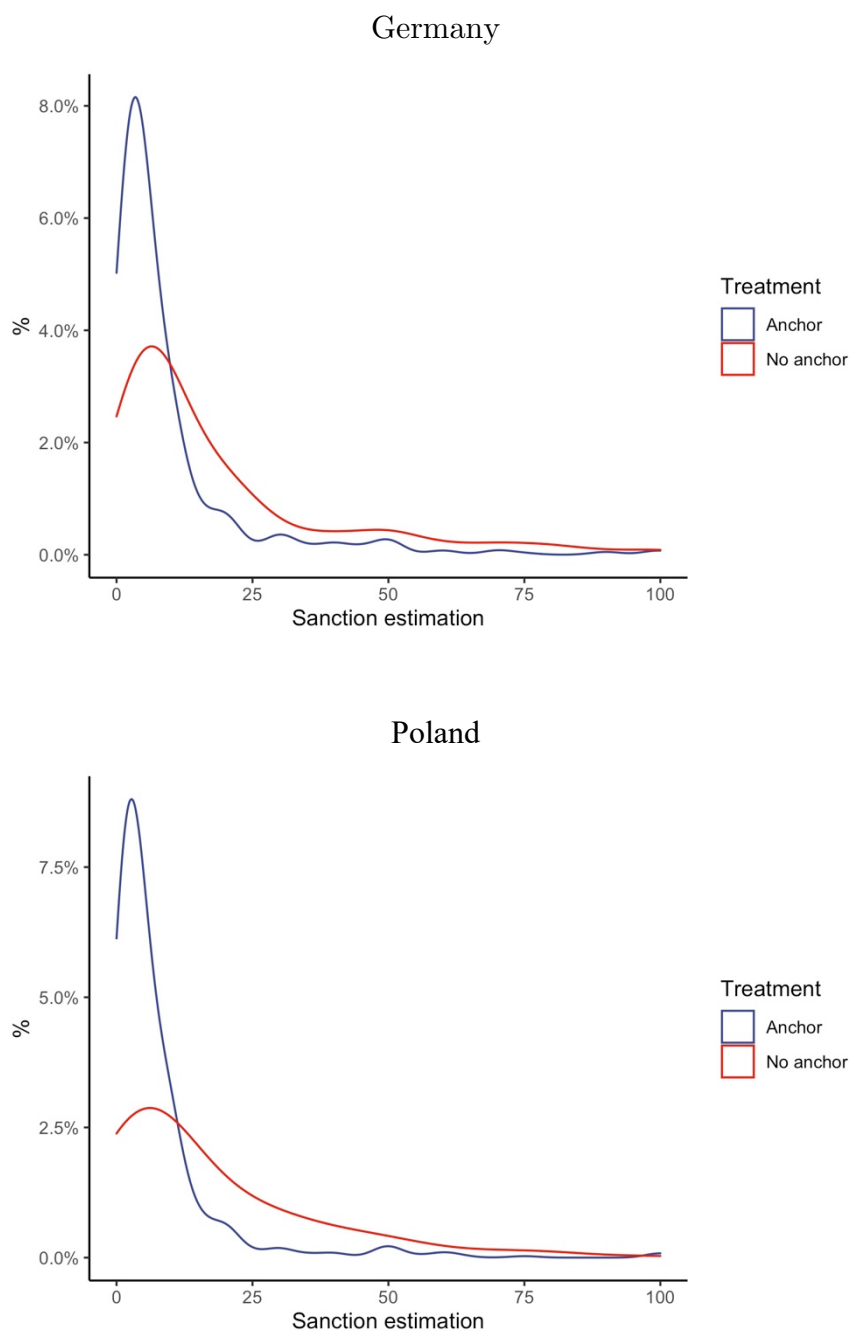
No

Please identify all numbers with an even first digit and an odd second digit. For example, you should click on "25" because the first digit (2) is even and the second digit is odd (5).

## Distribution of GDP loss estimations

It is noticeable in Figure A1 that providing respondents with an anchor, i.e., the actual GDP growth rates for Germany, Poland and the EU as a whole, results in making much more consistent estimations (less variance). Furthermore, as seen from Table A3, these estimations are, on average, closer to the best estimate of the potential loss of GDP due to a full embargo on Russian oil, gas and coal.

**Figure A2.** GDP loss estimations with and without anchor



## Regression results

**Table A3.** Effects of providing anchor on estimations of the GDP loss

|                     | Estimation of the GDP loss |                          |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                     | (1)                        | (2)                      |
| No anchor           | 9.081***<br>(0.975)        | 9.059***<br>(1.084)      |
| Constant            | 7.701***<br>(0.688)        | 9.603***<br>(0.769)      |
| $N$                 | 1,077                      | 1,128                    |
| $R^2$               | 0.075                      | 0.058                    |
| Adjusted $R^2$      | 0.074                      | 0.058                    |
| Residual Std. Error | 15.996 (df = 1075)         | 18.207 (df = 1126)       |
| F Statistic         | 86.768*** (df = 1; 1075)   | 69.803*** (df = 1; 1126) |

*Notes:*

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

**Table A4.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on perceived costs of sanctions

|                        | Perception of costs      |                         |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland            | (2)<br>Germany          |
| Information            | -0.706***<br>(0.141)     | -0.436***<br>(0.143)    |
| Information + Covid-19 | -0.717***<br>(0.140)     | -0.723***<br>(0.143)    |
| Information + Russia   | -0.593***<br>(0.141)     | -0.483***<br>(0.142)    |
| Constant               | 4.259***<br>(0.102)      | 4.625***<br>(0.099)     |
| $N$                    | 1,085                    | 1,141                   |
| $R^2$                  | 0.031                    | 0.023                   |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | 0.028                    | 0.020                   |
| Residual Std. Error    | 1.622 (df = 1081)        | 1.718 (df = 1137)       |
| F Statistic            | 11.510*** (df = 3; 1081) | 8.948*** (df = 3; 1137) |

*Notes:*

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

**Table A5.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on support for sanctions

|                        | Support for sanctions  |                         |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland          | (2)<br>Germany          |
| Information            | 0.353***<br>(0.126)    | 0.406***<br>(0.151)     |
| Information + Covid-19 | 0.353***<br>(0.126)    | 0.541***<br>(0.152)     |
| Information + Russia   | 0.212*<br>(0.126)      | 0.244<br>(0.150)        |
| Constant               | 4.973***<br>(0.091)    | 4.101***<br>(0.105)     |
| $N$                    | 1,085                  | 1,141                   |
| $R^2$                  | 0.010                  | 0.012                   |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | 0.007                  | 0.010                   |
| Residual Std. Error    | 1.453 (df = 1081)      | 1.820 (df = 1137)       |
| F Statistic            | 3.476** (df = 3; 1081) | 4.729*** (df = 3; 1137) |

*Notes:*

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

**Table A6.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on the willingness to perform NIT

|                        | Willingness to perform tasks |                      |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland                | (2)<br>Germany       |
| Information            | -0.072<br>(0.108)            | -0.053<br>(0.108)    |
| Information + Covid-19 | 0.097<br>(0.107)             | 0.021<br>(0.108)     |
| Information + Russia   | 0.083<br>(0.107)             | -0.074<br>(0.107)    |
| Constant               | 2.117***<br>(0.078)          | 2.090***<br>(0.075)  |
| $N$                    | 1,082                        | 1,135                |
| $R^2$                  | 0.003                        | 0.001                |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | 0.0003                       | -0.002               |
| Residual Std. Error    | 1.238 (df = 1078)            | 1.295 (df = 1131)    |
| F Statistic            | 1.110 (df = 3; 1078)         | 0.327 (df = 3; 1131) |

