

Appendix for: Contingent Legitimacy

July 27, 2016

The main manuscript presents the results from our primary analyses. Space constraints prevent us from presenting or discussing all of the analysis related to both surveys. This appendix contains that additional analysis, along with the motivation for each additional set of results.

1 Categorical distributions of the DVs

The main manuscript often uses a binary indicator variable for whether a respondent approves of an investigation or the ICC. Here, we show the full distributions of the outcome variables, for treatment and control conditions. The first two figures show the distributions for the full sample, for each of the two outcome variables. Figures 3-6 show those same distributions, broken down into Osh and Non-Osh regions. Osh regions consist of the same sub-sample as in the manuscript, with Osh referring to Osh, Osh oblast, and Jalal-Abad, for conciseness.

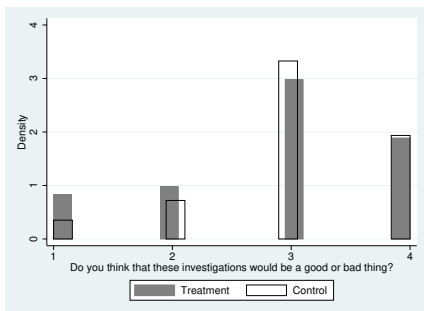


Figure 1: Investigation Outcome

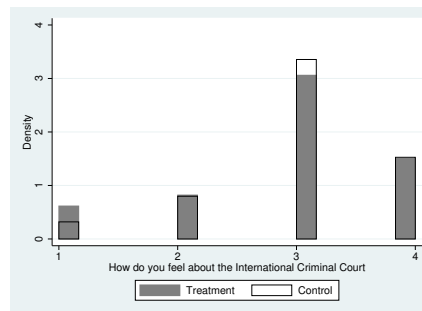


Figure 2: ICC Outcome

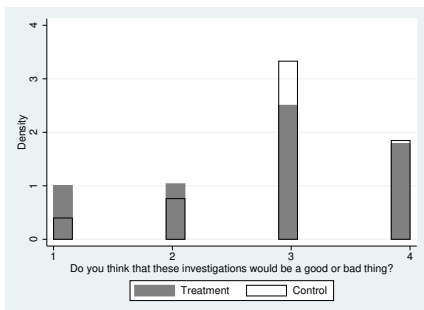


Figure 3: Osh (Inv. Outcome)

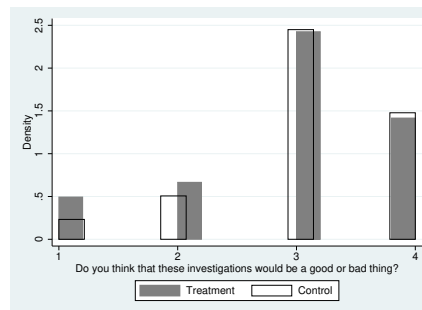


Figure 4: Non-Osh (Inv. Outcome)

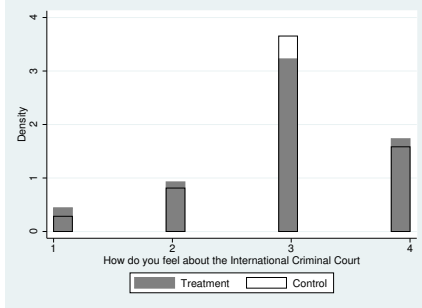


Figure 5: Osh (ICC Outcome)

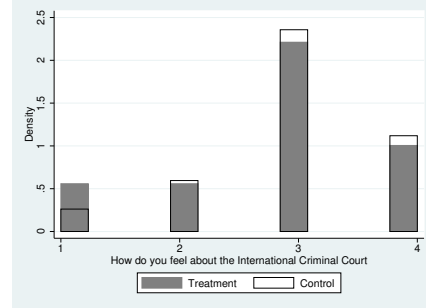


Figure 6: Non-Osh (ICC Outcome)

2 Logit regression tables, ICC DV

The main manuscript showed a logit table for the investigation outcome, but not for the ICC approval outcome. Here is the ICC approval version of that table. These results pertain to the discussion in the "ICC Approval Results" section of the manuscript. We note that the statistical significance of the treatment effect is not robust across all specifications. In the results presented in the manuscript for the ICC outcome (e.g. Table 5 of the manuscript) the treatment effect is always negative. However, its statistical significance is not as consistent as the corresponding treatment effects for the investigation outcome variable. In Table 1 here, the magnitude of the treatment effect is relatively stable across specifications, but it is insignificant when including region-specific fixed effects and the individual-level control variables.

