Supplementary Material for "Vigilantism, Institutions, and Honor Culture: Understanding Attitudes toward Lynching in Brazil"

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A Descriptive Statistics

This appendix contains additional tables and graphs that complement the results we present in "*Vigilantism, Institutions, and Honor Culture: Understanding Attitudes towards Lynching in Brazil*". An extended version of this file, which includes further tests for heterogeneous effects and `R` code, is available at [*redacted for peer review*]. The repository also contains our pre-analysis plan and the `php` scripts we used in our conjoint experiment.

We ran our survey experiments from October 30 to December 14 via Qualtrics. Our sample includes 2406 Brazilians older than 18 years of age from the five regions of the country (Center-West, North, Northeast, South, and Southeast).

A.1 Gender

The gender distribution of our sample closely matches the official data from the Brazilian Census Bureau, which states that women are 51.8% of the population and men comprise 48.2%.

Table 1: Gender

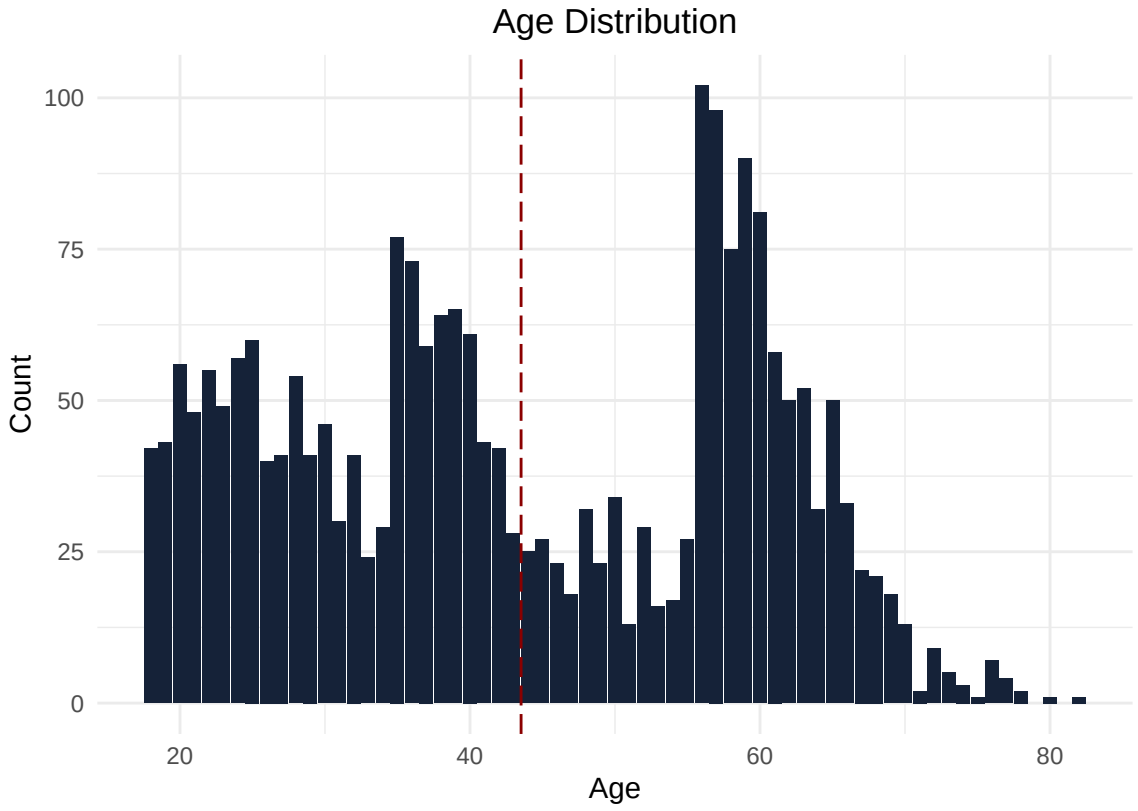
Gender	N	Frequency
Female	1215	0.510
Male	1156	0.485
Other	3	0.001
Rather Not Say	9	0.004

A.2 Age

The age distribution of our sample is shown below. The median age of the survey respondents is 41 years old, which indicates that our sample is older than the Brazilian population (median age = 33.4 years old) (CIA 2020).

Table 2: Age

	Median	Mean	SD	Min	Max	NA
Age	41	43.52	15.55	18	82	24



A.3 Race

The next demographic variable we show here is race. According to the Brazilian Census Bureau, 42.7% of the Brazilian population identify as White, 46.8% as Mixed Race, 9.4% as Blacks, and 1,1% as Asians or Indigenous. As we see below, our sample includes more Whites and fewer individuals who identify as Mixed Race. The number of Blacks roughly coincide with the population statistics.

Table 3: Race

Race	N	Frequency
Asian	60	0.025
Black	231	0.097
Indigenous	8	0.003
Mixed Race	652	0.274
White	1407	0.590
Other	8	0.003
Rather Not Say	17	0.007

A.4 Education

As expected, our sample is also more educated than the Brazilian population. About 51.2% of the respondents have a college degree, and 35.5% have graduate school education.

Table 4: Education

Education	N	Frequency
Primary School	21	0.009
Secondary School	74	0.031
High School	846	0.355
College	1219	0.512
Graduate School	209	0.088
Don't Know	14	0.006

A.5 Household Income

In terms of household income, 26.5% of the respondents earn from R$5,0001 to R$10,000 per month (US$915 to US$1830 as of January 2021), which comprise the largest group in our sample. However, the sample also contains 13% of participants whose household income ranges between R$1,001 and R$2,000 (US$ 184 to US$368) and 6.2% with household incomes up to R$1,000, which is roughly

equivalent to Brazil's monthly minimum wage. In this respect, we have reached participants from all social classes.

Table 5: Household Income

Household Income	N	Frequency
Up to R$1,000	148	0.062
From R$1,001 to R$2,000	309	0.130
From R$2,001 to R$3,000	376	0.159
From R$3,001 to R$5,000	539	0.227
From R$5,001 to R$10,000	628	0.265
From R$10,001 to R$20,000	267	0.113
Above R$20,000	103	0.043

A.6 Political Ideology

We have also collected information regarding the subjects' political ideology. Most respondents identify themselves as right-wingers (22.6%), followed by left-wingers (17.8%), and centrists (14.2%). Subjects who do not know their ideology or prefer not to tell their political beliefs are also large in number (13.4% and 13.9%, respectively).

Table 6: Political Ideology

Ideology	N	Frequency
Left	423	0.178
Center-Left	217	0.092
Center	337	0.142
Center-Right	209	0.088
Right	536	0.226
Don't Know	318	0.134
Rather Not Say	330	0.139

B Experiment 01

B.1 Description

In our first experiment, we analyze how respondents justify their preferences towards extralegal violence. We assess the impact of three factors that have been cited as major drivers of lynchings:

1) police ineffectiveness; 2) slow criminal justice; 3) demand for harsher punishment for criminals. Below, we discuss them in further detail.

Research shows that police ineffectiveness frequently appears as a strong predictor of vigilantism (García-Ponce et al. 2019). The direct result of the weakness of police institutions is that citizens decide to take criminal matters "into their own hands", thus persecuting and punishing the criminals by themselves. A recent statistic indicates that the police solves only 10% of the homicides in Brazil, which lends support to the link between weak law enforcement and lynchings (Pearson and Magalhaes 2018).

Another possible determinant of lynching support is lack of trust in the justice system (Smith 2019). This is often due to long criminal proceedings, which cause significant anxiety for the victims. In Brazil, the penal code allows the accused to appeal each decision several times, so it can take decades before a criminal case is closed (Sousa 2005). In this respect, citizens do not believe that, even if the criminal is put to trial, he/she will be punished in a timely matter. Note that although the police is technically part of the criminal justice system, we analyze the two institutions separately in our experiment.

