

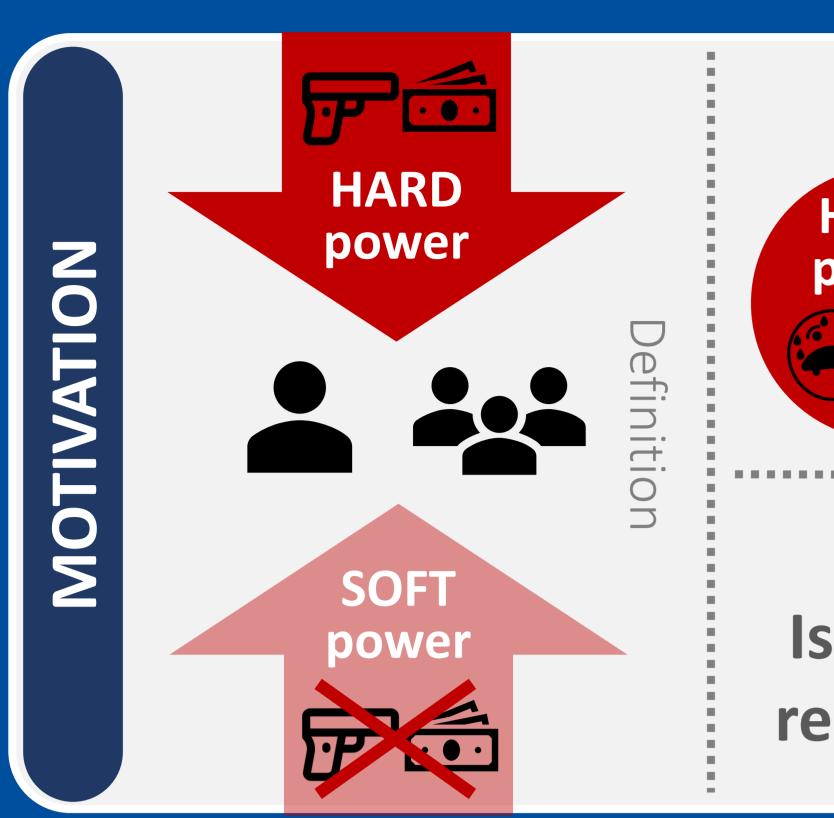


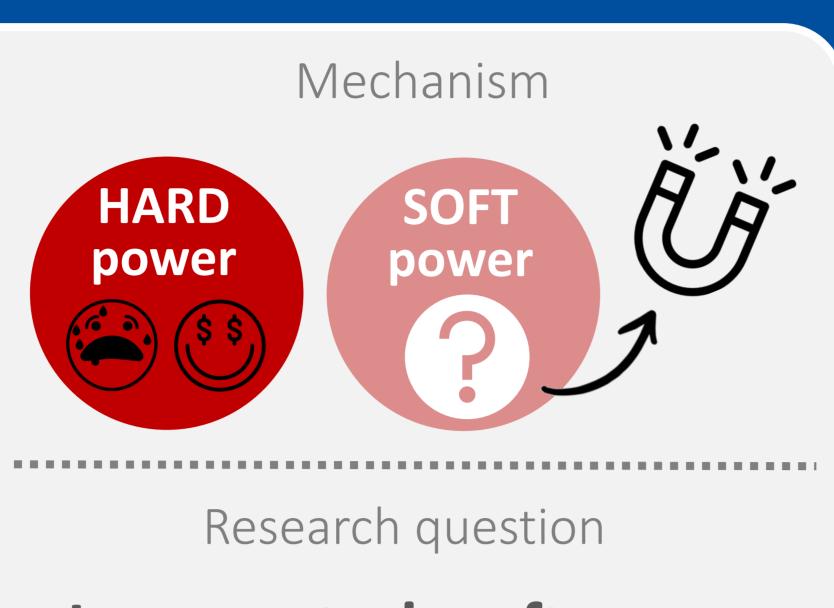
HOW DOES SOFT POWER WORK?

