

When Do Citizens Support Peace-Building?

Economic Hardship and Civilian Support for Rebel Reintegration

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Supplementary materials.

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Mathematical Appendix

A1 Proof of Proposition 1

Since each citizen's production choice has a marginal impact on aggregate output each citizen optimally produces k_i units. Aggregate production is $\int k f(k) dk$ and equilibrium price is

$$p(q) = \frac{1}{b} \left(a - (1 + m) \left(\int k f(k) dk \right) \right)$$

We can define each citizen's agricultural income as a function of the level of reintegrees, m , and their capital endowment k_i ,

$$\pi(m, k_i) = \frac{1}{b} \left(a - (1 + m) \left(\int k f(k) dk \right) \right) k_i \quad (\text{A-1})$$

Optimal reintegration level is given by the first order condition,

$$u'(\pi(m^i, k_i)) \pi_1(m^i, k_i) + \psi = 0$$

where m^i denotes the optimum for citizen i . Re-write m^i as a function of k_i ,

$$u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) \pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) + \psi = 0$$

Differentiating with respect to k_i we then have,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dk_i} [u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) \pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) + \psi] = & \quad (\text{A-2}) \\ u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) \left[\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) \frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) + \pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i) \right] \cdot \pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) \\ + u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) \left[\pi_{11}(m^i(k_i), k_i) \frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) + \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i) \right] \\ = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Noting that $\pi_{11}(m^i(k_i), k_i) = 0$ and re-arranging,

$$\frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) = - \frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) [\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)]^2} - \frac{\pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)} \quad (\text{A-3})$$

So $\frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) \geq 0$ if and only if,

$$-\frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))\pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) [\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)]^2} - \frac{\pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)} \geq 0 \quad (\text{A-4})$$

Differentiating (A-1) we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= -\frac{k_i}{b} \int k f(k) dk \\ \pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= \frac{1}{b} \left(a - (1+m) \left(\int k f(k) dk \right) \right) \\ \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= -\frac{1}{b} \int k f(k) dk \end{aligned}$$

Plugging into (A-4) and re-arranging,

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))} &\geq \frac{1}{b} \left(a - (1+m) \left(\int k f(k) dk \right) \right) k_i \\ &\geq \pi(m^i(k_i), k_i) \end{aligned}$$

Then there exists a \bar{a} such that if $\bar{a} > a$ then the optimal level of re-integrees, m^i , is increasing in capital for any $k_i \in (\underline{k}, \bar{k})$.

A2 Proof of Proposition 2

Since $f(k)$ first order stochastically dominates $f'(k)$, then $\mathbb{E}_f[m^i(k_i)] > \mathbb{E}_{f'}[m^i(k_i)]$.

A3 Variation 1: Asymmetric Distributions of Capital

Suppose that reintegrees have capital levels given by distribution g rather than f . Now aggregate supply is $\int k f(k) dk + m \int k g(k) dk$. Equilibrium price is

$$p(q) = \frac{1}{b} \left(a - \left[\int k f(k) dk + m \int k g(k) dk \right] \right)$$

and income for a citizen with capital k_i is

$$\pi(m, k_i) = \frac{1}{b} \left(a - \left[\int k f(k) dk + m \int k g(k) dk \right] \right) k_i$$

Differentiating the income function we have,

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= -\frac{k_i}{b} \int k g(k) dk \\ \pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= \frac{1}{b} \left(a - \left[\int k f(k) dk + m^i(k) \int k g(k) dk \right] \right) \\ \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= -\frac{1}{b} \int k g(k) dk\end{aligned}$$

Plugging into (A-4) from the proof of Proposition ?? we have,

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))} &\geq \frac{1}{b} \left(a - \left[\int k f(k) dk + m \int k g(k) dk \right] \right) k_i \\ &\geq \pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)\end{aligned}$$

So the result is identical to the case of a symmetric distribution of capital.

A4 Variation 2: Endogenous Demand

Next suppose that price is given by $\frac{1}{b} (a(m) - (1 + m) (\int k f(k) dk))$. Equilibrium supply is the same, so price is

$$p(q) = \frac{1}{b} \left(a(m) - (1 + m) \left(\int k f(k) dk \right) \right)$$

and profits are,

$$\pi(m, k_i) = \frac{1}{b} \left(a - (1 + m) \left(\int k f(k) dk \right) \right) k_i$$

Differentiating the profit function gives,

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= -\frac{k_i}{b} \int k g(k) dk \\ \pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= \frac{1}{b} \left(a - \left[\int k f(k) dk + m^i(k) \int k g(k) dk \right] \right) \\ \pi_{11} &= \frac{k_i}{b} a''(m) \\ \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i) &= -\frac{1}{b} \int k g(k) dk\end{aligned}$$

Recall from line (A-3) we have,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dk_i} [u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) + \psi] = \\
& u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) \left[\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) \frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) + \pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i) \right] \cdot \pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) \\
& + u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) \left[\pi_{11}(m^i(k_i), k_i) \frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) + \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i) \right] \quad (\text{A-5}) \\
& = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Noting that in this case $\pi_{11}(m^i(k_i), k_i) \neq 0$ and re-arranging we have,

$$\frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) = - \frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) [\pi_{11}(m^i(k_i), k_i) + \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i)]}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) [\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)]^2} - \frac{\pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)}$$

Suppose that $0 > \frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i)$. Then,

$$0 > - \frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) [\pi_{11}(m^i(k_i), k_i) + \pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i)]}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) [\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)]^2} - \frac{\pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)}$$

But since $\frac{d}{dk_i} m^i(k_i) < 0$, $\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i) < 0$ and $u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) < 0$ is must also be that,

$$0 > - \frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))\pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i)) [\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)]^2} - \frac{\pi_2(m^i(k_i), k_i)}{\pi_1(m^i(k_i), k_i)} \quad (\text{A-6})$$

