

Appendix: Who dissents? Self efficacy and opposition action after state-sponsored election violence

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A Background information on qualitative interviews

A.1 List of qualitative interview participants

Table A.1: List of qualitative interview participants

Date	Gender	Description	Format	Location	Urban/Rural
5/19/15	Female	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/19/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/19/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/19/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/18/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/18/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/18/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/18/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/18/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mudzi	Rural
5/21/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/21/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/21/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/21/15	Female	opposition supporter	FGD	Mbare	Urban

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Table A.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Date	Gender	Description	Format	Location	Urban/Rural
5/21/15	Female	opposition supporter	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/21/15	Female	opposition supporter	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/22/15	Male	opposition activist	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/22/15	Male	opposition activist	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/22/15	Female	opposition activist	FGD	Mbare	Urban
5/23/15	Male	opposition activist	FGD	Highfield	Urban
5/23/15	Male	opposition activist	FGD	Highfield	Urban
5/23/15	Female	opposition activist	FGD	Highfield	Urban
5/23/15	Male	opposition supporter	FGD	Highfield	Urban
5/23/15	Female	opposition supporter	FGD	Highfield	Urban
5/23/15	Female	opposition supporter	FGD	Highfield	Urban
7/6/16	Male	opposition candidate	interview	Harare	Urban
7/8/16	Male	opposition candidate	interview	Hatfield	Urban
7/11/16	Male	opposition supporter	interview	Harare	Urban
7/11/16	Female	opposition mobilizer	interview	Harare	Urban
7/11/16	Male	opposition organizer	interview	Harare	Urban
7/18/16	Male	social movement organizer	Interview	Harare	Urban
7/20/16	Male	opposition organizer	Interview	Harare	Urban
7/20/16	Male	social movement organizer	Interview	Harare	Urban
7/20/16	Male	opposition organizer	Interview	Harare	Urban
7/22/16	Female	opposition supporter	Interview	Hatfield	Urban
7/22/16	Female	opposition supporter	Interview	Hatfield	Urban
7/22/16	Female	opposition supporter	Interview	Hatfield	Urban
7/22/16	Male	opposition organizer	Interview	Hatfield	Urban
7/27/16	Male	opposition youth organizer	Interview	Harare	Urban
7/27/16	Female	opposition organizer	Interview	Harare	Urban
7/27/16	Female	opposition supporter	Interview	Harare	Urban
8/3/16	Male	opposition organizer	Interview	Harare	Urban

B Background information on quantitative survey

The variables used to measure each outcome and control variable are described in Table B.1. The survey instrument used in the study is available at <http://www.laurenelysyoung.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Final-Questionnaire.pdf>.

Table B.1: Measurement details

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Responses</i>
Asset index	Includes quality of housing, land ownership, major assets like generators and cars, small assets like mobile phones and radios, and livestock. Adapted from the last Zimbabwean Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and calculated separately for urban and rural households	First principal component
Self-efficacy	Index of 10 questions based on Jerusalem and Schwarzer (1995)	5-point agreement scale
Past exposure to political violence	Version of Harvard Trauma Questionnaire adapted to Zimbabwean context that measures whether the respondent has personally experienced 8 types of political violence since the year 2000	Binary
Past participation in dissent	Frequency of participation in eight acts of dissent since 2000	4-point frequency scale

Survey modules appeared in the following order:

1. Demographics
2. Self-efficacy
3. Emotion induction experiment - treatment and measurement
4. Repression scenarios
5. Political participation
6. Past repression

C Measure validation

Table C.1: Validation of the propensity to attend an opposition rally

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
	Rally Propensity (Scenario)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Opposition Propensity (Hypothetical)	0.70*** (0.03)	0.70*** (0.03)				
Past Activism (Self Reported)			0.25*** (0.04)	0.23*** (0.04)		
Wristband (Behavioral)					0.61*** (0.09)	0.55*** (0.09)
Closeness to Party		0.004 (0.03)		0.18*** (0.03)		0.21*** (0.05)
Female		-0.001 (0.03)		0.03 (0.04)		0.05 (0.04)
Age		-0.03 (0.05)		-0.14** (0.06)		-0.13* (0.08)
Education		0.001 (0.03)		0.01 (0.04)		0.05 (0.04)
Urban Assets		-0.01 (0.04)		-0.06 (0.05)		-0.03 (0.06)
Rural Assets		0.01 (0.03)		0.01 (0.04)		-0.04 (0.05)
Constant	0.16 (0.14)	0.14 (0.15)	0.19 (0.17)	0.18 (0.17)	-0.30* (0.18)	-0.19 (0.18)
Community FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Surveyor FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emotion Induction FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,300	1,284	1,336	1,322	878	868
R ²	0.54	0.55	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.35

Standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses.

