Supplemental Appendix

TABLE A1. IRAQ WAR SURVEY QUESTIONS AND PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Date	Sponsor	Question	Countries Included
4/02	Pew	"Would you favor or oppose the US and its allies taking military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule as part of the war on terrorism?" (Figures represent percent responding "oppose")	France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, USA
8-9/02	Gallup	"Would you favor or oppose sending American ground troops (the United States sending ground troops) to the Persian Gulf in an attempt to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq?" (Figures represent percent responding "oppose")	Canada, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, USA
9/02	Dagsavisen	"The USA is threatening to launch a military attack on Iraq. Do you consider it appropriate of the USA to attack [WITHOUT/WITH] the approval of the UN?" (Figures represent average across the two versions of the UN approval question wording responding "under no circumstances")	Norway
1/03	Gallup	"Are you in favor of military action against Iraq: under no circumstances; only if sanctioned by the United Nations; unilaterally by America and its allies?" (Figures represent percent responding "under no circumstances")	Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Columbia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, India, Ireland, Kenya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Uruguay
1/03	CVVM	"Would you support a war against Iraq?" (Figures represent percent responding "no")	Czech Republic
1/03	Gallup	"Would you personally agree with or oppose a US military attack on Iraq without UN approval?" (Figures represent percent responding "oppose")	Hungary

1/03	EOS-Gallup	"For each of the following propositions tell me if you agree or not. The United States should intervene militarily in Iraq even if the United Nations does not give its formal agreement." (Figures represent percent responding "rather" or "absolutely" unjustified)	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
3/03	Pew	"Thinking about possible war with Iraq, would you favor or oppose [Survey country] joining the U.S. and other allies in military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule? (U.S. asked "Would you favor or oppose taking military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule?")" (Figures represent percent responding "oppose")	USA, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Poland
3-4/03	Centro de Opinion Publica	"Do you agree with the war against Iraq?" (Figures represent percent responding "no")	El Salvador
5/03	IPSOS	"Do you think the US did the right thing or the wrong thing when it took military action against the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq?" (Figures represent percent responding "wrong thing")	Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom, USA
5/03	Pew	On the subject of Iraq, did [survey country] make the right decision or the wrong decision to use military force against Iraq? (Figures represent percent responding "wrong" decision)	USA, United Kingdom, Spain, Australia
5/03	Pew	On the subject of Iraq, did [survey country] make the right decision or the wrong decision to not use military force against Iraq?" (Figures represent percent responding "right" decision)	Nigeria, Canada, Germany, France, Indonesia, Russia, Italy, Brazil, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Jordan, South Korea
5/03	Pew	On the subject of Iraq, did [survey country] make the right decision or the wrong decision to allow the US and its allies to use bases for military action in Iraq? (Figures represent percent wrong decision)	Kuwait, Turkey

Press Coverage Content Analysis Data

This dataset measures the diversity in the media coverage of foreign policy in various party systems. At the document level, articles are coded either 1 or 0 for each topic and attribute, 1 if the issue/sentiment appears, and 0 if it does not. Variables included in this study represent country-level means, which capture the proportion of articles in each country with a particular coding.

SELECTION

The sample includes *all* newspaper articles available through the LexisNexis and ISI Emerging Markets database for democratic countries (POLITY IV score ≥ 6), indexed by the term "Iraq". The periods of observation and sample sizes are shown in Table 1, below:

TABLE A2. Iraq Data Summary

Period Start	War Initiation	Period End	N	Countries	Sources
20 December 2002	20 March 2003	28 April 2003	311,921	43	497

The text corpus was multilingual, including articles in the native language and -- where available -- in English. Where the articles were in a language other than English, I used statistical machine translation (Google Translate API) to convert them to English. Although Google Translate uses statistical methods based on bilingual text corpora (using a training set of 200 billion words from United Nations materials), rather that grammatical or rule-based algorithms, this approach is well-suited for the automated content analysis techniques employed in this paper and discussed below -- which rely on natural language processing that discards grammar, stop words (e.g. "a", "the", "and") and word order, producing an unordered array of terms (a "bag-of-words" model).

VARIABLE DEFINITIONS

Automated text analysis was used for variable measurement. The analysis begins by conversion of a corpus of text documents into an n x k document-term matrix, where rows represent the set of n documents, and columns represent the frequencies with which the k terms (words or stems) appears in each document. Stemming and stop word removal was used for dimensionality reduction, and remaining terms were filtered such that each term appears in at least 5 documents. The reduced document-term matrix then serves as the feature set, which can be analyzed using a variety of logical searches, unsupervised and supervised learning techniques.

