

Hurting or Healing? How Conflict Exposure and Trauma
(Do Not) Shape Support for Truth Commissions

Online Appendices

Amélie Godefroidt¹ and Karin Dyrstad²

¹ Postdoctoral Researcher at the Center for Research on Peace and Development, University of Leuven (KU Leuven). Contact: Amelie.godefroidt@kuleuven.be

² Associate Professor at the Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). Contact: Karin.dyrstad@ntnu.no

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A Research Ethics

Research ethics in [anonymized], our country of residence, is regulated in the Research Ethics Act of 2017, first introduced in 2007, which established four advisory National Ethics Committees. This project falls within the area of the National Committee for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (NESH). However, while NESH provides general ethical guidance and may give advice on special requests, it does not provide for an Institutional Review Board (IRB) and does not require (nor recommend) IRBs at the university or departmental level. As a result, we do not have an IRB assessment for this project.

Although research institutions do not have a formal review system for research ethics, data protection and management plans are reviewed by an independent body (NSD). Consequently, this project has an NSD number (#44178), which approves our data management plan, but not an IRB number. Therefore, in what follows, we explain how we ensured that the data collection was in line with the current Principles of Ethics for Human Subject Research as outlined by the American Political Science Association (APSA, 2019). Most broadly, several steps were undertaken to ensure the safety and well-being of both respondents and researchers:

- *Case selection.* The overall design of our comparative case study was revised in several iterations to ensure that the data collection could be conducted in a way that ensured the safety and well-being of the participants and the research team. This meant that 1) the data collection in Nepal was postponed for about seven months due to the 2016 earthquake and 2) we changed from selecting Sierra Leone to Burundi to Northern Ireland. We considered that collecting data during the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone would not be ethical nor safe. We made a similar decision for Burundi when political unrest broke out in 2015 and violence started escalating. This also entailed that Burundi could no longer be seen as a post-conflict setting, which was one of our selection criteria.
- *Informed consent.* The box below contains the information that was given to participants about the study to make sure that potential respondents could make an informed decision about whether to participate.

I am [name; anonymized] from [place; anonymized]. I am here to ask if you would be willing to participate in a research study directed and commissioned by a group of researchers at two research institutes in [COUNTRY, NAME and NAME, and NAME].

The researchers are interested in political developments in countries that have experienced an internal armed conflict. The study seeks to assess people's views of their economic, social, security, and political situation, and their well-being during and after the conflict in [SURVEY COUNTRY]. The study is part of an academic research project, and it serves no other purpose; it is not affiliated with any government or political party. Your input would be highly valued and is greatly appreciated. All your answers will be anonymous and confidential.

I hope you will participate, but choosing not to do so will not disadvantage you in any way. If you choose to participate, you can tell me when a question makes you uncomfortable, and we will skip that question. You are also free to withdraw from the interview at any time.

Based on this information, potential respondents were given a question about participation:

T1. May we have your permission to ask these questions, and would you be willing to participate in this survey?

Yes.....	1
No.....	2

- *Confidentiality, including safe data storage*, was discussed at several stages. NSD approved of treatment of sensitive personal data as well as collaboration agreements with local partners that set out how the data would be transferred and stored.
- *Development of questionnaire*. Ethical concerns, including the risk of re-traumatization and the adequacy of the questions in each context, were discussed with local partners in all three contexts, both before and after pilots were conducted. As a result of these discussions, several questions were removed or revised to ensure minimal risk of harm.
- *Training*. All enumerators were experienced and well-trained. In Guatemala and Nepal, field staff went through additional training with the second author of the study to ensure that they all understood the nature of the study.

B Representativeness of the Samples

B.1 Additional Information on Guatemalan Sample

Table B.1 2015 Population and Share of the Guatemalan sample, by *departamento*.

