

Online Appendix to  
“Gender Gaps in Support for Vigilante Violence”

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## A Supplementary Information

### A.1 Share of women in prison population across Sub-Saharan Africa

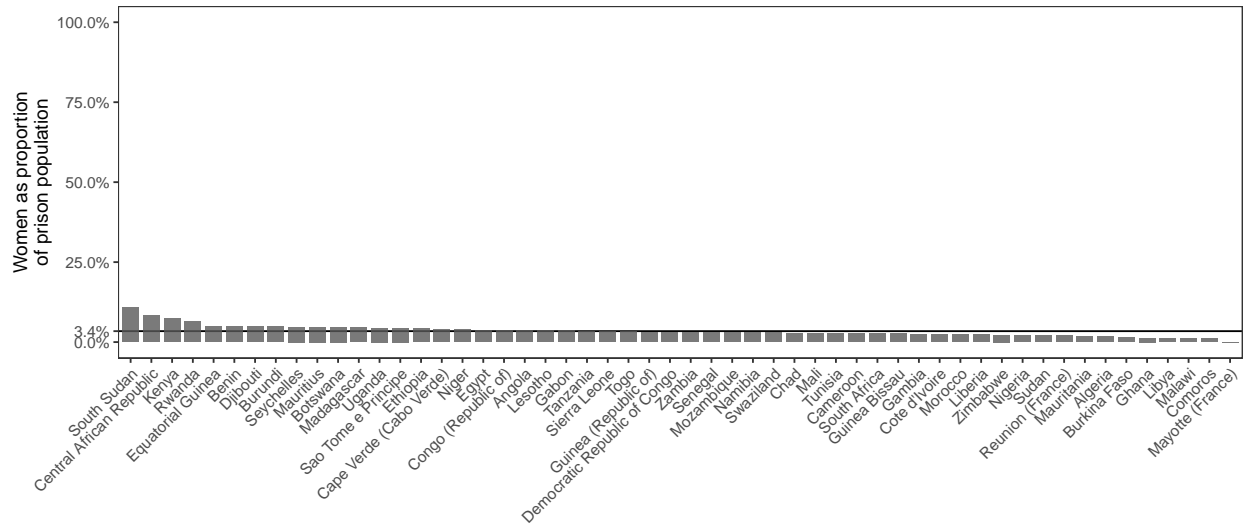


Figure 1: In Africa women make up 3% of the prison population on average.

Source: Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR, 2018).



## B Additional Analyses

### B.1 Results of vignette experiment for vigilantism against “black magic”

<b>Mob targeting [perpetrator / accused] could happen in my village.</b>			
	Women (N = 493)	Men (N = 455)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Suspect was observed (N = 471)	49.4%	67.7%	-18.3 pp.***
Suspect was accused (N = 477)	50.4%	60.9%	-10.4 pp.**
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+1 pp.	-6.9 pp.	+7.9 pp.
<b>Mob instigated by [bystander / victim] could happen in my village.</b>			
	Women (N = 493)	Men (N = 455)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Suspect described as ‘perpetrator’ (N = 476)	52.2%	67%	-14.8 pp.***
Suspect described as ‘accused’ (N = 472)	47.5%	61.5%	-14.1 pp.***
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	-4.7 pp.	-5.4 pp.	+0.8 pp.
<b>Mob responding to [observation / suspicion] of crime could happen in my village.</b>			
	Women (N = 493)	Men (N = 455)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Bystander instigates mob (N = 464)	49.8%	60.8%	-11 pp.**
Victim instigates mob (N = 484)	50%	67.2%	-17.2 pp.***
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+0.2 pp.	+6.4 pp.	-6.2 pp.
<b>Mob could happen when all three primes [reduce / heighten] false accusation risk</b>			
	Women (N = 131)	Men (N = 104)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
All three primes reduce risk of false accusation (N = 115)	49.3%	63.6%	-14.3 pp.
All three primes heighten risk of false accusation (N = 120)	51.7%	55%	-3.3 pp.
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+2.4 pp.	-8.6 pp.	+11 pp.