*Notes:*

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

**Table A7.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on the share of correct NIT

|                        | Share of tasks completed correctly |                      |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland                      | (2)<br>Germany       |
| Information            | -0.030<br>(0.035)                  | 0.030<br>(0.033)     |
| Information + Covid-19 | 0.025<br>(0.035)                   | -0.001<br>(0.033)    |
| Information + Russia   | -0.011<br>(0.035)                  | -0.015<br>(0.033)    |
| Constant               | 0.508***<br>(0.025)                | 0.456***<br>(0.023)  |
| $N$                    | 1,085                              | 1,141                |
| $R^2$                  | 0.003                              | 0.002                |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | -0.0002                            | -0.001               |
| Residual Std. Error    | 0.401 (df = 1081)                  | 0.400 (df = 1137)    |
| F Statistic            | 0.925 (df = 3; 1081)               | 0.631 (df = 3; 1137) |

*Notes:*

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

## Full distribution of responses across experimental conditions

Figure A3. Perceived costs of sanctions

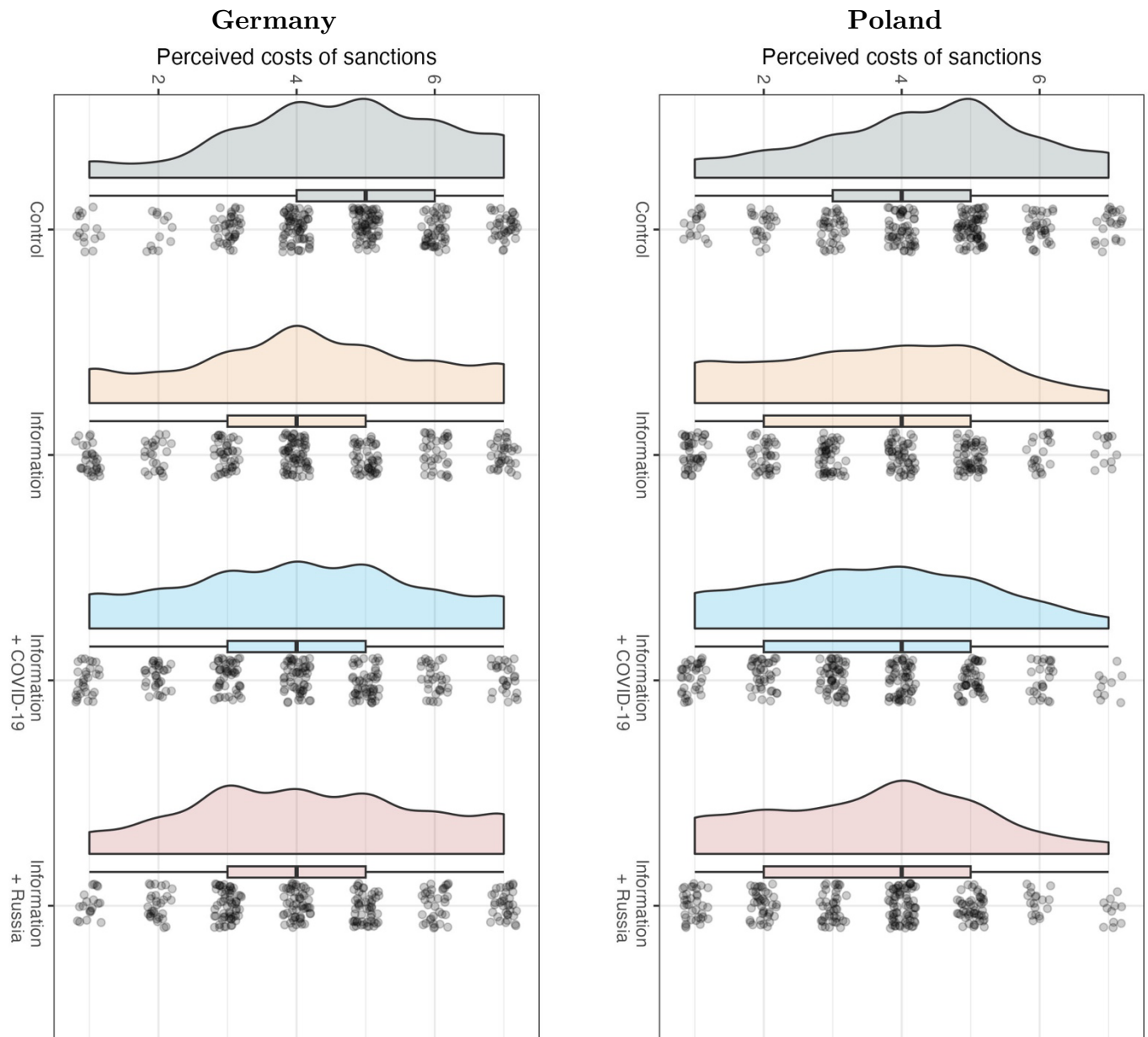


**Figure A4. Support for sanctions**

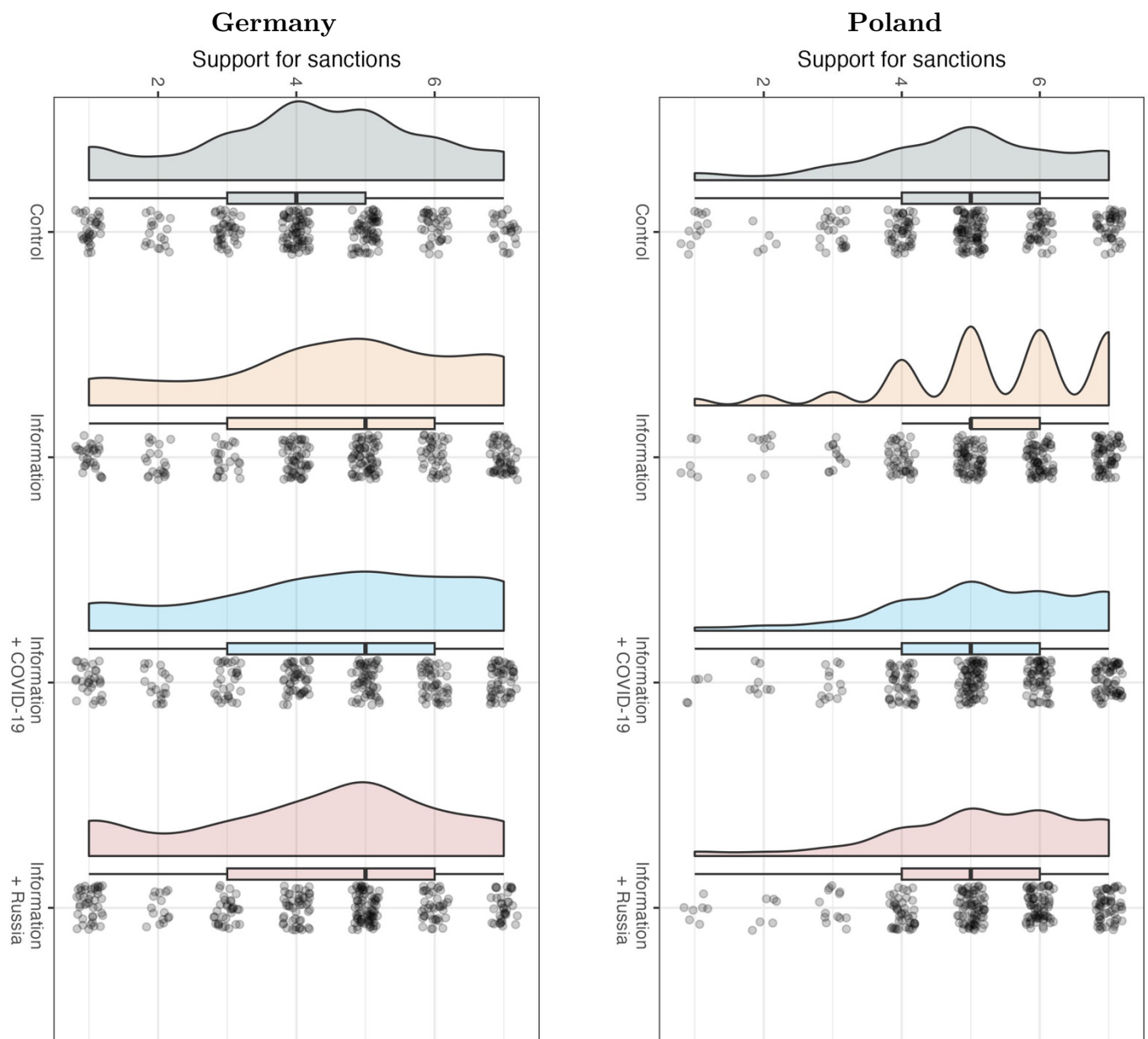


**Figure A5. Willingness of exert effort**

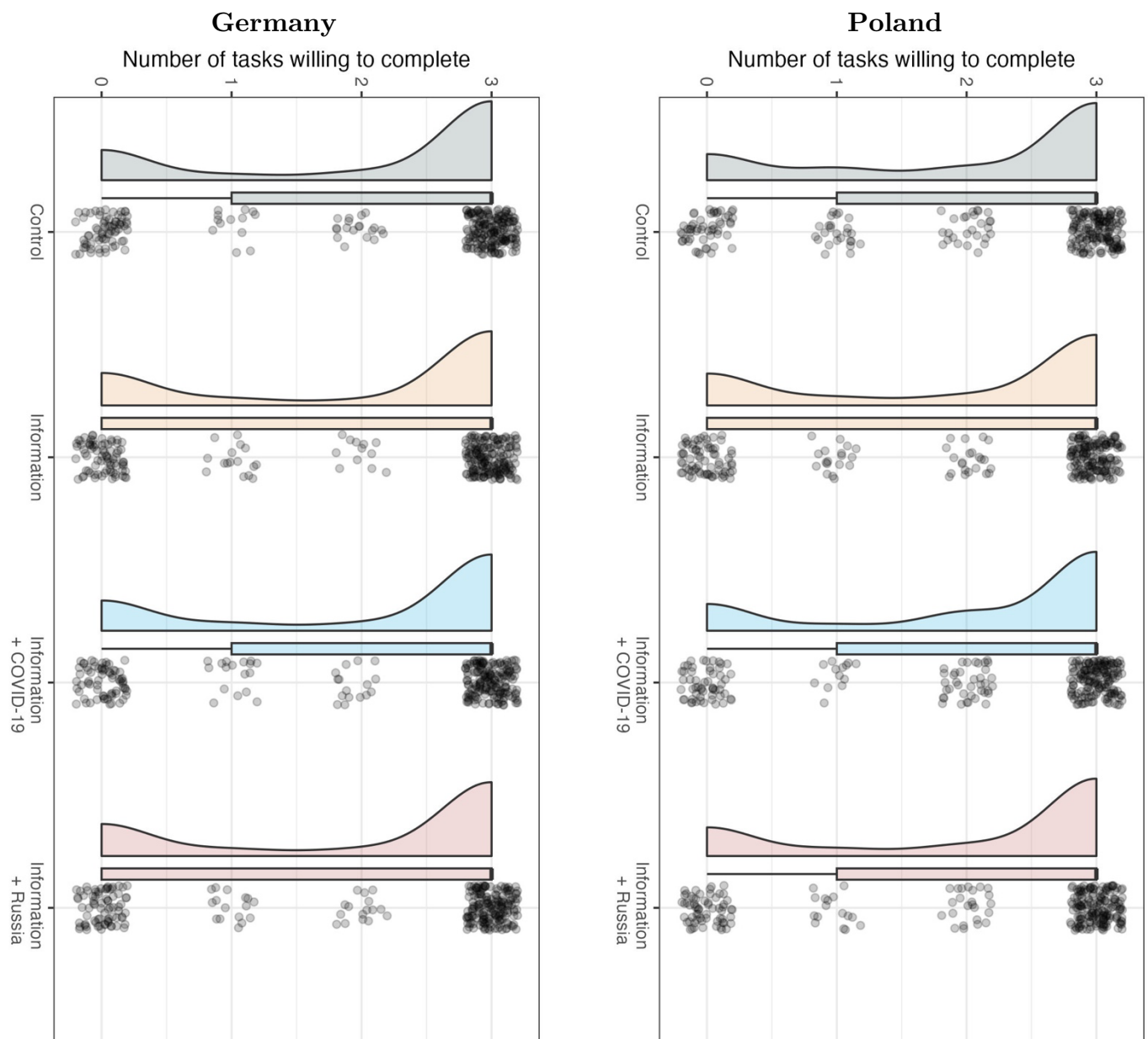
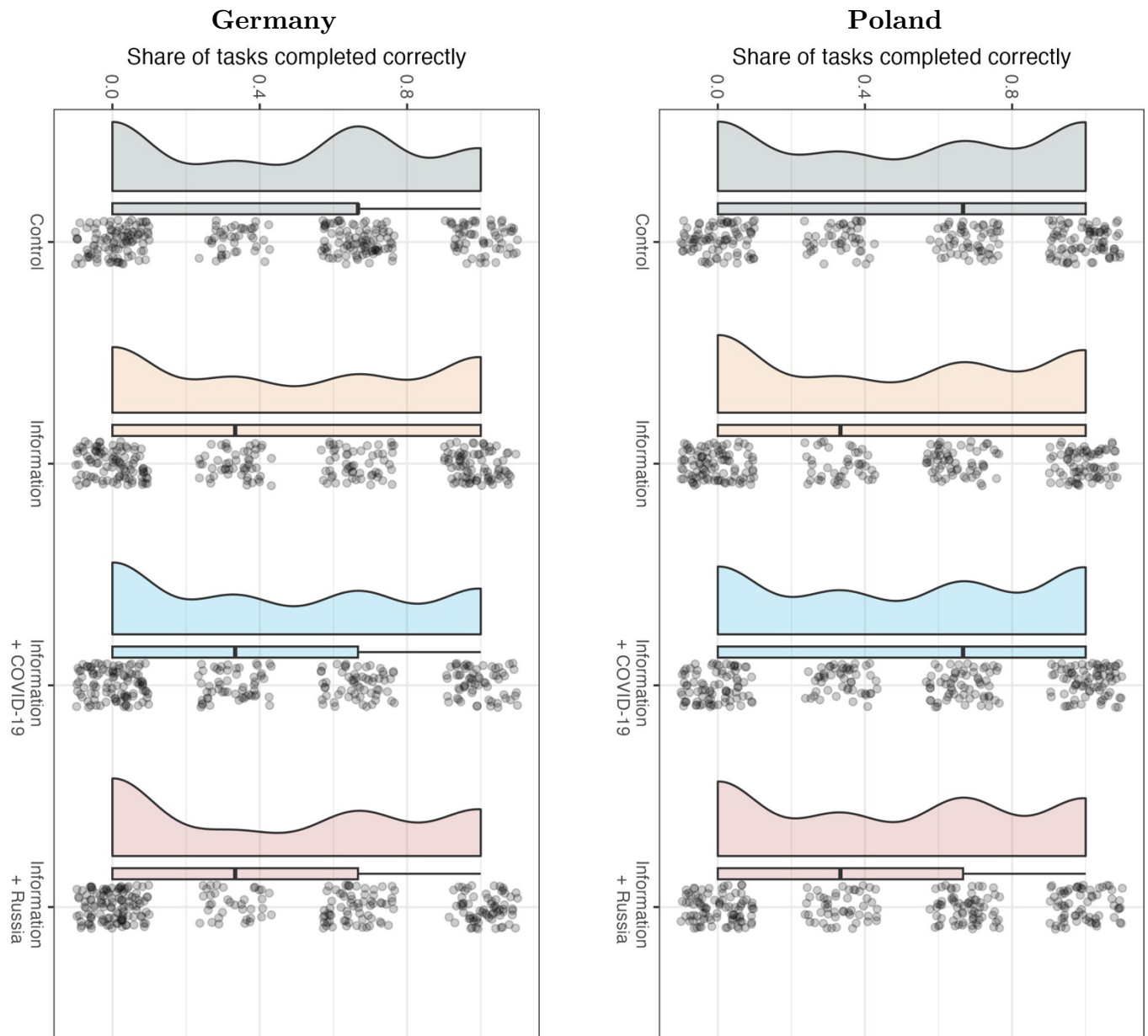