Suppose that $a'(m) > \int k f(k) dk$ so that $\pi_{12}(m^i(k_i), k_i) < 0$. Then using (A-5) we can re-write (A-6),

$$\frac{1}{b} \left(a(m) + (1+m) \int k f(k) dk \right) k_i > - \frac{u'(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))}{u''(\pi(m^i(k_i), k_i))} \quad (\text{A-7})$$

But say $\bar{m} > m$ for some $\bar{m} > 0$. Then there exists a \bar{a} such that if $\bar{a} > a(\bar{m})$ the last line is a contradiction for any $m \in (0, \bar{m})$. So the same result holds provided that $\int k f(k) dk > a'(m)$ for any $m \in (0, \bar{m})$ and the setting is relatively impoverished ($\bar{a} > a'(\bar{m})$). The left hand side is aggregate supply. So if the marginal impact of m on demand is smaller than total equilibrium supply under $m = 0$ than the same result obtains.

Empirical Appendix

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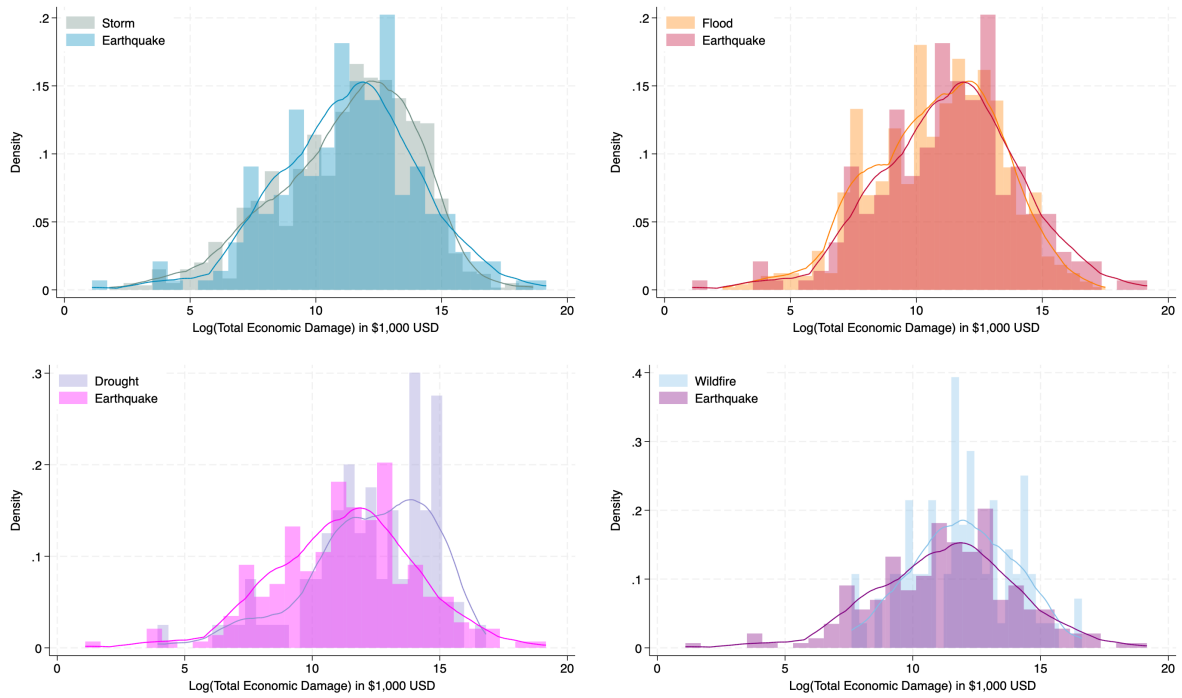


Figure B-1: Economic Damage from Earthquakes Vs. Other Disasters
 Damage estimates obtained from the EM-DAT database.