Table A1: Beliefs about the plausibility of vigilantism against “black magic” among women and men in Uganda

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Results are estimated among subset of respondents presented with an incident of “black magic” (as opposed to theft). Last subtable is subset to respondents assigned either to all three primes that increase uncertainty of guilt (scenario does not mention that crime was observed, suspect is referred to as “accused” and incident was instigated by victim) or to none of these primes (scenario mentions that crime was observed, suspect is referred to as “perpetrator” and incident was instigated by a bystander). Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that the AMCE is zero or that group means or AMCEs are equal across genders. Variance estimates are heteroscedasticity-robust. \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

**Mob targeting [man / woman] could happen in my village.**

	Women (N = 493)	Men (N = 455)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Mob targets woman (N = 462)	47.5%	58.2%	-10.7 pp.**
Mob targets man (N = 486)	52.2%	69.8%	-17.6 pp.***
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+4.7 pp.	+11.6 pp.***	-6.9 pp.

Table A2: Beliefs about the plausibility of vigilantism against “black magic” among women and men in Uganda by whether the target is a woman or man

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Results are estimated among subset of respondents presented with an incident of “black magic” (as opposed to theft). Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that the AMCE is zero or that group means or AMCEs are equal across genders. Variance estimates are heteroscedasticity-robust. \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

## B.2 Alternative explanations

	Police Approval							
	Uganda 1	Uganda 2	Uganda 3	Tanzania 1	South Africa	Afrobar.	Afrobar.	Afrobar.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Woman	0.039*** (0.014)	0.029*** (0.011)	0.039*** (0.015)	0.037* (0.019)	0.023 (0.021)	0.008*** (0.003)	0.014*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)
Avg. men	0.61	0.51	0.07	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.47	0.46
Area FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outcome	Satisf.	Satisf.	No Bribe	Satisf.	Trust	Trust	Not Corrupt	Easy access
Observations	2,431	5,534	1,157	1,365	1,300	51,587	51,587	51,587
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.021	0.012	0.026	0.027	0.035	0.156	0.130	0.125

*Note:*

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

Table A3: Women express more favorable views of police than men.

Outcomes range from 0 to 1. Coefficients stem from a linear model that regresses the outcome on community or region fixed effects and a binary indicator for whether the respondent identifies as a woman. Heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. Significance stars are based on a Wald test using a normal approximation to the sampling distribution. The row “Avg. men” shows the mean outcome among men. The row “Outcome” contains information about the outcome measure. See section D.1 of the appendix for details on question wording.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	Should punish more severely	Should punish more swiftly	Mob	Should Beat Thief	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Woman	0.056** (0.023)	-0.005 (0.010)	0.045*** (0.017)	0.049*** (0.016)	0.046*** (0.016)
Should punish more severely			0.057*** (0.017)		0.054*** (0.016)
Should punish more swiftly				0.263*** (0.049)	0.260*** (0.049)
Avg. men	0.54	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.12
Observations	1,956	1,956	1,956	1,956	1,956
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	-0.001	0.004	0.001	0.021	0.027

*Note:*

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

Table A4: Greater preferences for swift and severe punishments among women in Uganda does not appear to account for the gender gap in support for mob vigilantism.

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Coefficients stem from a linear model that regresses the outcome on community fixed effects, the respective covariate where applicable and a binary indicator for whether the respondent identifies as a woman. Heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. Significance stars are based on a Wald test using a normal approximation to the sampling distribution. The row “Avg. men” shows the mean outcome among men.