Case Identifier Variables

IDs Unique identifier for each document.
SOURCE Name of newspaper from which article was selected. See below for full list.
TOPIC Three-letter code indicating name of conflict (e.g. AFG, IRQ, KOS).
DATE Format is YYYYMMDD.
T Integer, indexing day of observation.
To Same as "T", offset s.t. t=0 is first day of military operations.
WEEK Integer, indexing week of observation.
To.week Same as "WEEK", offset s.t. t=0 is first week of military operations.
YEAR Year of observation.
MONTH Month of observation.
DAY Day of observation.
CNTRY Three-letter code indicating country in which document was published.

Topic Variables

Topic variables are coded using Boolean logic, matching terms contained in each document against a custom dictionary. Formally, given a list of m_Y dictionary terms $d(Y)=\{d(Y)_1,d(Y)_2,...,d(Y)_{mY}\}$ defined for variable Y, and given n documents indexed by $i \in \{1,...,n\}$, each variable Y_i is defined as:

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if document } i \text{ contains any of the terms in } d(Y) \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

All automated topic classification was performed in the R statistical language, using the *tm* (text mining) package developed by Feinerer et al (2008).[1]

[1]See Ingo Feinerer, Kurt Hornik, and David Meyer, "Text mining infrastructure in R," *Journal of Statistical Software*, 25(5) March 2008: 1-54.

MIL_TECH Article describes technical military decisions or actions on the ground, ie a description of new military equipment or of a military operation/move on ground.
MIL_PERS Article describes a personal military story i.e., how a soldier or a division of soldiers showed courage, or the story of the loss of a soldier with a description of his personal characteristics.
MIL_CAS Article mentions the loss of an individual soldier or the aggregate number of lost soldiers.
UN_INTL Article mentions the United Nations or other international organizations.
CIV_SUFF Article refers to any suffering among civilians on the ground: suffering, wounded or casualties.
HUM_AID Article refers to any privately or publicly funded humanitarian aid concerns or initiatives.
DEMOC Article refers to democracy of democratization.
WMD Article refers to weapons of mass destruction.
TERROR Article refers to terrorism.
FIN_ECON Article refers to the cost of the foreign policy mission in the short, medium or long term.
RECONST Article refers to any plans for reconstruction in the medium or long term.
POL_LEAD Article refers to the character/leadership of a specific political leader regardless of country.
US_ALLIES Article contains direct reference to an alliance with the US – positive as well as negative.
OTH_ALLIES Article contains direct reference to an alliance with any other countries than the US – positive as well as negative.
ME_PEACE Article contains direct reference to the Middle East Conflict/ Peace process.
PUB_OPIN Article contains direct references to the public opinion.
MEDIA Media's coverage of the foreign policy is explicitly discussed.

Coverage and Valence Variables

Unlike the topic variables, which could be coded with simple Boolean logic without the need for a training set, the coding of coverage variables relied on supervised machine learning, which uses a training set of predefined labels to classify texts according to their features. Hand-coding of training data was performed by two research assistants, based on instructions and examples provided in a codebook – the relevant parts of which are provided below. The assistants coded two trainings sets of 400 documents each, randomly selected from the corpus of 311, 549. One hundred documents in each set were held constant across the two coders to assess intercoder reliability.

The human coders classified texts along four dimensions of coverage focus (*Policy ["focus_pol"], Military ["focus_mil"], Human Interest ["focus_hum"], Personality ["focus_per"],*) and three dimensions of valence (*Foreign Policy ["forpol_valence"], Execution ["exec_valence"], Personality ["pers_valence"]*). For each document, the coders were asked to indicate whether it was on a topic unrelated to the Iraq War (e.g. an apolitical article about the Iraqi soccer team), incomprehensible or mistranslated (*Other*). The coders were further asked to indicate if the article was ambiguously worded or otherwise difficult to classify into each categories (*Tough Call*). Detailed descriptions of each measure are provided in the next section. The disaggregated focus and valence variables were then combined in the following manner: *Focus = Policy Focus + Military Focus – Human Interest Focus – Personality Focus* and *Valence = Foreign Policy Valence + Execution Valence + Personality Valence*. This approach converts nominal variables to an ordinal scale, where negative integer values of *Focus* indicate more personality-based coverage ("soft news"), and positive values indicate more policy-oriented coverage ("hard news"). For *Valence*, the combined variable maintains the same positivity/negativity/neutrality as before, but permits the several dimensions to offset one another.

