Online Appendix

Indignation, Ideologies and Armed Mobilization: Italy 1943–1945

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Hereafter, we report descriptive statistics, maps, figures and further regression tables.

Data - Descriptive Statistics

Variables of the Between-Provinces Analysis:

Variable	Unit	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Partisan Bands	#Bands	92	4.2	6.9	0	40
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	%Votes	90	27.4	16.3	0	60.45
Indignation-Military Deaths	#Deaths'00	92	196	58	0	383
Cars pc	Cars/Pop'000	90	5	3	1	15
Population	#Pop'000	92	21	39	0	211
Mountainous Terrain	%Mount. Terr.	92	9.5	15.2	0	76
GDP pc	GDP/Pop	92	217	93	92	563
Christian Democracy	%Votes	90	19.9	13.8	0	74.4
Radical Right	%Votes	90	0.23	1.2	0	9.1
Liberals	%Votes	90	6	14.5	0	61
Bombing	#Events	92	9	1	0	39
Nazi Violence	#Events	92	9	21	0	110.1
Trade Unions	#Unions	69	139	152	1	655
Youngsters	%17-32yrs	92	21.5	1.2	18.6	24.2

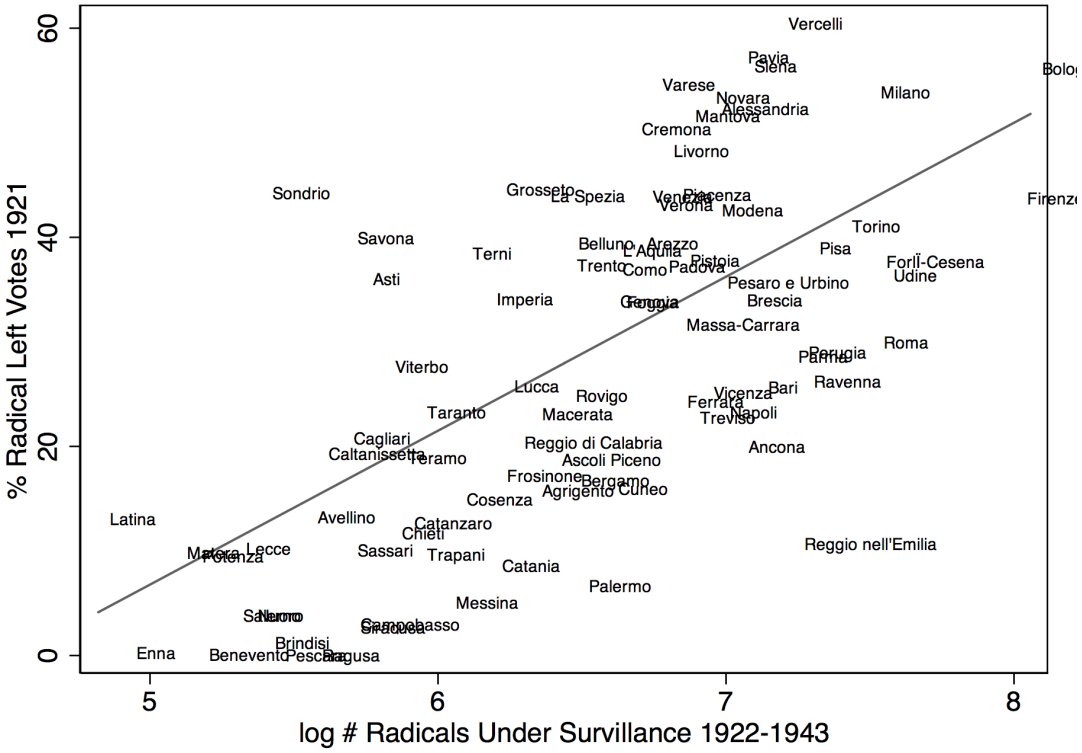
Note: # = number; %=percentage

Variables of the Within-Provinces Analysis (Comune Level):

Variable	Units	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
N. of Partisans	#Partisans	273	57.13	121.19	0	1419
Ideology - Surveillance	#People	273	0.95	0.90	0	4.9
Emotion- Deaths	#Deaths	273	33.9	42.3	0	403
Population	#Pop.	273	3022.9	5370.7	306	63573
Nazi Violence	#Events	275	1.25	4.99	0	46
Industry	%Workers	273	16.18	13.99	0	80.1

Note: # = number; %=percentage

Figure 1: Correlation between Left Votes & Radicals under Surveillance



We show how the share of left-wing votes in 1921 and the new variable counting people under surveillance correlate at the provincial level.[1] They tend to show a stable positive relationship and we are quite confident of using the new proxy in our within-provinces analysis.