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Coefficients are estimated using OLS. The unit of analysis is the scenario, such that each respondent appears twice in the dataset. The outcome variable is the respondent's self-reported propensity to attend an opposition rally after a state-sponsored election violence event described in a hypothetical scenario.

D Correlates of self-efficacy

Table D.1 presents the analysis of the correlates of self-efficacy among this sample of Zimbabwean opposition supporters.

Table D.1: Correlates of self-efficacy

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Self Efficacy		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Female	0.10 (0.08)	0.08 (0.07)	0.11 (0.07)
Age	0.03** (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)
Age ²	-0.0004** (0.0002)	-0.0003** (0.0002)	-0.0002 (0.0002)
Education	0.11** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)
Urban Assets	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)
Rural Assets	-0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.002 (0.05)
Closeness to Party		0.31*** (0.04)	0.27*** (0.04)
Past Activism			0.05 (0.04)
Violence Exposure			0.18*** (0.04)
Constant	-0.87*** (0.34)	-0.84*** (0.32)	-0.52 (0.32)
Community FE	✓	✓	✓
Emotion Induction FE	✓	✓	✓
Observations	663	658	657
R ²	0.17	0.25	0.29

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Coefficients are estimated using OLS. The unit of analysis is the respondent. The outcome is the standardized self efficacy score of the respondent. All continuous independent variables are also standardized. All models include fixed effects by community and the emotion induction treatment from the previous experiment.

E Self-efficacy and reactions to repression

E.1 Disaggregating anger and fear

Table E.1: Individual correlates of fear and anger after state-sponsored election violence

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
		Fear			Anger	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Self-Efficacy	-0.21*** (0.04)	-0.18*** (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)
Closeness to Party		-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.03)		0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)
Education		-0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)		0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)
Female		0.13** (0.06)	0.11* (0.06)		-0.04 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.06)
Age		-0.19 (0.16)	-0.06 (0.16)		-0.09 (0.16)	0.04 (0.16)
Age ²		0.12 (0.16)	0.005 (0.16)		0.06 (0.16)	-0.05 (0.16)
Urban Assets		0.05 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)		0.04 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)
Rural Assets		0.06 (0.05)	0.05 (0.04)		0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Activism Experience			-0.25*** (0.04)			-0.22*** (0.04)
Violence Exposure			-0.01 (0.03)			-0.04* (0.02)
Constant	-0.28** (0.13)	-0.30** (0.15)	-0.32** (0.15)	0.17** (0.08)	0.19* (0.10)	0.14 (0.10)
Community FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Surveyor FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emotion Induction FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,331	1,315	1,313	1,331	1,315	1,313
R ²	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.38

Standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses.

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Coefficients are estimated using OLS. The unit of analysis is the scenario, such that each respondent appears twice in the dataset. The outcome in columns 1-3 is the amount of fear that the respondent says they would feel in a given scenario on a four-point scale. The outcome in Columns 4-6 is the amount of anger the respondent says they would feel in a given scenario on a four-point scale. All continuous independent variables are also standardized.

Table E.2: Variation in anger and fear by characteristics of repression scenarios

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Fear				Anger			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Time to Election	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Victim Activism	-0.002 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.001 (0.02)	0.003 (0.02)	-0.0004 (0.02)
Same Province	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.06 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)	0.17*** (0.07)	0.16** (0.07)	0.16** (0.07)	0.18*** (0.06)
Violence Severity	0.11*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)
Source Credibility	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.004 (0.02)	-0.003 (0.02)	-0.003 (0.02)	-0.003 (0.02)
Self Efficacy		-0.22*** (0.04)	-0.19*** (0.04)	-0.18*** (0.04)		-0.06* (0.03)	-0.07** (0.04)	-0.06* (0.03)
Self Efficacy X Violence Severity		-0.03 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.04 (0.02)		-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)
Closeness to Party			-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.03)			0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)
Closeness to Party X Violence Severity			0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)			-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Constant	-0.12 (0.13)	-0.30** (0.13)	-0.33** (0.15)	-0.39*** (0.14)	0.16* (0.08)	0.11 (0.09)	0.13 (0.10)	0.08 (0.10)
Surveyor FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emotion Induction FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scenario Characteristics × Education			✓	✓			✓	✓
Scenario Characteristics × Activism Experience				✓				✓
Scenario Characteristics × Violence Exposure				✓				✓
Observations	1,337	1,331	1,315	1,313	1,337	1,331	1,315	1,313
R ²	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.40

Standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses.