In Table A3 I report results from tests of reliability of human coder agreement on both the individual component and combined variables, though I employ only the latter in the paper. Intercoder reliability was assessed using four measures: (a) percent agreement, (b) Fleiss' Kappa (c) Kendall's W, and (d) Krippendorff's Alpha, with bootstrapping. Calculations were based on the evaluation set of 100 documents, which overlapped between the coders' training sets. The first measure (percent agreement) was used due its intuitive interpretation as the proportion of documents in the evaluation set, for which both coders gave the same value. Its obvious drawback is that it does not account for agreement that could be expected to occur by chance. The other three measures explicitly account for chance agreement among multiple coders, and test the null hypothesis that agreements can be regarded as random. Fleiss' Kappa permits the assessment of agreement between two coders, but treats input data as categorical -- such that each value on an ordinal or interval scale is treated as a distinct category, and the "closeness" of adjacent values (e.g. +1, +2) is

discarded. This produces a harder test for variables like Focus and Valence, which can take negative, zero and positive integer values. For this reason, I also included Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W), which is appropriate when the data are of ordinal measurement and do not meet the assumptions of parametric methods. Finally, I calculated Krippendorff's Alpha statistic, which is highly flexible, can be used with multiple coders, with ordinal, interval and ratio level variables. I obtained the Alpha distribution by bootstrapping, using 10,000 samples of 100 codings (same size as the evaluation set), and fit 95% confidence intervals based on the resulting distribution of the test statistic.

Table A3: Inter-coder reliability, all variables

	All Agree	**Fleiss' Kappa**	**Kendall's W**	**Krippendorff's Alpha** (bootstrapped 95% CI)			**N**
Full Data Set Employed in Paper							
focus_hum	.918	.791***	.895***	.788	(.638,	.916)	386
focus_mil	.937	.845***	.923***	.844	(.726,	.952)	386
focus_pol	.884	.766***	.888***	.765	(.622,	.881)	386
focus_per	.855	.535***	.768***	.531	(.314,	.734)	386
forpol_valence	.773	.468***	.744***	.448	(.232,	.642)	386
exec_valence	.792	.539***	.795***	.578	(.389,	.732)	386
pers_valence	.928	.728***	.85***	.682	(.388,	.893)	386
Focus†	**.754**	**.632*** **	**.914*** **	**.836**	**(.753,**	**.900)**	**386**
Valence‡	**.57**	**.329*** **	**.711*** **	**.68**	**(.545,**	**.793)**	**386**
"Tough Calls" Removed, by Category (articles coders identified as ambiguously worded or difficult to classify)							
focus_hum	.936	.818***	.909***	.815	(.673,	.940)	207
focus_mil	.942	.816***	.91***	.813	(.663,	.938)	207
focus_pol	.912	.816***	.91***	.813	(.688,	.919)	207
focus_per	.868	.511***	.755***	.499	(.246,	.734)	207
forpol_valence	.876	.561***	.781***	.535	(.285,	.757)	207
exec_valence	.889	.613***	.811***	.607	(.352,	.812)	207
pers_valence	.958	.751***	.882***	.754	(.491,	.945)	207
Focus†	**.797**	**.708*** **	**.931*** **	**.857**	**(.774,**	**.918)**	**207**
Valence‡	**.761**	**.466*** **	**.784*** **	**.757**	**(.59,**	**.873)**	**207**

***$p<.001$

†focus=focus_mil+focus_pol – focus_hum – focus_per (combined variable)

‡valence= forpol_valence+exec_valence+pers_valence (combined variable)

Using the two sets of human-coded documents as training data, Support Vector Machine (SVM) was employed for data classification. SVM fits a hyperplane to the feature space, separates data points from each other according to their labels, and finds the maximum marginal distance D between the points labeled $y_i = 1$ from those labeled $y_i = -1$. Given a training set of documents $(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)$, $i=1,\ldots,n_{ts}$, where $x_i \in \Re^p$ and $y \in \{1,-1\}^{nts}$, SVM solves the optimization problem:

$$\text{maximize } D, \text{ s.t. } y_i(\beta\varphi(\mathbf{x}_i) + \beta_0) \geq D$$

where $\varphi()$ is a function that maps the training data $\mathbf{x}_i$ to a high-dimensional space, and $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{x}_j) = \varphi(\mathbf{x}_i)'\varphi(\mathbf{x}_j)$

is a kernel function.[2]

To account for coder disagreement and uncertainty, I used a voting algorithm, where the training sets were used to estimate two separate SVM models (m_1, m_2), rather than a single model based on pooled training set data. A weighted average of classifications from the two models was then calculated, with weights corresponding to model accuracy rates (a_k=[0,1], the proportion of outcomes correctly predicted in training set k by model m_k) calculated with a 10-fold cross-validation.

$$\hat{y} = \sum_{k}^{2} w_k y_k$$

$$w_1 = \frac{a_1}{\sum_{i}^{2} a_i}$$

The weighted average is intended to address the concern that some codings may be more "accurate" than others. If labels are assigned to a training set in a consistent manner, predictions derived from an SVM model estimated with those data will be better able to replicate the original hand-codings than in the case of data labeled in an ad-hoc and contradictory manner. By weighting training models with higher accuracy higher than those with lower accuracy, we are able to account for this type of uncertainty in document classification.