[1] Between-provinces models using this new proxy produce similar results to the old between-provinces models.

Maps on Dependent Variables Distribution

Figure 2: Number of Partisan Bands in Northern Italian Provinces

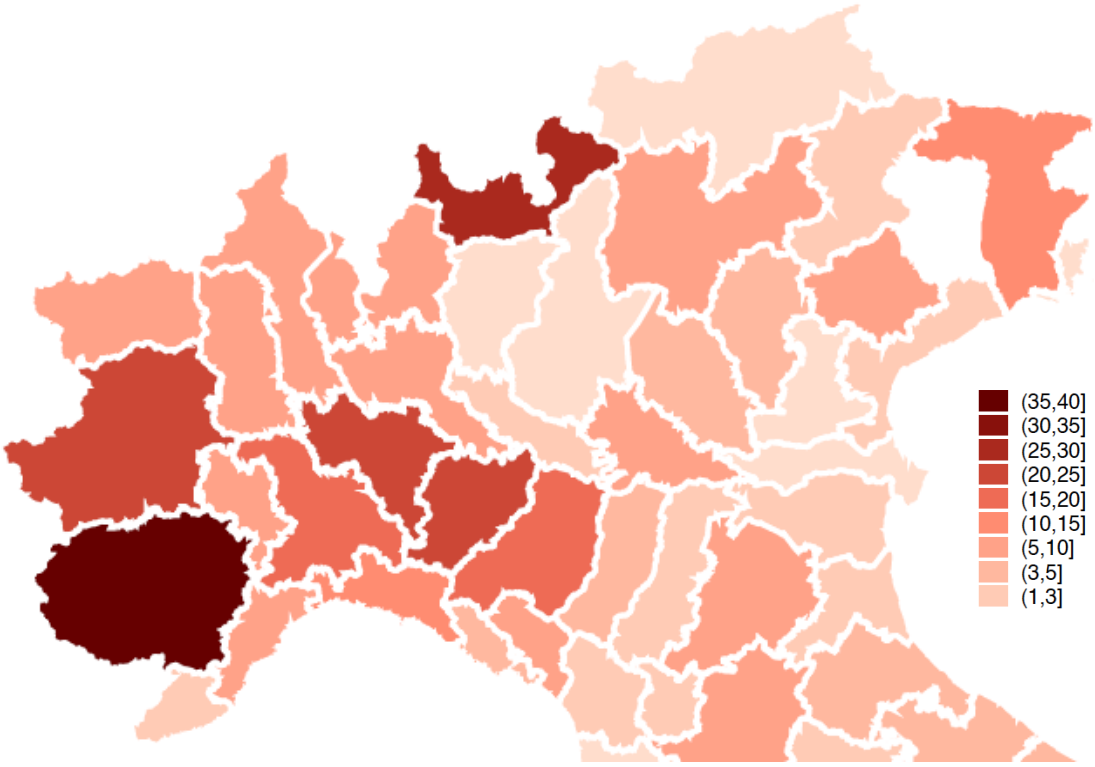
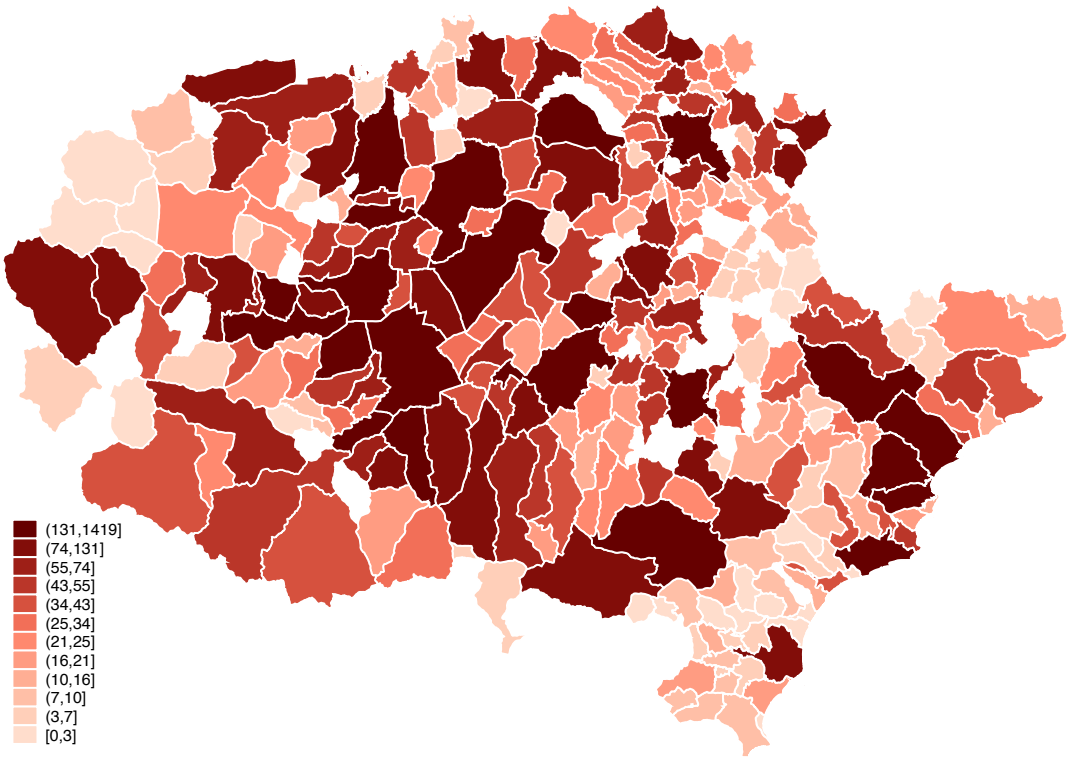