Lastly, we evaluate whether respondents think that the legal punishment assigned to criminals is not proportional to the severity of their crimes. In particular, we intend to gauge the demand for iron-fisted criminal justice in Brazil. Although this treatment arm is related to the previous ones, it addresses not the efficiency of the institutions, but their legitimacy (Nivette 2016). In fact, Brazilians are often vocal about their preference for repressive legal punishment. In a recent article in *The Wall Street Journal*, a bar owner justified the lynching of the local thug who killed his son by saying that "*even if he had been put behind bars for 100 years it wouldn't have been enough to pay for all his crimes*" (Pearson and Magalhaes 2018). We hypothesize that many Brazilians also share this view.

The experiment consists of three treatment conditions and one control group. Respondents read an excerpt of a news article describing a real lynching case. We have slightly edited the original text so that respondents have no prior knowledge of the crime.[1] The vignette for the control group includes no information about the reasons behind the lynching. We ask respondents to show their level of lynching support using a 0-100 slider, where 0 means no support and 100 means full support. Respondents in each of the three treatment arms read the same piece, but with one additional sentence

[1]The original article is available at the following address: https://jr.jor.br/2020/05/01/homem-e-linchado-na-vila-progresso. Access: August 2020.

explaining the motivations behind the lynching. The vignettes are as follows:

- *Control group*: A man was lynched last Friday in Jundiaí, São Paulo. According to the neighbours, he tried to break into a house but was immobilised and beaten by members of the community.[2]

- *Treatment 01 - Police ineffectiveness*: A man was lynched last Friday in Jundiaí, São Paulo. According to the neighbours, he tried to break into a house but was immobilised and beaten by members of the community. **One of the residents who took part in the lynching said they had beaten the suspect because "the police never patrols the area"**.[3]

- *Treatment 02 - Criminal justice ineffectiveness*: A man was lynched last Friday in Jundiaí, São Paulo. According to the neighbours, he tried to break into a house but was immobilised and beaten by members of the community. **One of the residents who took part in the lynching said they had beaten the suspect because "the judicial system is too slow and the perpetrator is on the street until the case is heard"**.[4]

- *Treatment 03 - Demand for harsher legal punishment*: A man was lynched last Friday in Jundiaí, São Paulo. According to the neighbours, he tried to break into a house but was immobilised and beaten by members of the community. **One of the residents who took part in the lynching said they had beaten the suspect because "the judicial punishment is not harsh enough"**.[5]

Before each vignette, respondents read the following text:

- You will be shown a news article. Please read it carefully. After you read the article, we will ask you one question about it.[6]

[2]In Portuguese: Um homem foi linchado na última sexta-feira em Jundiaí, São Paulo. De acordo com vizinhos, ele tentou invadir uma residência mas foi imobilizado e agredido por membros da comunidade.

[3]In Portuguese: Um homem foi linchado na última sexta-feira em Jundiaí, São Paulo. De acordo com vizinhos, ele tentou invadir uma residência mas foi imobilizado e agredido por membros da comunidade. **Um dos moradores envolvidos no linchamento disse que eles agrediram o suspeito porque "a polícia nunca patrulha o local".**

[4]In Portuguese: Um homem foi linchado na última sexta-feira em Jundiaí, São Paulo. De acordo com vizinhos, ele tentou invadir uma residência mas foi imobilizado e agredido por membros da comunidade. **Um dos moradores envolvidos no linchamento disse que eles agrediram o suspeito porque "a justiça é muito lenta e os criminosos ficam soltos até o julgamento"**.

[5]In Portuguese: Um homem foi linchado na última sexta-feira em Jundiaí, São Paulo. De acordo com vizinhos, ele tentou invadir uma residência mas foi imobilizado e agredido por membros da comunidade. **Um dos moradores envolvidos no linchamento disse que eles agrediram o suspeito porque "a punição da justiça não é dura o suficiente"**.

[6]In Portuguese: Uma notícia será apresentada para você. Por favor, leia a notícia com atenção. Após você ler o artigo, faremos uma pergunta sobre ele.

After the vignette, respondents were presented with this question:

- Do you think that the lynching was justified? Please use the slider below to indicate your opinion. For disagreement, use 0 to 49; for agreement, use 51 to 100. Please use 50 if you neither agree nor disagree.[7]

B.2 Heterogeneous Effects

We estimate heterogeneous effects for our experiment using Bayesian Additive Regression Trees (BART) (Chipman et al. 2010; Hill 2011). BART methods allow users to detect non-linear interactions and are insensitive to the choice of tuning parameters, so they are well-suited to analyze observational and experimental data (Green and Kern 2012). More specifically, we employ the `bartCause` package, which is designed to estimate causal inference models. The results are based on 800 posterior samples times 5 chains.

Results vary little in all of our estimations. We find that the personal characteristics of the respondents have no impact on our main models, which we report in table 1 in the article. Below we present heterogeneous effects for the three treatment conditions we included in our experiment. We run one model for each covariate, namely gender, age, race, education, household income, and political ideology. To save space, here we only show the average treatment effect within each group, but the complete results are available in section 3.4 of the extended version of the appendix ([*redacted for peer review*]).

B.2.1 Treatment 01: Police Ineffectiveness

Our results indicate that the effects for this treatment arm is null in every model specification. We find no evidence of heterogeneous effects.

B.2.2 Treatment 02: Criminal Justice Ineffectiveness

We do not find any evidence of heterogeneous treatment effects in this condition either.

B.2.3 Treatment 03: Demand for Harsher Legal Punishment

As in our previous estimations, we find no evidence of heterogeneous treatment effects.

[7] In Portuguese: Você acha que o linchamento foi correto? Por favor, use a barra abaixo para indicar sua opinião. Para discordar, use de 0 a 49; para concordar, use de 51 a 100. Por favor, use 50 para não concordar nem discordar.

Table 7: Heterogeneous Effects for Treatment 1: Police Ineffectiveness

	Lynching Support					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gender	0.9729					
	(2.293)					
Age		1.180				
		(2.266)				
Race			1.0668			
			(2.261)			
Education				1.1463		
				(2.277)		
Household Income					1.1459	
					(2.290)	
Political Ideology						1.3693
						(2.225)
N	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153

Table 8: Heterogeneous Effects for Treatment 2: Criminal Justice Ineffectiveness

	Lynching Support					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gender	−0.0752					
	(2.372)					
Age		−0.2788				
		(2.379)				
Race			*NA*			
			(*NA*)			
Education				0.2204		
				(2.347)		
Household Income					−0.0295	
					(2.331)	
Political Ideology						−0.0936
						(2.339)
N	1,103	1,103	1,103	1,103	1,103	1,103

Note: There are no estimates for race because some groups have no observations.

Table 9: Heterogeneous Effects for Treatment 3: Demand for Harsher Legal Punishment

	Lynching Support					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gender	0.4202					
	(2.331)					
Age		0.7766				
		(2.316)				
Race			0.6672			
			(2.367)			
Education				0.50238		
				(2.337)		
Household Income					0.5526	
					(2.307)	
Political Ideology						0.61041
						(2.298)
N	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099

C Experiment 02

C.1 Description

In our second experiment, we present five pairs of criminal profiles to respondents. Each profile consists of eight attributes: 1) gender of the crime perpetrator; 2) age of the crime perpetrator; 3) race of the crime perpetrator; 4) residency of crime perpetrator; 5) offense; 6) gender of the victim of the motivating crime; 7) age of the victim of the motivating crime; 8) lynching perpetrators.