Below are coding instructions used by the research assistants in labeling the training data.

Training Set (Iraq)

Coverage Focus

This category is divided into four subcategories that are not mutually exclusive: HUMAN INTEREST (issue is described from a general human interest perspective with emphasis on human needs, concerns or achievements), MILITARY (issue is described from a general military perspective with focus on the 'factual' execution of the foreign policy on the ground but not with direct reference to the personal), POLICY (any discussion of the content of a foreign policy, outside the two categories above), and PERSONALITY (article contains direct reference to the personality/personal story/motivation/feelings of a political, military or civilian person). Check all that apply.

Focus

[ ] HUMAN INTEREST
[ ] MILITARY
[ ] POLICY
[ ] PERSONALITY
[ ] None of the above

Coverage Focus: Tough Call? Check box if text is ambiguous, or if you were otherwise uncertain about how to code it.

[2]For technical background on this class of models, see Thorsten Joachims, *Learning to Classify Text using Support Vector Machines*, Kluwer/Springer, 2002. For recent applications in political science, see Bei Yu, Stefan Kaufmann and Daniel Diermeier, "Classifying Party Affiliation from Political Speech," *Journal of Information Technology & Politics* 5(1) 2008; Daniel Diermeier, Jean-Francois Godbout, Bei Yu and Stefan Kaufmann, "Language and ideology in Congress," British Journal of Political Science (forthcoming); John Wilkerson, Stephen Purpura and Dustin Hillard, "The US Policy Agendas Legislation Corpus -- Volume 1: A Language Resource from 1947-1998," Prepared for the 2008 International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC), Marrakech, May 26-June 1.

[ ] TOUGH CALL

Coverage Focus: Good example? Check box if text is a particularly clear, unambiguous example of coverage focus.

[ ] GOOD EXAMPLE

Valence
Valence is defined as the positivity/negativity/neutrality of the document with regards to (1) a government's foreign policy, (2) its execution thereof, or (3) the personalities involved in policy planning and execution. A POSITIVE evaluation would include direct praise of the official foreign policy/execution/personality such as 'Blair has impressed the Americans with his commitment to the Coalition of the Willing' or 'Secretary Powell has really mastered dealing with the United Nations'. You may also count self-defensive statements as praise. For instance if a journalist asks whether US policy is based on faulty intelligence, and the White House Press Secretary says 'that's not true' it would be coded as praise. Contrary, a NEGATIVE evaluation would include direct criticisms of the official foreign policy/execution/personality as in 'Bush failed to grasp the costs of the Iraq War'. NEUTRAL statements either raise the issue without making any explicit judgment, or feature a balance between positive and negative statements. As for all other coding, the coding for valence must be unambiguous and defensible. You should be able to point out the statement containing the praise and criticism to another person and have them agree.

Foreign Policy Praise of criticism of a government's foreign policy goals, strategies, priorities.

[ ] POSITIVE [article explicitly expresses support for a government's foreign policy.]
[ ] NEUTRAL [article is either balanced between criticism and praise, or does not take a position.]
[ ] NEGATIVE [article explicitly expresses opposition to a government's foreign policy.]

Execution Assessments of the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the conduct of diplomacy or military operations.

[ ] POSITIVE [article explicitly expresses praise for a government's execution of its foreign policy.]
[ ] NEUTRAL [article is either balanced between criticism and praise, or does not take a position.]
[ ] NEGATIVE [article explicitly expresses criticism of a government's execution of its foreign policy.]

Personality Praise or criticism of a head of state, foreign minister, military commanders, or other senior public officials involved in foreign policy planning or execution.

[ ] POSITIVE [article explicitly expresses praise for specific personalities involved in foreign policy.]
[ ] NEUTRAL [article is either balanced between criticism and praise, or does not take a position.]
[ ] NEGATIVE [article explicitly expresses criticism of specific personalities involved in foreign policy.]

Valence: Tough Call? Check box if text is ambiguous, or if you were otherwise uncertain about how to code it.

[ ] TOUGH CALL

Valence: Good example? Check box if text is a particularly clear, unambiguous example of positive or negative valence.