Figure 3: Number of Partisans within the Provinces of Cuneo and Savona



2

Multicollinearity: Variance Inflation Factor

Hereafter, we report tests for possible multicollinearity. Results show that there are not any particular concerns.

Variance Inflation Factor Between-Provinces Analysis

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Cars pc	4.33	0.230748
GDP pc	4.00	0.249751
Radical Votes 1921	1.85	0.539792
Population	1.67	0.599428
Military Deaths	1.54	0.649716
Mountains	1.06	0.945609
Mean VIF	2.41	

Variance Inflation Factor Within-Provinces Analysis

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Population	4.89	0.204534
Military Deaths	4.43	0.225619
Radicals Controlled	1.95	0.512561
Nazi Fascist Violence	1.40	0.713080
Industry	1.34	0.745374
Mean VIF	2.80	

Tables A: We report the full regression tables we used to represent our results in the graphs.

TABLE 1A - Models for Figure 2

Number of Partisan Bands in a province (1944). Between-provinces analysis. Negative Binomial Regressions

	1	2	3
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.072***	0.037**	0.049***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.010)
Indignation- Military Deaths	0.012**	0.022***	0.024***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Cars pc		0.026**	
		(0.009)	
Population		-0.001	0.006
		(0.007)	(0.007)
Mountains		-0.001	-0.006
		(0.015)	(0.016)
GDP pc		0.004	0.008**
		(0.003)	(0.003)
Constant	-3.442***	-6.806***	-7.261***
	(0.978)	(1.363)	(1.574)
Ln α	0.696*	0.239	0.339
	0.280	0.260	0.249
α	2.007	1.270	1.403
BIC	408.690	397.835	400.379
N	90.000	88.000	90.000
$\chi 2$	49.179	82.351	54.927

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Figure 2 is based on Model 2, Table 1A. We show that we also have findings when including only the two explanatory variables. The findings remain also when we exclude Cars pp, the only variable that could have some critical VIF values.
Models for Figure 4

	1	2	3	4
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.037**	0.044***	0.037**	0.044***
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Indignation- Military Deaths	0.022***	0.019***	0.022***	0.022***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)
Cars pc	0.026**	0.024**	0.027**	0.028**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Population	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.004
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)
Mountains	-0.001	-0.002	0.000	-0.012
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.015)
GDP pc	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Christian Democrats		0.024		
		(0.014)		
Radical Right			-0.073	
			(0.041)	
Liberals				0.026
				(0.017)
Constant	-6.806***	-6.683***	-6.943***	-7.181***
	(1.363)	(1.327)	(1.409)	(1.339)
Ln α	0.239	0.206	0.234	0.136
	0.260	0.266	0.260	0.230
α	1.270	1.229	1.264	1.146
BIC	397.835	399.979	401.903	398.212
N	88.000	88.000	88.000	88.000
$\chi 2$	82.351	92.362	82.459	86.701