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Coefficients are estimated using OLS. The unit of analysis is the scenario. The outcome in columns 1-4 is the amount of fear that the respondent says they would feel in a given scenario on a four-point scale. The outcome in Columns 5-8 is the amount of anger the respondent says they would feel in a given scenario on a four-point scale.

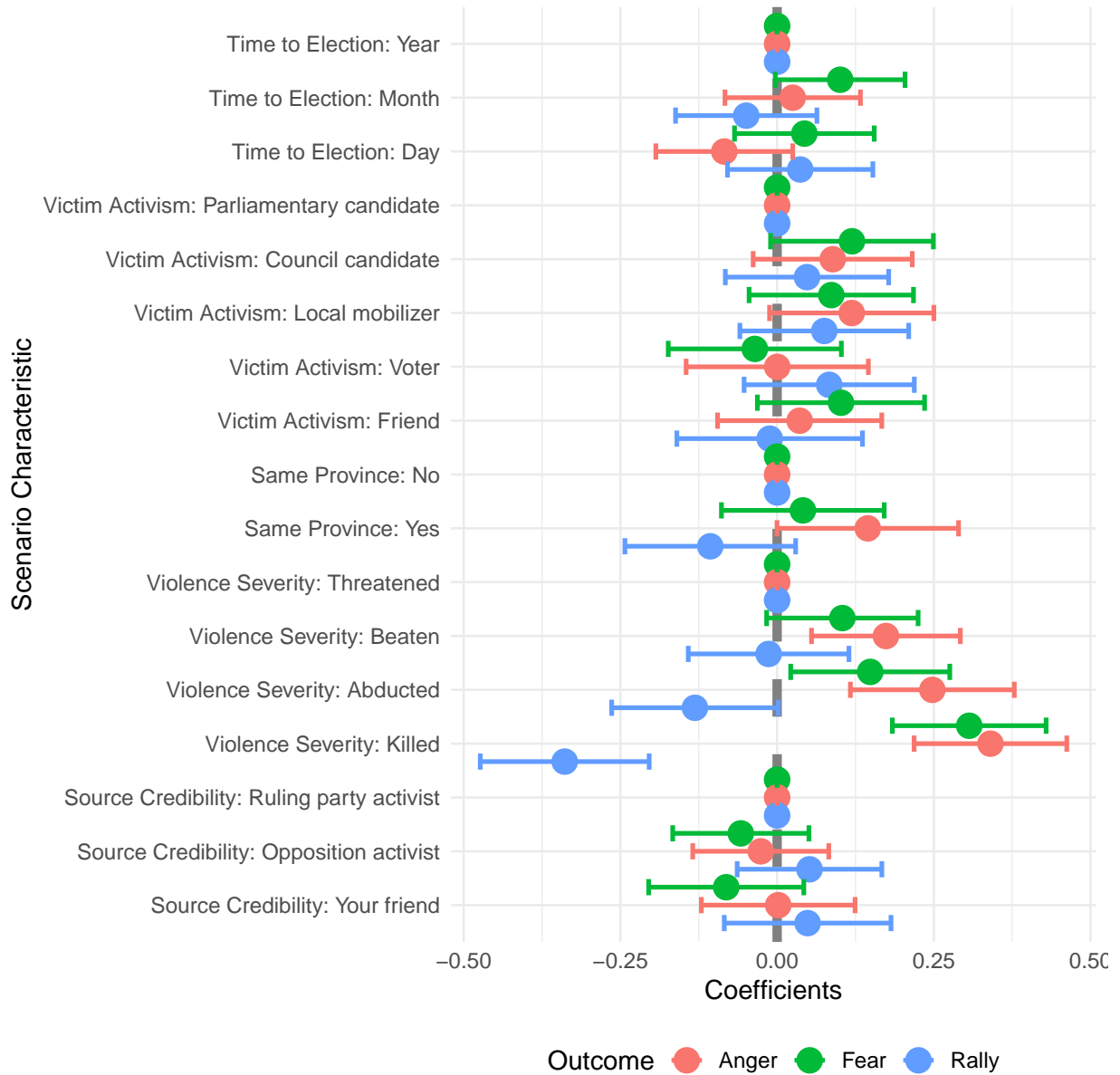
Table E.3: Variation by characteristics of repression scenarios