[ ] GOOD EXAMPLE

Other

[ ] Gibberish / Incomprehensible / Mistranslated / Missing text
[ ] Topic is not foreign policy

Submit [ ]

Table A4: Summary statistics for Iraq variables

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Country-Level				
number of topics	6.260	.936	4.839	9.016
focus_hum	.0033	.0052	0	.0302
focus_mil	.0243	.0302	0	.1714
focus_pol	.2741	.1147	.0016	.4814
focus_per	1e-04	2e-04	0	8e-04
focus summary	.295	.1241	.0016	.5356
fp_valence	.1239	.0153	.097	.1567
exec_valence	.0526	.0063	.0345	.0707
pers_valence	.1416	.0975	.0747	.6944
valence summary	.0662	.0124	.0528	.128
Article-Level				
focus_hum	.0108	.0816	0	1
focus_mil	.0334	.1766	0	1
focus_pol	.2427	.3921	0	1
focus_per	2e-04	.0138	0	1
focus (combined)	.2651	.4283	-2	2
fp_valence	.1225	.0719	0	1
exec_valence	.058	.0364	0	1
pers_valence	.1357	.1118	0	1
valence (combined)	.0701	.0383	0	1

Content Analysis Robustness Check

A universal sample is all but impossible to obtain due to licensing, copyright and other limitations of even relatively comprehensive online databases like Lexis-Nexis and ISI Emerging Markets. On the one hand, there is no reason, ex ante, to expect that any "nonrandomness" in newspaper availability on these databases should bias the results *in favor* of my predictions. However, on the other, availability alone is an imperfect

criterion for including a source. That said, the challenges to internal validity are substantially less extreme. The key question is whether the scarcity of news sources in certain countries (e.g. Belgium and the Baltic States) and/or the inclusion or exclusion of relatively obscure papers introduces a systematic bias into the results. To address these concerns, I checked the source list for errors, removed "questionable" sources, and re-aggregated the newspaper data. I then performed several robustness checks to see how significantly my results were affected by the idiosyncrasies of the newspaper corpus. First, I reran all ttests with and without the suspect sources and compared the results -- thus accounting for source *obscurity*. Unsurprisingly, given the very small number of excluded articles this represents, the results essentially perfectly mirror those from the full data set. Hence, I do not further pursue this line of testing.

The second concern is potentially more consequential. To investigate this issue, I reran the same tests while also dropping the countries with three or fewer unique sources (Belgium, Columbia, Denmark, Estonia, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Switzerland) -- thus accounting for source *scarcity*. The results – for which I employ ENPP as my indicator of party systems -- are shown in Table A5. Results from the latter test are actually somewhat stronger than for the full data set, reaching standard levels of statistical significance for both the full period and post-conflict-initiation period. Given the results of these tests, I employ the full set of newspapers in my final analyses reported in the paper. Finally, as an additional robustness check, below the country-level ttest results I replicate the focus and valence tests at the article-level. In both cases, the results are highly significant ($p<.0000$) and in the predicted directions.

TABLE A5

	Difference (low vs. high ENPP)		Significance Level ($p<$x)		Difference (in terms of Std. Dev's.)	
	All Countries/ Papers (N=35)	Excluding Countries with ≤3 papers (N=24)	All Countries/ Papers (N=35)	Excluding Countries with ≤3 papers (N=24)	All Countries/Papers (N=35)	Excluding Countries with ≤3 papers (N=24)
Country-level						
Policy-minus-personal focus	-.061	-.074	.06	.04	.53	.72
Positiveness of valence	.005	.004	.05	.09	.59	.57
Number of topics (overall)	-.334	-.576	.15	.08	.36	.60
# of topics (post-invasion)	-.578	-.732	.05	.05	.57	.67
Article-level						
Policy-minus-personal focus	-.040	-.051	.0000	.0000	.09	.12
Positiveness of valence	.026	.028	.0000	.0000	.17	.18

SOURCES

Argentina: Clarin, Clarin Supplements (Autos, Computing, Economic, Last Moment, Rural), Ultimo Momento, Zone, Financial Scope, PPI Brief Journal, The Chronicle, The Chronicler, The Nation, The Nation Supplements (Economy, General Information, Politics, Review)
Australia: Ayr Advocate, Brisbane News, Centralian Advocate, Daily Telegraph, Sunday Telegraph (Sydney, Australia), Darwin Palmerston Sun (Australia), Herald Sun/Sunday Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia), Herbert River Express, Hills Gazette (Perth, Australia), Home Hill Observer, Innisfail Advocate,