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Models for Figure 5

	1	2	3	4
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.037**	0.032*	0.030*	0.038**
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Indignation - Military Deaths	0.022***	0.021***	0.018**	0.022***
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.005)
Population	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
GDP pc	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.003
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.003)
Cars pc	259.043**	274.261**	382.157**	231.671*
	(89.343)	(88.949)	(146.324)	(93.507)
Mountains	-0.001	-0.002	0.001	0.005
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Industry		0.019		
		(0.018)		
Trade Unions			-0.018	
			(0.011)	
Youngsters				0.015
				(0.014)
Constant	-6.806***	-6.779***	-5.608***	-9.936**
	(1.363)	(1.285)	(1.659)	(3.071)
Ln α	0.239	0.213	0.285	0.256
	0.260	0.255	0.266	0.258
α	1.270	1.237	1.330	1.292
BIC	397.835	401.301	341.481	401.453
N	88.000	88.000	67.000	88.000
$\chi 2$	82.351	88.610	58.329	81.340

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Models for Figure 6

	1	2	3
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.037**	0.037**	0.033*
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)
Indignation- Military Deaths	0.022***	0.022***	0.018***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)
Population	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
GDP pc	0.004	0.004	0.004
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Cars pc	259.043**	262.071**	235.834**
	(89.343)	(85.966)	(88.374)
Mountains	-0.001	0.002	0.001
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Nazi Fascist Violence		0.006	
		(0.006)	
Bombing			-0.040*
			(0.017)
Constant	-6.806***	-6.855***	-5.615***
	(1.363)	(1.371)	(1.298)
Ln α	0.239	0.231	0.145
	0.260	0.257	0.247
α	1.270	1.259	1.156
BIC	397.835	401.420	397.294
N	88.000	88.000	88.000
$\chi 2$	82.351	81.545	92.666

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Number of Partisans in a municipality (1944). Within-province analysis.

Models for Figure 7

	1	2	3	4
Ideology- Surveillance	0.844***		0.449***	0.382***
	(0.052)		(0.070)	(0.070)
Emotion- Deaths		0.021***	0.017***	0.019***
		(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Population			-0.000*	-0.000***
			(0.000)	(0.000)
Nazi Violence				-0.001
				(0.007)
Industry				0.012**
				(0.004)
Constant	2.798***	2.857***	2.625***	2.490***
	(0.073)	(0.095)	(0.078)	(0.091)
ln α	-0.315***	-0.423***	-0.565***	-0.599***
	0.077	0.091	0.087	0.087
α	0.729	0.655	0.569	0.549
BIC	2529	2498	2471	2473
N	273.000	273.000	273.000	273.000
χ2	266.456	81.330	245.656	366.223

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Table Spatial Models

We use as connectivity matrix **W**, an inverted distance matrix based on the administrative provincial levels. First, we compute a spatial lag, labeled as "naïve spatial lag," because it is just a variable in a negative binomial regression and not part of the estimation per se. This variable helps us to capture the extent to which having a larger number of bands nearby to a province influences the expected number of bands in that province. Second, we use a combined spatial-autoregressive model with spatial-autoregressive disturbance, often referred to as a SARAR model. For our SARAR model, we use a maximum-likelihood estimator.[2] The estimator is specified as follows: $y = \lambda \mathbf{W}y + \beta x + u$, where $u = \rho Mu + \varepsilon$. The main difference from a classic specification that takes into account spatial interdependence is λWy. **W** is a spatial interdependence matrix; in our specification we use a weighted inverted distance matrix. Hence, λ is the a priori unknown parameter of the autoregressive spatial lag ($\mathbf{W}y$). Moreover, the error component of the regression has a spatial element as well (ρMu). The SARAR model, therefore, takes into account both the possible autoregressive spatial effect and a possible spatial error. In the first table, we show that modeling possible spatial interdependence between provinces is important. Not only is the naïve spatial lag statistically significant and positive, meaning that the presence of bands in the neighboring provinces increases the likelihood of more bands in

[2] David Drukker, Ingmar Prucha and Rafal Raciborski. " A command for estimating spatial-autoregressive models with spatial-autoregressive disturbances and additional endogenous variables". *Stata Journal* Vol.13 No.2 (2013) pp.287-301.

a certain province, but also the parameters lambda (spatial autoregressive effect) and rho (spatial error) are significant. In the second table we report the same models for the within-provinces analysis.