Attraction-Based Influence on Valuation

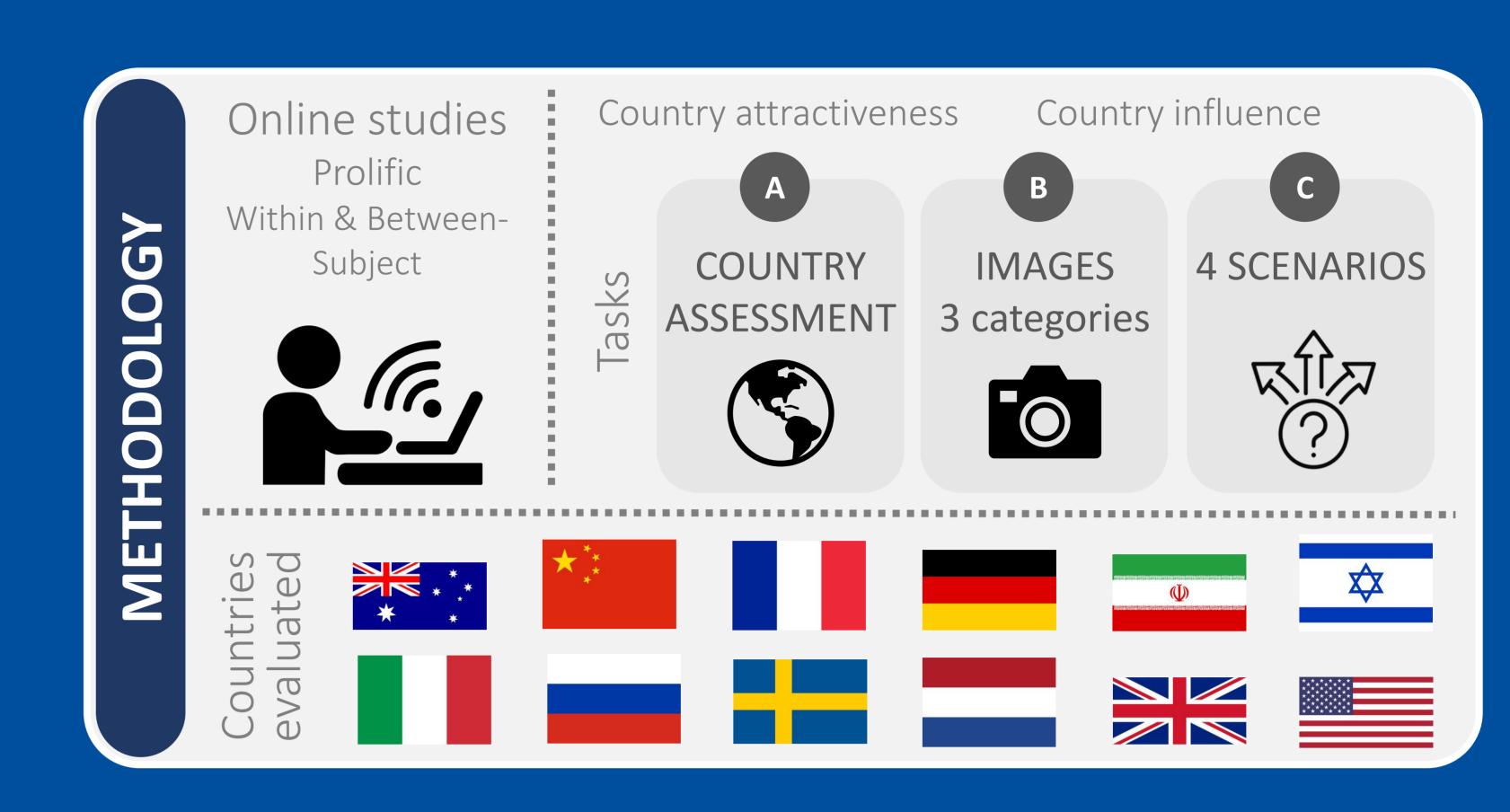
Aline Simonetti¹, Hendrik W. Ohnesorge², and Johannes Schultz^{1,3}