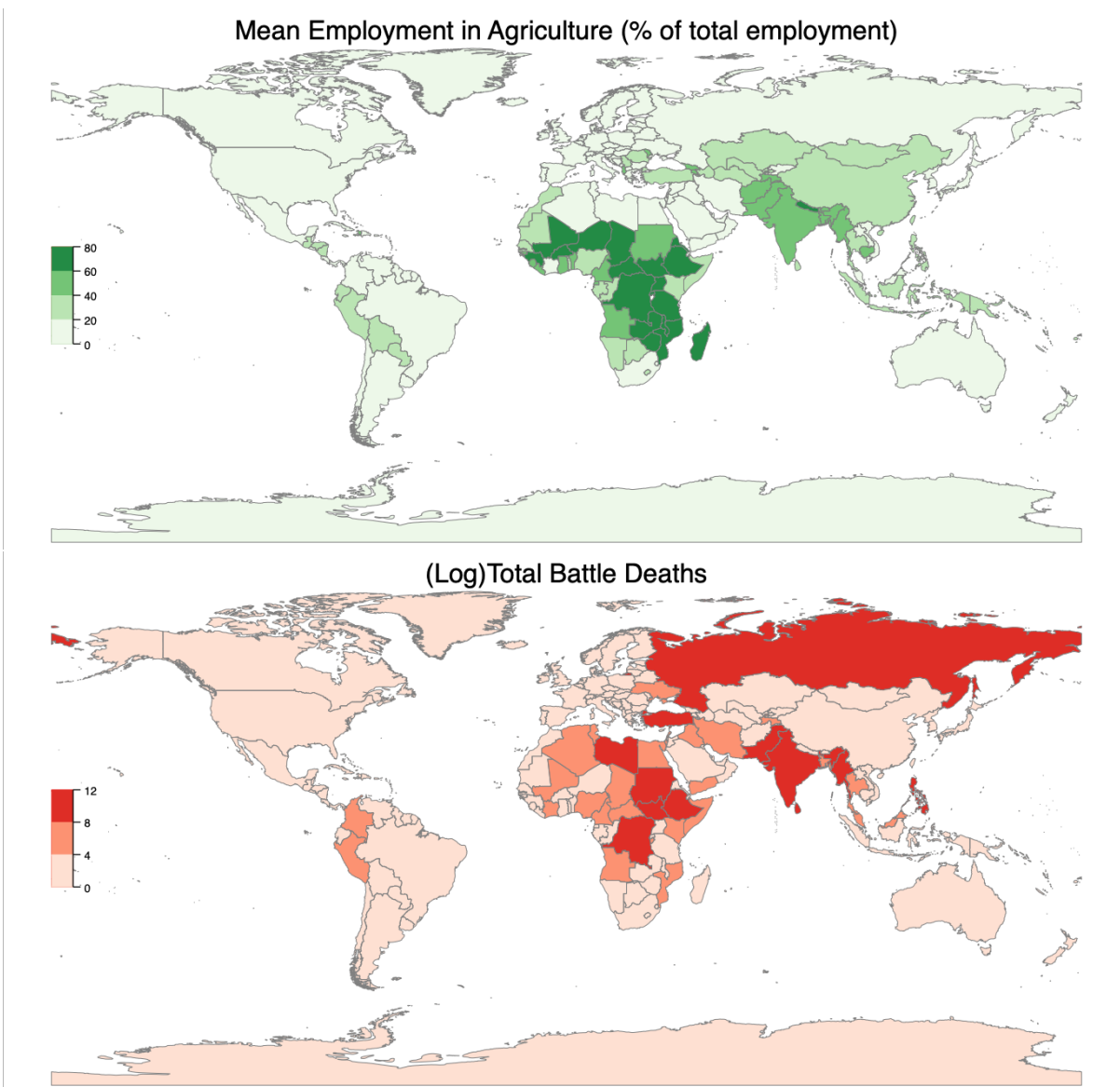
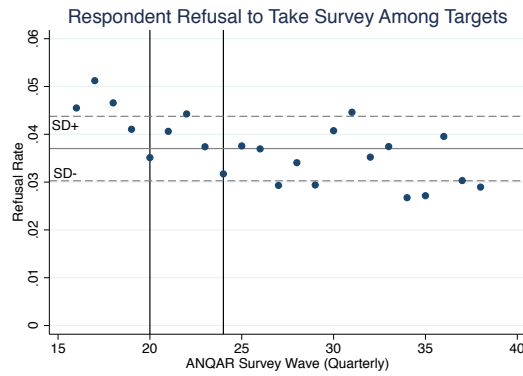
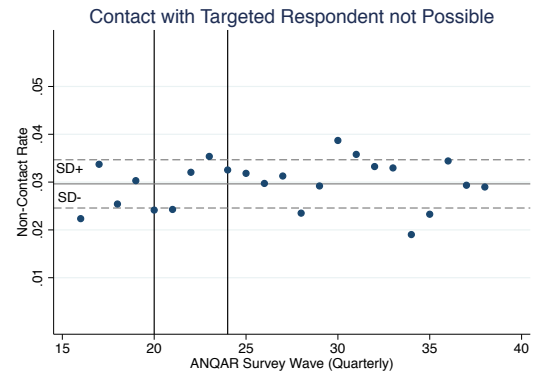


Figure B-2: Agricultural Reliance in Conflict-Prone States, 2008-2017

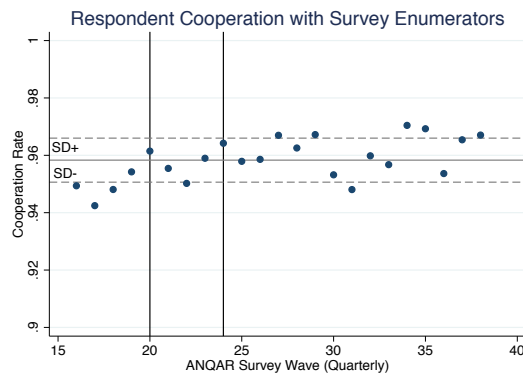
Agricultural employment obtained from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Battle deaths obtained from Uppsala Conflict Data Program.



(a) Refusal rate



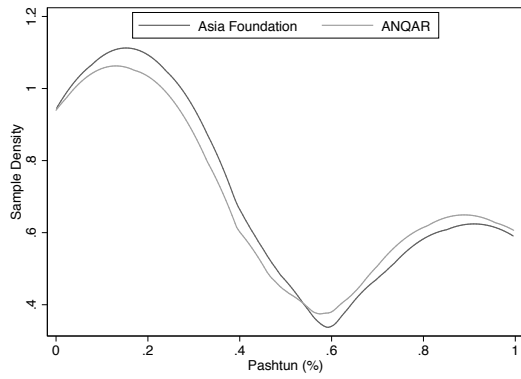
(b) Non-contact rate



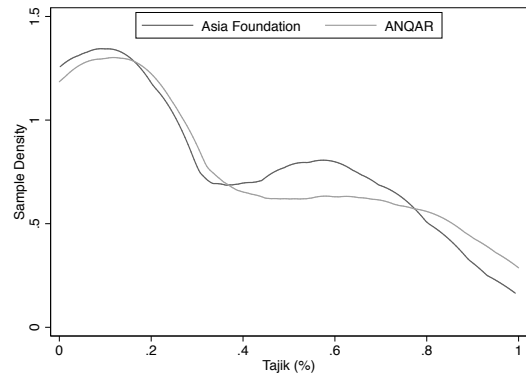
(c) Cooperation rate

Figure B-3: ANQAR diagnostics during later waves (16-38) conducted by firm collecting ANQAR (ACSOR).