**Figure A6. Successful completion of effort tasks**



## Robustness checks: only respondents overestimating the costs

**Figure A7.** Perception of costs of the full embargo on fossil fuels from Russia

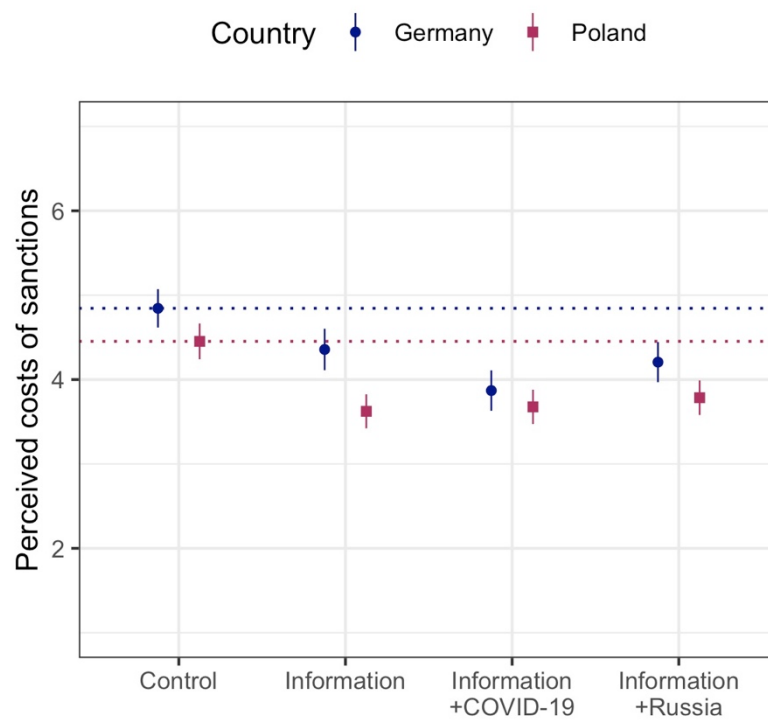


**Table A8.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on perceived costs of sanctions

|                        | Perception of costs                    |                         |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland                          | (2)<br>Germany          |
| Information            | -0.829***<br>(0.150)                   | -0.488***<br>(0.171)    |
| Information + Covid-19 | -0.777***<br>(0.150)                   | -0.974***<br>(0.169)    |
| Information + Russia   | -0.668***<br>(0.151)                   | -0.638***<br>(0.168)    |
| Constant               | 4.453***<br>(0.108)                    | 4.844***<br>(0.116)     |
| $N$                    | 925                                    | 815                     |
| $R^2$                  | 0.040                                  | 0.041                   |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | 0.037                                  | 0.038                   |
| Residual Std. Error    | 1.594 (df = 921)                       | 1.743 (df = 811)        |
| F Statistic            | 12.920*** (df = 3; 921)                | 11.628*** (df = 3; 811) |
| <i>Notes:</i>          |                                        |                         |
|                        | ***Significant at the 1 percent level. |                         |
|                        | **Significant at the 5 percent level.  |                         |
|                        | *Significant at the 10 percent level.  |                         |

**Figure A8.** Support for the full embargo on fossil fuels from Russia

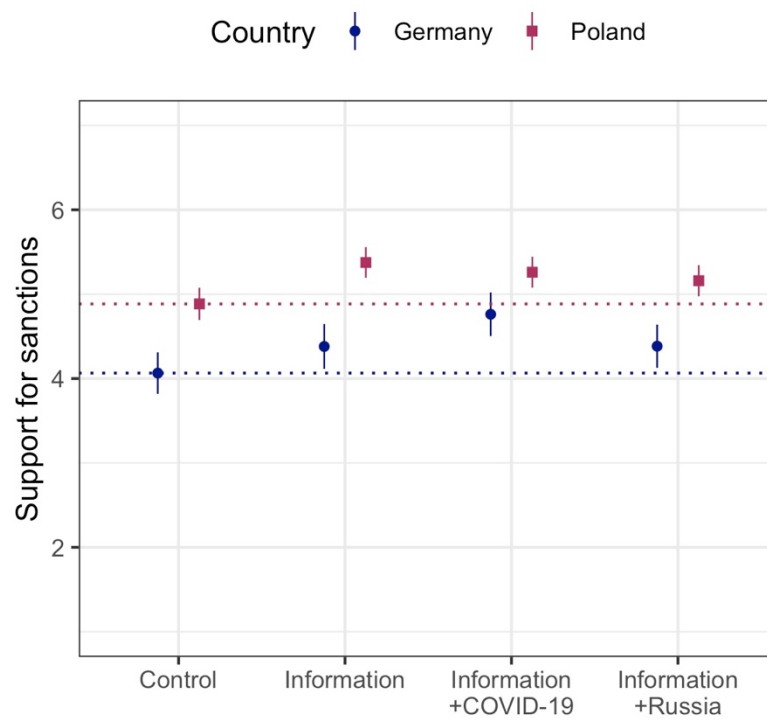


**Table A9.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on support for sanctions

|                        | Support for sanctions  |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland          | (2)<br>Germany         |
| Information            | 0.491***<br>(0.135)    | 0.316*<br>(0.185)      |
| Information + Covid-19 | 0.376***<br>(0.135)    | 0.697***<br>(0.182)    |
| Information + Russia   | 0.275**<br>(0.136)     | 0.319*<br>(0.181)      |
| Constant               | 4.885***<br>(0.098)    | 4.065***<br>(0.125)    |
| $N$                    | 925                    | 815                    |
| $R^2$                  | 0.015                  | 0.018                  |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | 0.012                  | 0.014                  |
| Residual Std. Error    | 1.437 (df = 921)       | 1.884 (df = 811)       |
| F Statistic            | 4.780*** (df = 3; 921) | 4.880*** (df = 3; 811) |