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Anger - Fear				Rally Propensity			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
con.con_wamonth	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)
con.con_waday	-0.12* (0.06)	-0.13** (0.06)	-0.14** (0.06)	-0.13** (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)
con.con_wbcouncil candidate	-0.05 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)	0.02 (0.07)	-0.002 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)
con.con_wbfriend	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.07)
con.con_wbvoter	0.01 (0.09)	0.01 (0.09)	0.01 (0.09)	0.02 (0.09)	0.06 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)	0.01 (0.07)
con.con_wbparliamentary candidate	-0.02 (0.09)	0.001 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.07)
con.con_wc_same	0.12 (0.07)	0.11 (0.08)	0.08 (0.08)	0.09 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.11 (0.07)
con.con_wdbeaten	0.07 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)
con.con_wdabducted	0.08 (0.07)	0.09 (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)	0.08 (0.08)	-0.14** (0.07)	-0.14** (0.07)	-0.14** (0.07)	-0.13* (0.07)
con.con_wdkilled	0.005 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.004 (0.07)	-0.33*** (0.07)	-0.35*** (0.07)	-0.36*** (0.07)	-0.34*** (0.07)
con.con_wean opposition activist	0.03 (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.06 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)
con.con_weyour friend	0.08 (0.07)	0.08 (0.07)	0.08 (0.07)	0.09 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)
con.con_wamonth:se_pc_st		-0.01 (0.07)	-0.001 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)		-0.09 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)
con.con_waday:se_pc_st		0.09 (0.06)	0.10* (0.06)	0.13** (0.06)		-0.06 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.06)	0.004 (0.06)
con.con_wbcouncil candidate:se_pc_st		-0.03 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.08)		-0.001 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.07)
con.con_wbfriend:se_pc_st		-0.06 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.10)		0.03 (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)	-0.002 (0.08)
con.con_wbvoter:se_pc_st		0.05 (0.08)	0.05 (0.08)	0.03 (0.09)		0.05 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.07)
con.con_wbparliamentary candidate:se_pc_st		0.11 (0.08)	0.11 (0.08)	0.13 (0.09)		0.06 (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)
con.con_wc_same:se_pc_st		-0.01 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.07)		-0.001 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.0004 (0.06)
con.con_wdbeaten:se_pc_st		0.09 (0.07)	0.09 (0.07)	0.10 (0.08)		0.10 (0.06)	0.10 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)
con.con_wdabducted:se_pc_st		-0.05 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.08)		0.16** (0.07)	0.17** (0.07)	0.14** (0.07)
con.con_wdkilled:se_pc_st		-0.10 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.13* (0.07)		0.14** (0.07)	0.14** (0.06)	0.10 (0.06)
con.con_wean opposition activist:se_pc_st		0.02 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)		0.04 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.06)
con.con_weyour friend:se_pc_st		0.13* (0.07)	0.13* (0.07)	0.12 (0.08)		0.06 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)
Observations	1,336	1,330	1,330	1,326	1,338	1,332	1,332	1,328
R ²	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.37

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Figure E.1: Effects of scenario characteristics on anger, fear, and opposition behavior



F Robustness to data subset

In this section I present results excluding the observations of the enumerator who incorrectly collected the self-efficacy variable.

Table F.1: Correlates of self-efficacy - excluding enumerator

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Self Efficacy		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Female	0.05 (0.08)	0.04 (0.08)	0.09 (0.08)
Age	0.03* (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)
Age ²	-0.0002 (0.0002)	-0.0002 (0.0002)	-0.0001 (0.0002)
Education	0.09** (0.05)	0.09* (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)
Urban Assets	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)
Rural Assets	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.001 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.05)
Closeness to Party		0.22*** (0.04)	0.17*** (0.04)
Past Activism			0.08** (0.04)
Violence Exposure			0.16*** (0.04)
Constant	-0.95*** (0.35)	-0.93*** (0.35)	-0.58* (0.34)
Community FE	✓	✓	✓
Emotion Induction FE	✓	✓	✓
Observations	526	521	520
R ²	0.17	0.22	0.26

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Coefficients are estimated using OLS. The unit of analysis is the respondent. The outcome is the standardized self efficacy score of the respondent. All continuous independent variables are also standardized. All models include fixed effects by community and the emotion induction treatment from the previous experiment.