Table 2 also replicates the Osh/non-Osh table for the ICC outcome variable. Interestingly, the coefficient for the treatment indicator is slightly stronger in the non-Osh sample. The treatment is also statistically significant in each specification, with the exception of the Osh subsample including controls.

	Baseline	Region Cluster	Region FE	with Controls
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Treatment	-0.317 (0.188)*	-0.317 (0.075)***	-0.301 (0.189)	-0.232 (0.202)
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.				0.426 (0.146)***
Uzbek				-0.399 (0.303)
Under 50				-0.133 (0.219)
Male				-0.443 (0.206)**
Any PS Educ.				-0.047 (0.208)
Employed				-0.218 (0.226)
Income Ab. Av.				-0.433 (0.266)
Const.	1.474 (0.14)***	1.474 (0.161)***		1.132 (0.48)**
Obs.	689	689	689	657

Table 1: Logit table, ICC DV

	Logit, Osh (1)	Logit w. Ctrl., Osh (2)	Logit, Non-Osh (3)	Logit w. Ctrl., Non-Osh (4)
Treatment	-.278 (0.053)***	-.165 (0.141)	-.342 (0.134)**	-.243 (0.135)*
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.		0.583 (0.058)***		0.335 (0.186)*
Uzbek		-.736 (0.441)*		0.319 (1.134)
Under 50		0.025 (0.149)		-.281 (0.367)
Male		-.290 (0.181)		-.481 (0.128)***
Any PS Educ.		0.733 (0.464)		-.422 (0.355)
Employed		-.290 (0.374)		-.296 (0.208)
Income Ab. Av.		-.650 (0.484)		-.401 (0.426)
Cons	1.564 (0.205)***	0.681 (0.513)	1.400 (0.251)***	1.556 (0.841)*
N	313	308	376	349

Table 2: Logit table, ICC DV, by Osh/NonOsh

3 Logit regressions for Uzbek and Non-Uzbek

The main manuscript showed the effect of treatment on approval for investigations for Uzbeks and non-Uzbeks, using the Bayesian Beta distribution figures (Figures 8 and 9). Here, we show that those same results are upheld when using the frequentist regressions. Table 3 shows the effect of treatment on approval of the investigation for the full sample and Osh subsample, with each broken into Uzbek and non-Uzbek citizens. The first two columns of the top portion most closely correspond to the results in Figure 8. As in Figure 8, the treatment effect appears to be slightly stronger for Uzbeks in the full sample, though it is estimated with less precision, largely due to the smaller sample. The second two columns most closely correspond to Figure 9 and again show similar results. In Osh, there is a negative treatment effect for both Uzbeks and non-Uzbeks, but it is much larger for the Uzbeks.

The top portion uses split sample regressions. The bottom portion shows similar results using an interaction term. The interaction term interacts the binary indicators for treatment and Uzbek. The bottom portion again shows similar results. The main treatment effect is negative in all specifications, with Uzbeks associated with larger treatment effects. This is particularly pronounced in Osh. Qualitatively, the results are very similar when we replicate these same analyses using the ICC outcome variable. The treatment effect is negative in all specifications, with it being particu-

larly pronounced for Uzbeks, especially in Osh.

	Uzbek (1)	Non-Uzbek (2)	Uzbek, Osh (3)	Non-Uzbek, Osh (4)
Treatment	-0.787 (0.515)	-0.574 (0.117)***	-1.225 (0.249)***	-0.653 (0.221)***
Cons.	1.576 (0.226)***	1.593 (0.113)***	1.705 (0.18)***	1.464 (0.067)***
N	83	723	60	292