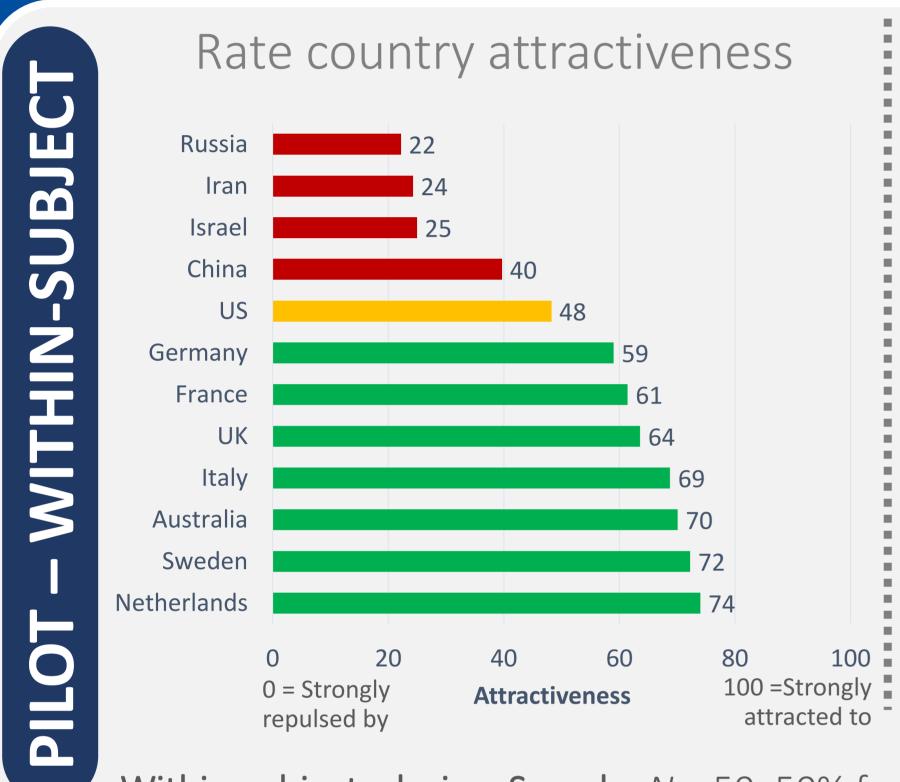
1. Center for Economics and Neuroscience, University of Bonn, Germany; 2. Center for Global Studies, University of Bonn, Germany 3. Institute for Experimental Epileptology and Cognition Research, Faculty of Medicine, University of Bonn, Germany