<i>Departamento</i>	2015 Census		2016 Sample		Difference
	N	%	n	%	%
Guatemala	3 353 951	20.73	286	23.52	2.79
Huehuetenango	1 264 449	7.82	91	7.48	-0.34
Alta Verapaz	1 256 486	7.77	73	6	-1.77
San Marcos	1 121 644	6.93	82	6.74	-0.19
Quiché	1 088 942	6.73	72	5.92	-0.81
Quetzaltenango	863 689	5.34	70	5.76	0.42
Escuintla	761 085	4.70	64	5.26	0.56
Petén	736 010	4.55	41	3.37	-1.18
Chimaltenango	685 513	4.24	51	4.19	-0.05
Suchitepéquez	568 608	3.52	37	3.04	-0.48
Totonicapán	537 584	3.32	32	2.63	-0.69
Sololá	491 530	3.04	31	2.55	-0.49
Jutiapa	472 304	2.92	40	3.29	0.37
Izabal	455 982	2.82	28	2.3	-0.52
Chiquimula	406 422	2.51	31	2.55	0.04
Santa Rosa	375 001	2.32	42	3.45	1.13
Jalapa	355 566	2.20	31	2.55	0.35
Sacatepéquez	343 236	2.12	20	1.64	-0.48
Retalhuleu	332 815	2.06	35	2.88	0.82
Baja Verapaz	299 432	1.85	20	1.64	-0.21
Zacapa	236 593	1.46	29	2.38	0.92
El Progreso	169 290	1.05	10	0.82	-0.23
<i>Total</i>	<i>16 176 133</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1 216</i>	<i>99.96</i>	

Note: Census data retrieved from Instituto Nacional de Estadística Guatemala [Guatemalan National Institute of Statistics] at www.ine.gob.gt on 25 February 2016.