	Baseline (1)	With Ctrls. (2)	Osh, Baseline (3)	With Ctrls., Osh (4)
Treatment	-0.572 (0.112)***	-0.571 (0.167)***	-0.686 (0.212)***	-0.592 (0.206)***
Uzbek*Treatment	-0.231 (0.273)	-0.127 (0.564)	-0.331 (0.127)***	-0.735 (0.324)**
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.		0.31 (0.16)*		0.176 (0.155)
Uzbek		-0.138 (0.318)		0.254 (0.217)
Under 50		-0.013 (0.195)		-0.147 (0.229)
Male		-0.176 (0.223)		-0.055 (0.258)
Any PS Educ.		0.255 (0.206)		0.4 (0.28)
Employed		-0.088 (0.25)		0.113 (0.194)
Income Ab. Av.		-0.175 (0.23)		-0.599 (0.389)
Cons.	1.591 (0.1)***	0.954 (0.587)	1.497 (0.074)***	1.477 (0.9)
N	806	775	352	346

Table 3: Uzbek, Investigation DV

	Baseline, Uzbek (1)	Baseline, Non-Uzbek (2)	Uzbek, Osh (3)	Non-Uzbek, Osh (4)
Treatment	-.517 (0.487)	-.281 (0.125)**	-.857 (0.432)**	-.085 (0.116)
Cons.	1.386 (0.583)**	1.482 (0.163)***	1.504 (0.661)**	1.574 (0.295)***
N	74	615	54	259

	Baseline (1)	With Ctrls. (2)	Osh, Baseline (3)	With Ctrls., Osh (4)
Treatment	-.272 (0.111)**	-.209 (0.125)*	-.074 (0.013)***	0.037 (0.169)
Uzbek*Treatment	-.332 (0.354)	-.206 (0.521)	-.843 (0.333)**	-.986 (0.31)***
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.		0.425 (0.111)***		0.583 (0.047)***
Uzbek		-.272 (0.501)		-.132 (0.681)
Under 50		-.132 (0.213)		0.022 (0.158)
Male		-.441 (0.106)***		-.273 (0.166)*
Any PS Educ.		-.050 (0.312)		0.736 (0.449)
Employed		-.219 (0.189)		-.306 (0.379)
Income Ab. Av.		-.435 (0.27)		-.691 (0.484)
Cons.	1.474 (0.161)***	1.125 (0.506)**	1.564 (0.205)***	0.614 (0.485)
N	689	657	313	308

Table 4: Uzbek, ICC DV

4 Analysis WITH the DKRTA

The main manuscript excluded respondents who answered “Don’t know” or refused to answer for each of the outcome variables. In the table headers, we abbreviate this with DKRTA. This section replicates all of the regressions including those observations. The results are qualitatively similar. For the investigation outcome, there is a negative and significant treatment effect in all specifications (Table 6). The negative treatment effect is more pronounced in the Osh regions, compared to the non-Osh regions (Table 8). The main difference, for the investigation outcome, is

that there is less of a clear difference for Uzbeks compared to non-Uzbeks (Table 10). Tables 7, 9, and 11 replicate those same analyses using the ICC outcome variable. The treatment effects are again negative, and like the preceding section of the appendix, they are inconsistently statistically significant.

<i>Investigation Approval (Binary)</i>						
	N	% Approv.	Difference	S.E.	t-stat	p-value
Control	500	65.8				
Treatment	500	59.8	-6.0	0.03	-1.96	0.05

<i>ICC Approval (Binary)</i>						
	N	% Approv.	Difference	S.E.	t-stat	p-value
Control	500	55.0				
Treatment	500	53.4	-1.6	0.03	-0.51	0.61

Table 5: Simple comparison, with DKRTA, Both Outcome Variables

	Baseline	Region Cluster	Region FE	With Ctrls.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Treatment	-.257 (0.131)**	-.257 (0.123)**	-.266 (0.134)**	-.264 (0.137)*
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.				0.163 (0.1)
Uzbek				-.493 (0.207)**
Under 50				0.159 (0.144)
Male				0.045 (0.143)
Any PS Educ.				0.325 (0.148)**
Employed				-.024 (0.165)
Income Ab. Av.				0.056 (0.164)
Const.	0.654 (0.094)***	0.654 (0.196)***		0.026 (0.318)
Obs.	1000	1000	1000	960