### B.3 Gender gap in support for mob vigilantism across age cohorts

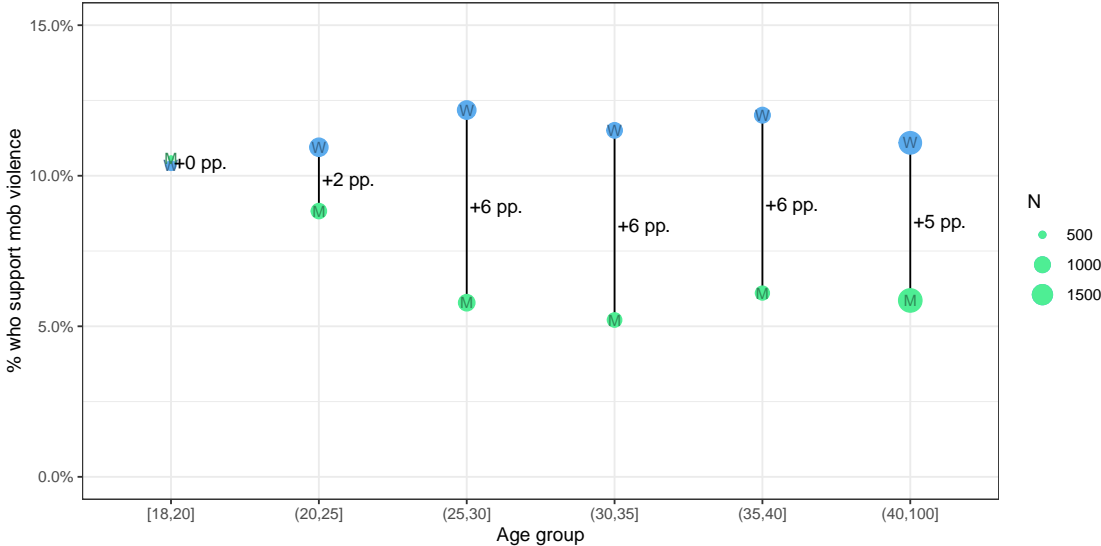


Figure 2: The gender gap in support for mob vigilantism widens with respondent age in seven samples from Uganda, Tanzania, and South Africa

Blue dots depict average support for mob vigilantism among women in a given age group; green dots depict average support for mob vigilantism among men. The size of the dots corresponds to the sample size. See section 4 for details on question wording in each of the seven surveys.





## C Robustness

### C.1 Results of vignette experiment using ordinal outcome measure

<b>Mob responding to [observation / suspicion] of crime could happen in my village.</b>			
	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Suspect was observed (N = 529)	1.91	1.797	+0.113
Suspect was accused (N = 479)	1.847	1.888	-0.041
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	-0.063	+0.092	-0.154

<b>Mob targeting [perpetrator / accused] could happen in my village.</b>			
	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Suspect described as ‘perpetrator’ (N = 535)	1.833	1.763	+0.07
Suspect described as ‘accused’ (N = 473)	1.931	1.934	-0.003
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+0.098	+0.171**	-0.073

<b>Mob instigated by [bystander / victim] could happen in my village.</b>			
	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Bystander instigates mob (N = 501)	1.904	1.786	+0.118
Victim instigates mob (N = 507)	1.855	1.89	-0.035
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	-0.049	+0.103	-0.152

<b>Mob could happen when all three primes [reduce / heighten] false accusation risk</b>			
	Women (N = 149)	Men (N = 128)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
All three primes reduce risk of false accusation (N = 149)	1.929	1.677	+0.252*
All three primes heighten risk of false accusation (N = 128)	1.8	2.079	-0.279
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	-0.129	+0.402**	-0.531**

Table A5: Beliefs about the plausibility of vigilantism among women and men in Uganda

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Results estimated among subset of respondents presented with an incident of theft (as opposed to black magic). Last subtable is subset to respondents assigned either to all three primes that increase uncertainty of guilt (scenario does not mention that crime was observed, suspect is referred to as “accused” and incident was instigated by victim) or to none of these primes (scenario mentions that crime was observed, suspect is referred to as “perpetrator” and incident was instigated by a bystander). Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that the AMCE is zero or that group means or AMCEs are equal across genders. Variance estimates are heteroscedasticity-robust. The outcome is an ordinal scale that codes answer options as follows: 1 = “Something like this would never happen in my village,” 2 = “Something like this could happen, but it is not very likely,” 3 = “This is the sort of thing that sometimes happens in my village” and 4 = “Things like this are very common in my village.” \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

**Mob targeting [man / woman] could happen in my village.**

	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Mob targets woman (N = 491)	0.579	0.557	+0.022
Mob targets man (N = 517)	0.637	0.724	-0.087**
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+0.058	+0.167***	-0.109*

Table A6: Beliefs about the plausibility of vigilantism among women and men in Uganda by whether the target is a woman or man

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Results estimated among subset of respondents presented with an incident of theft (as opposed to black magic). Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that the AMCE is zero or that group means or AMCEs are equal across genders. Variance estimates are heteroscedasticity-robust. The outcome is an ordinal scale that codes answer options as follows: 1 = “Something like this would never happen in my village,” 2 = “Something like this could happen, but it is not very likely,” 3 = “This is the sort of thing that sometimes happens in my village” and 4 = “Things like this are very common in my village.” \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