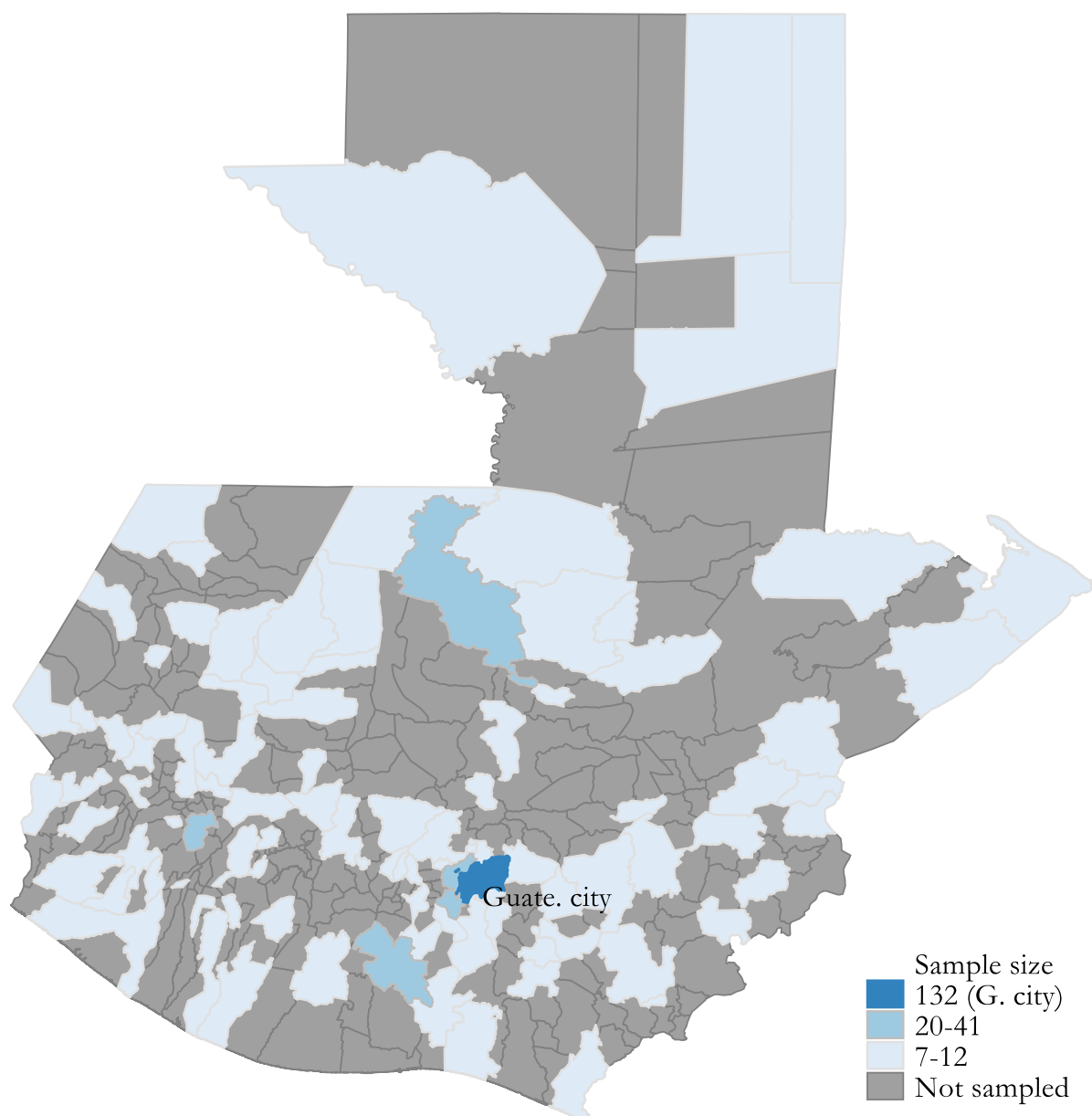


Figure B.1 Spatial Distribution of Guatemalan Sample, by Municipality.

Note: The Guatemalan sampling had 120 primary sampling units (PSUs; segments); with approximately 10 respondents sampled in each. In most municipalities there is only one PSU (hence, 7-12 respondents in the net sample), while a few had 2-4 PSUs (20-41 respondents). In Guatemala City, a total of 13 PSUs were selected in the different suburbs or *zonas*.

B.2 Additional Information on the Nepali Sample

Table B.2 Stratification and Allocation of the Nepali Sample.

Strata	Population as of 2011 census*	Proportion	Allocation of household sample	Allocation of PSUs (20 households per PSU)	Sample size**
(1)	(2)	(3) = (2)/26253828	(4) = (3) * 1 200	(5) = (4)/20	(6) = (5) * 20
<i>Eastern region</i>	<i>5 773 363</i>	<i>0.220</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>260</i>
Rural	4 961 084	0.189	227	11	220
Urban	812 279	0.031	37	2	40
<i>Central region</i>	<i>9 551 696</i>	<i>0.364</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>440</i>
Rural	7 334 998	0.279	335	17	340
Urban	2 216 698	0.084	101	5	100
<i>Western region</i>	<i>4 884 632</i>	<i>0.186</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>220</i>
Rural	4 143 451	0.158	189	9	180
Urban	741 181	0.028	34	2	40
<i>Mid-western region</i>	<i>3 513 149</i>	<i>0.134</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>160</i>
Rural	3 201 410	0.122	146	7	140
Urban	311 739	0.012	14	1	20
<i>Far-western region</i>	<i>2 530 988</i>	<i>0.096</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>120</i>
Rural	2 206 840	0.084	101	5	100
Urban	324 148	0.012	15	1	20
Total	26 253 828	1.000	1200	60	1200
Rural	21 847 783	0.832	999	50	1000
Urban	440 6045	0.168	201	10	200

Note: *Institutional population is excluded because rural-urban breakdown of institutional population is not provided by the census publications. Instead of distribution of the population aged 18 years and above, distribution of the total population is taken here because sample allocation with both distributions is the same. **Sample size in column 6 differs from that in column (4) due to adjustment of decimal points obtained while determining number of PSU per strata (5).

