

ONLINE APPENDIX: SUPPOTRING TABLES AND FIGURES

Table A1: Comparative table for the two sampling methods

	<i>Paper questionnaire</i>	<i>Online questionnaire</i>	<i>Diff. p-value</i>
<i>Ideological preferences</i>			
Economic left-right	3.05	3.09	.650
Hawk-dove	3.06	3.25	.065
<i>Demographics</i>			
Gender (female)	.607	.394	<.001
Age	33.8	37.2	.001
Religiosity	3.36	3.42	.494

Table A2: Assessing the comparability of the two sampling methods

	<i>Paper questionnaire</i>	<i>Online questionnaire</i>	<i>Diff. p-value</i>
<i>PA formula (strict sense as reference)</i>			
Full PA	-.959 (.174)	-1.28 (.205)	.230
"Free PA"	.538 (.205)	.000 (.155)	.036
<i>"Goal" considerations</i>			
Preventive attack	.747 (.430)	.867 (.515)	.857
Severe attack	.820 (.454)	.907 (.509)	.897
Senior terrorists	.791 (.547)	1.36 (.528)	.453
<i>Rights infringement considerations</i>			
No operational alternative	.295 (.475)	.678 (.484)	.575
Car in non-urban area	1.34 (.457)	2.33 (.504)	.147
Motorcycle in non-urban area	1.18 (.494)	2.32 (.529)	.116
<i>Ideological preferences</i>			
Hawk-dove	-1.20 (.179)	-1.42 (.269)	.503
<i>Demographics</i>			
Gender (female)	-1.01 (.351)	-1.23 (.269)	.660
Age	.037 (.022)	.009 (.022)	.368
Religiosity	-.123 (.197)	.046 (.238)	.412
Constant	3.01 (1.23)	3.57 (1.45)	.764
χ^2	92.55	114.95	
<i>Pseudo R-squared</i>	.28	.37	
<i>N</i>	486	495	

The two models are clustered standard error logistic regressions with "proportionality judgment" as dependent variable. The significance level of the differences between coefficients relies on Paternoster

et al. (1998): $Z = \frac{b_1 - b_2}{\sqrt{SEb_1^2 + SEb_2^2}}$

Proportionality judgment – validation of measurement items

Our measurement items build on the set of proportionality-decision stages specified in the legal literature. Each of these decision stages is intended to address different facets of the judgment, thereby providing clear and specific expectations as to the relevance of each of our experimental treatments to each of the decision stages. These expectations are utilized in a convergent and discriminant validation procedure (Adcock 2001).

Broadly speaking, the "goal" treatments are expected to affect the "worthy goal" item and the "balancing" item, but not the "suitability" and "necessity" items. On the other hand, "rights infringements" treatments are expected to affect the "suitability, "necessity" and "balancing" items, but not the "goal" item. Table A3 reports the results of eight logistic regression models estimating the effects of the factual treatments on the four decision stages. The left panel includes four regressions that estimate the overall effect of the "goal" and "rights infringements" treatments as two four-scale ordinal variables. These results support our expectations. The "worthy goal" item was only affected by the "goal" treatment, but not by "rights infringements" treatment, while the "suitability" and "necessity" stages were affected by "rights infringements" treatments but not by the "goal" treatment. Note that the "necessity" decision stage was marginally affected by the "goal" treatment. However, a closer look indicates that only one of the "goal" treatments – "senior terrorists" – had a significant effect on this item. As expected, the "balancing" item was affected by both the "goal" and "rights infringement" treatments. Figure A1 presents these results graphically.

The right panel of Table A3 presents four regressions that estimate the specific effects of each of the factual treatments. These results are generally in line with our expectations. One notable deviation is the lack of a significant effect of the "least restrictive means" treatment (mentioning that there is no operational option to apprehend and detain the two activists) on the "necessity" item.

These results suggest that out of 24 analyses (6 treatments X 4 items) only two results deviated from our empirical expectations, suggesting that the four proportionality measurement items constitute a valid set of measures of proportionality judgment.