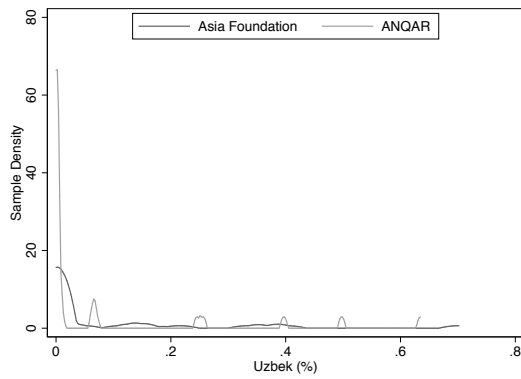
Data on refusal, non-contact, and overall cooperation were shared with the authors by NATO. Author's own calculations.



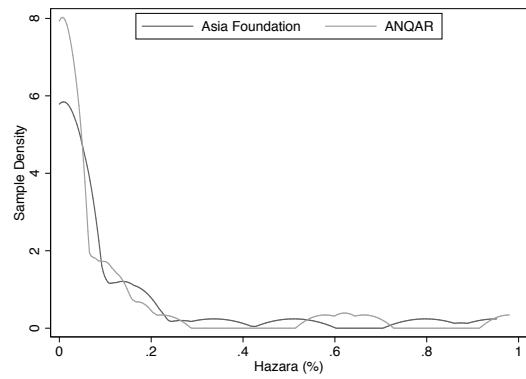
(a) Pashtun (%)



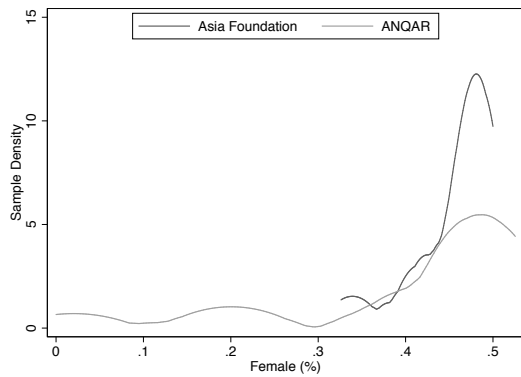
(b) Tajik (%)



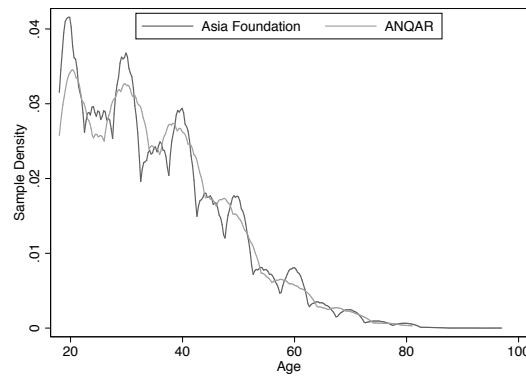
(c) Uzbek (%)



(d) Hazara (%)



(e) Female (%)



(f) Age

Figure B-4: Comparison of ANQAR and Asia Foundation Demographic Data.

Panels A-E are province averages of binary demographics; Panel F uses individual-level age data (continuous). Asia Foundation data includes information from 2006 to 2018 and is plotted in black; ANQAR is plotted in gray. Demographics are highly consistent across the two data sources.

