

Online Appendix of
“The Nobel Peace Prize Increased the Global Support for Women’s Organizations:
Prize and Praise in International Relations”

Kyosuke Kikuta^{*}

Manaho Hanayama[†]

^{*} Research Fellow. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization. Email: kyosuke.kkt@gmail.com. Address: 3-2-2 Wakaba, Mihama-ku, Chiba-shi, Chiba, 261-8545, Japan.

Corresponding author.

[†] Graduate Student. Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University. Email: manaho.hanayama@gmail.com. Address: 1-31 Machikaneyama, Toyonaka, Osaka, 560-0043, Japan.

Table of Contents

A1.	Summary Statistics.....	1
A2.	Validity Check: Covariate Balance.....	3
A3.	Validity Check: The Distribution of the Survey Dates.....	3
A4.	Heterogeneity: The Effects on Conservative Respondents.....	4
A5.	Robustness Checks.....	5
A6.	Summary Statistics (ICEWS)	6

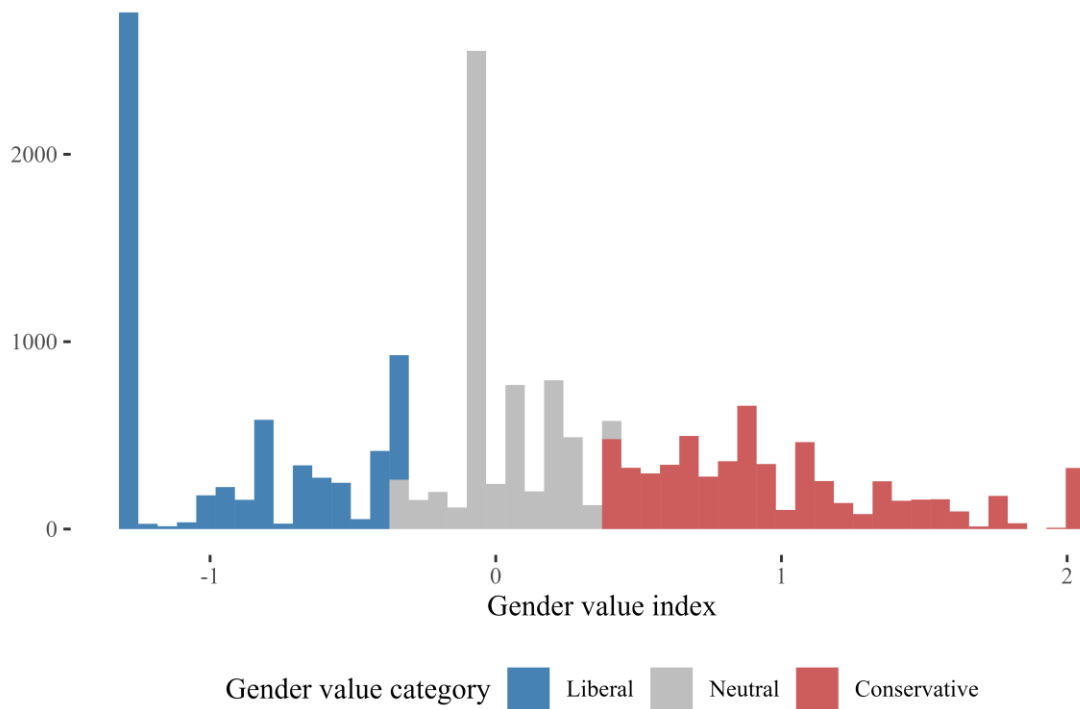
A1. Summary Statistics

Table A1-1. Summary Statistics

	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max	N	Histogram
Confidence in women's org.	0.090	0.840	-1.500	0.500	1.500	7534	
Lowest	0.110	0.313	0.000	0.000	1.000	8028	
Low	0.272	0.445	0.000	0.000	1.000	8028	
High	0.449	0.497	0.000	0.000	1.000	8028	
Highest	0.108	0.310	0.000	0.000	1.000	8028	
Don't know	0.062	0.240	0.000	0.000	1.000	8028	
Nobel	0.229	0.420	0.000	0.000	1.000	8029	
After	0.389	0.488	0.000	0.000	1.000	8029	
Days from the Nobel Peace Prize	-0.858	3.240	-5.000	-2.000	5.000	8029	
Women	0.534	0.499	0.000	1.000	1.000	8026	
Age	44.675	17.110	18.000	43.000	93.000	8010	
Number of people in household	2.940	1.613	1.000	3.000	16.000	4174	
Primary educ.	0.898	0.302	0.000	1.000	1.000	3776	
Secondary educ.	0.588	0.492	0.000	1.000	1.000	3776	
Higher educ.	0.200	0.400	0.000	0.000	1.000	3776	
Marriage	0.626	0.484	0.000	1.000	1.000	8011	
Enemployed	0.083	0.277	0.000	0.000	1.000	6892	
Scale of incomes	5.116	2.113	1.000	5.000	10.000	7944	