Between-Provinces Analysis – Number of Bands

	NBREG Naïve Spatial Lag	ML SARAR
ideology –left-wing votes	0.029**	0.020**
	(0.011)	(0.006)
emotion- deaths	1.192***	0.521***
	(0.250)	(0.136)
naïve spatial lag #bands	0.535***	
	(0.097)	
population	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)
constant	-5.181***	-1.562***
	(0.802)	(0.386)
α	-0.028	
	(0.244)	
λ - spatial lag		0.838***
		(0.147)
ϱ - spatial error		0.657*
		(0.324)
BIC	378.381	223.061
N	90	90
$\chi 2$	87.300	27.833

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$; ** $p<0.05$; * $p<0.1$.

Within-Provinces Analysis: Number of Partisans

	NBREG Naïve Spatial Lag	ML SARAR
indignation-deaths	0.014***	0.014***
	(0.003)	(0.003)
ideology-surveillance	0.427***	0.464***
	(0.071)	(0.076)
Population	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	0.000
Naïve spLag #Partisans	0.023***	
	(0.004)	
α	-0.639***	
	(0.090)	
λ - AR spatial lag		0.830***
		(0.154)
ϱ - spatial error		0.710**
		(0.264)
Constant	1.328***	-0.374
	(0.240)	(0.521)
BIC	2447	709
N	272	272
$\chi 2$	308.882	268.592

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.
***p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Tables B: Below we provide further robustness tests

Table 1B: Mobilization Probability and Previous Electoral Behavior

	Baseline	Catholic Votes 1921	Right Wing Votes 1921	Electoral Turnout 1921
Left Votes 1921 %	0.101**	0.108***	0.101**	0.097**
	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.040)
Mil. Death pre-Armistice	3.953***	3.049***	4.076***	3.672**
	(1.286)	(1.025)	(1.297)	(1.497)
log Mountains %	-0.311	-0.337	-0.299	-0.291
	(0.395)	(0.389)	(0.388)	(0.369)
Young (17-32) %	0.081	0.168	-0.005	0.095
	(0.351)	(0.333)	(0.386)	(0.330)
GDP p.c.	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.003
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.007)
Population	-0.000	-0.000**	-0.000	-0.000*
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Population Density	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Cars p.c.	0.655**	0.653**	0.651*	0.637**
	(0.327)	(0.295)	(0.340)	(0.296)
Catholic Votes 1921 %		0.055*		
		(0.029)		
Right Votes 1921 %			1.791	
			(2.018)	
Electoral Turnout 1921 %				0.022
				(0.048)
Constant	-14.723*	-15.278**	-13.498	-14.477*
	(8.678)	(7.206)	(9.112)	(8.156)
Observations	88	88	88	88
ll	-21.55	-20.43	-21.30	-21.40
chi2	45.96	51.28	44.27	49.15
r2_p	0.645	0.664	0.650	0.648

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Table 2A: Mobilization Probability and Forms of Violence