We added three restrictions to the conjoint design to avoid implausible scenarios. First, female rapists were excluded from the model, but we did include female molesters in the conjoint experiment. Second, when the offense was car theft, the victim could not be a child. Lastly, teenagers could not be victims of car theft either. All other combinations were allowed. We randomized the attributes using a php script, which is available at [*redacted for peer review*].

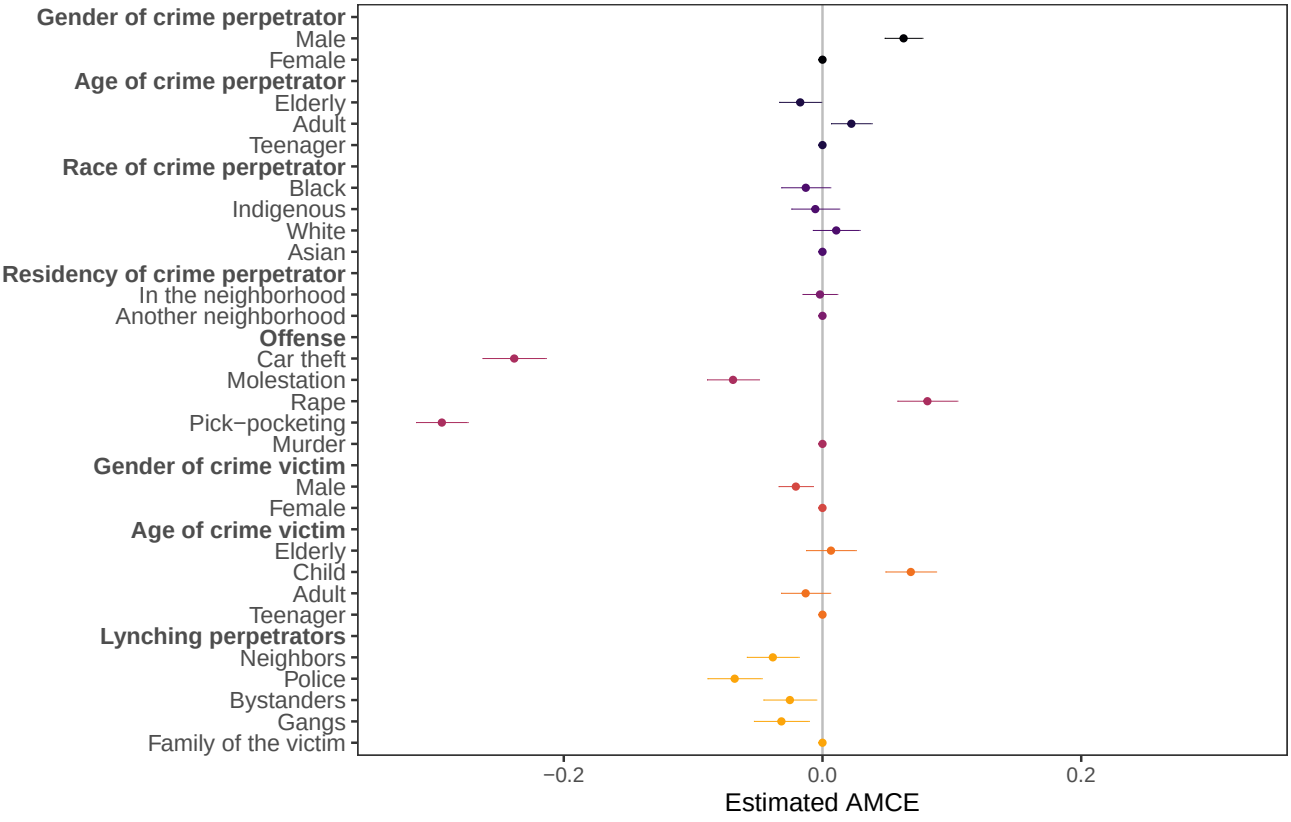
Respondents indicated which profile they preferred for extrajudicial punishment. Prior to the experiments, they had read the following prompt:

- Lynchings are often used as social punishment in Brazil. Lynchings are cases in which three or more people physically attack or execute a suspected criminal in public. We are interested in knowing more about how Brazilians see these episodes. In the next five questions, please read the description of two possible lynching victims in Brazil and indicate in which case you

believe the punishment is more justified. Even if you are not entirely sure, please select one of the cases.[8]

C.2 Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE) Estimator

In the article, we estimate the conjoint experiment with the `cregg` package (Leeper 2018) for the `R` statistical language (R Core Team 2018). Here we also present AMCE coefficients for the same experiment. This method selects one reference category for each attribute and looks at changes from the baseline level. The reference categories are marked as zero in our models.



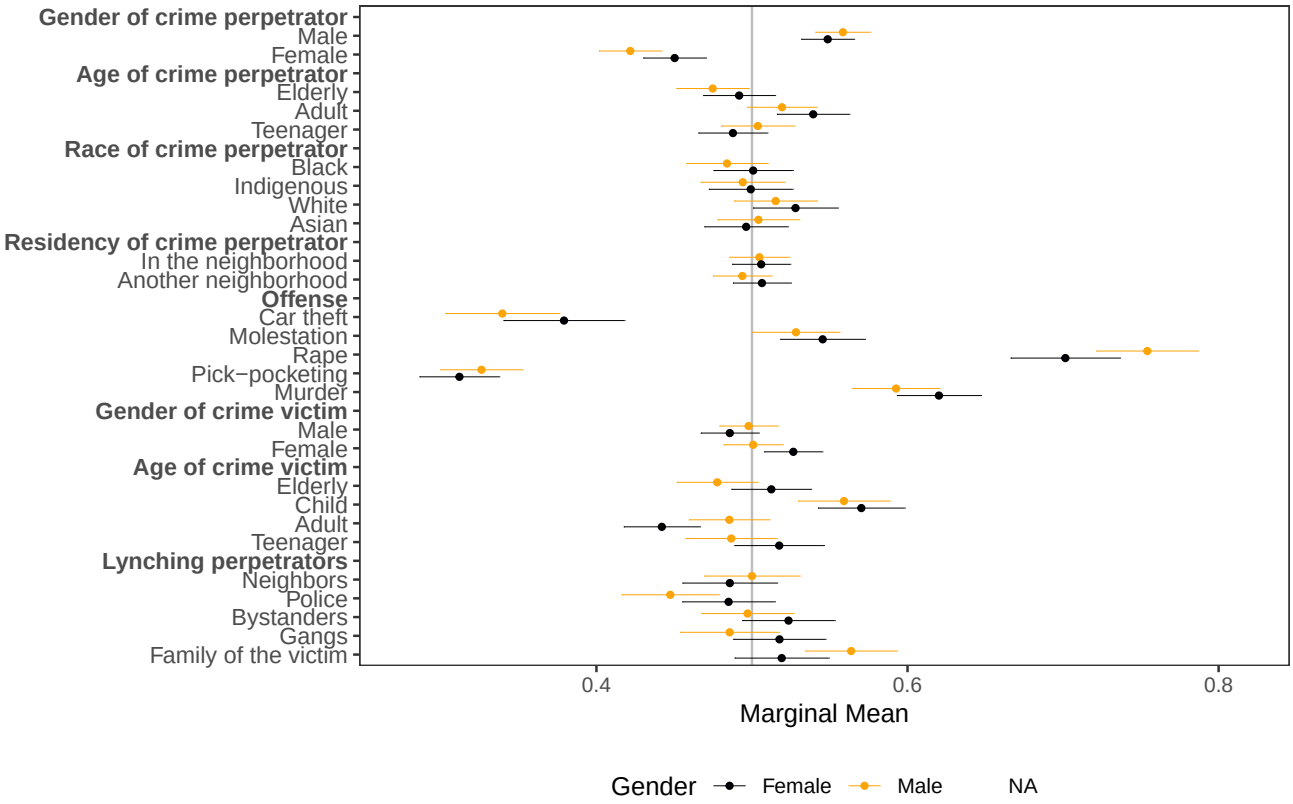
C.3 Subgroup Analyses

In this subsection, we test whether our results vary according to individual characteristics, such as gender, age, race, income, support for death penalty, and the respondents' opinions on the judicial system and the police forces. All models report marginal means. As we shall see, the results are very robust across all model specifications.