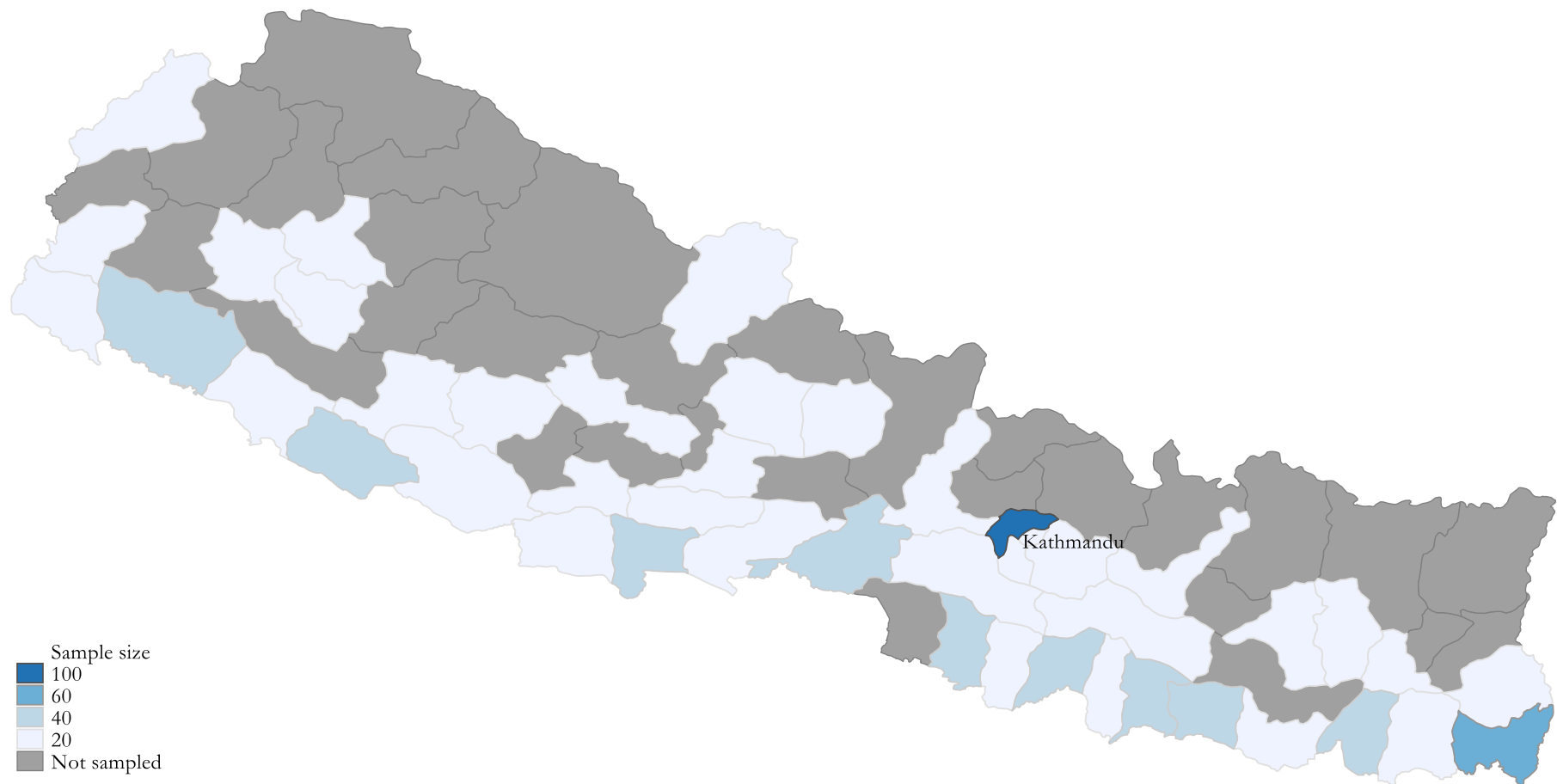


Figure B.2 Spatial Distribution of Nepali Sample, by District.

Note: The Nepali sampling included 60 primary sampling units (PSUs; wards); each with 20 respondents. Most sampled districts had only one PSU (hence, 20 respondents), while some more populous districts had 2-3 PSUs. The three districts of the capital city of Kathmandu were covered with a total of 5 PSUs (hence, 100 respondents). The geographical distribution of the PSUs reflects the topography of the country, where the plains on the border to India have a much higher population density than the mountainous area, part of the Himalaya.

B.3 Additional Information of the Northern Irish Sample

Table B.3 Comparison of Respondents' Demographics against 2011 Census Data, Northern Ireland.

		2011 Census (%)	2016 Survey (%)	Difference (%)
Sex	Male	49	47	2
	Female	51	53	-2
Age	18-24	13	14	-1
	25-34	18	17	1
	35-44	18	17	1
	45-54	18	19	-1
	55-64	14	15	-1
	65 and over	19	18	1
Marital Status	Single	36	35	1
	Married/Civil Partner	48	42	6
	Widowed	7	8	-1
	Divorced/Separated	9	15	-6

Note: Census data provided by survey partner Perceptive Insight, based on Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's 2011 Census, available at <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/2011-census-key-statistics-tables-demography>. Sample descriptives are based on the full [XXX] sample and may, therefore, slightly deviate from the descriptive statistics reported below as those numbers are based on the effective sample size used in this paper (i.e., sample size used in the SEM models after listwise deletion).

C Descriptive Statistics

Table C.1 Descriptive Statistics for Key Socio-Demographic Variables, by Case Study.