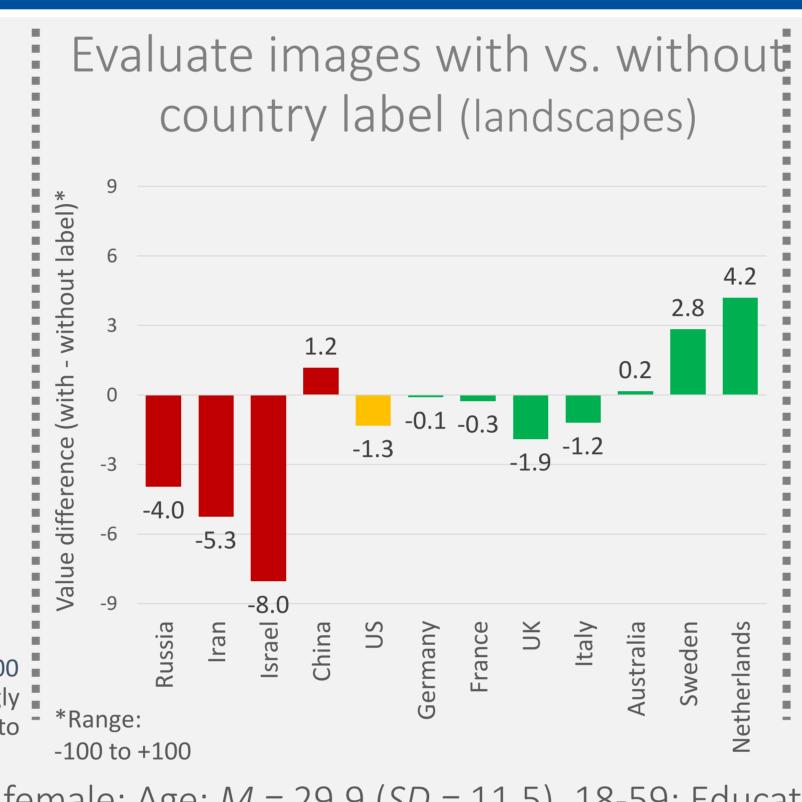


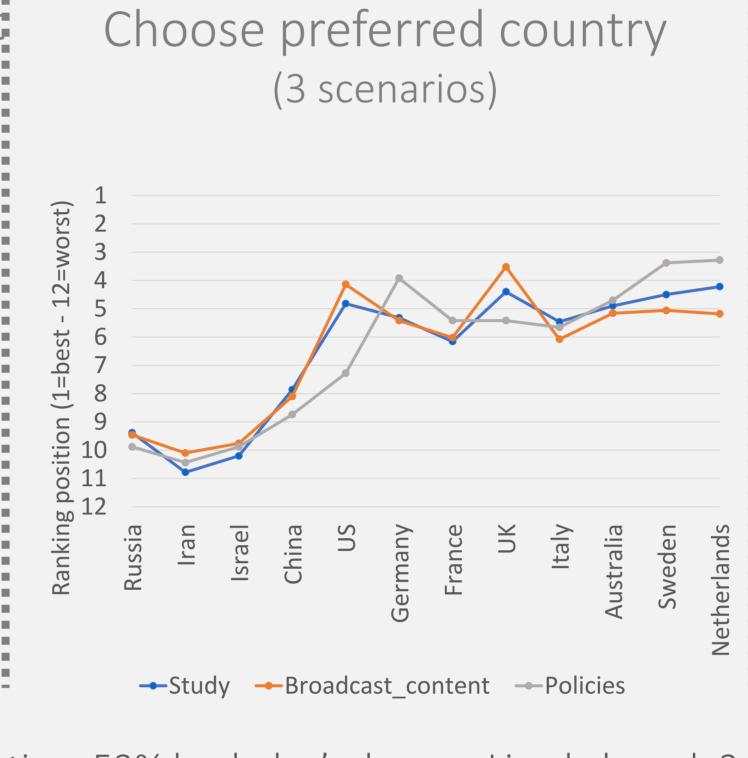


Is a country's soft power related to attractiveness?