[8] Original text in Portuguese: Linchamentos são às vezes usados como punição social no Brasil. Linchamentos são casos nos quais três ou mais pessoas agridem fisicamente ou executam em público um suspeito de um crime. Estamos interessados em saber mais sobre como os brasileiros vêem estes episódios. Nas próximas cinco questões, por favor, leia a descrição de duas possíveis vítimas de linchamento no Brasil e indique em quais delas você acredita que a punição é mais justificada. Mesmo que você não tenha certeza, por favor, escolha um dos casos.

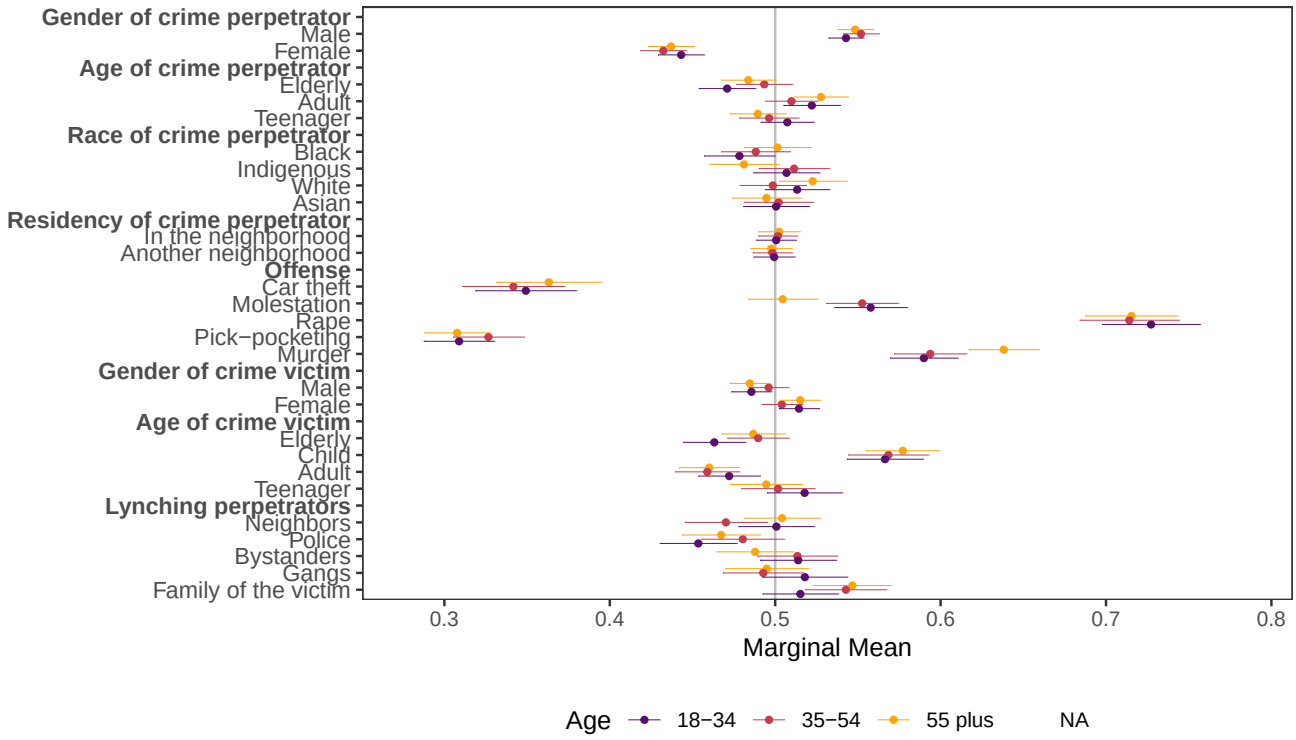
C.3.1 Gender

Results do not seem to vary according to the gender of the respondent. We focus here on the differences between males and females and exclude the 11 observations in which respondents preferred not to say their gender or marked "other" in our questionnaire. Across all conjoint experiment attributes, we see an overlap between the 95% confidence intervals for males and females.



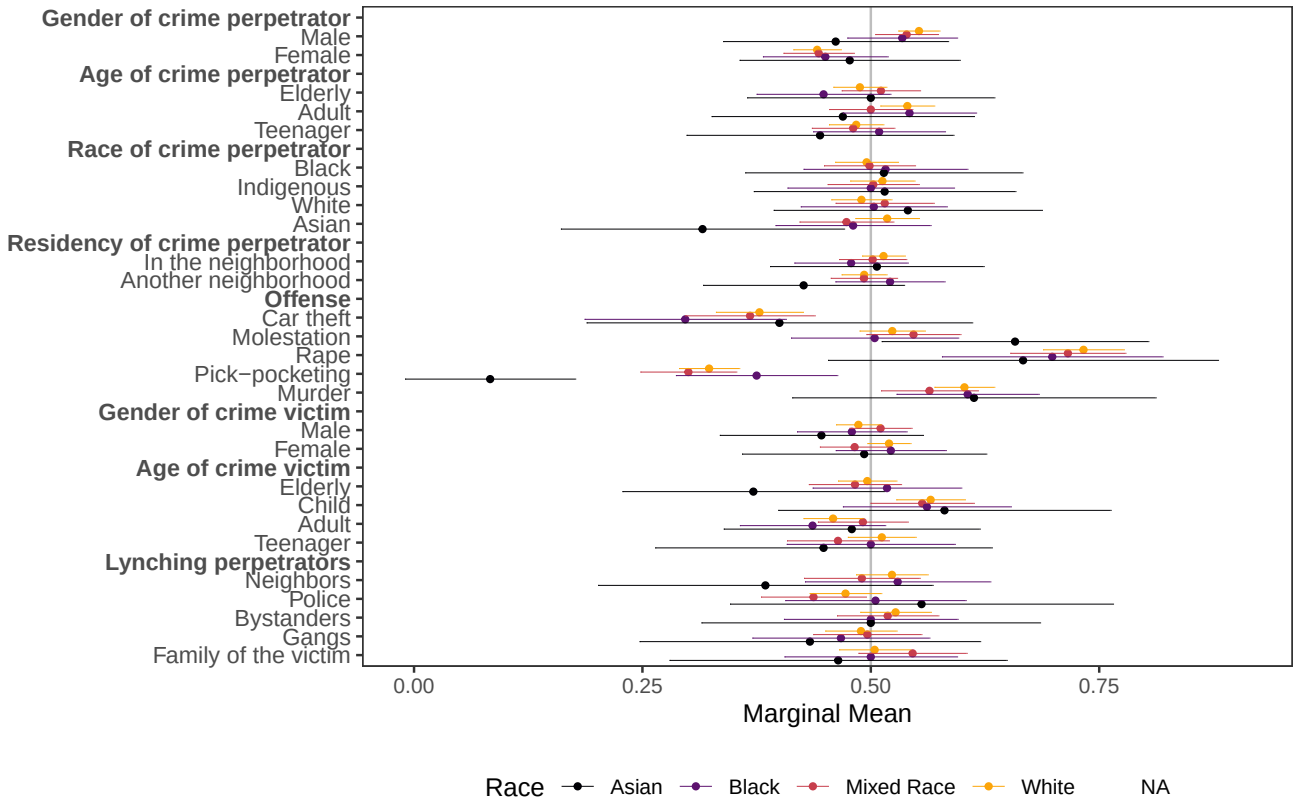
C.3.2 Age

As our age variable is continuous, we divide the data into three age brackets: 18-34 years old, 35-54 years old, and 55+ years old. The results show that seniors (55+) are more likely to select profiles that include murder as an offense, and less inclined to choose cases involving molestation. The remaining attributes show little variation.