Table 6: Logits, with DKRTA, Investigation Outcome

	Baseline	Region Cluster	Region FE	With Ctrls.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Treatment	-.064 (0.127)	-.064 (0.062)	-.067 (0.132)	-.028 (0.133)
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.				0.217 (0.097)**
Uzbek				-.405 (0.207)**
Under 50				0.164 (0.14)
Male				-.200 (0.138)
Any PS Educ.				0.222 (0.142)
Employed				-.052 (0.159)
Income Ab. Av.				0.004 (0.16)
Const.	0.201 (0.09)**	0.201 (0.228)		-.434 (0.311)
Obs.	1000	1000	1000	960

Table 7: Logits, with DKRTA, ICC Outcome

	Logit, Osh (1)	Logit w. Ctrl., Osh (2)	Logit, Non-Osh (3)	Logit w. Ctrl., Non-Osh (4)
Treatment	-0.456 (0.22)**	-0.441 (0.182)**	-0.113 (0.158)	-0.119 (0.17)
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.		0.085 (0.038)**		0.215 (0.074)***
Uzbek		-0.652 (0.198)***		-0.097 (0.211)
Under 50		-0.009 (0.241)		0.273 (0.19)
Male		-0.069 (0.227)		0.166 (0.334)
Any PS Educ.		0.343 (0.398)		0.327 (0.234)
Employed		0.377 (0.332)		-0.347 (0.307)
Income Ab. Av.		-0.420 (0.396)		0.332 (0.103)***
Constant	0.743 (0.406)*	0.858 (0.924)	0.591 (0.235)**	-0.469 (0.379)
N	421	414	579	546

Table 8: Logits, with DKRTA, Investigation Outcome, Osh vs Non-Osh

	Logit, Osh (1)	Logit w. Ctrl., Osh (2)	Logit, Non-Osh (3)	Logit w. Ctrl., Non-Osh (4)
Treatment	-.107 (0.093)	-.044 (0.029)	-.035 (0.096)	0.006 (0.106)
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.		0.267 (0.149)*		0.182 (0.147)
Uzbek		-.764 (0.092)***		0.036 (0.537)
Under 50		0.344 (0.013)***		0.046 (0.165)
Male		-.252 (0.288)		-.142 (0.12)
Any PS Educ.		0.506 (0.291)*		0.188 (0.313)
Employed		0.26 (0.663)		-.300 (0.191)
Income Ab. Av.		-.578 (0.095)***		0.194 (0.254)
Constant	0.453 (0.513)	0.047 (0.3)	0.021 (0.227)	-.594 (0.393)
N	421	414	579	546

Table 9: Logits, with DKRTA, ICC Outcome, Osh vs. Non-Osh

	Uzbek (1)	Non-Uzbek (2)	Uzbek, Osh (3)	Non-Uzbek, Osh (4)
Treatment	0.055 (0.456)	-.297 (0.118)**	-.280 (0.294)	-.499 (0.192)***
Cons.	0.109 (0.383)	0.727 (0.198)***	0.147 (0.563)	0.904 (0.369)**
N	116	884	86	335

	Baseline (1)	With Controls (2)	Baseline, Osh (3)	With Controls, Osh (4)
Treatment	-.224 (0.113)**	-.308 (0.133)**	-.338 (0.226)	-.446 (0.21)**
Uzbek*Treatment	-.266 (0.305)	0.351 (0.455)	-.539 (0.134)***	0.023 (0.137)
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.		0.167 (0.069)**		0.086 (0.039)**
Uzbek		-.674 (0.302)***		-.664 (0.15)***
Under 50		0.154 (0.163)		-.010 (0.242)
Male		0.043 (0.208)		-.070 (0.229)
Any PS Educ.		0.328 (0.18)*		0.342 (0.397)
Employed		-.026 (0.245)		0.376 (0.333)
Income Ab. Av.		0.057 (0.169)		-.420 (0.394)
Cons.	0.654 (0.196)***	0.04 (0.456)	0.743 (0.406)*	0.86 (0.929)
N	1,000	960	421	414

Table 10: Uzbek Logits, with DKRTA, Investigation Outcome

	Uzbek (1)	Non-Uzbek (2)	Uzbek, Osh (3)	Non-Uzbek, Osh (4)
Treatment	0.289 (0.327)	-.107 (0.083)	0.112 (0.335)	-.150 (0.028)***
Cons.	-.256 (0.523)	0.258 (0.221)	-.245 (0.757)	0.632 (0.469)
N	116	884	86	335