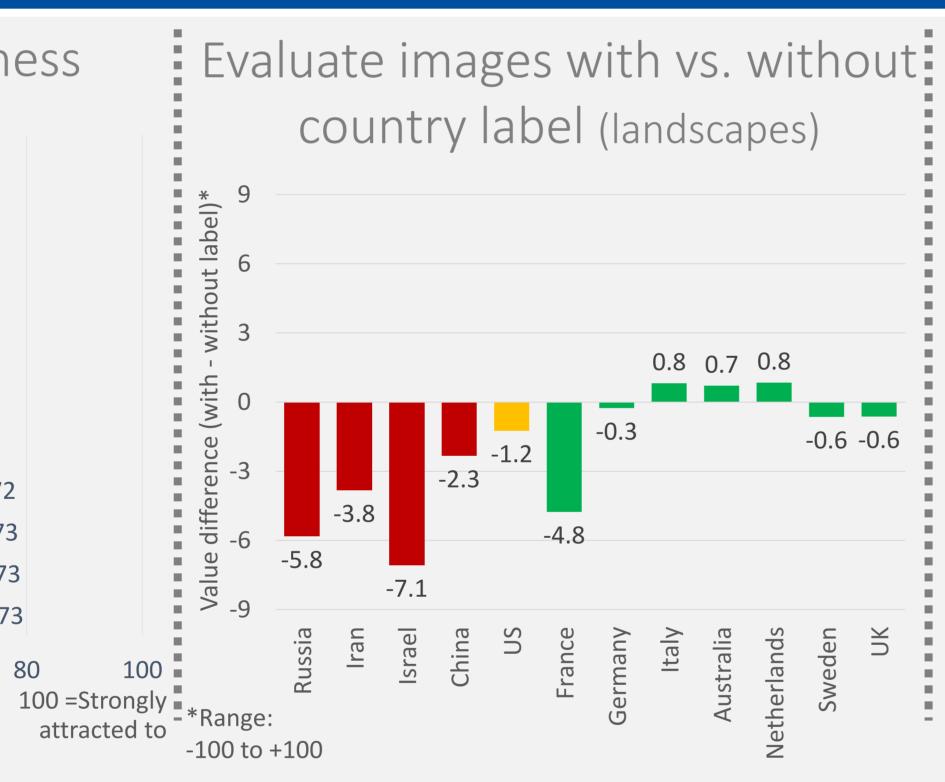
Linear mixed regression model IV: country attractiveness rating Controlling for country familiarity level Random intercept: persons; random slope: attractiveness DV: difference labeled-unlabeled ratings (landscapes) Std. Error Model Term Coefficient -2.095 -4.872 2.3261 Intercept .004 2.878 .0311 PreAttract -.008 .0269 -.294 Familiarity DV: average ranking position across the three scenarios Std. Error 54.224 .000 -18.669 PreAttract .0038

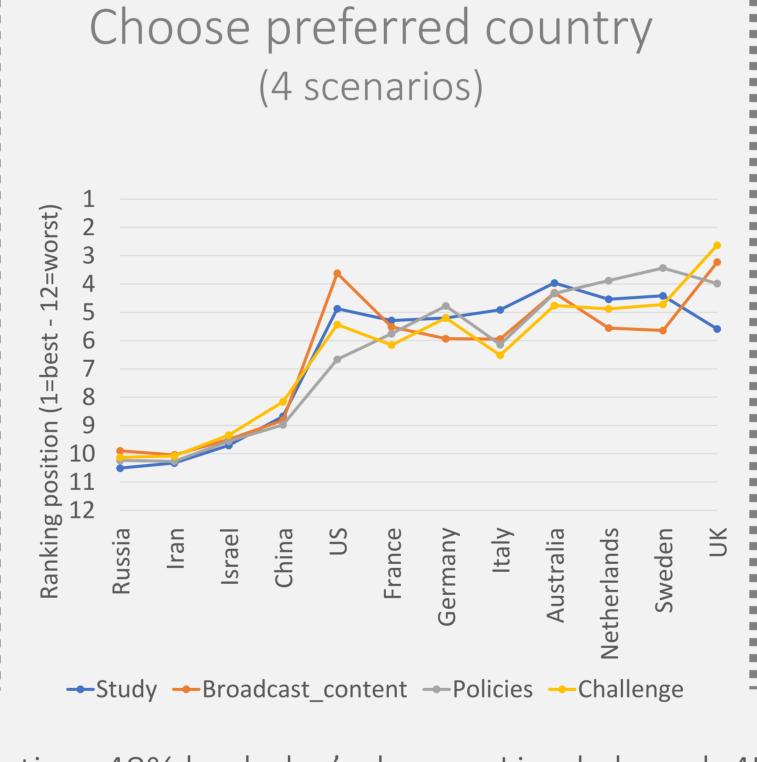
Effect of country attractiveness

on valuation and preferences

Within-subjects design. Sample: N = 50; 50% female; Age: M = 29.9 (SD = 11.5), 18-59; Education: 52% bachelor's degree; Lived abroad: 24% yes; Nationality: 24 countries