## C.2 Estimates based on listwise deletion

	Mob Vigilantism Preferred over Police Intervention										
	Ug. 1	Ug. 2	Ug. 3	Tan. 1	Tan. 2	Tan. 3	S.A.	Pooled	Afrobar.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Woman	0.048*** (0.012)	0.046*** (0.007)	0.048*** (0.017)	0.036** (0.014)	0.041* (0.023)	0.049** (0.022)	0.005 (0.037)	0.043 (0.032)	0.019 (0.019)	0.043*** (0.005)	0.023*** (0.003)
Avg. men	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.1
Area FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mob target	Driver	Driver	Thief	Driver	Thief	Thief	Thief	Thief	Driver	Mix	
Crime victim	W	W	W	W	W	M	W	M	W	Mix	
Observations	2,431	5,528	1,954	1,362	601	604	232	264	1,186	13,122	50,980
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.013	0.014	-0.005	0.019	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.043	0.005	0.016	0.074

*Note:*

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

Table A7: Across seven different samples in Uganda, Tanzania, and South Africa, as well as the 2013 Afrobarometer, women are more supportive of mob vigilantism than men.

Coefficients stem from a linear model that regresses a binary indicator for whether the respondent supports mob vigilantism as opposed to reliance on police on community or region fixed effects and a binary indicator for whether the respondent identifies as a woman. Heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that the coefficient on gender is zero using a normal approximation to the sampling distribution. The samples used in columns 2 and 3 share 1,041 respondents. The row “Avg. men” shows the mean outcome among men. The row “Mob target” shows information about the accused who was attacked by a mob in the survey vignette. The row “Crime victim” indicates whether the accused was described as having committed a crime against a man (*M*) or a woman (*W*). Outcomes have not been imputed, i.e., missing values are dealt with through listwise deletion.

**Mob responding to [observation / suspicion] of crime could happen in my village.**

	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Suspect was observed (N = 529)	65.3%	61.4%	+3.9 pp.
Suspect was accused (N = 479)	56.1%	66.5%	-10.4 pp.**
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	-9.2 pp.**	+5.1 pp.	-14.3 pp.**

**Mob targeting [perpetrator / accused] could happen in my village.**

	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Suspect described as ‘perpetrator’ (N = 535)	60.3%	59.3%	+1 pp.
Suspect described as ‘accused’ (N = 473)	61.7%	69.3%	-7.7 pp.*
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+1.4 pp.	+10.1 pp.**	-8.6 pp.

**Mob instigated by [bystander / victim] could happen in my village.**

	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Bystander instigates mob (N = 501)	62.6%	59.5%	+3.1 pp.
Victim instigates mob (N = 507)	59.2%	67.8%	-8.6 pp.**
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	-3.5 pp.	+8.2 pp.*	-11.7 pp.*

**Mob could happen when all three primes [reduce / heighten] false accusation risk**

	Women (N = 149)	Men (N = 128)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
All three primes reduce risk of false accusation (N = 149)	67.9%	49.2%	+18.6 pp.**
All three primes heighten risk of false accusation (N = 128)	52.3%	71.4%	-19.1 pp.**
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	-15.5 pp.*	+22.2 pp.***	-37.7 pp.***

Table A8: Beliefs about the plausibility of vigilantism among women and men in Uganda

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Results estimated among subset of respondents presented with an incident of theft (as opposed to black magic). Last subtable is subset to respondents assigned either to all three primes that increase uncertainty of guilt (scenario does not mention that crime was observed, suspect is referred to as “accused” and incident was instigated by victim) or to none of these primes (scenario mentions that crime was observed, suspect is referred to as “perpetrator” and incident was instigated by a bystander). Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that the AMCE is zero or that group means or AMCEs are equal across genders. Variance estimates are heteroscedasticity-robust. Outcomes have not been imputed, i.e., missing values are dealt with through listwise deletion. \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

**Mob targeting [man / woman] could happen in my village.**

	Women (N = 543)	Men (N = 465)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
Mob targets woman (N = 491)	57.9%	55.7%	+2.2 pp.
Mob targets man (N = 517)	63.7%	72.4%	-8.7 pp.**
<i>Estimated prime effect:</i>	+5.8 pp.	+16.7 pp.***	-10.9 pp.*

Table A9: Beliefs about the plausibility of vigilantism among women and men in Uganda by whether the target is a woman or man

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Results estimated among subset of respondents presented with an incident of theft (as opposed to black magic). Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that the AMCE is zero or that group means or AMCEs are equal across genders. Variance estimates are heteroscedasticity-robust. Outcomes have not been imputed, i.e., missing values are dealt with through listwise deletion. \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