Table F.2: Individual correlates of anger relative to fear and opposition rally propensity after state-sponsored election violence - excluding enumerator

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
	Anger - Fear			Rally Propensity		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Self-Efficacy	0.12** (0.05)	0.10** (0.05)	0.10* (0.05)	0.13*** (0.05)	0.12** (0.05)	0.10* (0.05)
Closeness to Party		0.10** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)		0.12*** (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)
Education		0.07* (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)		0.06 (0.05)	0.04 (0.04)
Female		-0.18** (0.08)	-0.18** (0.08)		-0.25*** (0.08)	-0.22*** (0.08)
Age		0.25 (0.18)	0.22 (0.18)		0.18 (0.19)	0.05 (0.19)
Age ²		-0.19 (0.19)	-0.16 (0.19)		-0.14 (0.18)	-0.02 (0.18)
Urban Assets		-0.003 (0.05)	0.001 (0.05)		-0.08 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)
Rural Assets		-0.03 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)		0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)
Activism Experience			0.06 (0.04)			0.23*** (0.04)
Violence Exposure			-0.01 (0.03)			-0.01 (0.04)
Constant	0.35** (0.15)	0.44*** (0.16)	0.43*** (0.16)	0.17 (0.18)	0.18 (0.18)	0.17 (0.18)
Community FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Surveyor FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emotion Induction FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,056	1,040	1,038	1,058	1,042	1,040
R ²	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.19	0.22	0.27

Standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses.

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Coefficients are estimated using OLS. The unit of analysis is the scenario, such that each respondent appears twice in the dataset. The outcome in columns 1-3 is the standardized difference between the amounts of anger and fear that the respondent says they would feel in a given scenario on a five-point scale. The outcome in Columns 4-6 is the respondent's propensity to attend an opposition rally after a given scenario on a standardized five-point likelihood scale. All continuous independent variables are also standardized.

Table F.3: Variation by characteristics of repression scenarios - excluding enumerator

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Anger - Fear				Propensity to Act			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Time to Election	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Victim Activism	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.004 (0.03)	0.005 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.004 (0.03)
Same Province	0.06 (0.08)	0.07 (0.08)	0.05 (0.08)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.07)
Violence Severity	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.14*** (0.03)	-0.15*** (0.03)	-0.15*** (0.03)	-0.14*** (0.03)
Source Credibility	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.002 (0.03)	-0.0001 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Self Efficacy		0.12** (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)		0.14*** (0.05)	0.13*** (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)
Closeness to Party			0.10** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)			0.12*** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)
Self Efficacy X Violence Severity		-0.04 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)		0.05 (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)
Closeness to Party X Violence Severity			-0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)			-0.04 (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)
Constant	0.22 (0.14)	0.33** (0.15)	0.43*** (0.16)	0.45*** (0.17)	0.05 (0.17)	0.18 (0.18)	0.22 (0.18)	0.23 (0.18)
Surveyor FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emotion Induction FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Demographic Controls			✓	✓			✓	✓
Education × Violence Severity			✓	✓			✓	✓
Past Activism × Violence Severity				✓				✓
Violence Exposure × Violence Severity				✓				✓
Observations	1,062	1,056	1,040	1,038	1,064	1,058	1,042	1,040
R ²	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.30

Standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses.

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Coefficients are estimated using OLS. The unit of analysis is the scenario. The outcome in columns 1-4 is the standardized difference between the amounts of anger and fear that the respondent says they would feel in a given scenario on a four-point intensity scale. The outcome in Columns 5-8 is the respondent's propensity to attend an opposition rally after a given scenario on a standardized five-point likelihood scale. Other demographic controls added in Columns 3-4 and 7-8 include gender, age, age², education, and the urban and rural assets indices.

References

Jerusalem, Matthias and Ralf Schwarzer. 1995. Generalized self-efficacy scale. In *Measures in health psychology: A user's portfolio. Causal and control beliefs*, ed. J Weinman, S Wright and M Johnston. Windsor, UK: NFER-NELSON pp. 35-37.