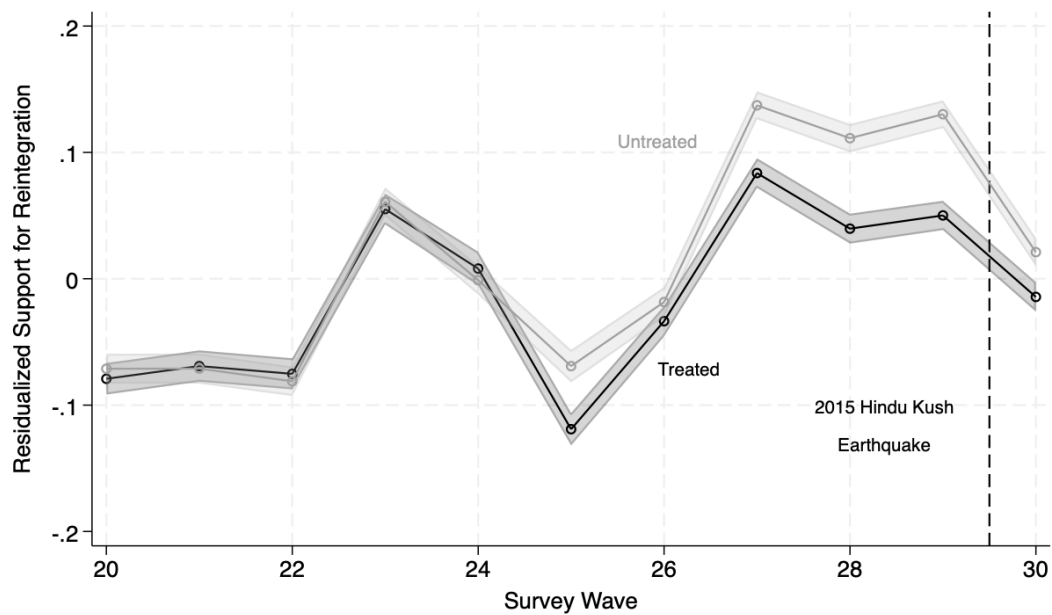


Figure B-5: Residualized support for integration, pretend

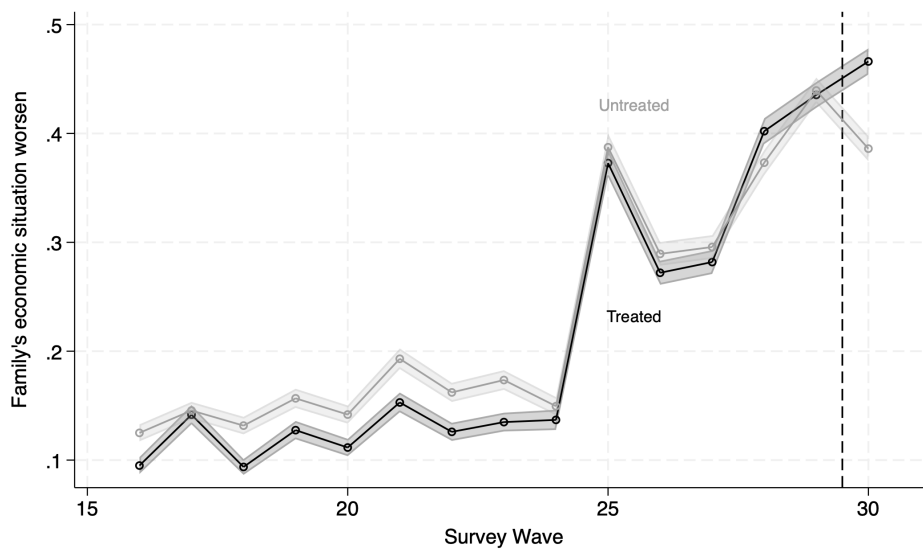


Figure B-6: Trends in worsening economic situation

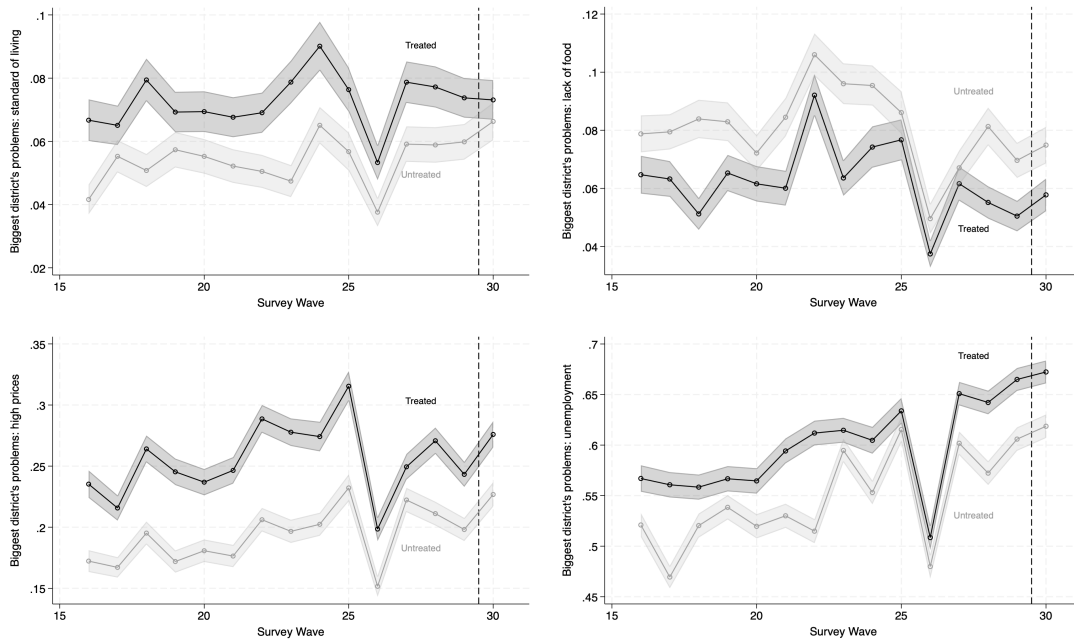


Figure B-7: Parallel trends in treated versus untreated units for key macroeconomic variables.