Rate country attractiveness US Germany Australia Netherlands Sweden 0 = Strongly **Attractiveness** attracted to repulsed by





Effect of country attractiveness on valuation and preferences

Linear mixed regression model IV: country attractiveness rating, Controlling for country familiarity level Random intercept: persons; random slope: attractiveness

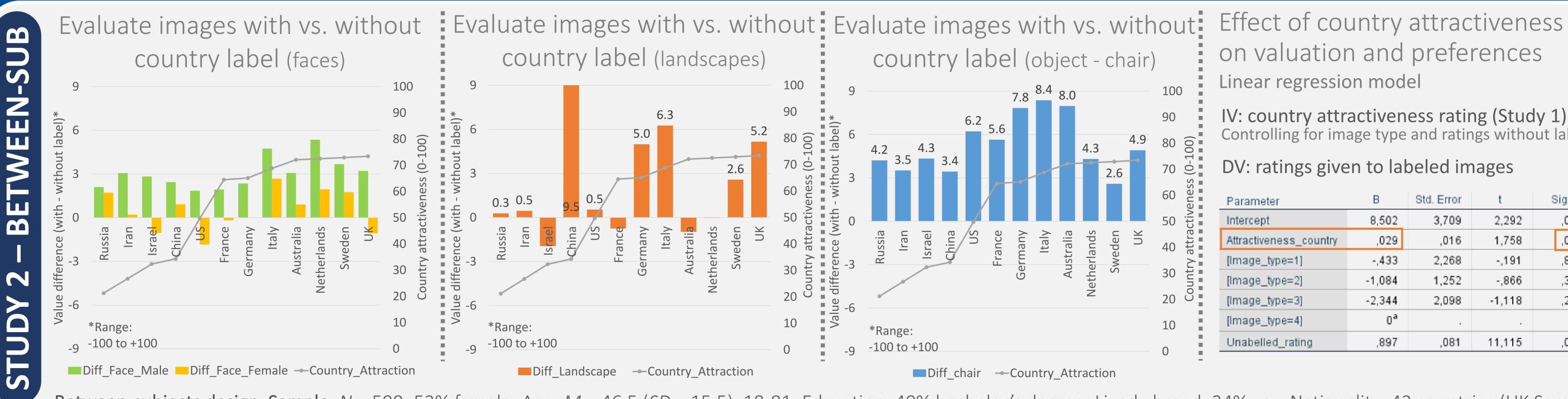
DV: difference labeled-unlabeled ratings (landscapes)

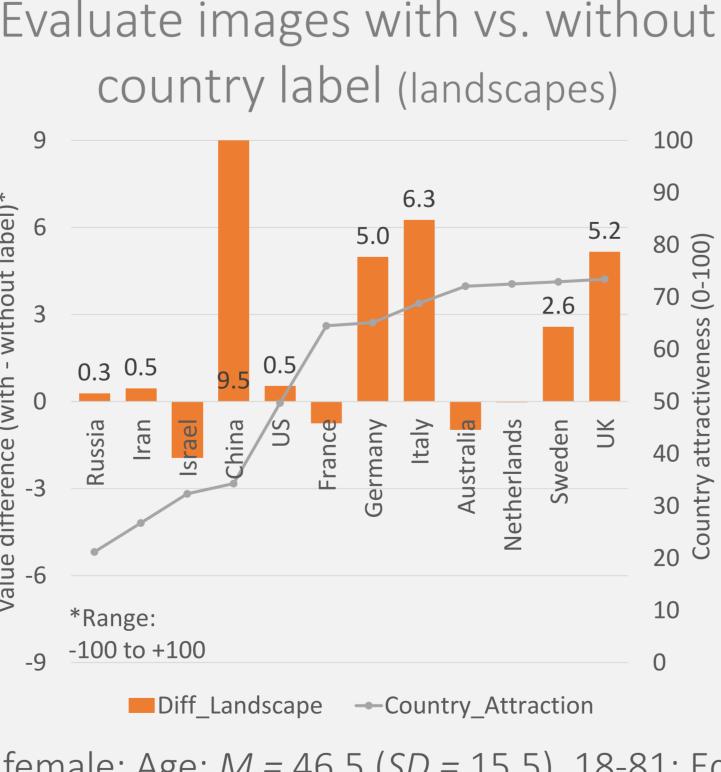
-4,298.8356 -5,143,017 ,029 2,389 ,0120 Country_PreAtt Country Familiarity