	Baseline	Male Deaths	Female Deaths	Nazi/Fascist Victimes (I)	Nazi/Fascist Victimes (II)	Nazi/Fascist Violent Events (I)	Nazi/Fascist Violent Events (II)
Left Votes 1921 %	0.101**	0.122***	0.114**	0.122***	0.118***	0.115***	0.089**
	(0.041)	(0.047)	(0.049)	(0.042)	(0.040)	(0.044)	(0.036)
Mil. Deaths pre-Armistice	3.953***	3.409***	3.497***	5.285***	5.742***	5.314***	4.014***
	(1.286)	(1.090)	(1.308)	(1.480)	(1.546)	(1.546)	(1.158)
log Mountains %	-0.311	-0.508	-0.390	-0.049	-0.192	-0.073	-0.240
	(0.395)	(0.433)	(0.417)	(0.396)	(0.304)	(0.359)	(0.322)
Young (17-32) %	0.081	0.114	0.159	0.149	0.310	0.171	0.149
	(0.351)	(0.355)	(0.350)	(0.378)	(0.396)	(0.346)	(0.332)
GDP p.c.	0.003	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.004
	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Population	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Popuation Denisity	-0.001	-0.006	-0.004	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Cars p.c.	0.655**	0.778**	0.710**	0.595*	0.519*	0.633**	0.688**
	(0.327)	(0.361)	(0.354)	(0.328)	(0.283)	(0.292)	(0.323)
Civ. Male Deaths pre-Armistice		-7.288**					
		(3.536)					
Civ. Female Deaths pre-Armistice			-4.962**				
			(2.226)				
Nazi Victimes '43 (Dondi)				-8.927**			
				(4.145)			
Nazi Victimes '43 (Desimone)					-14.323***		
					(4.437)		
Nazi Events '43 (Dondi)						-1.610**	
						(0.777)	
Nazi Events '43 (Desimone)							-0.340
							(0.226)
Constant	-14.723*	-13.775*	-15.157*	-19.775**	-23.434***	-20.134***	-16.211**
	(8.678)	(7.934)	(8.753)	(7.954)	(7.869)	(6.965)	(6.989)
Observations	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
ll	-21.55	-17.41	-18.59	-19.05	-16.85	-18.65	-20.19
chi2	45.96	37.67	40.63	41.31	42.68	46.65	52.34
r2_p	0.645	0.714	0.694	0.687	0.723	0.693	0.668

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 3A: Mobilization Probability and Socio/Economic Factors

	Baseline	Working Population	Economic Sectors '36	Economic Sectors '51	Analphabetism
Left Votes 1921 %	0.101**	0.168***	0.112***	0.096**	0.086*
	(0.041)	(0.054)	(0.037)	(0.041)	(0.045)
Mil. Death pre-Armistice	3.953***	4.131***	3.302**	3.431**	3.341**
	(1.286)	(1.122)	(1.662)	(1.540)	(1.357)
log Mountains %	-0.311	-0.448	-0.275	-0.348	-0.394
	(0.395)	(0.427)	(0.425)	(0.383)	(0.422)
Young (17-32) %	0.081	-0.113	-0.035	0.140	0.098
	(0.351)	(0.519)	(0.426)	(0.337)	(0.317)
GDP p.c.	0.003	0.010	0.012	-0.001	0.000
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.007)
Population	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Popuation Denisity	-0.001	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Cars p.c.	0.655**	0.479	0.724*	0.704**	0.566**
	(0.327)	(0.373)	(0.385)	(0.342)	(0.285)
Industrial Sector % 1936			0.134		
			(0.190)		
Agricultre Sector % 1936			0.149		
			(0.147)		
Working Pop. % 1936		0.506**			
		(0.231)			
Agricultre Sector % 1951				0.014	
				(0.051)	
Industrial Sector % 1951				0.050	
				(0.078)	
Analphabetism % 1951					-0.083
					(0.078)
Constant	-14.723*	-35.856**	-25.490**	-15.817*	-11.338
	(8.678)	(17.565)	(10.628)	(8.552)	(8.675)
Observations	88	88	88	88	88
ll	-21.55	-17.97	-20.63	-21.24	-21.07
chi2	45.96	36.91	43.89	46.05	51.75
r2_p	0.645	0.704	0.661	0.651	0.653

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 4A: Unpooling Within-Province Analysis:

	Savona			Cuneo		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ideology - Surveillance	0.376*	0.593**	0.627**	0.302**	0.425***	0.371***
	(0.190)	(0.195)	(0.213)	(0.108)	(0.111)	(0.102)
Emotion- Deaths	0.036***	0.038**	0.032**	0.019***	0.019***	0.019***
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Population	-0.000*	-0.000*	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
%Industry	0.015*			0.028***		
	0.006			0.008		
Altitude		-0.001			-0.001	
		(0.001)			(0.000)	
% Employed persons			0.000			-0.007
			(0.015)			(0.008)
Constant	1.981***	2.370***	2.201**	2.537***	3.026***	3.092***
	(0.171)	(0.243)	(0.810)	(0.112)	(0.189)	(0.404)
α	-0.584***	-0.504**	-0.483**	-0.657***	-0.602***	-0.585***
	0.152	0.155	0.163	0.113	0.112	0.114
BIC	558.072	563.221	564.584	1.922.217	1.932.776	1.936.349
Observations	68	68	68	205	205	205
$\chi 2$	90.778	90.317	62.387	188.635	124.543	114.283