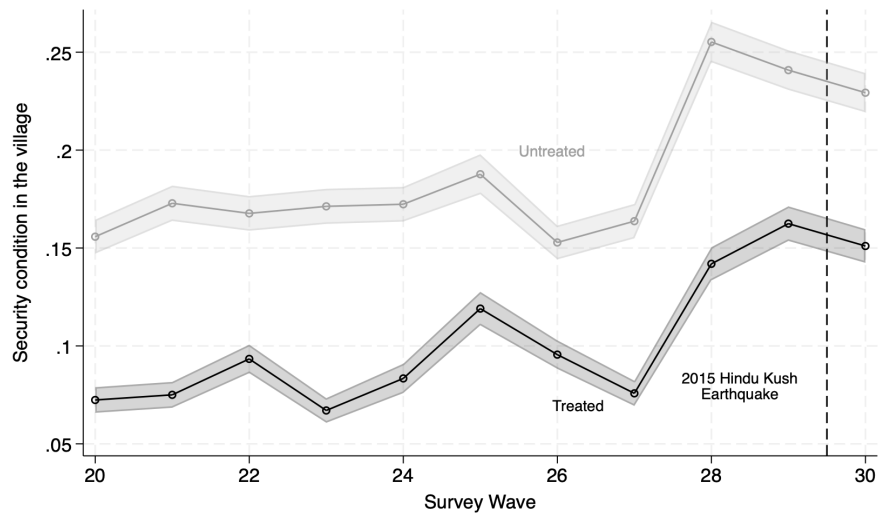


Figure B-8: Trends in perceived security

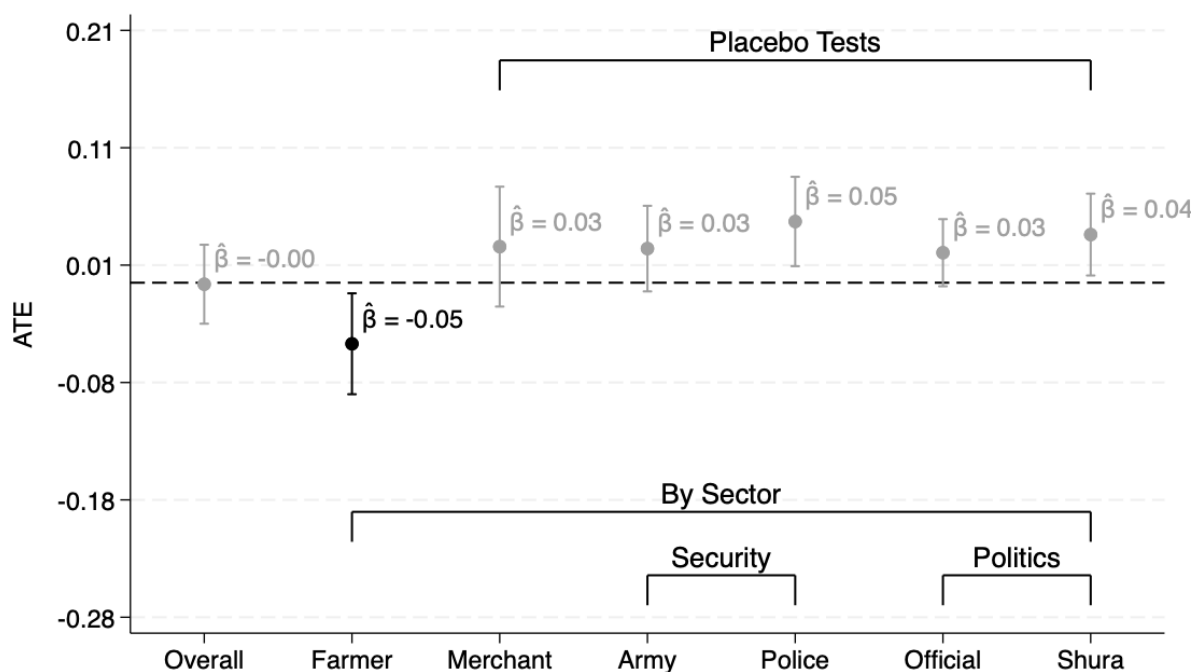


Figure B-9: Additional Sensitivity Tests for Treatment Classification using distance-based measure.

Additional regression controls include: number of persons living in the household; number of persons present during the interview; the level of comfort of the respondent; the level of understanding exhibited by the respondent; security condition in the village; government control over the respondent's village or neighborhood (mantaqa); patrol frequency of government forces.

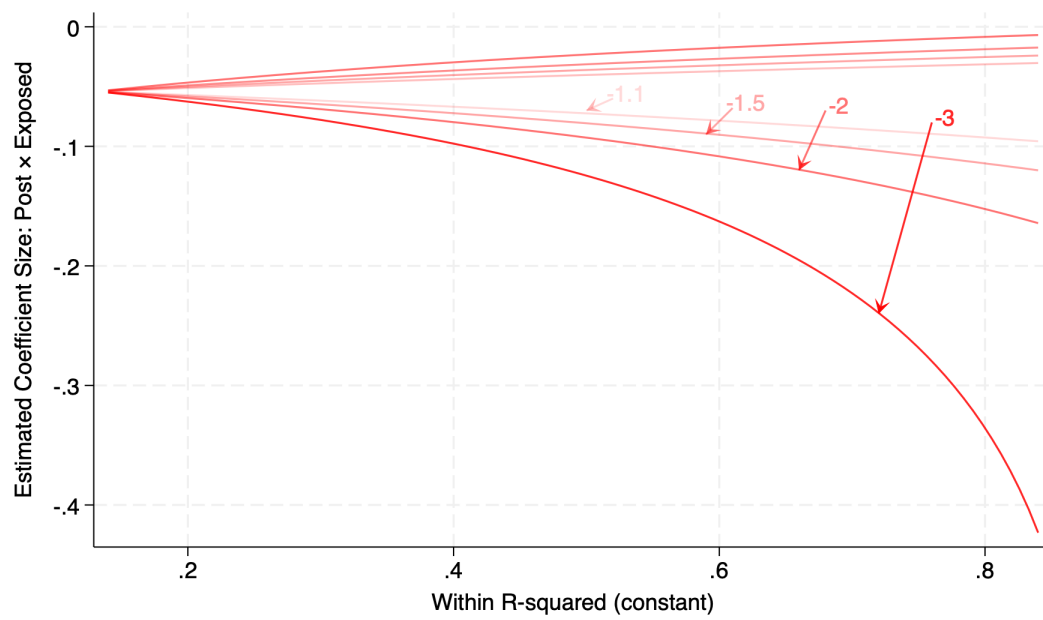


Figure B-10: Sensitivity analysis (Oster test)