*Notes:*

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

**Figure A9.** Willingenss to complete NIT

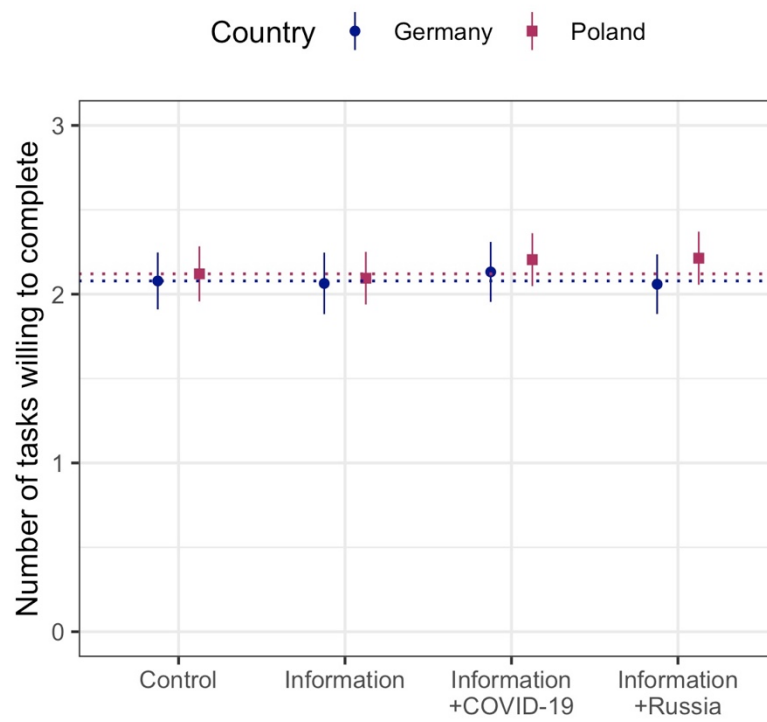


**Table A10.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on the willingness to perform NIT

|                        | Willingness to perform tasks           |                     |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland                          | (2)<br>Germany      |
| Information            | -0.026<br>(0.115)                      | -0.015<br>(0.127)   |
| Information + Covid-19 | 0.084<br>(0.115)                       | 0.053<br>(0.125)    |
| Information + Russia   | 0.093<br>(0.116)                       | -0.019<br>(0.125)   |
| Constant               | 2.120***<br>(0.083)                    | 2.078***<br>(0.086) |
| $N$                    | 923                                    | 813                 |
| $R^2$                  | 0.002                                  | 0.001               |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | -0.001                                 | -0.003              |
| Residual Std. Error    | 1.224 (df = 919)                       | 1.294 (df = 809)    |
| F Statistic            | 0.551 (df = 3; 919)                    | 0.135 (df = 3; 809) |
| <i>Notes:</i>          |                                        |                     |
|                        | ***Significant at the 1 percent level. |                     |
|                        | **Significant at the 5 percent level.  |                     |
|                        | *Significant at the 10 percent level.  |                     |

**Figure A10.** Share of NIT correctly completed

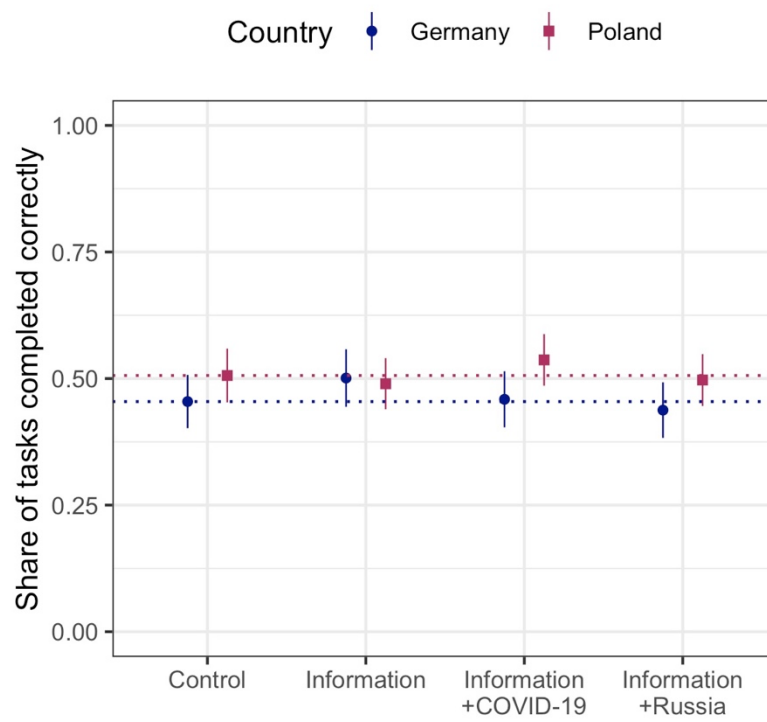


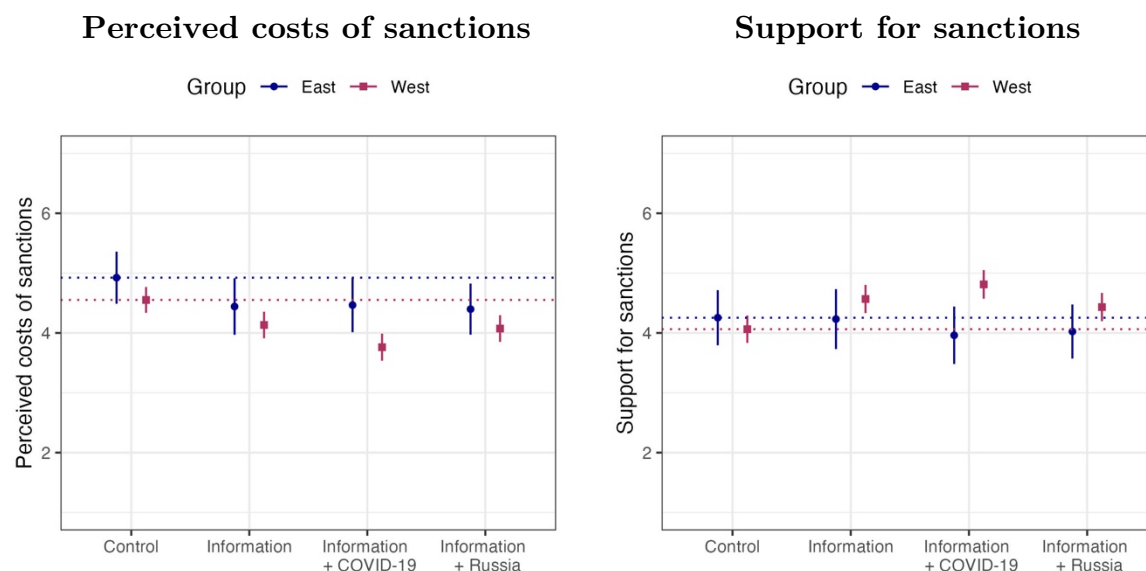
**Table A11.** Effects of information provision and contrasts on the share of correct NIT

|                        | Share of tasks completed correctly     |                     |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                        | (1)<br>Poland                          | (2)<br>Germany      |
| Information            | -0.016<br>(0.037)                      | 0.046<br>(0.040)    |
| Information + Covid-19 | 0.031<br>(0.038)                       | 0.004<br>(0.039)    |
| Information + Russia   | -0.009<br>(0.038)                      | -0.017<br>(0.039)   |
| Constant               | 0.506***<br>(0.027)                    | 0.455***<br>(0.027) |
| $N$                    | 925                                    | 815                 |
| $R^2$                  | 0.002                                  | 0.003               |
| Adjusted $R^2$         | -0.001                                 | -0.0004             |
| Residual Std. Error    | 0.399 (df = 921)                       | 0.403 (df = 811)    |
| F Statistic            | 0.634 (df = 3; 921)                    | 0.883 (df = 3; 811) |
| <i>Notes:</i>          |                                        |                     |
|                        | ***Significant at the 1 percent level. |                     |
|                        | **Significant at the 5 percent level.  |                     |
|                        | *Significant at the 10 percent level.  |                     |