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Tables C: Quantities of Interests

We have run simulations that we used for figures 3 & 8; we present some further quantities of interests

Table 1C: Probability of Partisan Presence in a Province

	b	z	P>z	%	% SD X
Ideology -Votes	0.152	4.535	0.000	16.5	1113.5
Emotion-Deaths	2.382	2.135	0.021	983.0	264.8
Population	0.000	0.984	0.325	0.0	22.23

% = Percent change in odds for unit increase in X

%SD X = Percent change in odds for SD increase in X

Number of Partisan Bands in a Province

	b	z	P>z	%	%SD X
Ideology -Votes	0.066	6.196	0.000	6.8	194.4
Emotion-Deaths	1.454	3.755	0.000	328.4	120.4
Population	0.000	2.541	0.011	0.0	104.6

% = Percent change in expected count for unit increase in X

%SD X = Percent change in expected count for SD increase in X

Quantities of Interest: Change in the N. of Partisans per Municipality

	b	z	P>|z|	%	%SD X
Ideology - Surveillance	0.448	6.451	0.000	56.7	50.3
Emotion- Deaths	0.017	6.204	0.000	1.7	107.4
Population	-0.001	-2.542	0.011	-0.0	-18.4

% = Percent change in expected count for unit increase in X

%SD X = Percent change in expected count for SD increase in X

Further Robustness - Tables D

Table D1: Number of Partisan Bands in a Province (1944). Between-Provinces Analysis.

Negative Binomial Regression & OLS

	NBREG	OLS
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.037**	0.022**
	(0.012)	(0.007)
Indignation- Military Deaths	0.022***	0.009***
	(0.005)	(0.002)
Cars PP	0.026**	0.013**
	(0.009)	(0.005)
Population	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.007)	(0.003)
Mountains	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.015)	(0.007)
GDP pp	0.004	0.002
	(0.003)	(0.002)
Constant	-6.806***	-2.496***
	(1.363)	(0.539)
lnalpha	0.239	
	0.260	
alpha	1.270	
bic	397.835	224.797
N	88	88
chi2	82.351	

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Table D2: Number of Partisans in a Municipality (1944). Within-Province Analysis.

Negative Binomial Regression & OLS		
	NBREG	OLS
Ideology -Surveillance	0.038***	0.040***
	(0.007)	(0.008)
Emotion- Deaths	0.019***	0.019***
	(0.003)	(0.003)
Population	-0.006***	-0.006***
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Nazi-Fascist Violence	-0.001	0.004
	(0.007)	(0.007)
%Industry	0.012**	0.015***
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Constant	2.490***	2.168***
	(0.091)	(0.105)
Ln α	-0.599***	
α	0.087	
	0.549	
BIC	2473.518	718.432
N	273	273
$\chi 2$	366.223	

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Table D3: Full Model with All Political Parties. Between-Provinces Analysis

Number of Partisan Bands in a province (1944)	
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.053***
	(0.010)
Christian	0.030*
	(0.015)
Right	-0.114**
	(0.042)
Liberal	0.027
	(0.016)
Indignation- Military Deaths	0.018***
	(0.004)
Cars PP	0.027**
	(0.009)
Population	-0.006
	(0.006)
Mountains	-0.013
	(0.013)
GDP pp	0.004
	(0.003)
Constant	-7.213***
	(1.332)
lnalpha	0.073
alpha	0.248
	1.076
bic	403.183
N	88
chi2	95.679

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Table D4: Dummy Variable for Southern provinces

Number of Partisan Bands in a province (1944)					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.037***	0.023*	0.043***	0.027**	0.031***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Indignation- Military Deaths	0.022***	0.017***	0.010***	0.014***	0.017***
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Cars PP	0.026***	0.018**		0.024***	
	(0.009)	(0.008)		(0.008)	
Population	-0.001	-0.001	0.012*	0.000	0.003
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Mountains	-0.001	0.000	0.003	0.002	-0.002
	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.013)
GDP pp	0.004	0.004			0.006***
	(0.003)	(0.002)			(0.002)
South		-15.457***	-16.181***	-16.716***	-15.981***
		(0.459)	(0.419)	(0.460)	(0.445)
Constant	-6.806***	-4.662***	-2.266***	-3.805***	-4.643***
	(1.363)	(1.287)	(0.877)	(1.036)	(1.412)
Ln α	0.239	0.043	0.217	0.063	0.112
α	0.260	0.269	0.256	0.266	0.261
	1.270	1.044	1.243	1.065	1.119
BIC	397.835	386.940	387.464	383.853	386.477
N	88	88	90	88	90
VIF	2.41	2.46	1.28	1.85	1.72
$\chi 2$	82.351	4344.837	4532.998	4984.801	4610.372

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Table D5: Comparing the Effects of Indignation and Anger. Between-Provinces Analysis.