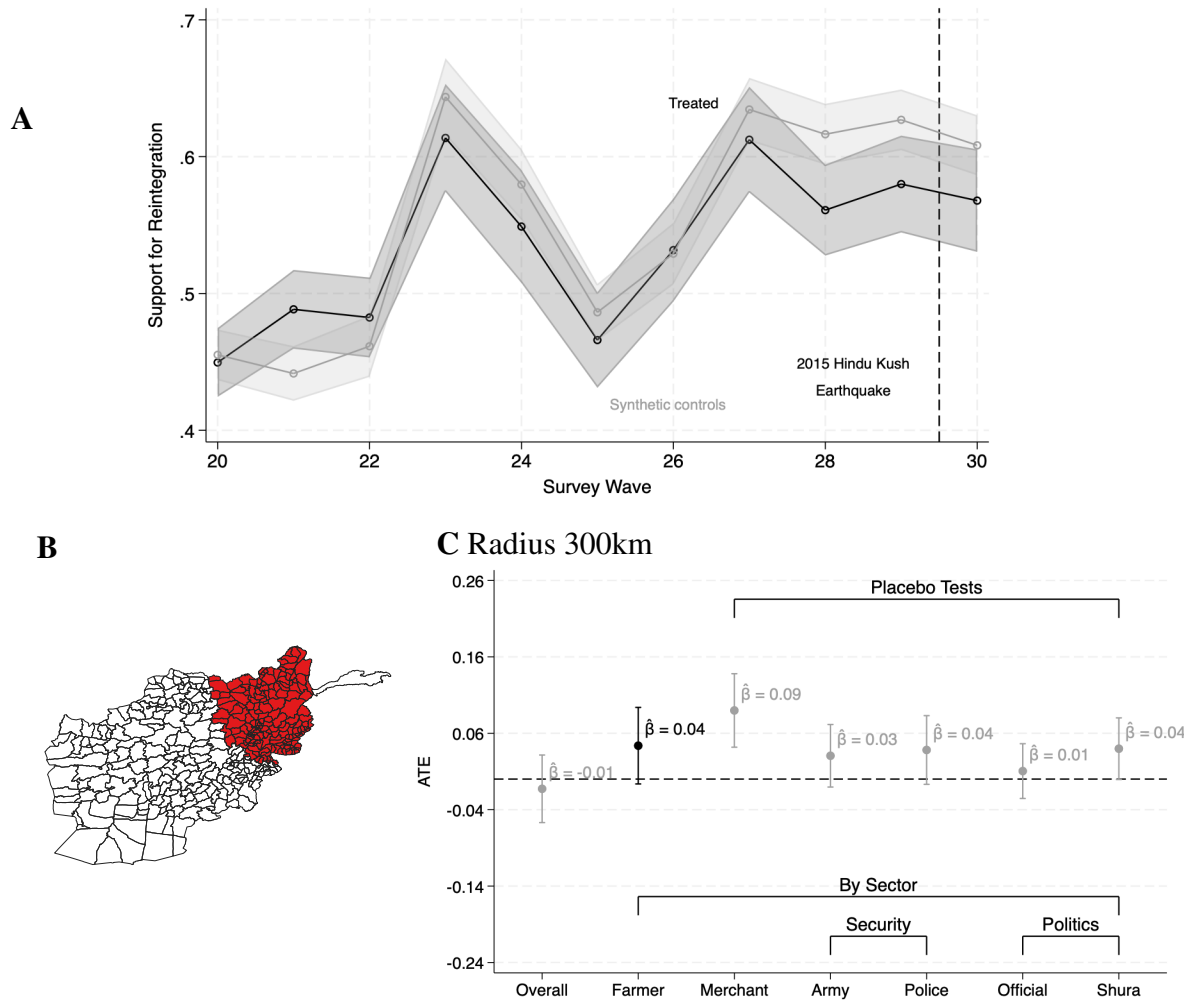


Figure B-11: Parallel Trends, Treatment Classification, Generalized Synthetic Control Method

Panel (A): Over time comparison of average overall support for combatant reintegration between districts, treated district versus synthetic controls. Panel (B): Treatment classification using 300km radius from epicenter. Panel (C): Estimated effect of the earthquake on mean overall support for reintegration, support for reintegration into agriculture, and reintegration into various non-agricultural sectors.

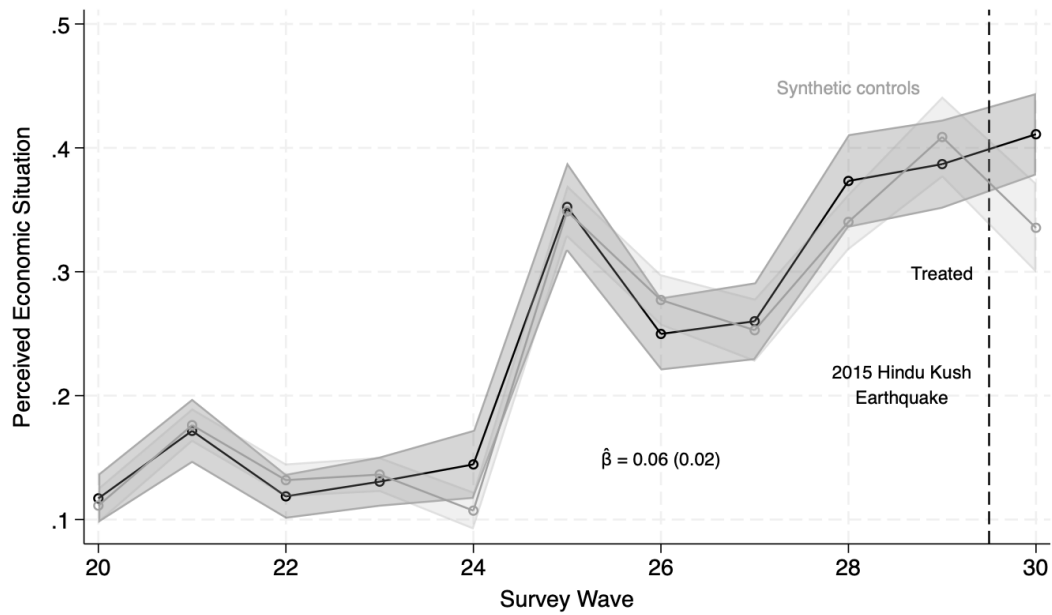


Figure B-12: Pre-trends and treatment effect of economic situation (district level)

