Online Appendix for "National Chauvinism, Group Identity Affirmation, and Trust in International Relations: Experimental Results from Ukraine"

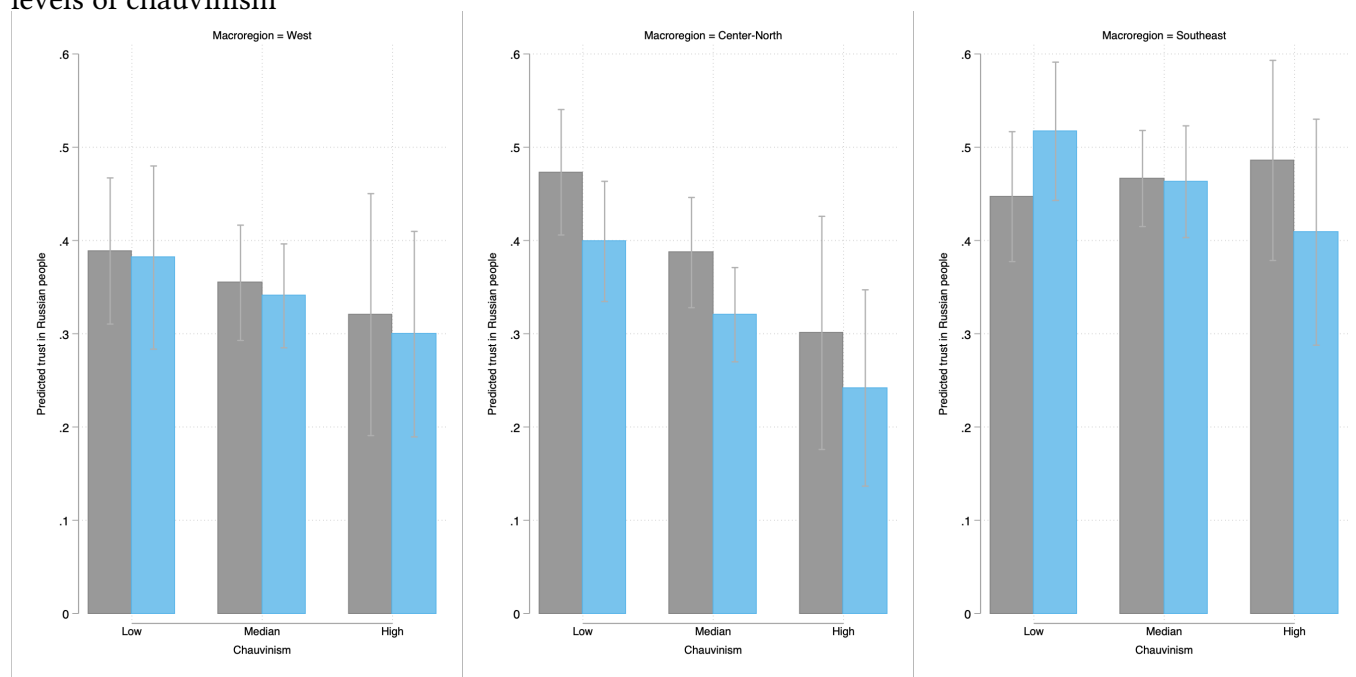Eunbin Chung

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Figure 1: Predicted trust toward *Russian people* by national identity affirmation treatment and levels of chauvinism
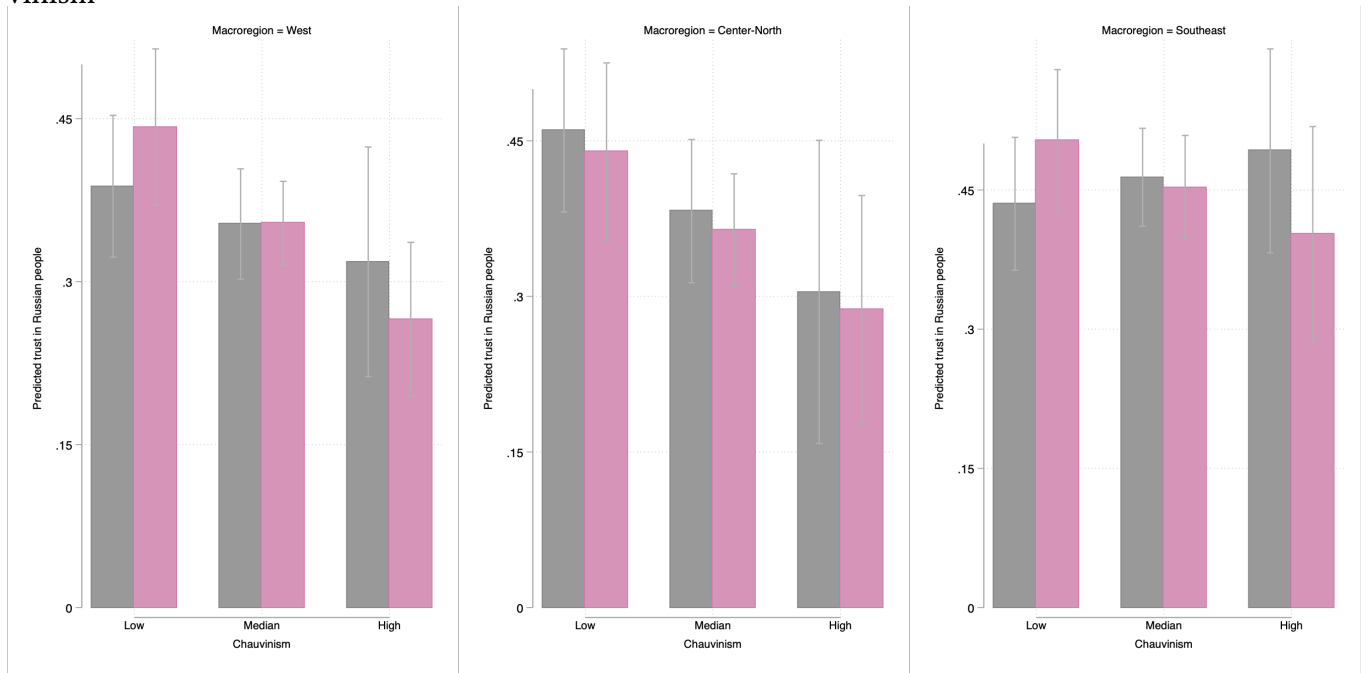

Note: All estimates are based on Models 5, 6, 7 of Table **??**. Blue bars indicate the predicted probabilities for the individuals exposed to the national identity (NI) affirmation, while gray bars—control observations. Chauvinism is measured via the question: "How much better would the world be if people from other countries were more like Ukrainians?" Answers are recorded on a scale from "Not better at all" to "Extremely better" (0 to 1 scale).

The left-hand graph charts the predicted levels of trust for the respondents residing in the West of Ukraine, the middle graph—the Center-North of Ukraine, and right-hand graph—the Southeastern region. In each graph, the level of chauvinism increases from low to high, i.e., form leftmost estimates to rightmost.

None of the differences between the control and treated units are statistically discernible.

Figure 2: Predicted trust toward Russian people by SI affirmation treatment and levels of chauvinism

Note: All estimates are based on Models 11, 12, 13 of Table **??**. Pink bars indicate the predicted probabilities for the individuals exposed to the superordinate (Eastern Slavic) identity affirmation (SI), while gray bars—control observations. Chauvinism is measured via the question: "How much better would the world be if people from other countries were more like Ukrainians?" Answers are recorded on a scale from "Not better at all" to "Extremely better" (0 to 1 scale).

The left-hand graph charts the predicted levels of trust for the respondents residing in the West of Ukraine, the middle graph—the Center-North of Ukraine, and right-hand graph—the Southeastern region. In each graph, the level of chauvinism increases from low to high, i.e., form leftmost estimates to rightmost.

None of the differences between the control and treated units are statistically discernible.