	Baseline (1)	With Controls (2)	Baseline, Osh (3)	With Controls, Osh (4)
Treatment	-.050 (0.086)	-.076 (0.093)	0.029 (0.068)	-.059 (0.034)*
Uzbek*Treatment	-.118 (0.348)	0.416 (0.302)	-.615 (0.118)***	0.071 (0.275)
Kyrgyz Gov. Approv.		0.222 (0.11)**		0.267 (0.151)*
Uzbek		-.620 (0.335)*		-.801 (0.14)***
Under 50		0.158 (0.124)		0.343 (0.012)***
Male		-.203 (0.116)*		-.254 (0.288)
Any PS Educ.		0.225 (0.229)		0.505 (0.291)*
Employed		-.054 (0.234)		0.259 (0.663)
Income Ab. Av.		0.005 (0.229)		-.576 (0.101)***
Cons.	0.201 (0.228)	-.418 (0.262)	0.453 (0.513)	0.052 (0.297)
N	1,000	960	421	414

Table 11: Uzbek Logits, with DKRTA, ICC Outcome

5 Effect of TM on DKRTA

We also wanted to assess whether treatment assignment affected the probability that a respondent chose DKRTA. The main worry would be that treatment assignment caused certain respondents to be less likely to choose the DKRTA answer. For the regressions in Tables 12 and 13, the dependent variable is a binary indicator for whether the respondent chose DKRTA. Fortunately, this does not appear to be the case for either outcome variable. Treatment assignment only has a significant effect on the likelihood of choosing DKRTA for Uzbek respondents, and for them,

treatment makes them less likely to choose DKRTA. This helps alleviate the worry that treatment made certain citizens less likely to express opinions about the outcome variables.

	Full Sample	Osh	Non-Osh	Uzbek	Non-Uzbek
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Treatment	-.179 (0.16)	-.098 (0.264)	-.229 (0.203)	-.747 (0.42)*	-.090 (0.174)
N	1,000	421	579	116	884

Table 12: Treatment Effect on DKRTA, Investigation Outcome

	Full Sample	Osh	Non-Osh	Uzbek	Non-Uzbek
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Treatment	-.121 (0.137)	-.043 (0.223)	-.172 (0.174)	-.769 (0.394)*	-.034 (0.146)
N	1,000	421	579	116	884

Table 13: Treatment Effect on DKRTA, ICC Outcome

6 mTurk ICC Outcome Variable

In the analysis of the US survey, we assessed whether military service moderated the treatment effect for the investigation outcome. Table 14 replicates that same analysis using the ICC outcome variable. The results are qualitatively similar to those found for the investigation outcome variable. The treatment effect does not appear to be moderated by military service in the way we would have expected, with non-military respondents, if anything, showing larger negative treatment effects.

	Military	Mil. w. controls		Non-Military	Non-Mil. w. controls	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treatment	-.205 (0.159)	-.256 (0.186)	-.330 (0.203)	-.345 (0.159)**	-.348 (0.185)*	-.312 (0.205)
Male		-.294 (0.19)	-.240 (0.208)		0.069 (0.185)	0.18 (0.209)
Age Under 50		0.237 (0.248)	0.237 (0.277)		-.098 (0.278)	-.305 (0.321)
Any PS Educ.		0.067 (0.269)	-.057 (0.293)		0.546 (0.248)**	0.453 (0.285)
Employed		0.165 (0.261)	0.022 (0.285)		-.101 (0.246)	0.03 (0.272)
Income Ab. Av.		-.067 (0.194)	-.171 (0.216)		-.001 (0.198)	-.056 (0.223)
Democrat			0.404 (0.238)*			0.315 (0.237)
Republican			0.33 (0.295)			-.322 (0.302)
White			-.124 (0.273)			-.102 (0.241)
Pol. Know. Sum			0.095 (0.111)			-.126 (0.102)
Folk Real. Sum			-.221 (0.044)***			-.258 (0.051)***
Conf. in Inst. Sum			0.137 (0.049)***			0.141 (0.045)***
Constant	0.841 (0.114)***	0.623 (0.348)*	0.932 (0.709)	1.038 (0.118)***	0.714 (0.364)**	1.992 (0.697)***
N	726	530	492	767	580	543