Number of Partisan Bands in a Province (1944)	
Radical Ideology - Left Votes 1921	0.038***
	(0.011)
Indignation - Military Deaths	0.022***
	(0.005)
Cars PP	0.027**
	(0.010)
Population	-0.001
	(0.007)
Mountains	-0.001
	(0.016)
GDP pp	0.003
	(0.003)
Anger - Confined for Political Reasons	-0.059
	(0.099)
Constant	-6.642***
	(1.407)
Ln α	0.227
α	0.262
	1.255
BIC	402.004
N	88
$\chi 2$	84.292

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.001; ** p<0.01; * p<0.05.

Table D6: Comparing the Effects of Indignation and Anger. Within-Province Analysis.

Number of Partisans in a Municipality (1944)	
Ideology - Surveillance	0.039***
	(0.007)
Emotion- Deaths	0.019***
	(0.003)
Population	-0.005***
	(0.001)
Nazi-Fascist Violence	-0.001
	(0.007)
%Industry	0.012**
	(0.004)
Anger - Confined for Political Reasons	-0.095
	(0.118)
Constant	2.489***
	(0.092)
Ln α	-0.601***
α	0.087
	0.548
BIC	2478.548
N	273
$\chi 2$	366.927

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.001; ** p<0.01; * p<0.05.

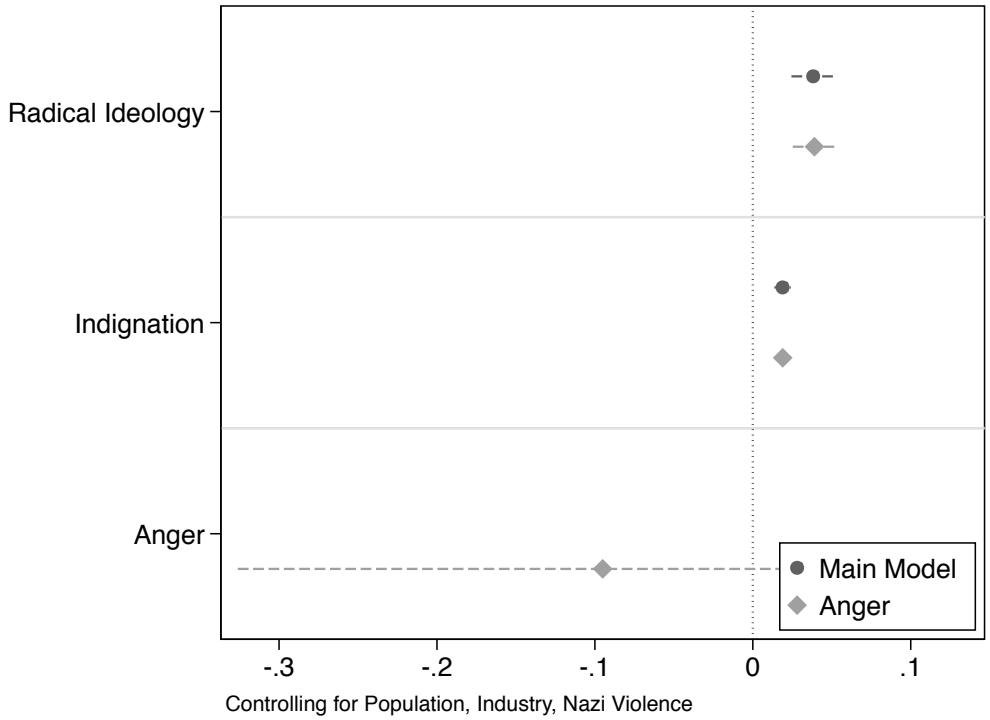



Figure D6: Number of Partisans at Municipality Level. Indignation and Anger