	Range	Guatemala	Nepal	NI
		Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Male	0-1	0.54 (0.5)	0.53 (0.5)	0.49 (0.5)
Age (in years)	18-96	35.25 (14.01)	41.04 (13.74)	46.01 (17.95)
Education	1-6	4.03 (1.64)	2.52 (1.45)	4.32 (1.3)
Income category	1-4	2.15 (0.93)	2.73 (0.83)	3.41 (0.77)
Did not reside in the country or was not born at the time of the conflict	0-1	0.32 (0.47)	0.02 (0.15)	0.14 (0.35)
N		1,009	954	702

D Additional Analyses and Results

Table D.1 Full List of Conflict Experiences and Incidence Rate, by Case Study.

Conflict Event		G	N	NI	χ^2	p
e_1	Displaced	0.16 _a	0.05 _b	0.07 _b	59.59	<.001
e_2	Goods/property stolen	0.06 _a	0.09 _a	0.09 _a	5.88	0.053
e_3	House destroyed	0.08 _a	0.02 _b	0.08 _a	46.19	<.001
e_4	Threatened with violence or death	0.10 _a	0.18 _b	0.18 _b	19.12	<.001
e_5	Arbitrarily detained [detained without reason]	0.05 _a	0.10 _b	0.06 _a	15.77	<.001
e_6	Attacked, beaten, tortured, or otherwise injured	0.04 _a	0.08 _b	0.09 _b	12.03	<.001
e_7	Forced to commit violence	0.03 _a	0.10 _b	0.01 _a	65.49	<.001
e_8	Victim of sexual violence	0.02 _a	0.00 _b	0.01 _b	17.13	<.001
e_9	Disabled as a consequence of violence or injuries	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.41	.813
e_10	Witnessed violence	0.19 _a	0.33 _b	0.34 _b	43.25	<.001
e_11	Family member displaced	0.29 _a	0.07 _b	0.11 _c	195.05	<.001
e_12	Family member injured	0.17 _a	0.08 _b	0.15 _a	39.23	<.001
e_13	Family member killed	0.17 _a	0.01 _b	0.08 _c	147.07	<.001
e_14	Family member forcibly disappeared	0.12 _a	0.01 _b	0.01 _b	149.49	<.001
e_15	Family member arbitrarily detained	0.12 _a	0.08 _b	0.08 _b	10.55	<.001
e_16g	Witnessed massacres (<i>Guatemala only</i>)	0.10	-	-		

Note: Chi-square tests were used to detect overall country differences for the dichotomous war experience indicator. Means that do not share subscripts (_{a, b, c}) differ cross-nationally at $p < .05$, after Tukey's HSD correction for multiple comparisons. G = Guatemala; N = Nepal; NI = Northern Ireland.

Table D.2 Correlations of Specific Conflict Experiences with Traumatization, by Case Study.

Conflict Event		Guatemala	Nepal	Northern Ireland
e_1	Displaced	$r = 0.25$	$r = 0.08$	$r = 0.14$
e_2	Goods/property stolen	$r = 0.22$	$r = 0.18$	$r = 0.21$
e_3	House destroyed	$r = 0.20$	$r = 0.18$	$r = 0.14$
e_4	Threatened with violence or death	$r = 0.25$	$r = 0.26$	$r = 0.30$
e_5	Arbitrarily detained [detained without reason]	$r = 0.20$	$r = 0.20$	$r = 0.27$
e_6	Attacked, beaten, tortured, or otherwise injured	$r = 0.17$	$r = 0.29$	$r = 0.29$
e_7	Forced to commit violence	$r = 0.09$	$r = 0.21$	$r = 0.15$
e_8	Victim of sexual violence	$r = 0.11$.	$r = 0.12$
e_9	Disabled as a consequence of violence or injuries	$r = 0.08$	$r = 0.23$	$r = 0.24$
e_10	Witnessed violence	$r = 0.24$	$r = 0.25$	$r = 0.30$
e_11	Family member displaced	$r = 0.17$	$r = 0.11$	$r = 0.21$
e_12	Family member injured	$r = 0.21$	$r = 0.30$	$r = 0.32$
e_13	Family member killed	$r = 0.18$	$r = 0.22$	$r = 0.23$
e_14	Family member forcibly disappeared	$r = 0.21$	$r = 0.20$	$r = 0.14$
e_15	Family member arbitrarily detained	$r = 0.19$	$r = 0.23$	$r = 0.32$
e_16g	Witnessed massacres (<i>Guatemala only</i>)	$r = 0.21$.	.