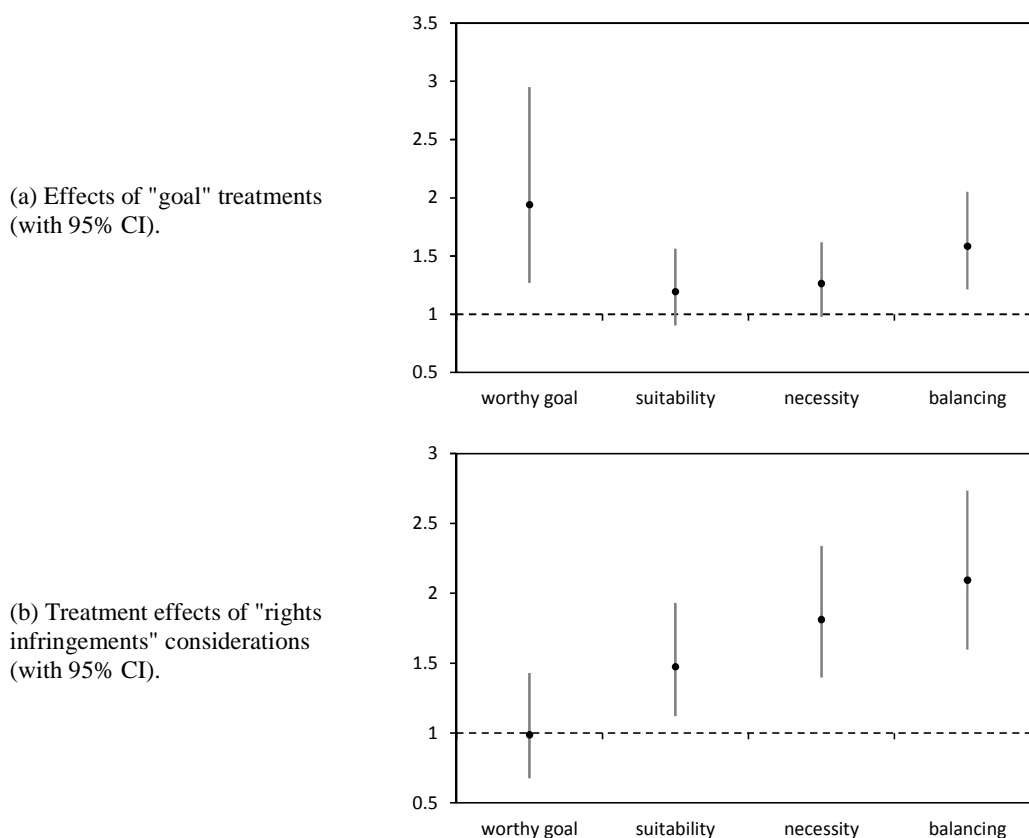


Figure A1: The effects of factual treatments on proportionality-decision stages

Table A3: Logistic regression estimates for the effects of factual treatments on proportionality decision stages

	<i>Worthy goal</i>	<i>Suitability</i>	<i>Necessity</i>	<i>Balancing</i>	<i>Worthy goal</i>	<i>Suitability</i>	<i>Necessity</i>	<i>Balancing</i>
"Goal" treatments	.661** (.213)	.176 (.135)	.232+ (.124)	.458*** (.130)				
Preventive attack					1.24* (.556)	.374 (.423)	.239 (.389)	.913* (.395)
Preventing severe harm					3.01** (1.06)	.103 (.414)	-.022 (.384)	1.17** (.406)
Senior terrorists					1.53** (.583)	.701 (.441)	.885* (.400)	1.42*** (.418)
Rights infringement treatments	-.014 (.186)	.388** (.135)	.593*** (.129)	.738*** (.135)				
Least restrictive mean					.947 (.681)	.799+ (.411)	.268 (.384)	.803* (.379)
Car in non-urban area					.774 (.652)	1.41** (.443)	1.12** (.390)	2.16*** (.420)
Motorcycle in non-urban area					.032 (.546)	.994* (.411)	1.72*** (.408)	1.95*** (.417)
χ^2	33.48***	66.67***	126.06***	115.65***	43.28***	71.76***	130.09***	122.76***
<i>Pseudo R-squared</i>	.18	.19	.28	.27	.23	.21	.29	.29
<i>N</i>	327	327	327	327	327	326	327	327

+ $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$; "Goal treatments" is a four-scale ordinal variable representing the four "goal" treatments; "Rights infringement treatments" is a four-scale ordinal variable representing the four "rights infringement" treatments; "Preventive attack", "Severe attack" and "Senior terrorists" are indicator variables for the "goal" treatments, with "punitive attack" serving as reference category; "Least restrictive mean", "Car in non-urban area" and "Motorcycle in non-urban area" are indicator variables for the "rights infringement" treatments, with "no mention of alternative" serving as reference category. Analyses also control for ideological preferences, survey method, gender, age and religiosity.