The table shows the summary statistics of the outcome, treatment, and other relevant variables. “Lowest,” “Low,” “High,” “Highest”, and “Don’t know” refer to the dummy variables of the outcome variable. The final column shows the histograms of the variables.

Figure A1-1. Histogram of Gender Values and Corresponding Categories



The figure shows the distribution of gender values estimated from the graded response model (GRM). The respondents are grouped into liberal (blue), neutral (gray), and conservative (red) categories by the tertiles of the gender value index. The number of respondents in each category is roughly equivalent. Because the histogram bins the observations, multiple categories appear at the tertile values.

A2. Validity Check: Covariate Balance

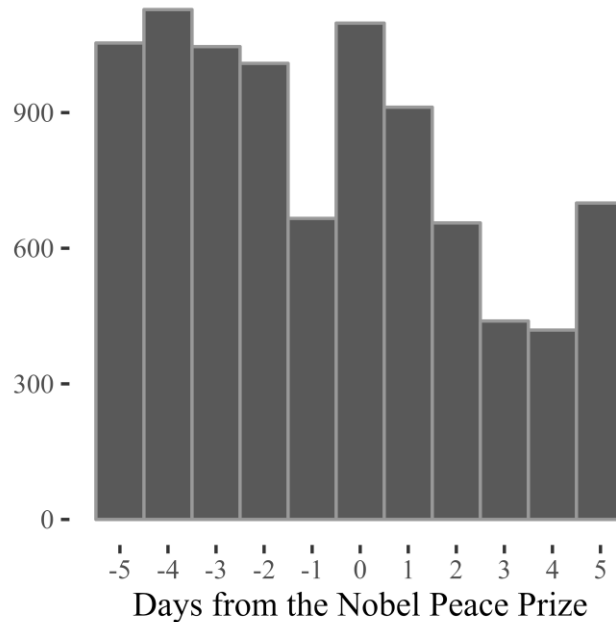
Table A2-1. Balance Checks

	Mean (Treated)	Mean (Control)	Std. difference	Var. ratio	p-value
Women	0.555	0.532	0.033	0.993	0.416
Age	46.778	44.481	0.094	1.05	0.113
Household size	3.179	3.104	0.032	1.041	0.474
Primary educ.	0.963	0.891	0.197	0.368	0.027
Secondary educ.	0.751	0.57	0.276	0.764	0.071
Higher educ.	0.352	0.183	0.274	1.527	0.22
Marriage	0.633	0.626	0.01	0.994	0.01
Enemployed	0.078	0.084	-0.014	0.943	0.438
Income level	4.783	5.144	-0.123	0.929	0.092

The table compares the treated and control respondents. As a rule of thumb, the respondents are considered as balanced if the standardized mean difference (Std. difference) of each covariate is between -0.2 and 0.2, the variance ratio (Var. ratio) is between 0.5 and 2.0, and the p-value of the t-test is above 0.1 or 0.2. Although a few variables are imbalanced (e.g., secondary education), the results remain the same even with control for the covariates.