Leader Newspapers (Melbourne, Australia), Messenger Newspapers (Adelaide, Australia), MX, Newcastle Herald (Australia), Northern Miner, Northern Territory News (Australia), Port Douglas and Mossman Gazette, The Advertiser/Sunday Mail (Adelaide, South Australia), The Advocate (Perth, Australia), The Age (Melbourne, Australia), The Australian, The Australian Financial Review Abstracts, The Cairns Post, The Cairns Sun, The Canberra Times, The Chronicle (Australia), The Courier Mail, The Sunday Mail (Australia), The Gold Coast Bulletin, The Mercury, Sunday Tasmanian (Australia), The Sydney Morning Herald (Australia), Townsville Bulletin, Townsville Sun
Belgium: De Krant van West-Vlaanderen, De Tijd
Brazil: Commercial Gazette, International Weekly News, Gazeta Mercantil - International Weekly News, Journal of Brazil, Journal of Commerce, O Estado de S. Paul, O Estado de S. Paul Supplements (Economic News, Political news), Official Mail Braziliense, The Evening Journal - Bahia, The Globe Agencia - Integral News, Value Economico, Value Economico Supplements (Special Value, U.S. and Investments)
Bulgaria: Banker Daily, Banker Weekly, Capital, Capital Weekly, Cash, Daily Banker, Daily Journal, Daily News FIA, Daily Newspaper, Dnevnik Daily, FIA Daily News, Money, Money Plus, Pari Daily, Standard, The Banker Magazine, Sedmichnik, The Sofia Echo
Canada: Barrie Examiner (Ontario), Calgary Herald, Carstairs Courier (Alberta), Chatham Daily News (Ontario), Cobourg Daily Star (Ontario), Colborne Chronicle (Ontario), Collingwood Enterprise Bulletin (Ontario), Dunnville Chronicle (Ontario), Edmonton Journal, Hanover Post (Ontario), Kamloops Daily News (British Columbia), Nelson Daily News (British Columbia), Niagara Falls Review (Ontario), North Bay Nugget (Ontario), North Shore News (British Columbia), Ottawa Citizen, Pembroke Observer (Ontario), Peterborough Examiner (Ontario), Port Hope Evening Guide (Ontario), Prince George Citizen (British Columbia), Prince Rupert Daily News (British Columbia), Red Deer Express (Alberta), Sarnia Observer (Ontario), Sault Star (Sault Saint Marie, Ontario), Southwest Booster (Saskatchewan), St. John's Telegram, Sudbury Star (Ontario), Sun Media Publisher's Group File, The Jerusalem Post, The London Free Press, The Standard (St. Catharines), The Star Phoenix (Saskatoon), The Times and Transcript (New Brunswick), The Toronto Star, The Toronto Sun, The Vancouver Province, The Vancouver Sun, Timmins Daily Press (Ontario), Welland Tribune (Ontario), Windsor Star, Winnipeg Sun, Yukon News (Yukon)
Chile: Diario Financiero, Financial Journal, News Review, Santiago Times, Strategy, Strategy Supplements (Economy, Editorial, Market), The Journal - Information Technology
Colombia: El Espectador, La Republica
Croatia: Journal, Vecernji.hr, Vecernji List Supplements, Vjesnik
Czech Republic: Ceske Budejovice diary, Economic News, Economic Times, Hospodarska noviny, Hradecka diary, Lidove noviny, Mlada DNES, Mlada fronta Dnes, People's News, Pilsen daily newspaper, The Prague Post
Denmark: Politiken, Dagbladet Borsen
Ecuador: Diario El Comercio, Diario El Comercio Supplements (Business, International, Politics), Journal Today, Journal Today Supplements (Economy, International, Politics)
Estonia: Business and the Baltics, The Baltic Times
France: L'Humanite, La Croix, Le Figaro, Le Monde, Le Telegramme, Liberation, Sud Ouest et Sud Ouest Dimanche
Germany: Borsen-Zeitung, Berliner Kurier, Berliner Morgenpost, Berliner Zeitung, Die Welt, Frankfurter Rundschau, Hamburger Abendblatt, Sonntags Zeitung, Stuttgarter Zeitung, Tages-Anzeiger, taz, die tageszeitung
Hungary: Bunkerrendszer Pamir, Taszartol, Axel Springer, Budapest Business Journal, Budapest Sun, Economic Daily, hetivalasz.hu, Hungarian nation, Nepszabadsag, Nepszava, People's Voice, Ringier - Hungarian News, World Economy
India: The Times of India (TOI)
Indonesia: National News Agency of Indonesia, Compass, Indoexchange News, The Jakarta Post, PT Bina Media Tenggara Prosperous
Ireland: Irish News, Sunday Tribune, The Irish Times
Israel: Globes, The Jerusalem Post
Italy: La Stampa
Japan: The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo), The Japan Times