Table 14: mTurk icc, Table 7 for ICC

7 US Survey with TLS restriction

The US survey was conducted online, which raises the possibility that respondents were distracted or answered questions too quickly. While we do not have any reason to expect this to bias treatment effects in any particular way, we also wanted to replicate the analyses using a “time limited sample” (TLS). The respondents took an average of approximately 10 minutes to complete our survey. For the TLS, we excluded respondents that took the survey in less than four minutes or who took over 20 minutes to complete the survey. This corresponds, roughly, to cutting the 5% of the sample who were fastest and slowest.

Tables 15-18 replicate the main analyses, the main treatment effect and the military moderation

regressions, for both the investigation and ICC outcome variables. The results are very similar. For both outcome variables, the treatment effects are negative and statistically significant in each specification. We again do not find strong signs of military moderation, with non-military respondents generally showing stronger treatment effects.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Treatment	-.533 (0.118)***	-.490 (0.138)***	-.479 (0.142)***	-.502 (0.143)***	-.550 (0.152)***
Male		-.160 (0.14)	-.046 (0.146)	-.029 (0.146)	-.121 (0.156)
Age Under 50		0.727 (0.183)***	0.724 (0.193)***	0.626 (0.193)***	0.543 (0.205)***
Any PS Educ.		0.112 (0.196)	0.016 (0.202)	-.075 (0.205)	-.027 (0.218)
Employed		0.233 (0.184)	0.227 (0.19)	0.258 (0.192)	0.341 (0.201)*
Income Ab. Av.		-.046 (0.145)	0.095 (0.151)	0.086 (0.152)	0.025 (0.163)
Democrat			0.837 (0.163)***		0.718 (0.179)***
Republican			-.402 (0.192)**		0.022 (0.218)
Liberal				1.027 (0.192)***	
Conservative				-.146 (0.208)	
White			-.072 (0.182)	-.119 (0.182)	-.095 (0.194)
Pol. Know. Sum					0.123 (0.08)
Folk Real. Sum					-.210 (0.035)***
Conf. in Inst. Sum					-.034 (0.033)
Constant	0.946 (0.087)***	0.084 (0.255)	-.211 (0.343)	-.253 (0.352)	0.5 (0.51)
N	1306	965	963	964	901

Table 15: US Survey Investigation Outcome, Table 6 with TLS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Treatment	-.287 (0.12)**	-.322 (0.141)**	-.300 (0.143)**	-.329 (0.144)**	-.366 (0.154)**
Male		-.122 (0.143)	-.022 (0.147)	-.0003 (0.148)	-.052 (0.158)
Age Under 50		0.13 (0.191)	0.124 (0.199)	0.023 (0.2)	0.035 (0.215)
Any PS Educ.		0.3 (0.196)	0.228 (0.201)	0.168 (0.204)	0.153 (0.22)
Employed		0.029 (0.191)	0.023 (0.195)	0.05 (0.197)	0.004 (0.21)
Income Ab. Av.		-.055 (0.148)	0.055 (0.153)	0.043 (0.154)	-.067 (0.166)
Democrat			0.795 (0.165)***		0.553 (0.18)***
Republican			-.190 (0.191)		0.116 (0.222)
Liberal				0.828 (0.194)***	
Conservative				-.203 (0.208)	
White			0.046 (0.182)	-.0009 (0.182)	-.153 (0.197)
Pol. Know Sum.					0.018 (0.082)
Folk Real. Sum					-.228 (0.035)***
Conf. in Inst. Sum					0.11 (0.035)***
Constant	0.959 (0.087)***	0.668 (0.262)**	0.261 (0.344)	0.356 (0.354)	1.317 (0.526)**
N	1305	964	962	963	900

