

Violence Exposure and Support for State Use of Force in a
Non-Democracy
Appendix

Table A1: Sample Comparison: Internet Survey Samples vs. Our Crowdsourcing Sample in China

Sample: Variable (mean)	1. Internet Survey Company	2. Chinese M-turk	3. The China Survey
Male	0.522	0.626	0.494
Age	37.672	25.853	31.72
Education(categorical)	5.529	5.279	.
Income	10.976	7.987	.
CCP member	0.234	0.159	0.205
Married	0.711	0.239	0.615
College degree or higher	0.599	0.405	.
Postgrad degree	0.066	0.029	.
Ethnicity	(percentage)	(percentage)	(percentage)
- Han	95.1%	93.5%	93.3%
- Zhuang	12.0%	2.1%	
- Man	12.0%	1.3%	
- Hui	10.0%	0.7%	
- Miao	1.0%	0.6%	
- Uyghur	1.0%	1.8%	
- Tibetan	0%	0%	

Note. Characteristics of panel subjects from a major internet survey company sample in column 1 are collected by the authors for a different project. Income (measured by annual family income) category: 1.below 3,000; 2.3,000-4,999; 3.5,000-6,999...; 4.10,000-19,999; 5.20,000-49,999; 6.Above 50,000. Unit:*yuan*. Education category: 1. No education; 2. Elementary school; 3. Junior High; 4. Senior High; 5. Professional College; 6. College; 7. Graduate degree (masters); 8. PhD degree. The China Survey (column 3) refers to the 2008 China Survey cited in Truex (2017), which is a multistage probability spatial sampling and arguably represents the state of the art in terms of sampling quality in China.

Table A2: Randomization Checks: Regressing Individual Characteristics on Treatment Assignments

Treatment Group:	DV: Treatment Assignments			
	<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Violence-Uyghur</i>	<i>Violence-Han1</i>	<i>Violence-Han2</i>
Male	-0.058** (0.027)	0.019 (0.026)	-0.020 (0.026)	-0.002 (0.027)
Age	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.000 (0.002)	0.000 (0.003)
Married	0.033 (0.033)	0.038 (0.032)	-0.024 (0.031)	0.000 (0.032)
CCP member	0.001 (0.037)	0.026 (0.035)	-0.083** (0.035)	-0.004 (0.036)
Region dummies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Income dummies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education dummies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constant	✓	✓	✓	✓
R-squared	0.050	0.045	0.068	0.048
Observations	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078
Wald Test p -value	0.4898	0.9177	0.3267	0.4246

Note. Entries are OLS coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. Region, income, and education dummies are included. The p -value from Omnibus Wald tests are shown in the last row. In each test, one cannot reject the null hypothesis that the covariates in the model are simultaneously equal to zero, i.e., they are unassociated with the treatment assignment. ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.10$

Table A3: The Effects of Violence or Ethnicity Prime on Support for Use of Lethal Force (OLS)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Violence</i>	<i>Violence-Uyghur</i>	<i>Violence-Han1</i>	<i>Violence-Han2</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Treatment effect	0.191** (0.097)	0.286** (0.122)	0.196 (0.123)	0.174 (0.118)	0.193 (0.118)
Male	0.266** (0.085)	0.301** (0.122)	0.237* (0.129)	0.385** (0.122)	0.376** (0.120)
Age	-0.002 (0.008)	0.003 (0.008)	-0.003 (0.011)	0.011 (0.009)	0.010 (0.009)
College degree	0.057 (0.084)	0.100 (0.119)	0.017 (0.124)	0.057 (0.122)	0.019 (0.119)
Married	0.226** (0.107)	0.277* (0.145)	0.445** (0.155)	0.194 (0.147)	0.060 (0.145)
CCP member	0.206* (0.113)	0.303** (0.150)	0.401** (0.168)	0.014 (0.163)	0.086 (0.164)
High income	-0.066 (0.083)	0.061 (0.118)	0.120 (0.119)	-0.006 (0.119)	0.241** (0.119)
Region dummies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constant	2.381 (0.340)	1.870 (0.436)	2.471 (0.468)	2.375 (0.412)	2.171 (0.394)
Observations	798	390	393	413	415
R-squared	0.082	0.161	0.125	0.119	0.137

Note. OLS estimation of the effects of violent attacks or ethnic priming on support for police use of lethal force. The first model pools all three violent events together. All respondents are Han-Chinese. Control variables included. College degree is a binary variable which takes the value of 1 if a respondent has a college education or higher. High income is a binary variable which takes the value of 1 if a respondent's income is higher or equal to the mean income in the sample. Robust standard errors in parentheses. The positive effect of CCP membership on support for use of force corroborates the inter-group bias assumption. CCP members who are regime insiders exhibit higher support. ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A4: The Effects of Violence or Ethnicity Prime on Support for Use of Lethal Force (Ordered Logistic Regressions)

	(1) <i>Violence</i>	(2) <i>Violence-Uyghur</i>	(3) <i>Violence-Han1</i>	(4) <i>Violence-Han2</i>	(5) <i>Ethnicity</i>
Treatment effect	0.295* (0.154)	0.444** (0.203)	0.326 (0.201)	0.259 (0.189)	0.319* (0.191)
Male	0.435** (0.137)	0.517** (0.202)	0.419** (0.213)	0.630** (0.200)	0.651** (0.200)
Age	-0.002 (0.014)	0.003 (0.015)	-0.002 (0.018)	0.016 (0.016)	0.016 (0.016)
College degree	0.077 (0.135)	0.169 (0.197)	0.025 (0.206)	0.074 (0.199)	0.060 (0.200)
Married	0.351** (0.176)	0.475* (0.248)	0.725** (0.251)	0.327 (0.241)	0.111 (0.248)
CCP membership	0.315* (0.177)	0.497** (0.247)	0.620** (0.267)	-0.008 (0.263)	0.147 (0.272)
High income	-0.113 (0.131)	0.068 (0.192)	0.186 (0.188)	-0.027 (0.191)	0.381** (0.191)
Region dummies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constant cut1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constant cut2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constant cut3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constant cut4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	798	390	393	413	415

Note. Ordered logistic estimations of the effects of violent attacks or ethnic priming on support for police use of lethal force. The first model pools all three violent events together. All respondents are Han-Chinese. Robust standard errors in parentheses. ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A5: The Effects of Violence on Support for Use of Lethal Force: Conditional Average Treatment Effects (CATE)

Subgroup	Treatment Mean	Control Mean	Difference	Two-sided p -Val	N
High income	3.015	3.091	-0.076	0.5582	444
Low income	3.165	2.716	0.449	0.0011	380
CCP membership	3.253	3.105	0.147	0.5226	129
No CCP membership	3.058	2.871	0.187	0.0754	679
College degree	3.105	2.927	0.178	0.2188	400
No college degree	3.063	2.908	0.155	0.2126	424
Male	3.165	3.021	0.144	0.2298	527
Female	2.948	2.692	0.256	0.0848	295

Note. Dependent Variable: Support for Police Use of Lethal Force Scale: 1 (least supportive) to 5 (most supportive). Here, the treatment is “violence exposure” and it pools three violence treatment prompts into one treatment group. p -values are based on two-sided t-tests.