Note: All correlations are statistically significant ($p < .001$). Traumatization is measured via a short screener of PTSD (Han et al., 2016) and by taking the mean score of the items. The cell for e_8 in Nepal is empty as no one reported having been a victim of sexual violence. The cells for e_16g in Nepal and Northern Ireland are empty as witnessing massacres was not asked in these countries.

Table D.3 Model Comparison.

	M0	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M1_1
Fit Statistic								
chi2_ms(260)	1526.03	1066.66	1185.35	1526.03	1528.16	1686.43	1953.61	526.61
chi2_bs(324)	6309.93	6309.93	6309.93	6309.93	6309.93	6309.93	6309.93	6309.93
RMSEA	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.07
AIC	83930.45	83487.07	83609.76	83930.45	83928.58	84038.85	84302.03	82953.02
BIC	84354.57	83958.32	84092.79	84354.57	84340.92	84309.81	84561.21	83441.94
CFI	0.77	0.84	0.83	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.93
TLI	0.70	0.78	0.75	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.69	0.90
SRMR	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05
CD	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14
Cross-Case Constraints								
Intercepts: Measure		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coefficients: Measure			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Intercepts: Structural					✓		✓	
Coefficients: Structural						✓	✓	
Additional Model Improvement								
Cov(e.ptsd_1*e.ptsd_2)								✓

Note: RMSEA: root mean squared error of approximation; AIC: Akaike's information criterion; BIC: Bayesian information criterion; CFI: Comparative fit index; TLI: Tucker-Lewis index; SRMR: Standardized root mean squared residual; CD: Coefficient of determination. Model M1_1 has the best model fit based on all indices. For more information on the interpretation of model fit indices, see e.g. Hu and Bentler (2009).

Table D.4 Full Numerical Results.

DV: General support for Truth Commissions (TCs)			DV: TCs should reveal perpetrators' names			DV: TCs should compensate victims			DV: TCs should be accompanied by prosecution		
Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>
Case: Guatemala											
trauma	0.01 (0.04)	0.813	trauma	-0.03 (0.04)	0.427	trauma	0.02 (0.04)	0.699	trauma	0.00 (0.04)	0.916
exposure	0.11 (0.03)	0.001	exposure	0.07 (0.03)	0.024	exposure	0.05 (0.03)	0.126	exposure	0.00 (0.03)	0.969
male	0.01 (0.03)	0.823	male	0.04 (0.03)	0.173	male	0.06 (0.03)	0.065	male	0.01 (0.03)	0.749
age	-0.15 (0.04)	<.001	age	-0.06 (0.04)	0.115	age	-0.03 (0.04)	0.505	age	-0.06 (0.04)	0.103
education	0.10 (0.04)	0.005	education	0.06 (0.04)	0.107	education	-0.07 (0.04)	0.054	education	-0.01 (0.04)	0.805
income	0.00 (0.03)	0.958	income	0.02 (0.03)	0.584	income	-0.03 (0.03)	0.379	income	0.06 (0.03)	0.063
nonreside	-0.05 (0.03)	0.122	nonreside	-0.03 (0.03)	0.431	nonreside	0.03 (0.03)	0.399	nonreside	-0.02 (0.03)	0.506
<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>2.68 (0.19)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>2.63 (0.19)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>2.42 (0.19)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>2.79 (0.19)</i>	<i><.001</i>
DV: Traumatization											
exposure	0.21 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.21 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.21 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.21 (0.03)	<.001
male	-0.10 (0.04)	0.004	male	-0.10 (0.04)	0.004	male	-0.10 (0.04)	0.004	male	-0.10 (0.04)	0.004
age	0.17 (0.03)	<.001	age	0.17 (0.03)	<.001	age	0.17 (0.03)	<.001	age	0.17 (0.03)	<.001
education	0.12 (0.03)	<.001	education	0.12 (0.03)	<.001	education	0.12 (0.03)	<.001	education	0.12 (0.03)	<.001
income	0.03 (0.04)	0.391	income	0.03 (0.04)	0.393	income	0.03 (0.04)	0.395	income	0.03 (0.04)	0.390
nonreside	0.15 (0.03)	<.001	nonreside	0.15 (0.03)	<.001	nonreside	0.15 (0.03)	<.001	nonreside	0.15 (0.03)	<.001
Case: Nepal											
trauma	0.04 (0.04)	0.389	trauma	0.13 (0.04)	0.002	trauma	0.09 (0.04)	0.025	trauma	0.05 (0.04)	0.196
exposure	0.05 (0.03)	0.134	exposure	-0.01 (0.03)	0.712	exposure	0.03 (0.03)	0.446	exposure	0.04 (0.03)	0.284
male	-0.01 (0.03)	0.793	male	0.04 (0.03)	0.260	male	-0.03 (0.04)	0.435	male	-0.02 (0.03)	0.562
age	0.07 (0.03)	0.036	age	0.11 (0.03)	0.001	age	0.09 (0.04)	0.008	age	0.19 (0.03)	<.001
education	0.21 (0.04)	<.001	education	0.25 (0.04)	<.001	education	0.17 (0.04)	<.001	education	0.28 (0.04)	<.001