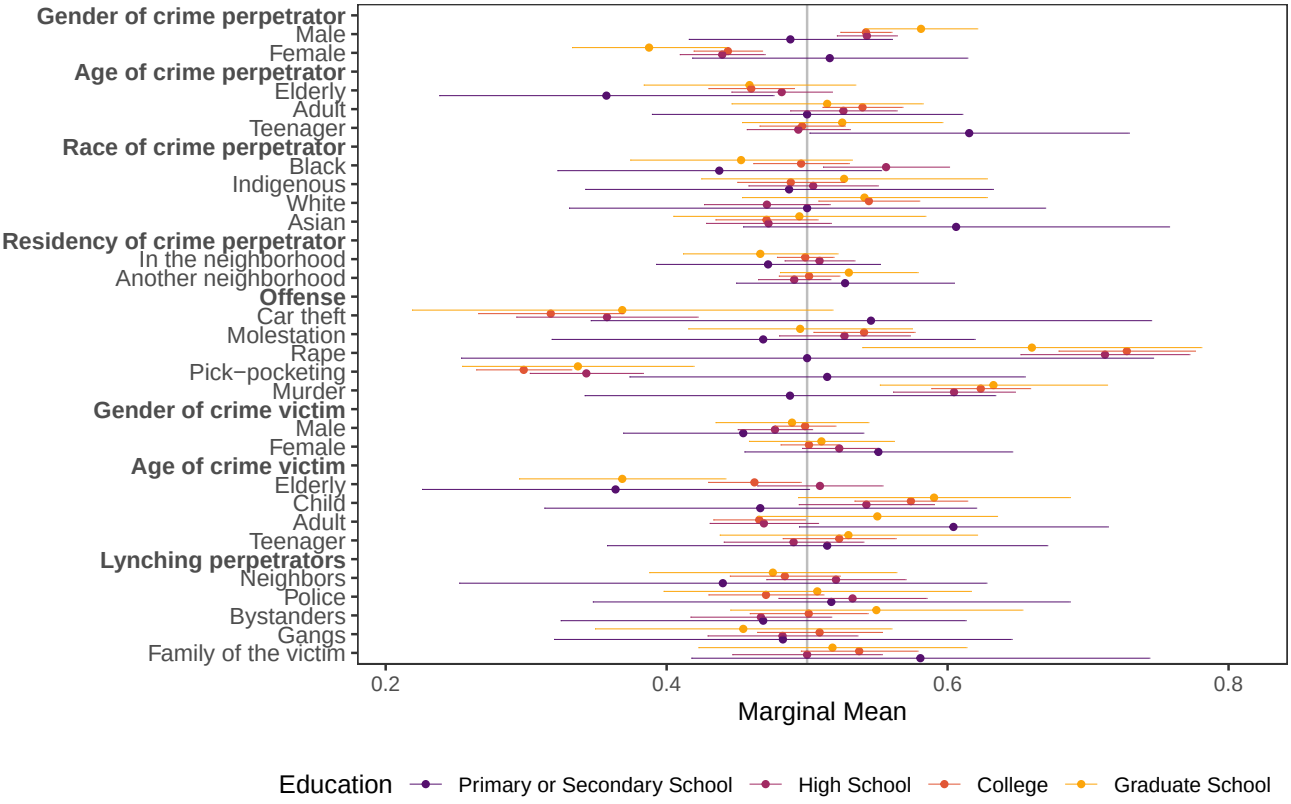
C.3.3 Race

Below are our results when we disaggregate the data by race. We find that they are almost identical is all dimensions except for offense. Asian respondents are much less likely to select profiles that contain pickpocketing as a crime.



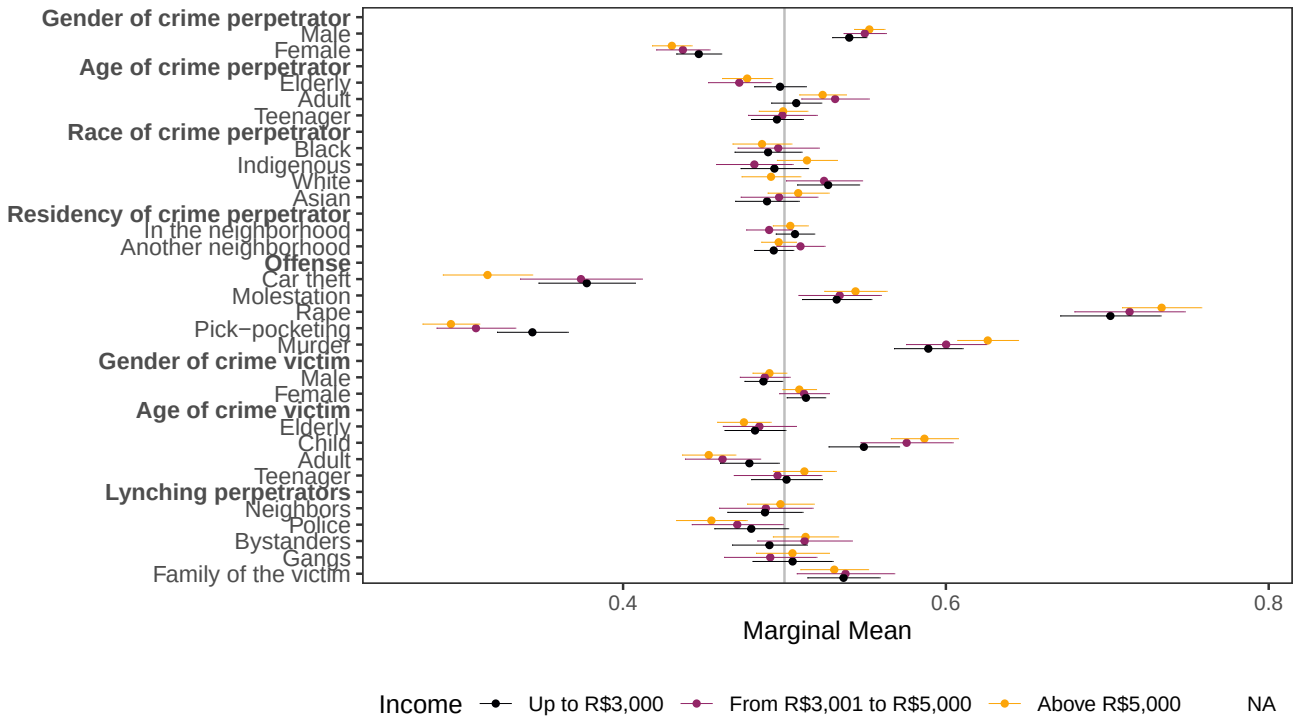
C.3.4 Education

Next, we divide our data according to respondents' level of education. As the number of interviewees with primary or secondary education is low, we merge them into a single category, while the other levels (high school, college, and graduate school) remain the same as in our questionnaire.