Korea (South): Korea Herald, Korea Times
Latvia: Business and the Baltics, The Baltic Times
Lithuania: Business and the Baltics, The Baltic Times
Mexico: ASIC La Jornada, Business Developers of Puebla, Cu4tro.com, Diario de Juarez, Diario de Yucatan, Ecos de Morelos, La Union de Morelos, Edicrisis, El Diario de Chihuahua, El Financiero, El Norte, Executive Strategy, El Universal, Securities and Money, La Cronica de Hoy, La Jornada, La Voz de Michoacan, Mural, My Environment, Newsroom Universal Service - International, Political Indicator, Reforma, The News
Netherlands: Amersfoortse Courant, Dag, Dagblad Rivierenland, Dagblad Tubantia/Twentsche Courant, Dagblad van het Noorden, De Gelderlander, De Stentor, De Telegraaf, De Volkskrant, Eindhovens Dagblad, Het Financieele Dagblad, Het Parool, Leeuwarder Courant, NRC Handelsblad, Pakblad, Provinciale Zeeuwse Courant, Sijthoff Pers (Vendor GroupFile), Trouw, Utrechts Nieuwsblad
New Zealand: The Daily News (New Plymouth, New Zealand), The Dominion (Wellington), The Evening Post (Wellington), The Evening Standard (Palmerston North, New Zealand), The Nelson Mail (Nelson), The New Zealand Herald, The Press (Christchurch, New Zealand), The Southland Times (New Zealand), The Sunday Star-Times (Auckland, New Zealand), The Timaru Herald, Truth (Auckland, New Zealand), Waikato Times (Hamilton, New Zealand)
Papua New Guinea: PNG Post-Courier
Poland: Business Pulse, Financial Newspaper, Floor, Foreign Markets, Gazeta Poland, Gazeta Wyborcza, GNP, Law and Economics, Life in Warsaw, New Economic Life, Official Legal Newspaper, Polish Business Survey, Polish News Bulletin, The Industry Newsletters, The Republic, Warsaw Business Journal, Warsaw Voice, Zycie Warszawy
Romania: Economic Daily, Evenimentul Zilei, Hello Brasov, Romania Free Time News, Romania Libera, Romanian Business Journal, Tribune, Truth Arad
Russia: Altaiskaia pravda, Belorusskaia delovaia gazeta, Birzha, Bryanskiy Rabochy, Chelabinskii Rabochii, Circle of Life, Delovoi Express, DP.ru - Delovoi Peterburg, Economika i Zhizn, Ekonomika i vremia, Federal News Service - Duma Watch, Federal News Service - Kremlin Package, Finansovye Izvestia, GZT.RU, Vremya, Izvestia, Izvestia Supplements (Nedelya, Peterburg, Bizekon Report, Izvestia Press Digest), Kommersant, Komsomolskaia pravda, Konservator, Moskovskii komsomolets, Nezavisimaia gazeta, Nezavisimoe Voennoe Obozrenie, Nezavisimaia gazeta Supplements (Culture - Exlibris, Figures and Personalities, Political Economy, Regions, Religion, Scenarii, Sodruzhestvo), Novaia gazeta, Obschaya Gazeta, Parlamentskaia gazeta, Pravda Severa, Promyshlennye vedomosti, Rossiiskaia biznes-gazeta, Rossiiskaia gazeta, The Moscow News, The Moscow Times, The Russia Journal, The St. Petersburg Times, Today, Trud, Uchet.Nalogi.Pravo (Accounting, taxes and law), Vecherniaia Moskva, Vechernii Cheliabinsk, Vechernyi Klub, Vedomosti, Vek, Vostochno-Sibirskaya Pravda, Vremia novostei, Vremya MN, Zlatoustovskii Rabochii
South Africa: BDFM Publications (Vendor Group File), Sunday Times (South Africa)
Slovakia: Business newsletter, Economic Daily, ECOPRESS, Inc., National regeneration, SME, The Peasants' newspaper, WE
Spain: Cinco Dias, El Mundo, El Pais, El Periodico de Catalunya, Hoy, Sur
Switzerland: Le Temps, Sonntags Zeitung, Tages-Anzeiger
Taiwan: Business Times (Commercial Times), China Times (China Times), Economic Times, Finance China News (Taiwan), Taiwan News, The China Post, The Taiwan Economic News, United Daily News
Thailand: Asia Times Online., Business Day, Thai News Service, The Bangkok Post, The Nation (Thailand)
Turkey: ANKA - Daily Business Newsletter, Journal of Observations, Journal of Tourism, Tourism Industry News, New Newspaper, Observation Journal, Turkish Daily News, Tourism Newsletter, Turkish Daily News, Turkish Press Scanner, Turkish Probe, World Communications Agency - Foreign Exchange Market Data, World Communications Agency
United Kingdom: Aberdeen Evening Express, Aberdeen Press and Journal, Bath Chronicle, Belfast News, Belfast Telegraph, Bristol Evening Post, Coventry Evening Telegraph, Daily Record and Sunday Mail,