Table A4: Balance Test

	<i>Economic ideology</i>	<i>Hawk-Dove ideology</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Religiosity</i>	<i>P(X²)</i>	<i>Pseudo R²</i>
1	.270	.113	.063	.721	.354	.184	.048
2	.596	.147	.615	.699	.113	.301	.039
3	.883	.606	.013	.630	.630	.150	.050
4	.701	.901	.698	.994	.879	.996	.002
5	.927	.604	.380	.651	.648	.872	.012
6	.244	.219	.879	.648	.225	.490	.028
7	.650	.141	.086	.469	.721	.163	.052
8	.741	.468	.769	.433	.179	.360	.034
9	.207	.583	.281	.295	.158	.293	.041
10	.700	.804	.584	.951	.937	.972	.006
11	.502	.479	.505	.216	.871	.725	.019
12	.195	.551	.431	.513	.185	.545	.026
13	.865	.334	.632	.728	.186	.754	.018
14	.357	.463	.158	.571	.418	.576	.025
15	.243	.877	.741	.409	.664	.614	.026
16	.110	.510	.127	.497	.735	.052	.073
Punitive attack	.507	.919	.039	.798	.453	.368	.015
Preventive attack	.558	.998	.172	.976	.191	.564	.011
Preventing severe harm	.114	.228	.402	.654	.091	.212	.019
Senior terrorist operatives	.715	.177	.910	.503	.725	.783	.007
No mention of alternative	.099	.585	.213	.245	.810	.107	.024
Car in urban area	.658	.120	.999	.971	.891	.496	.012
Car in non-urban area	.095	.885	.139	.921	.050	.101	.025
Motorcycle in non-urban area	.639	.403	.797	.209	.019	.136	.023

Note: Each line represents a logistic regression model with experimental conditions as dependent variables. Each regression compares the experimental condition against all other conditions. Each cell reports *p* values from Wald test. The upper part of the table evaluates the balance between each of the 16 conditions and the rest of the conditions; the lower part of the table presents the same method of analysis for the eight experimental factors.

Table A5: Interaction Analyses

	<i>Interaction Model</i>	<i>Reduced Interaction Model</i>
"Goal" treatments		
Preventive attack	.954 (.698)	1.09 (.585) ⁺
Severe attack	.955 (.720)	
Senior terrorists	1.50 (.672)*	
Rights infringement treatments		
Least restrictive mean	.629 (.686)	.593 (.677)
Car in non-urban area	2.07 (.655)**	1.95 (.595)**
Motorcycle in non-urban area	1.92 (.694)**	
"Full PA"	-1.10 (.133)***	-1.08 (.131)***
"Free PA"	.273 (.128)*	.268 (.126)*
Hawk-dove	-1.30 (.158)***	-1.27 (.148)***
Gender (female)	-1.17 (.254)***	-1.10 (.245)***
Age	.023 (.014)	.022 (.014)
Religiosity	-.080 (.153)	-.065 (.147)
Online sample	-.227 (.252)	-.231 (.245)
Preventive attack		
Least restrictive means	-.327 (.954)	-.052 (.778)
Car in non-urban area	-.424 (.913)	-.326 (.672)
Motorcycle in non-urban area	.486 (.955)	
Severe attack		
Least restrictive means	-.289 (.958)	
Car in non-urban area	-.296 (.953)	
Motorcycle in non-urban area	-.095 (.968)	
Senior terrorists		
Least restrictive means	.431 (.926)	
Car in non-urban area	-.921 (.923)	
Motorcycle in non-urban area	-.798 (.937)	
Constant	3.35 (.908)***	3.25 (.870)***
χ^2	187.28***	186.81***
Respondents	327	327
Observations	981	981

Note: The generalized estimating equations employ *logit* link function and *unstructured* correlation structure. Coefficients are reported in logit values. Statistical significance levels are represented as follows: + $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < .001$. In the "Reduced Interaction Model" Treatments "Severe attack" and "Senior terrorists" are included in "Preventive attack", and treatment "Motorcycle in non-urban area" is included in "Car in non-urban area". These merges of treatments apply also to the interaction terms.