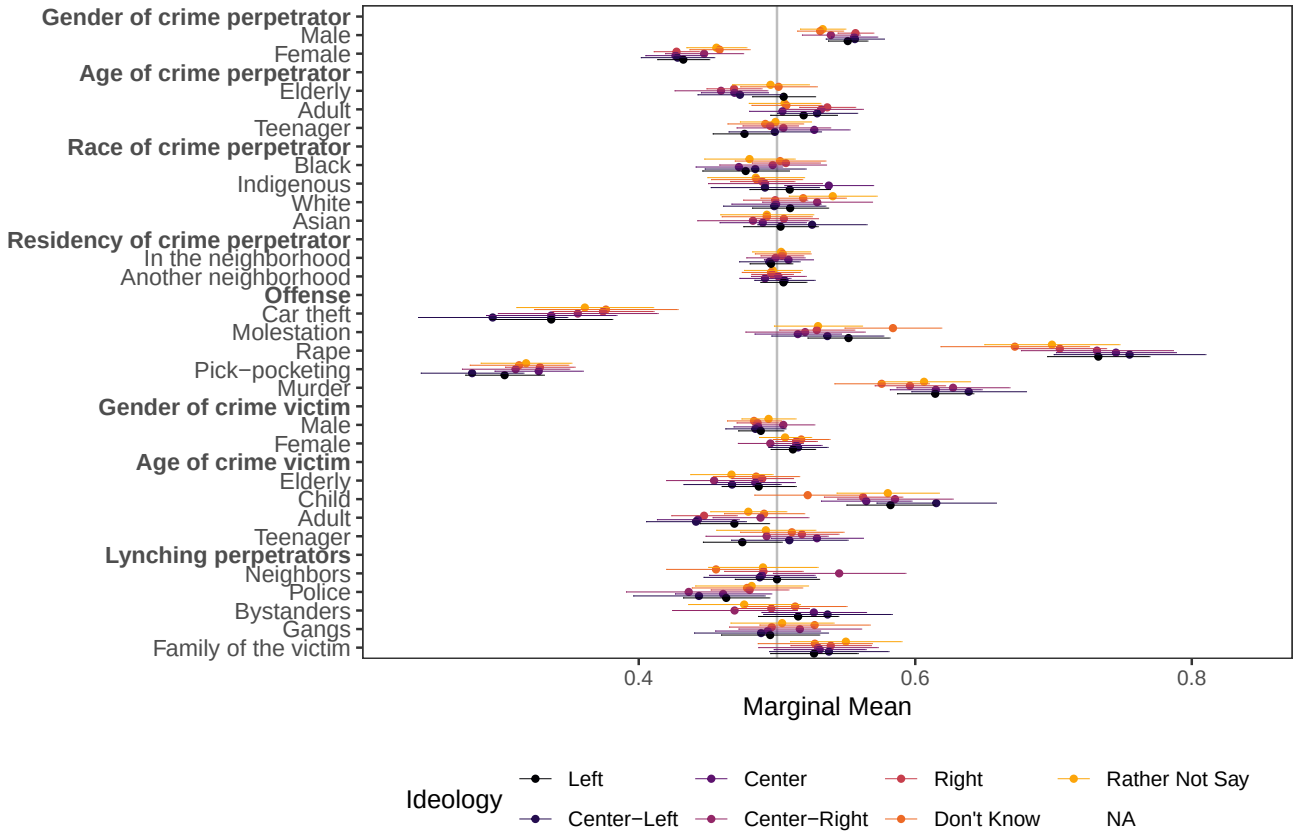
C.3.5 Household Income

We also disaggregate the results by monthly household income. As some categories have few respondents, we group them into three categories: (i) up to R$3,000 (US$550); (ii) from R$3,001 to R$5,000 (US$550-915); and (iii) above R$5,000 (US$915+). The levels roughly represent low, middle, and high-income households. We find no considerable differences among them.



C.3.6 Political Ideology

Here we disaggregate the results according to political ideology. We see that political views do not change the overall responses.



C.4 Text Analysis

In addition to the conjoint experiments, we also asked respondents to justify their profile choices. We added a text box after each conjoint and informed subjects that their responses were optional. However, we obtained 8297 responses in our survey, which we analyze here.

First, we concatenate all text responses into a single vector. Then we tokenize the sentences, remove Portuguese stop words and punctuation, and select the words that appear most frequently in the texts.

The graphs shows that *crime* (same as in English), *porque* (because), *linchamento* (lynching), and *caso* (case) are the words respondents use most often. This is expected as subjects were asked to justify their choices. The next words in the list are related to victim or crime characteristics, such as *criança* (child), *estupro* (rape), *assassinato* (murder), and *vítima* (victim). Indeed, they provide evidence for our previous findings and confirm that respondents select lynching victim profiles according to these two factors. Criminal characteristics, such as age or race, do not seem to be particularly relevant, as respondents do not mention them as much. The following terms are *nenhum* (none), *contra* (against), *acho* (I think), *casos* (cases), *ter* (have to), and *justiça* (justice). We believe these words correspond to cases where respondents wanted to affirm that they do not have any preference regarding the lynching profiles, or that they would rather not have chosen any of the alternatives.

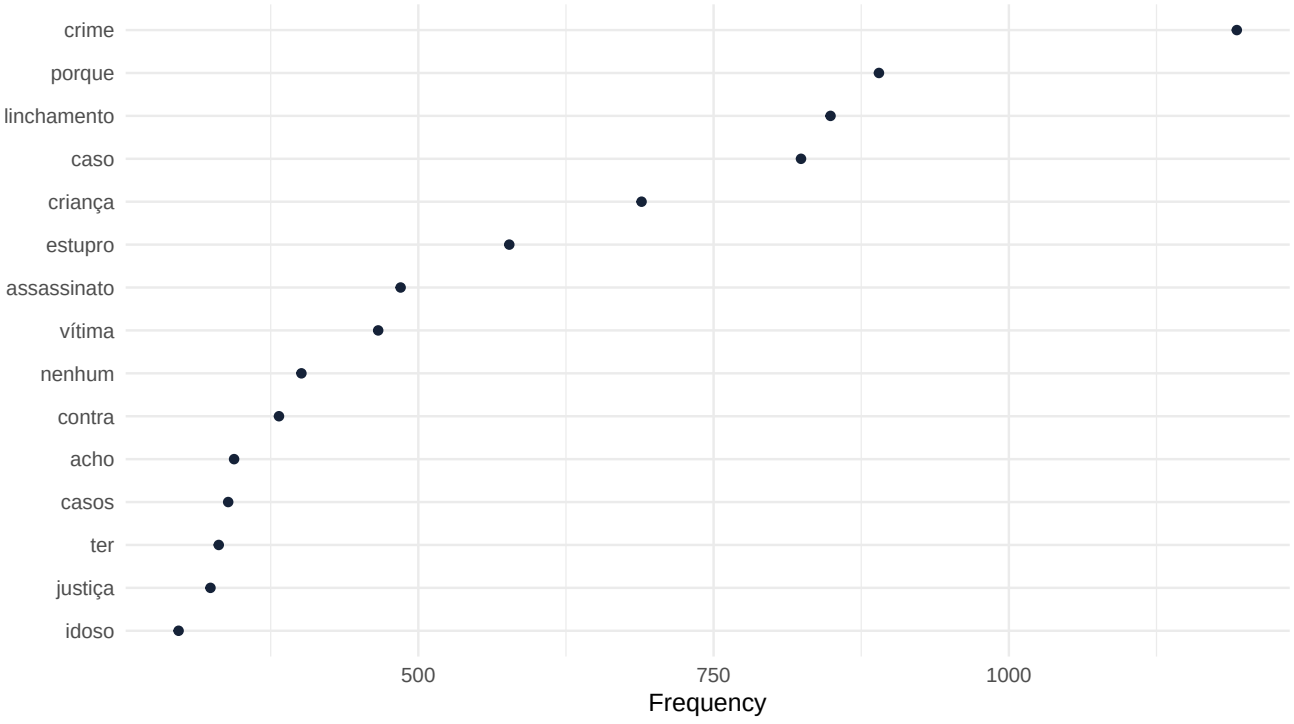


Figure 1: Words respondents use most frequently when justifying their choices of lynching profiles

We also construct a feature co-occurrence matrix (FCM) that shows which words appear together in the responses we collected. Again, the results confirm the findings of the conjoint experiment. As suggested in the previous graph, we see a central cluster that describes crime and victim characteristics and includes the words *linchamentos* (lynchings), *caso* (case), *estupro* (rape), *criança* (child), *assassinato* (murder), and *vítima* (victim). This highlights that these are the most important reasons why respondents choose lynching profiles.