income	0.06 (0.03)	0.093	income	-0.04 (0.03)	0.196	income	-0.01 (0.03)	0.680	income	-0.12 (0.03)	0.001
nonreside	-0.02 (0.03)	0.601	nonreside	0.07 (0.03)	0.033	nonreside	0.05 (0.03)	0.136	nonreside	0.04 (0.03)	0.241
<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>4.32 (0.21)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>5.69 (0.23)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>7.37 (0.26)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>4.47 (0.21)</i>	<i><.001</i>
DV: Traumatization											
exposure	0.29 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.29 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.29 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.29 (0.03)	<.001
male	-0.21 (0.04)	<.001	male	-0.20 (0.04)	<.001	male	-0.20 (0.04)	<.001	male	-0.2 (0.04)	<.001
age	0.20 (0.03)	<.001	age	0.20 (0.03)	<.001	age	0.20 (0.03)	<.001	age	0.20 (0.03)	<.001
education	0.17 (0.04)	<.001	education	0.17 (0.04)	<.001	education	0.17 (0.04)	<.001	education	0.17 (0.04)	<.001
income	-0.01 (0.04)	0.670	income	-0.02 (0.04)	0.654	income	-0.02 (0.04)	0.653	income	-0.02 (0.04)	0.667
nonreside	0.00 (0.04)	0.948	nonreside	0.00 (0.04)	0.944	nonreside	0.00 (0.04)	0.950	nonreside	0.00 (0.04)	0.948
Case: Northern Ireland											
trauma	0.06 (0.04)	0.135	trauma	0.08 (0.04)	0.051	trauma	0.09 (0.04)	0.036	trauma	0.05 (0.04)	0.197
exposure	0.11 (0.04)	0.006	exposure	0.02 (0.04)	0.595	exposure	0.06 (0.04)	0.164	exposure	-0.06 (0.04)	0.139
male	0.05 (0.04)	0.153	male	0.02 (0.04)	0.546	male	-0.03 (0.04)	0.383	male	-0.07 (0.04)	0.052
age	-0.14 (0.04)	0.001	age	-0.00 (0.04)	0.917	age	-0.01 (0.04)	0.824	age	-0.04 (0.04)	0.356
education	0.09 (0.04)	0.020	education	-0.08 (0.04)	0.062	education	0.07 (0.04)	0.078	education	-0.14 (0.04)	0.001
income	0.01 (0.04)	0.804	income	0.03 (0.04)	0.407	income	-0.05 (0.04)	0.212	income	-0.02 (0.04)	0.670
nonreside	0.06 (0.04)	0.138	nonreside	-0.02 (0.04)	0.563	nonreside	-0.00 (0.04)	0.882	nonreside	-0.08 (0.04)	0.047
<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>2.41 (0.25)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>2.50 (0.26)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>3.06 (0.26)</i>	<i><.001</i>	<i>(Intercept)</i>	<i>3.32 (0.24)</i>	<i><.001</i>
DV: Traumatization											
exposure	0.26 (0.04)	<.001	exposure	0.26 (0.04)	<.001	exposure	0.26 (0.04)	<.001	exposure	0.26 (0.04)	<.001
male	0.03 (0.04)	0.420	male	0.03 (0.04)	0.422	male	0.03 (0.04)	0.422	male	0.03 (0.04)	0.421
age	0.07 (0.04)	0.041	age	0.07 (0.04)	0.042	age	0.07 (0.04)	0.042	age	0.07 (0.04)	0.041
education	0.07 (0.04)	0.041	education	0.07 (0.04)	0.042	education	0.07 (0.04)	0.042	education	0.07 (0.04)	0.041
income	-0.08 (0.03)	0.014	income	-0.08 (0.03)	0.013	income	-0.08 (0.03)	0.013	income	-0.08 (0.03)	0.013
nonreside	0.05 (0.04)	0.170	nonreside	0.05 (0.04)	0.171	nonreside	0.05 (0.04)	0.172	nonreside	0.05 (0.04)	0.170

Note: Standardized coefficients reported. Coefficients correspond to Figures 2 and 3. Significant results at the .10 level for predictors of interest are coloured in grey.