Table 16: US Survey ICC Outcome, Table 6 with TLS

	Military		Non-Military			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treatment	-.401 (0.165)**	-.359 (0.195)*	-.526 (0.215)**	-.681 (0.171)***	-.617 (0.197)**	-.576 (0.218)**
Male		-.084 (0.198)	-.021 (0.219)		-.238 (0.2)	-.216 (0.225)
Age Under50		0.499 (0.251)**	0.319 (0.28)		0.92 (0.273)**	0.797 (0.309)**
Any PS Educ.		0.168 (0.274)	0.101 (0.297)		0.054 (0.284)	-.226 (0.325)
Employed		0.398 (0.268)	0.351 (0.293)		0.12 (0.259)	0.411 (0.285)
Income Ab. Av.		-.052 (0.201)	0.003 (0.226)		-.038 (0.212)	0.062 (0.239)
Democrat			0.473 (0.258)*			0.963 (0.254)**
Republican			0.015 (0.301)			0.037 (0.318)
White			-.270 (0.298)			0.038 (0.262)
Pol. Know. Sum			0.05 (0.114)			0.179 (0.113)
Folk Real. Sum			-.190 (0.046)***			-.245 (0.055)**
Conf. in Inst. Sum			-.059 (0.049)			-.011 (0.045)
Constant	0.767 (0.119)**	-.122 (0.35)	1.037 (0.744)	1.139 (0.128)**	0.262 (0.378)	0.08 (0.718)
N	643	465	434	663	500	467

Table 17: US Survey Investigation Outcome, Military Moderation, Table 7 with TLS

	Military		Non-Military			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treatment	-.131 (0.169)	-.206 (0.199)	-.241 (0.218)	-.453 (0.173)***	-.449 (0.2)**	-.479 (0.222)**
Male		-.281 (0.204)	-.236 (0.222)		0.047 (0.202)	0.144 (0.228)
Age Under 50		0.253 (0.259)	0.321 (0.287)		-.089 (0.295)	-.312 (0.339)
Any PS Educ.		0.118 (0.281)	0.035 (0.304)		0.445 (0.278)	0.251 (0.322)
Employed		0.089 (0.279)	-.106 (0.307)		-.018 (0.265)	0.113 (0.295)
Income Above Av.		-.119 (0.206)	-.149 (0.231)		0.008 (0.215)	-.018 (0.244)
Democrat			0.621 (0.259)**			0.508 (0.258)**
Republican			0.316 (0.307)			-.089 (0.326)
White			-.049 (0.294)			-.213 (0.269)
Pol. Know. Sum			0.069 (0.117)			-.032 (0.116)
Folk Real. Sum			-.193 (0.047)***			-.273 (0.056)***
Conf. in Inst. Sum			0.11 (0.052)**			0.109 (0.049)**
Constant	0.81 (0.12)***	0.653 (0.361)*	0.784 (0.759)	1.119 (0.128)***	0.799 (0.391)**	1.911 (0.751)**
N	643	465	434	662	499	466

Table 18: US Survey ICC Outcome, Military Moderation, Table 7 with TLS

7.1 US Survey Manipulation Checks

The US survey instrument included manipulation checks. We asked one question asking where the ICC was located (since this was included in the introductory text before treatment/control assignment) and another question that asked them to recall, essentially, whether they had been assigned to treatment or control. The respondents did very well on these checks. For the two questions, over 95% of respondents got each question correct. Table 19 also shows that treatment assignment did not have a large effect on whether respondents answered the manipulation checks correctly. Both respondents in the treatment and control conditions seem to have paid attention well. For these two regressions, the dependent variable is a binary indicator for whether the respondent answered the question correctly.

	Manip 1 (1)	Manip 2 (2)
Treatment	0.064 (0.27)	0.185 (0.251)
Constant	3.195 (0.189)***	2.969 (0.171)***
N	1494	1494

Table 19: (Non)Effect of Treatment on Manipulation Checks

8 Balance Checks, Kyrgyz Survey

In the main manuscript, we briefly described balance across control and treatment conditions. The full results and comparisons for the Kyrgyz survey are in Tables 20 and 21. Table 20 describes treatment versus control for the respondent-level characteristics we used in the regressions. Table 21 does the same using the different region indicators. As mentioned in the manuscript, the balance is good, with the exception of males being more likely to receive the treatment.