We note that there is another word cluster on the left. It contains words that indicate that some respondents do not support lynchings, such as *não* (no), *opção* (choice), *nada* (nothing), *justifica* (justifies), *justificável* (justifiable), and *escolher* (choose).

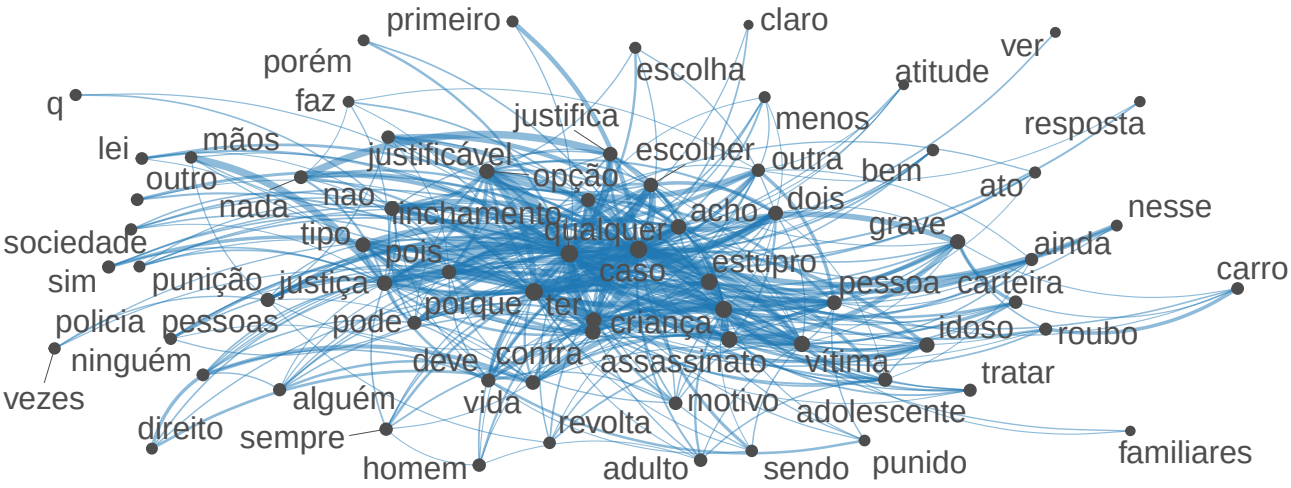


Figure 2: Semantic network analysis

We estimate a latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) model to identify the three most important topics in our corpus. The first topic includes words that refer to victim and crime characteristics, many of which have also appeared in our previous estimations. Some of the most common words in this group are *crime* (crime), *criança* (child), *estupro* (rape), *vítima* (victim), *porque* (because), *idoso* (elderly), *grave* (serious), and *molestar* (molest). When we count the number of topics in the corpus, we see that this is the predominant one. The second topic identified by the model describes lynching perpetrators, as it contains the words like *polícia* (police), *pessoas* (people), and *família* (family). The third topic identifies the same words we associate with respondents who are against lynchings, such as *nenhum* (none), *opção* (choice), *não* (no), and *contra* (against). As our results show, respondents decide which individual deserves punishment based on factors related to the crime he/she committed, especially the crime victim. There is also a group of respondents that oppose lynchings in principle, who affirm that lynchings are never justified.

```
##       topic1        topic2
##  [1,] "crime"       "porque"
##  [2,] "criança"     "justiça"
##  [3,] "vítima"      "pessoas"
##  [4,] "estupro"     "polícia"
##  [5,] "assassinato" "vida"
##  [6,] "porque"      "fazer"
##  [7,] "idoso"       "família"
##  [8,] "grave"       "pq"
##  [9,] "molestar"    "deve"
## [10,] "vitima"      "crimes"
##       topic3
##  [1,] "linchamento"
##  [2,] "caso"
##  [3,] "nenhum"
##  [4,] "casos"
##  [5,] "opção"
##  [6,] "acho"
##  [7,] "concordo"
##  [8,] "nao"
##  [9,] "dois"
## [10,] "contra"

##
## topic1 topic2 topic3
##   3495   2339   2426
```

Our last model is a semisupervized LDA, in which we include a series of keywords to measure how frequently some pre-defined topics appear often in the responses. We adopt a conservative approach and only include words that we have a high degree of confidence that are not ambiguous. There are four pre-defined topics in this estimation. The first refers to victims, and include the Portuguese words for *children*, *life*, and *victim* (along with possible variations). The second topic describes crime characteristics with words such as *murder*, *rape*, *kill*, *molest*, and *steal*. The next group has four keywords that describe lynching perpetrators, and they are *gangs*, *family*, *bystanders*, and *police*. The fourth topic includes terms to identify respondents who are against lynchings, and

we added *against*, *none*, *do not agree*, and *choice* as seed terms. We see that the topic describing crime characteristics is the one that appears more often.

```
##       victim        crime
##  [1,] "criança"     "crime"
##  [2,] "vítima"      "estupro"
##  [3,] "vida"        "assassinato"
##  [4,] "vitima"      "molestar"
##  [5,] "crianças"    "molestou"
##  [6,] "crianca"     "assassinou"
##  [7,] "vítimas"     "roubo"
##  [8,] "criancas"    "assassino"
##  [9,] "vitimas"     "roubar"
## [10,] "criança.mas" "estuprou"
##       perpetrator  against
##  [1,] "família"    "nenhum"
##  [2,] "polícia"    "contra"
##  [3,] "gangues"    "linchamento"
##  [4,] "policia"    "opção"
##  [5,] "familia"    "caso"
##  [6,] "policiais"  "nenhuma"
##  [7,] "gangue"     "escolha"
##  [8,] "familiares" "opinião"
##  [9,] "pedestres"  "opcao"
## [10,] "policial"   "opçao"
##       other
##  [1,] "porque"
##  [2,] "sei"
##  [3,] "crimes"
##  [4,] "pq"
##  [5,] "pessoas"
##  [6,] "pra"
##  [7,] "sim"
##  [8,] "mesma"
##  [9,] "sempre"
## [10,] "vezes"

##
```

```
##      victim       crime perpetrator
##        1699        2247        1172
##     against       other
##        1680        1462
```

D Experiment 03

D.1 Description

Our last experiment measures the effect of information provision on attitudes about lynching. In particular, we test whether reminding respondents about the legal and social consequences of vigilante justice reduces the subjects' level of support for such practice.

The experiment has three treatment conditions and a control group. In all of them we present respondents with a short statement affirming that some Brazilians support vigilantism under certain conditions. Respondents were asked to use 0 to 49 if they disagree, 50 if they neither agree nor disagree, and 50-100 if they agree with the sentence.

Each of the three treatment groups received a different message about the legal or social consequences of lynching in Brazil. In the first treatment arm, we informed subjects about how the Brazilian constitution and penal code punishes civilian violence. The second treatment group was notified about the human rights guarantees enshrined in Brazil's legal framework. The last group read a vignette that mentions how lynchings can spark *vendettas* and initiate a cycle of violence in the community. Subjects in the control group received no information about the consequences of lynchings. The text shown to the control and treatment groups can be read below.