Table D.5 Replication of Main Results, Excluding Control Variables.

DV: General support for Truth Commissions (TCs)			DV: TCs should reveal perpetrators' names			DV: TCs should compensate victims			DV: TCs should be accompanied by prosecution		
Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Predictor	beta (SE)	<i>p</i>
Case: Guatemala											
trauma	0.01 (0.04)	0.789	trauma	-0.04 (0.04)	0.305	trauma	0.02 (0.04)	0.609	trauma	0.00 (0.04)	0.953
exposure	0.11 (0.03)	0.001	exposure	0.08 (0.03)	0.013	exposure	0.05 (0.03)	0.168	exposure	-0.00 (0.03)	0.910
(Intercept)	2.51 (0.08)	<.001	(Intercept)	2.68 (0.08)	<.001	(Intercept)	2.20 (0.07)	<.001	(Intercept)	2.76 (0.08)	<.001
DV: Traumatization											
exposure	0.38 (0.02)	<.001	exposure	0.38 (0.02)	<.001	exposure	0.39 (0.02)	<.001	exposure	0.39 (0.02)	<.001
Case: Nepal											
trauma	0.02 (0.04)	0.695	trauma	0.11 (0.04)	0.008	trauma	0.15 (0.04)	<.001	trauma	0.08 (0.04)	0.040
exposure	0.06 (0.03)	0.092	exposure	0.00 (0.03)	0.993	exposure	0.02 (0.03)	0.615	exposure	0.04 (0.03)	0.235
(Intercept)	5.12 (0.13)	<.001	(Intercept)	6.45 (0.16)	<.001	(Intercept)	7.90 (0.19)	<.001	(Intercept)	5.14 (0.13)	<.001
DV: Traumatization											
exposure	0.34 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.34 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.35 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.35 (0.03)	<.001
Case: Northern Ireland											
trauma	0.06 (0.04)	0.144	trauma	0.08 (0.04)	0.054	trauma	0.08 (0.04)	0.063	trauma	0.05 (0.04)	0.249
exposure	0.06 (0.04)	0.099	exposure	0.03 (0.04)	0.400	exposure	0.05 (0.04)	0.213	exposure	-0.05 (0.04)	0.173
(Intercept)	2.54 (0.09)	<.001	(Intercept)	2.41 (0.08)	<.001	(Intercept)	3.07 (0.1)	<.001	(Intercept)	2.60 (0.08)	<.001
DV: Traumatization											
exposure	0.12 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.12 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.13 (0.03)	<.001	exposure	0.13 (0.03)	<.001

Note: Standardized coefficients reported. Significant results at the .10 level for predictors of interest are coloured in grey.

Table D.6 Bivariate Correlations Between Variables of Interest, by Case Study.

	tc_1	tc_2	tc_3	tc_4	exposure	trauma
Case: Guatemala						
tc_1	1.00					
tc_2	.44***	1.00				
tc_3	.19***	.17***	1.00			
tc_4	.27***	.28***	.30***	1.00		
exposure	.11***	.07*	.05	.00	1.00	
trauma	.03	-.02	.02	.00	.16***	1.00
Case: Nepal						
tc_1	1.00					
tc_2	.37***	1.00				
tc_3	.10**	.29***	1.00			
tc_4	.21***	.37***	.20***	1.00		
exposure	.06†	.03	.05	.06†	1.00	
trauma	.01	.10**	.11***	.06†	.22***	1.00
Case: Northern Ireland						
tc_1	1.00					
tc_2	.44***	1.00				
tc_3	.35***	.29***	1.00			
tc_4	.08*	.38***	.15***	1.00		
exposure	.08*	.05	.07†	-.04	1.00	
trauma	.08*	.08*	.09*	.03	.27***	1.00

Note: Trauma is measured via a short screener of PTSD (Han et al., 2016) and by taking the mean score of the items. Significant results at the .10 level for predictors of interest are coloured in grey. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

E References

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