## Subgroup analyses

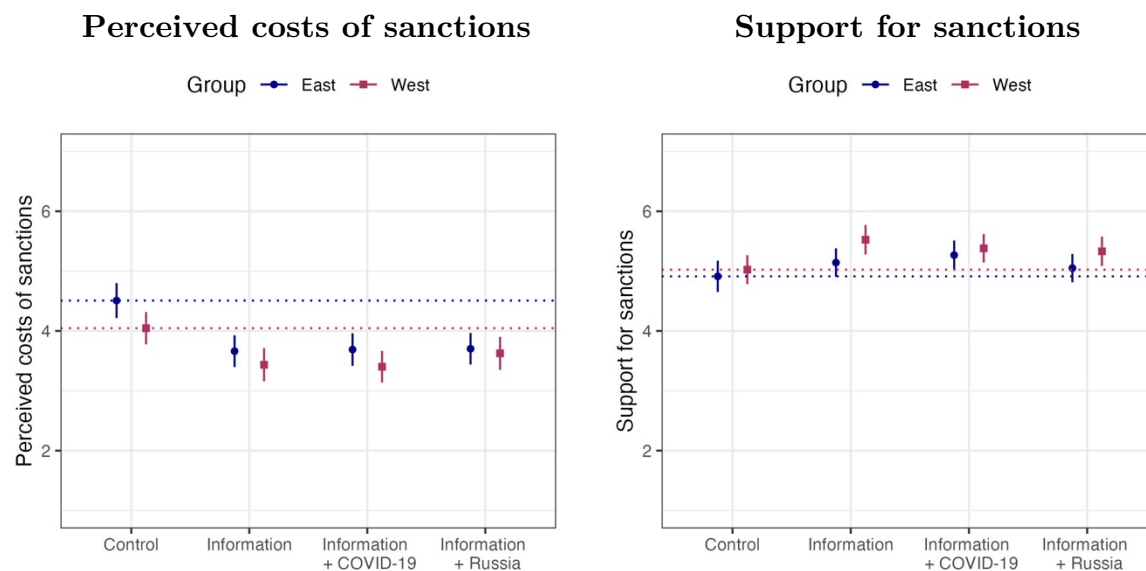
### East vs West part

Figure A11. Results across respondents from East and West of Germany



Note: Regions defined as East: *Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg, Berlin, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, and Thuringia*.

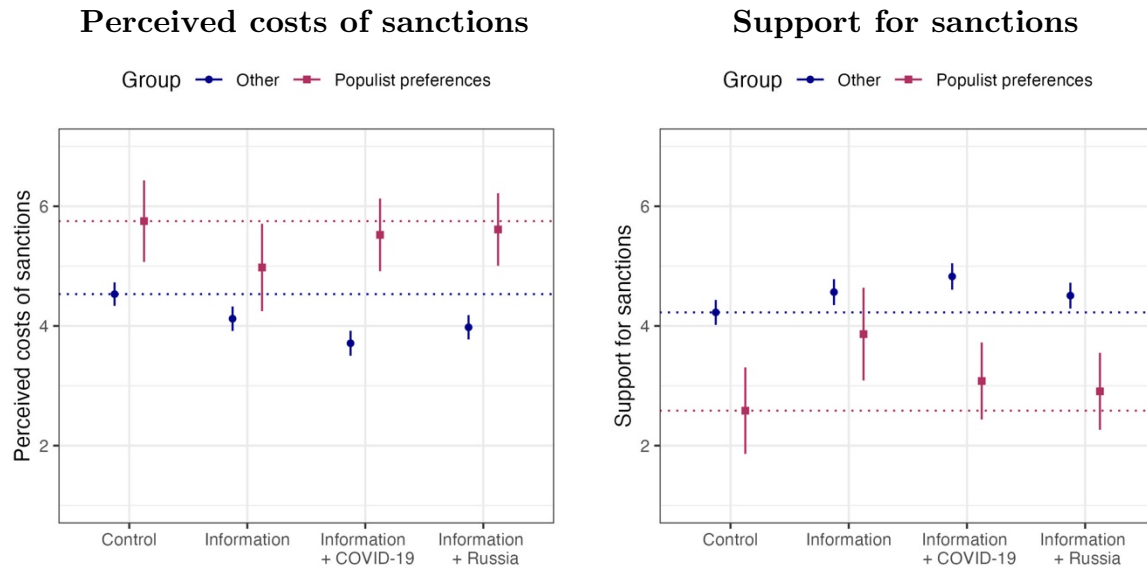
Figure A12. Results across respondents from East and West of Poland



Note: Regions defined as East: *lubelskie, łódzkie, małopolskie, mazowieckie, podkarpackie, podlaskie, świętokrzyskie, and warmińsko-mazurskie*.

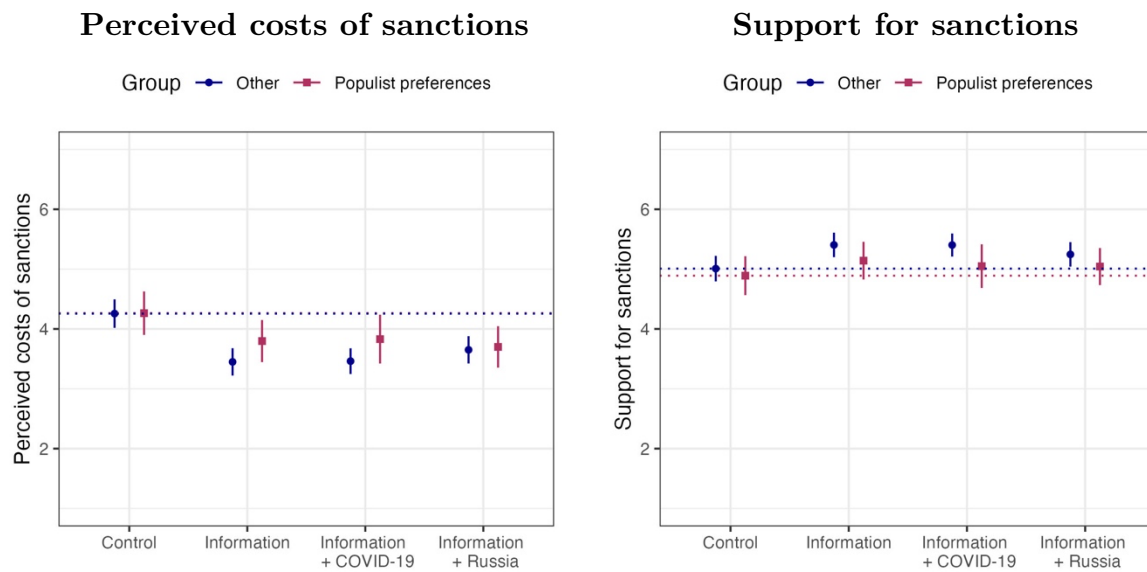
## Respondents displaying preferences for populist parties vs others

**Figure A13. Results across respondents displaying preferences for populist political parties and others in Germany**



Note: *Alternative für Deutschland* and *De Linke* are defined as populist parties in Germany.