A3. Validity Check: The Distribution of the Survey Dates

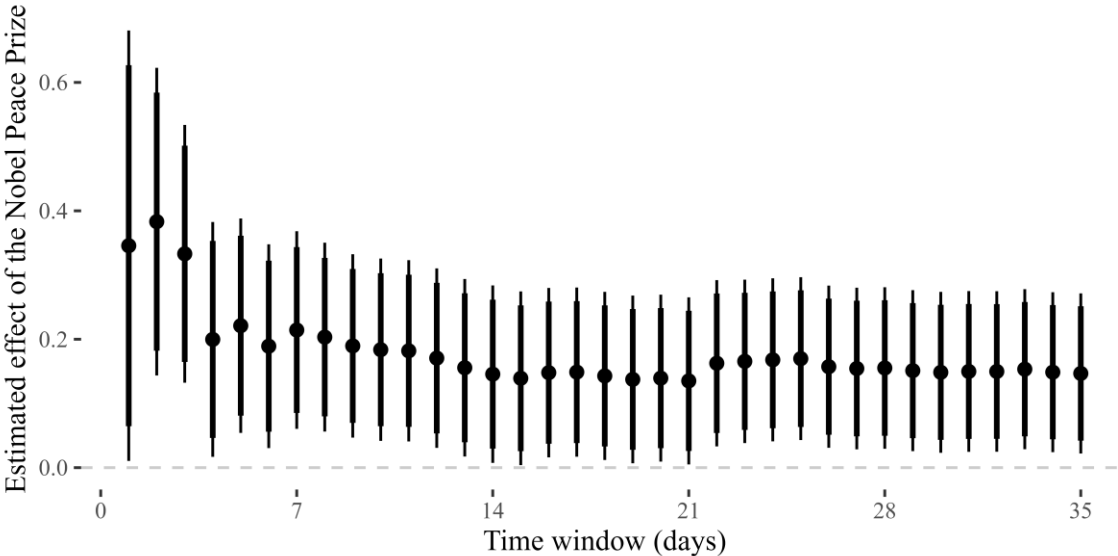
Figure A3-1. Density Check



The figure shows the density of the days from the announcements of the Nobel Peace Prizes.

A4. Heterogeneity: The Effects on Conservative Respondents

Figure A4-1. Results with Different Time Windows (Conservative Respondents)



The figure shows the effects on conservative respondents with different time windows, where the sample contains respondents in the conservative category within h days before and after the announcement of the Nobel Peace Prize. The horizontal axis displays h . The thick and thin vertical lines show the 90% and 95% confidence intervals, respectively. The standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

A5. Robustness Checks






Table A5-1. Robustness Checks

	No censorship	Ordered probit	Control variables	Detrended outcome	No FE	Time FE	Calendar FE	Clustering (country)
Nobel × After	0.177* (0.065)	0.210* (0.070)	0.224* (0.082)	0.213* (0.051)	0.145* (0.049)	0.139* (0.051)	0.301* (0.079)	0.148† (0.078)
After	-0.018 (0.023)	-0.027 (0.032)	-0.056 (0.046)	-0.054* (0.022)	0.147* (0.022)			-0.019 (0.023)
Nobel					-0.013 (0.030)			
Women			0.224* (0.037)					
Age			-0.0009 (0.001)					
Household size			0.001 (0.011)					
Primary educ.			-0.071 (0.076)					
Secondary educ.			0.086† (0.045)					
Higher educ.			0.043 (0.045)					
Marriage			-0.031 (0.039)					
Enemployed			-0.107† (0.060)					
Income level			0.023* (0.009)					
(Intercept)					0.024† (0.015)			
N	6,721	7,534	2,556	7,534	7,534	7,534	7,534	7,534

The table shows the results of robustness checks. First column: The countries of severe censorship are dropped (China, Kazakhstan, and Thailand). Second column: Ordered probit model is used. Third column: The covariates are controlled. Fourth column: The pre-treatment time trend is removed. Fifth column: No fixed effect is used. Sixth column: The fixed effect of the days from the Nobel Peace Prize is added. Seventh column: The fixed effects of interview days and days of the week are added. Eighth column: The standard errors are clustered by country. Otherwise, the standard errors robust to heteroscedasticity are in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, † $p < 0.1$.

A6. Summary Statistics (ICEWS)

Table A6-1. Summary Statistics (ICEWS)

	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max	N	Histogram
Violence against Women	0.013	0.113	0.000	0.000	1.000	52921	
Violence unrelated to Women	0.217	0.412	0.000	0.000	1.000	52921	
Nobel	0.201	0.401	0.000	0.000	1.000	52921	
After	0.545	0.498	0.000	1.000	1.000	52921	
Days from the Nobel Peace Prize	0.000	3.162	-5.000	0.000	5.000	52921	

The table shows the summary statistics of the outcome and treatment variables of the ICEWS dataset. The final column shows the histograms of the variables.