	Control	Treatment	Adj. Difference	Adj. Diff. Null SD	SD	z
Uzbek	1.10e-01	1.22e-01	1.20e-02	2.03e-02	3.74e-02	5.92e-01
Age Under 50	6.74e-01	6.38e-01	-3.60e-02	3.01e-02	-7.58e-02	-1.20e+00
Male	3.18e-01	4.82e-01	1.64e-01	3.10e-02	3.39e-01	5.29e+00***
Any PS Educ.	3.58e-01	3.84e-01	2.60e-02	3.06e-02	5.38e-02	8.51e-01
Employed	2.44e-01	2.84e-01	4.00e-02	2.79e-02	9.07e-02	1.43e+00
Income Ab. Av.	7.88e-01	7.66e-01	-2.20e-02	2.63e-02	-5.28e-02	-8.35e-01

Table 20: Balance Assessment, Kyrgyz Survey, Controls

	Control	Treatment	Adj. Difference	Adj. Diff. Null SD	SD	z
Bishkek	0.17800	0.17600	-0.00200	0.02415	-0.00523	-0.08281
Chui	0.16000	0.16000	0.00000	0.02320	0.00000	0.00000
Issyk-Kul	0.08000	0.08200	0.00200	0.01726	0.00732	0.11585
Naryn	0.04600	0.04400	-0.00200	0.01312	-0.00964	-0.15247
Talas	0.03800	0.04000	0.00200	0.01225	0.01032	0.16326
Osh Oblast	0.19200	0.19200	0.00000	0.02492	0.00000	0.00000
Jalal-Abad	0.18000	0.17800	-0.00200	0.02426	-0.00521	-0.08245
Batken	0.07600	0.07800	0.00200	0.01687	0.00749	0.11856
Osh City	0.05000	0.05000	0.00000	0.01379	0.00000	0.00000

Table 21: Balance Assessment, Kyrgyz Survey, Region Indicators

9 Balance Checks and ANES Comparison, US Survey

Table 22 does the same balance checks for the US survey, using each of the respondent-level characteristics that we included in the regressions. There were not any significant differences in these characteristics across treatment and control conditions. Table 23 compares our mTurk sample to the 2012 United States ANES face-to-face survey. As is common with mTurk and other online samples, ours tends to be younger, more liberal, and better educated than the respondents in the ANES. If anything, we might have expected those characteristics to be associated with *weaker* treatment effects, though we cannot say anything about population treatment effects with our online sample.

	Control	Treatment	Adj. Difference	Adj. Diff. Null SD	SD	z
Age Under 50	0.83718	0.84941	0.01223	0.01881	0.03363	0.64993
Male	0.50611	0.55218	0.04607	0.02584	0.09234	1.78320
Any PS Educ.	0.89145	0.88243	-0.00902	0.01640	-0.02847	-0.55020
Employed	0.80054	0.81506	0.01452	0.02039	0.03683	0.71184
Income Ab. Av.	0.55224	0.54557	-0.00666	0.02576	-0.01338	-0.25871

Table 22: Balance Assessment, US Survey, Controls

Variable	MTurk Sample		2012 ANES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Gender</i>	731 (52.5%)	661 (47.5%)	2,845 (48%)	3,069 (52%)
<i>Under 50</i>	YES 1,172 (84%)	NO 221 (16%)	YES 2,805 (47%)	NO 3,109 (53%)
<i>Post-Secondary Education</i>	YES 877 (85%)	NO 159 (15%)	YES 3,842 (65%)	NO 2,072 (35%)
<i>Employed</i>	YES 1,121 (80.5%)	NO 272 (19.5%)	YES 3,095 (52%)	NO 2,819 (48%)
<i>Income above avg.</i>	YES 763 (55%)	NO 630 (45%)	YES 3,095 (52%)	NO 2,819 (48%)
<i>White</i>	YES 1,092 (78%)	NO 301 (22%)	YES 4,339 (73%)	NO 1,575 (27%)
<i>Democrat</i>	YES 666 (48%)	NO 727 (52%)	YES 2,361 (40%)	NO 3,553 (60%)
<i>Republican</i>	YES 266 (19%)	NO 1,127 (21%)	YES 1,389 (23.5%)	NO 4,525 (76.5%)
<i>Liberal</i>	YES 799 (57.5%)	NO 591 (42.52%)	YES 1,474 (25%)	NO 4,440 (75%)
<i>Conservative</i>	YES 341 (24.5%)	NO 1,049 (75.5%)	YES 3,916 (66%)	NO 1,998 (34%)

Table 23: US Survey, Comparison to ANES