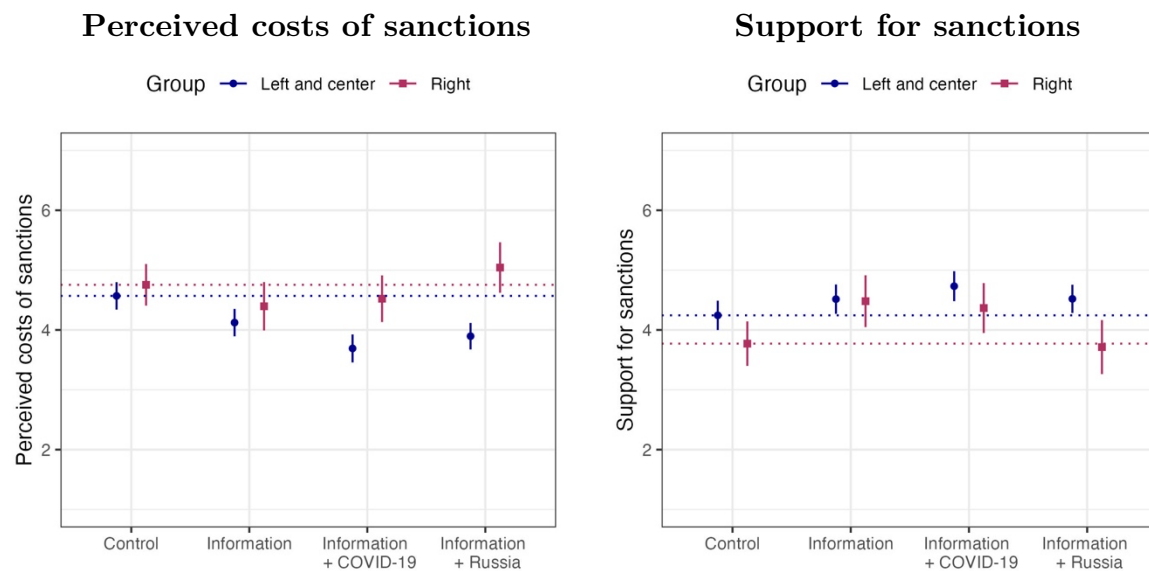
**Figure A14. Results across respondents displaying preferences for populist political parties and others in Poland**



Note: *Konfederacja* and *Prawo i Sprawiedliwość* are defined as populist parties in Poland.

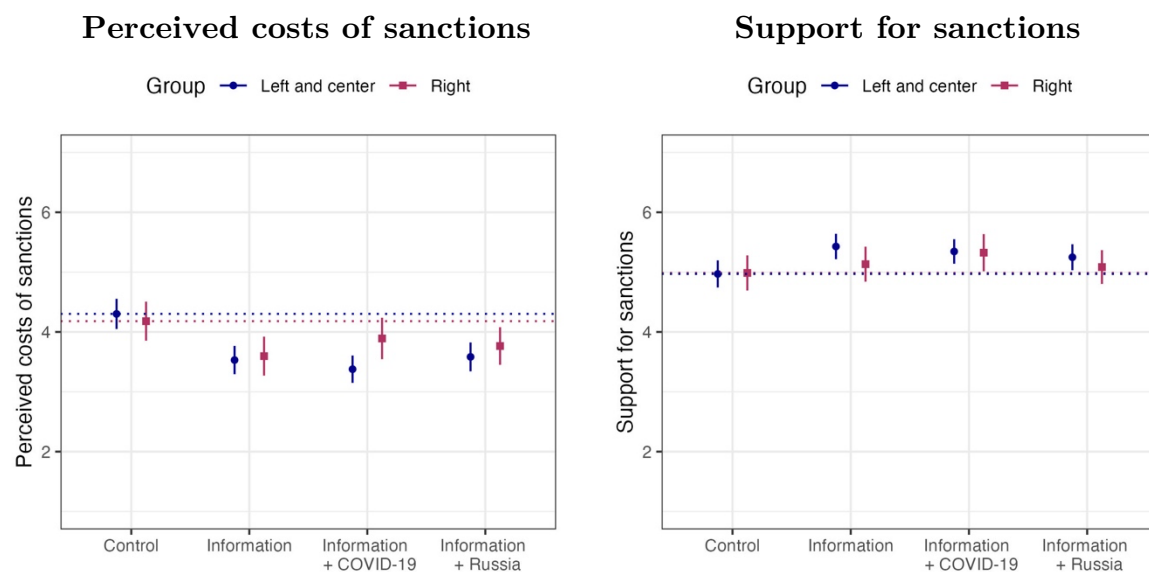
## Left-/center-leaning vs right-leaning respondents

**Figure A15. Results across left-/center-leaning and right-leaning respondents in Germany**



*Note:* Right-leaning respondents are those who indicated 6 and above on the 0-10 political ideology Likert scale.

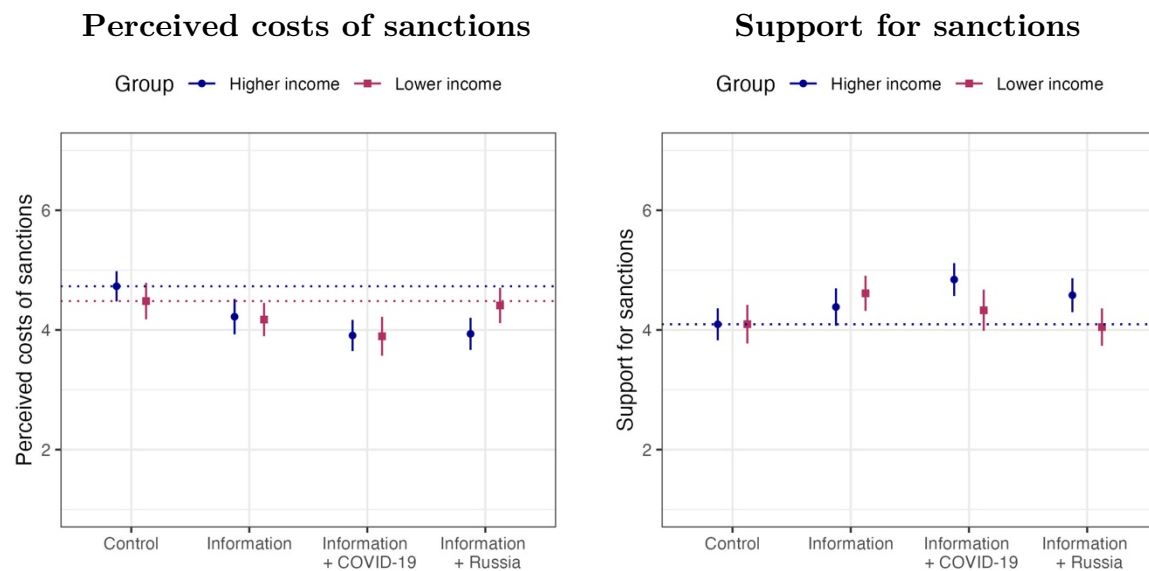
**Figure A16. Results across left-/center-leaning and right-leaning respondents in Poland**



*Note:* Right-leaning respondents are those who indicated 6 and above on the 0-10 political ideology Likert scale.