**Some people suspected of crimes are not necessarily criminals.**

	Women (N = 864)	Men (N = 837)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
% who agree:	45.4%	45%	+0.5 pp.
<b>It is somewhat or very likely [I/an innocent person] could be falsely accused.</b>			
	Women (N = 864)	Men (N = 837)	<i>Estimated gender gap:</i>
% who agree:	47.6%	71.1%	-23.5 pp.***

Table A10: Beliefs about mob vigilantism among women and men in Tanzania

Data stem from 2019 household survey in rural Tanzania. Significance stars are based on a two-tailed Wald test of the null hypothesis that group means are equal across genders. Variance estimates are heteroscedasticity-robust. Outcomes have not been imputed, i.e., missing values are dealt with through listwise deletion. \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

	Police Approval							
	Uganda 1	Uganda 2	Uganda 3	Tanzania 1	South Africa	Afrobar.	Afrobar.	Afrobar.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Woman	0.039*** (0.014)	0.030*** (0.011)	0.040*** (0.015)	0.036* (0.020)	0.022 (0.021)	0.009*** (0.003)	0.018*** (0.002)	-0.001 (0.003)
Avg. men	0.61	0.51	0.07	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.47	0.47
Area FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outcome	Satisf.	Satisf.	No Bribe	Satisf.	Trust	Trust	Not Corrupt	Easy access
Observations	2,424	5,513	1,146	1,314	1,261	50,485	47,012	44,376
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.021	0.012	0.026	0.030	0.035	0.162	0.153	0.165

*Note:*

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

Table A11: Women express more favorable views of police than men.

Outcomes range from 0 to 1. Coefficients stem from a linear model that regresses the outcome on community or region fixed effects and a binary indicator for whether the respondent identifies as a woman. Heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. Significance stars are based on a Wald test using a normal approximation to the sampling distribution. The row “Avg. men” shows the mean outcome among men. The row “Outcome” contains information about the outcome measure. See section D.1 of the appendix for details on question wording. Outcomes have not been imputed, i.e., missing values are dealt with through listwise deletion.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	Should punish more severely (1)	Should punish more swiftly (2)	Mob (3)	Should Beat Thief (4)	Thief (5)
Woman	0.055** (0.023)	-0.005 (0.010)	0.045*** (0.017)	0.049*** (0.016)	0.047*** (0.016)
Should punish more severely			0.057*** (0.017)		0.054*** (0.016)
Should punish more swiftly				0.263*** (0.049)	0.260*** (0.049)
Avg. men	0.54	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.12
Observations	1,953	1,956	1,951	1,954	1,951
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	-0.001	0.004	0.001	0.021	0.026

*Note:*

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

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Table A12: Greater preferences for swift and severe punishments among women in Uganda does not appear to account for the gender gap in support for mob vigilantism.

Data stem from 2017 household survey in rural Uganda. Coefficients stem from a linear model that regresses the outcome on community or region fixed effects, the respective covariate where applicable and a binary indicator for whether the respondent identifies as a woman. Heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. Significance stars are based on a Wald test using a normal approximation to the sampling distribution. The row “Avg. men” shows the mean outcome among men. Outcomes have not been imputed, i.e., missing values are dealt with through listwise deletion.



## D Question Wording

### D.1 Question wording for Table A3

#### Column 1, 2 and 4

Imagine you've been robbed and you report the robbery to the police. How likely is it that the police officer will deal with the case in a satisfactory manner?

- 0 = Not at all likely
- 0.5 = Somewhat likely
- 1 = Very likely

#### Column 3

If you went to the police, how likely do you think it is that they would ask for something in exchange for helping you, e.g. money, cell phone credit, food or fuel?

- 1 = Not likely at all
- 0.66 = Not very likely
- 0.33 = Somewhat likely
- 0 = Very likely

#### Column 5

How much do you trust the police?

- 1 = A lot of trust
- 0.66 = Some trust
- 0.33 = Little trust
- 0 = No trust

#### Column 6

How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: The Police?

- 1 = A lot
- 0.66 = Somewhat
- 0.33 = Just a little
- 0 = Not at all

**Column 7**

How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Police?

- 1 = All of them
- 0.66 = Most of them
- 0.33 = Some of them
- 0 = None

**Column 8**

Based on your experience, how easy or difficult is it to obtain the following services from government? Or do you never try and get these services from government: Help from the police?

- 1 = Very easy
- 0.66 = Easy
- 0.33 = Difficult
- 0 = Very difficult

## References

ICPR. 2018. "Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research: World Prison Brief Data." available at <https://www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief-data>.