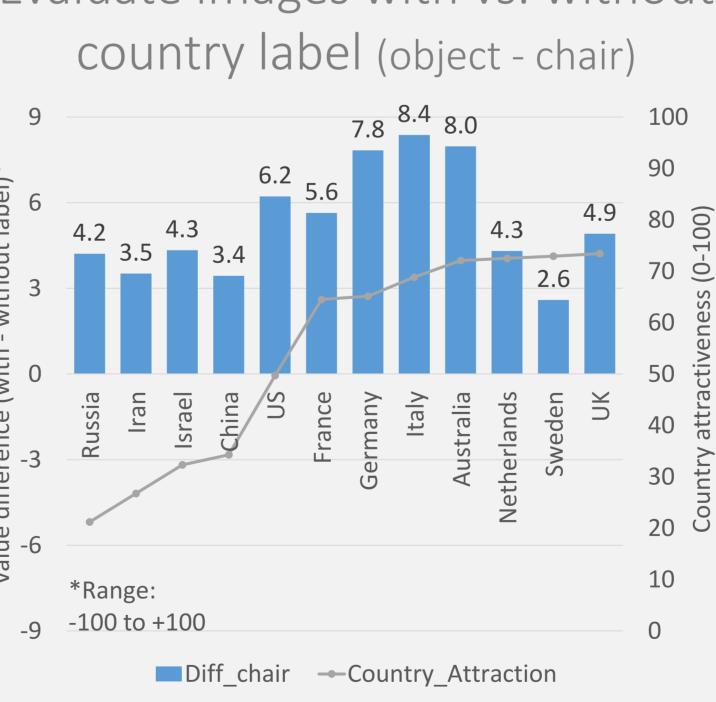
DV: average ranking position across the

four scenarios 11,582 ,1338 86,590 ,000 Country_PreAtt -,068 -,027 Country_Familiarity -12,582

Within-subjects design. Sample: N = 221; 52% female; Age: M = 41.0 (SD = 12.5), 18-72; Education: 48% bachelor's degree; Lived abroad: 45% yes; Nationality: 19 countries (UK Sample)







on valuation and preferences Linear regression model

IV: country attractiveness rating (Study 1) Controlling for image type and ratings without label

DV: ratings given to labeled images

Parameter	В	Std. Error	t	Sig.
Intercept	8,502	3,709	2,292	,027
Attractiveness_country	,029	,016	1,758	,086
[lmage_type=1]	-,433	2,268	-,191	,849
[Image_type=2]	-1,084	1,252	-,866	,392
[Image_type=3]	-2,344	2,098	-1,118	,270
[lmage_type=4]	0 ^a			
Unabelled_rating	,897	,081	11,115	,000

Between-subjects design. Sample: N = 599; 52% female; Age: M = 46.5 (SD = 15.5), 18-81; Education: 40% bachelor's degree; Lived abroad: 34% yes; Nationality: 42 countries (UK Sample)

Attraction → soft power

- Strong evidence: (un)attractive countries (un)favor country choice in several situations (scenario task).
- Weak evidence: country attractiveness changes evaluation of elements related to the country—landscapes, faces, objects (image task).
- Attractiveness may be part of the mechanism underlying country soft power.