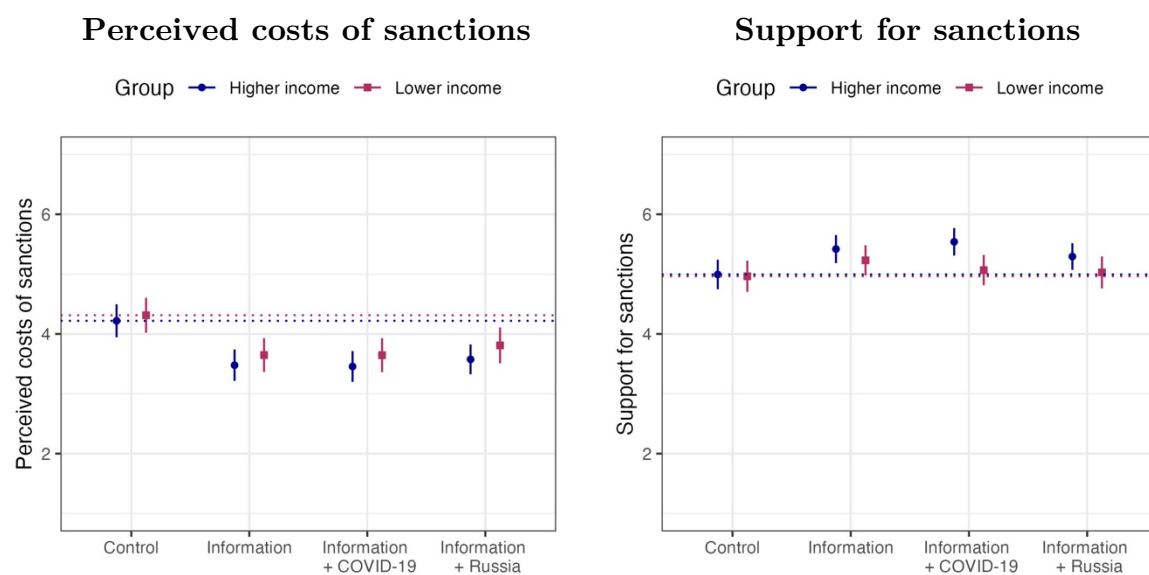
## Lower- vs higher-income respondents

**Figure A17. Results across respondents with lower and higher income in Germany**



*Note:* Lower-income respondents are those who have household disposable income below 2,331 EUR.

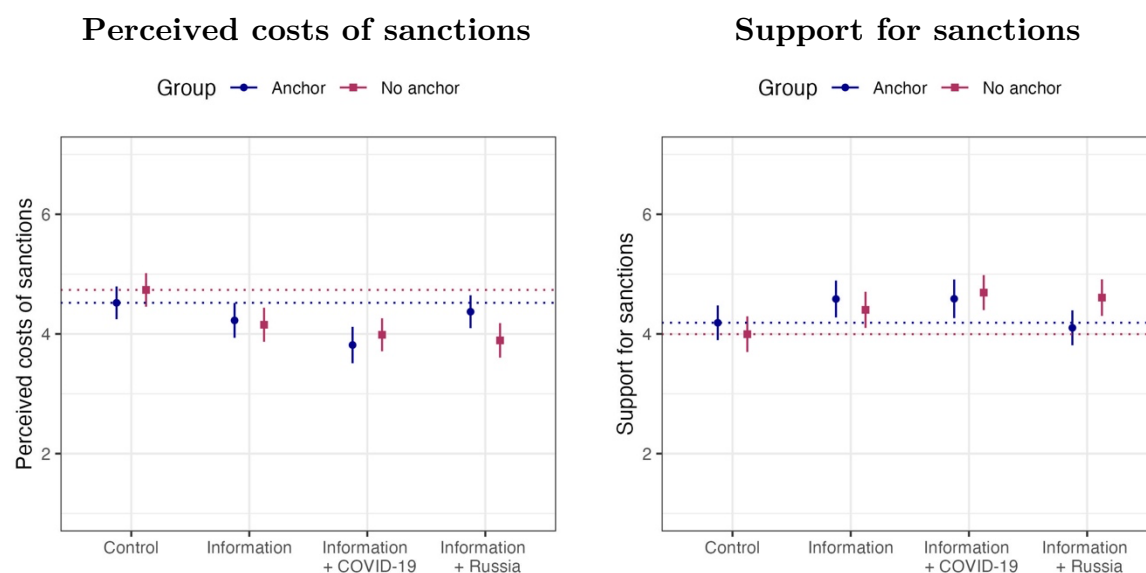
**Figure A18. Results across respondents with lower and higher income in Poland**



*Note:* Lower-income respondents are those who have household disposable income below 3,601 PLN.

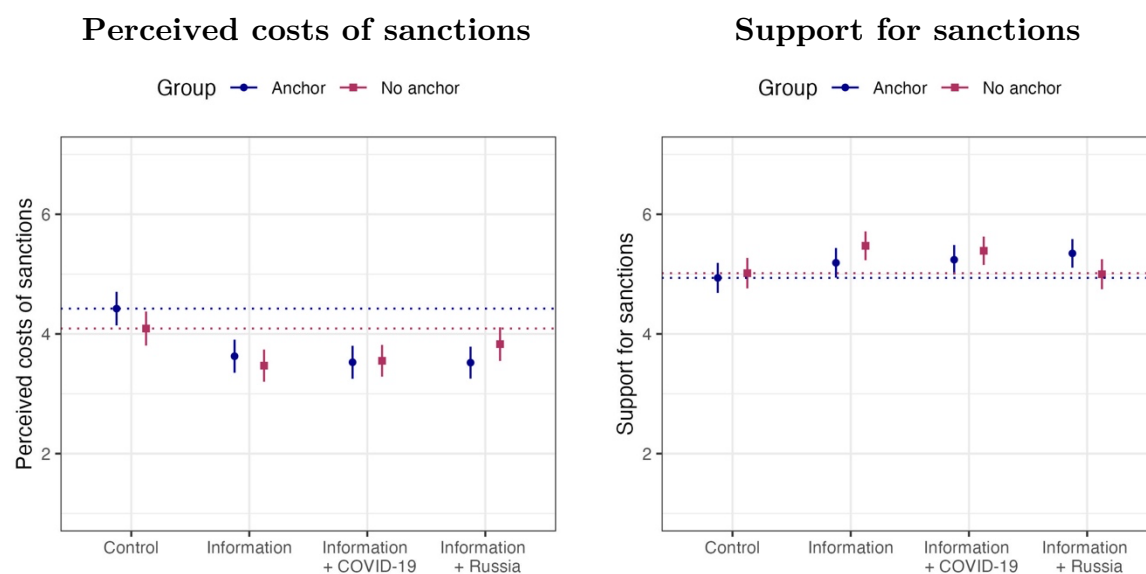
## Additional information anchor about GDP vs no additional information

**Figure A19. Results across respondents who were treated with additional information anchor about GDP and those who were not in Germany**



*Note:* The anchor group received additional information about the economic growth rate in Germany and Poland in 2019.

**Figure A20. Results across respondents who were treated with additional information anchor about GDP and those who were not in Poland**



*Note:* The anchor group received additional information about the economic growth rate in Germany and Poland in 2019.