- *Control group*: In Brazil, some people believe that lynching may be justified under certain conditions. To what degree do you agree or disagree that lynching can be justified? Please use the slider below to indicate your preference. For disagreement, use 0 to 49; for agreement, use 51 to 100. Please use 50 if you neither agree nor disagree.[9]

- *Treatment 01 - Legal punishment for lynching perpetrators*: In Brazil, some people believe that lynching may be justified under certain conditions. **However, the Brazilian constitution**

[9] In Portuguese: No Brasil, algumas pessoas acreditam que linchamentos são justificados sob certas condições. O quanto você concorda ou discorda que linchamentos podem ser justificados? Por favor, use a barra abaixo para indicar sua preferência. Para indicar que discorda, use de 0 a 49; para concordar, use de 51 a 100. Por favor, use 50 caso você não concorde nem discorde.

and penal code strictly forbid lynching and those involved can be accused of torture or murder. To what degree do you agree or disagree that lynching can be justified? Please use the slider below to indicate your preference. For disagreement, use 0 to 49; for agreement, use 51 to 100. Please use 50 if you neither agree nor disagree.[10]

- *Treatment 02 - Human rights*: In Brazil, some people believe that lynching may be justified under certain conditions. **However, the Brazilian constitution states that all individuals have the right of not being tortured, including criminals**. To what degree do you agree or disagree that lynching can be justified? Please use the slider below to indicate your preference. For disagreement, use 0 to 49; for agreement, use 51 to 100. Please use 50 if you neither agree nor disagree.[11]

- *Treatment 03 - Vendettas*: In Brazil, some people believe that lynching may be justified under certain conditions. **However, lynchings can trigger a new cycle of violence as the family or friends of the victim may retaliate the community**. To what degree do you agree or disagree that lynching can be justified? Please use the slider below to indicate your preference. For disagreement, use 0 to 49; for agreement, use 51 to 100. Please use 50 if you neither agree nor disagree.[12]

D.2 Determinants of Baseline Levels

As we did in the first experiment, we evaluate how individual characteristics impact lynching support. The results are similar to those presented in table 10, with the exception that the coefficient for white respondents is negative in two estimations, and the coefficient for male does not reach statistical significance in the last model (p-value = 0.11).

[10] In Portuguese: No Brasil, algumas pessoas acreditam que linchamentos são justificados sob certas condições. **Entretanto, a constituição e o código penal do Brasil proíbem estritamente os linchamentos e os envolvidos podem ser acusados de tortura ou assassinato.** O quanto você concorda ou discorda que linchamentos podem ser justificados? Por favor, use a barra abaixo para indicar sua preferência. Para indicar que discorda, use de 0 a 49; para concordar, use de 51 a 100. Por favor, use 50 caso você não concorde nem discorde.

[11] In Portuguese: No Brasil, algumas pessoas acreditam que linchamentos são justificados sob certas condições. **Entretanto, a constituição do Brasil afirma que todos os indivíduos têm o direito de não serem torturados, inclusive criminosos**. O quanto você concorda ou discorda que linchamentos podem ser justificados? Por favor, use a barra abaixo para indicar sua preferência. Para indicar que discorda, use de 0 a 49; para concordar, use de 51 a 100. Por favor, use 50 caso você não concorde nem discorde.

[12] In Portuguese: No Brasil, algumas pessoas acreditam que linchamentos são justificados sob certas condições. **Entretanto, linchamentos podem iniciar um ciclo de violência pois a família ou amigos da vítima podem retaliar a comunidade**. O quanto você concorda ou discorda que linchamentos podem ser justificados? Por favor, use a barra abaixo para indicar sua preferência. Para indicar que discorda, use de 0 a 49; para concordar, use de 51 a 100. Por favor, use 50 caso você não concorde nem discorde.

Table 10: Experiment 01 – Determinants of Baseline Levels of Lynching Support

	Lynching Support			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Male	4.825***			3.329
	(1.809)			(2.089)
Asian		1.584		1.487
		(4.729)		(8.218)
Mixed Race		−0.422		−4.205
		(2.393)		(4.126)
White		−3.873*		−8.962**
		(2.247)		(3.883)
Left			−10.475***	−12.049***
			(2.268)	(3.058)
Center-Left			−14.893***	−16.576***
			(2.525)	(3.639)
Center-Right			−2.564	−5.600
			(2.745)	(3.813)
Right			0.887	2.194
			(2.179)	(3.109)
Constant	36.063***	40.898***	43.358***	48.833***
	(1.223)	(2.079)	(1.679)	(4.275)
N	1,141	2,185	1,625	831

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01
Robust standard errors in parentheses.

D.3 Heterogeneous Effects

In this section, we explore whether our pre-treatment covariates impact the treatment effect. We use the same flexible approach we employed in the previous experiment, and estimate all models using Bayesian Additive Regression Trees (BART). The algorithm produces average treatment effects for each category in the moderator variables.

D.3.1 Treatment 01: Legal Punishment for Lynching Perpetrators

We find no evidence of heterogeneous effects in this treatment condition. All coefficients are largely similar across all model specifications.

D.3.2 Treatment 02: Human Rights

Our results show no presence of heterogeneous effects.

Table 11: Heterogeneous Effects for Treatment 1: Legal Punishment for Lynching Perpetrators

	Lynching Support					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gender	−4.454					
	(2.234)					
Age		−4.459				
		(2.208)				
Race			−4.3069			
			(2.220)			
Education				−4.486		
				(2.190)		
Household Income					−4.520	
					(2.206)	
Political Ideology						−4.5719
						(2.175)
N	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109

Table 12: Heterogeneous Effects for Treatment 2: Human Rights

	Lynching Support					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gender	−1.598					
	(2.228)					
Age		−1.5594				
		(2.196)				
Race			−1.533			
			(2.209)			
Education				−1.5033		
				(2.188)		
Household Income					−1.3378	
					(2.184)	
Political Ideology						−1.4722
						(2.155)
N	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168

D.3.3 Treatment 03: Vendettas

We do not find considerable heterogeneity in these last results. Overall, the three treatment conditions are very stable, thus we are confident that the main results are not driven by any particular group.

Table 13: Heterogeneous Effects for Treatment 3: Vendettas

	Lynching Support					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gender	−3.114					
	(2.356)					
Age		−2.574				
		(2.303)				
Race			−3.0267			
			(2.291)			
Education				−3.076		
				(2.271)		
Household Income					−2.738	
					(2.295)	
Political Ideology						−2.8907
						(2.265)
N	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086

E Ethics Statement

We adhered to the ethical guidelines provided by the Institutional Review Board at Brown University and APSA's Principles and Guidance. To facilitate transparency, we comment here on a few aspects of our research design. First, we worked with the Brown University IRB to reduce the risk of harm for participants taking the survey. This included consultation with a cultural expert to inform the phrasing of the survey. Second, respondents received compensation via Qualtrics, which paid respondents directly after they completed the questionnaire. Each subject in Qualtrics' online panel received the equivalent of 2.5 USD in Brazilian Reals (local currency). Respondents who do not finish the survey will not receive compensation. The compensation is appropriate for the participant population. As of August 17, 2020, Brazil's monthly minimum wage is BRL1039, which amounts to 191 US dollars. Assuming 40 working hours per week, the hourly minimum wage equals 1.19 US dollars. Our survey takes about 20 minutes to complete and respondents received 2.5 USD, therefore subjects will receive a monetary compensation that is 6 times higher than the local minimum wage. Third, we do not see any potential or perceived conflicts of interest in carrying out this research. We received a grant of $10,000 to conduct this research from the Centre for the Study of Governance & Society at King's College London, which receives support from the Templeton Foundation. We are aware of no conflicts of interest from either source. All of the code and data will be made publicly available.

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