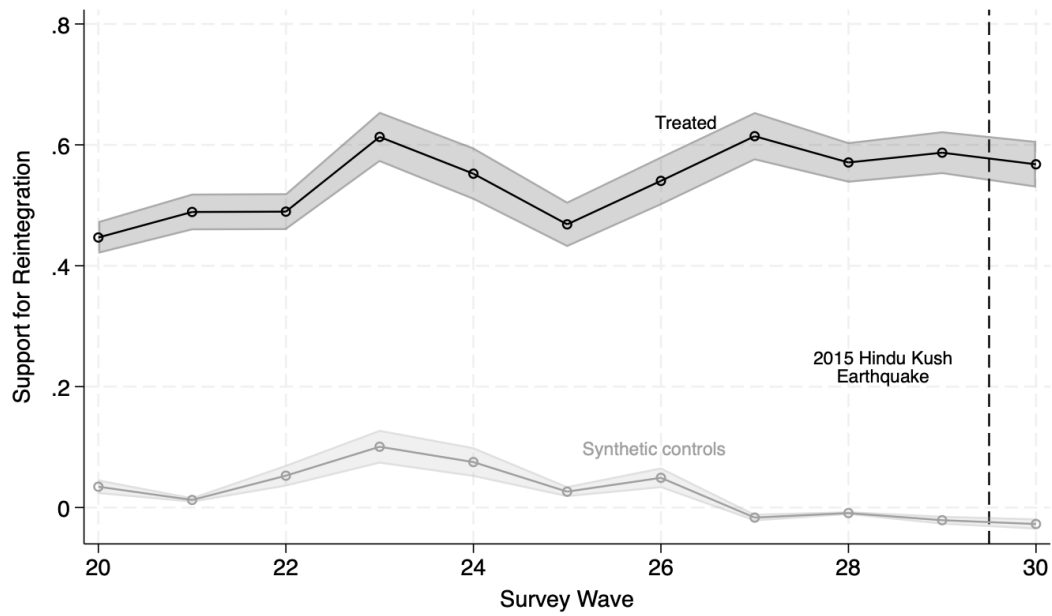


Figure B-13: Pre-trends of mean support of reintegration on district level (with GSC on economic situation)

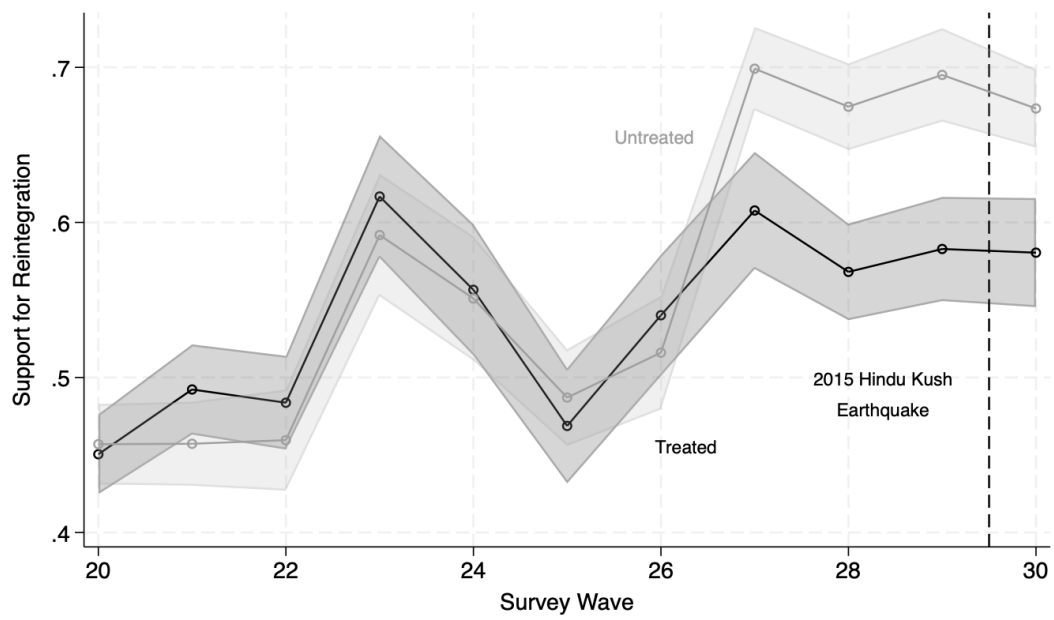


Figure B-14: Pre-trends of mean support of reintegration on district level

| | (1) Age | (2) Age2 | (3) Some Schooling | (4) Soci-economic Status | (5) Gender | (6) Pashtum | (7) Tajik | (8) Uzbek | (9) Hazara |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Post | 0.146 (0.309) | 4.678 (24.799) | 0.014 (0.014) | -0.041 (0.055) | 0.009 (0.010) | -0.001 (0.014) | -0.006 (0.012) | 0.001 (0.009) | -0.002 (0.006) |
| Post \times Treated | 0.761 (0.470) | 58.561 (38.695) | -0.014 (0.020) | 0.124 (0.108) | -0.012 (0.013) | 0.006 (0.020) | -0.019 (0.018) | -0.000 (0.012) | 0.021** (0.008) |
| Observations | 23340 | 23340 | 23340 | 23340 | 23340 | 23340 | 23340 | 23340 | 23340 |

Table B-1: Pre-Treatment Demographic Changes (Waves 24-25)

| | (1) Age | (2) Age2 | (3) Some Schooling | (4) Soci-economic Status | (5) Gender | (6) Pashtum | (7) Tajik | (8) Uzbek | (9) Hazara |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Post | 0.164 (0.295) | 13.529 (23.928) | -0.010 (0.014) | -0.065 (0.045) | -0.017** (0.008) | 0.027** (0.013) | -0.025* (0.013) | -0.001 (0.009) | 0.001 (0.006) |
| Post \times Treated | -0.248 (0.394) | -14.473 (31.203) | 0.029 (0.018) | 0.025 (0.058) | 0.009 (0.010) | -0.012 (0.017) | 0.010 (0.018) | -0.001 (0.011) | 0.006 (0.008) |
| Observations | 26210 | 26210 | 26210 | 26210 | 26210 | 26210 | 26210 | 26210 | 26210 |

Table B-2: Pre-Treatment Demographic Changes (Waves 26-27)

| | (1) Overall support | (2) Farmer | (3) Merchant | (4) Police Officer | (5) Army Officer | (6) Shura Member | (7) Local Official |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Post | -0.018 (0.069) | -0.069 (0.075) | -0.116 (0.075) | -0.138** (0.066) | -0.115* (0.059) | -0.056 (0.056) | -0.042 (0.044) |
| Post \times Treated | -0.001 (0.021) | -0.045* (0.025) | 0.040 (0.028) | 0.044* (0.023) | 0.026 (0.021) | 0.038* (0.021) | 0.023 (0.017) |
| Observations | 25917 | 26755 | 26743 | 26743 | 26621 | 26555 | 26501 |

Table B-3: Treatment-Covariate Interactions

Notes: All regressions include interaction of Post with demographic controls (ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status, age, and educational attainment). Stars indicate *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.