Derby Evening Telegraph, Eastern Daily Press, Echo (NewsQuest), Gloucestershire Echo, Grimsby Evening Telegraph, Hull Daily Mail, Iliffe News and Media publisher's group file, Irish News, Johnston Press Plc, Lancashire Evening Post, Lancaster Guardian, Leicester Mercury, Leyland Guardian, Liverpool Echo, Manchester Evening News, Morning Star, Nottingham Evening Post, Scunthorpe Evening Telegraph, South Wales Echo, South Wales Evening Post, Staffordshire Newsletter, Sunday Herald, Sunday Life, Sunday Mercury, The Business, The Daily Star and Sunday Star, The European, The Evening Standard (London), The Express, The Gazette (Blackpool), The Gloucester Citizen, The Guardian (London), The Herald (Glasgow), The Independent (London), The Mirror (The Daily Mirror and The Sunday Mirror), The News of the World, The Northern Echo, The Observer, The People, The Scotsman and Scotland, The Sentinel (Stoke), The Star (Sheffield), The Sun, The Times (London), The Uttoxeter Advertiser, Wales on Sunday, Western Daily Press, Western Morning News (Plymouth, UK), Yorkshire Evening Post, Yorkshire Post
Ukraine: Belorusskaia delovaia gazeta, Deloviye Vedomosti, Eastern Economist Daily, Grani-plus, Investment Newspaper, Kievskiy telegraf Newspaper, Kievskiye Vedomosti, Kontrakty, Kyiv Post, Kyiv Post Daily, Kyiv Weekly (russian), Window on Ukraine
United States: Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, Birmingham News, Capital Times (Madison, WI), Chapel Hill Herald, Charleston Daily Mail, Chattanooga Times Free Press, Chicago Daily Herald, Chicago Sun-Times, Contra Costa Times, Daily News (New York), Dallas Observer (Texas), Dayton Daily News, Denver Westword (Colorado), East Bay Express (California), El Paso Times (Texas), Grand Rapids Press (Michigan), Houston Press (Texas), Idaho Falls Post Register, Intelligencer Journal /Lancaster New Era (Pennsylvania), Las Cruces Sun-News (New Mexico), Las Vegas Review-Journal, Lewiston Morning Tribune, Lincoln Journal Star (Nebraska), Long Beach Press-Telegram (Long Beach, CA), Los Angeles Times, McClatchy, Miami New Times (Florida), Monterey County Herald (CA), New Times Broward-Palm Beach (Florida), New York Observer, New York Sun, Newsday (New York, NY), OC Weekly, Omaha World Herald, Patriot News (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), Phoenix New Times (Arizona), Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Portland Press Herald, Public Opinion (Chambersburg, Pennsylvania), Republican-Leader (Preston, Minnesota), Richmond Times Dispatch, Riverfront Times (St. Louis, Missouri), San Antonio Express-News, San Bernardino Sun (San Bernardino, CA), San Diego Union-Tribune, San Gabriel Valley Tribune (San Gabriel Valley, CA), San Jose Mercury News (California), Sarasota Herald-Tribune, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle Weekly, Sentinel and Enterprise (Fitchburg, Massachusetts), SF Weekly (California), South Bend Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Paul Pioneer Press (Minnesota), St. Petersburg Times, Star Tribune (Minneapolis MN), Star-News (Wilmington, NC), Sunday News (Lancaster), Telegram and Gazette (Massachusetts), Telegraph Herald (Dubuque, IA), The Advocate (Baton Rouge, Louisiana), The Albuquerque Journal, The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, The Augusta Chronicle, The Austin American-Statesman, The Baltimore Sun, The Bismarck Tribune, The Boomerang! (Palouse, Washington), The Boston Herald, The Buffalo News, The Business Press / California, The Capital (Annapolis, MD), The Charleston Gazette, The Christian Science Monitor, The Columbian (Vancouver, WA), The Columbus Dispatch, The Denver Post, The Evening Sun (Hanover, PA), The Florida Times-Union, The Hartford Courant, The Herald-Sun, The Houston Chronicle, The New York Post, The New York Times, The Oakland Tribune (Oakland, CA), The Oregonian, The Palm Beach Post, The Pantagraph, The Patriot Ledger, The Philadelphia Daily News (PA), The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Plain Dealer, The Post and Courier (Charleston, SC), The Post-Standard (Syracuse, NY), The Press Enterprise, The Providence Journal-Bulletin, The Record (Bergen County) - Most Recent 2 Weeks, The Roanoke Times (Virginia), The Salt Lake Tribune, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Santa Fe New Mexican, The Spokesman-Review, The State Journal-Register (Springfield, IL), The Tampa Tribune, The Tulsa World, The Union Leader, The Village Voice, The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, VA), The Washington Post, The Washington Times, Topeka Capital-Journal, USA Today, Winston-Salem Journal, Wisconsin State Journal
Venezuela: Business Day, Diario El Nacional, Diario El Nacional Supplements (Political news, Economic news), El Universal, El Universal Supplements (Economic news, International news, Political news, Review)

Additional Robustness Tests

In this section I undertake two sets of robustness tests and then present an alternative graphic

illustration of some of my core results. Beginning with the robustness tests, the first employs news valence (where larger values represent greater positiveness in Iraq coverage) in place of party systems. The second selectively excludes potential disproportionately influential observations as well as public opinion observations taken after the start of the Iraq conflict on March 20, 2003. Table A6 presents the former set of tests and Table A7 presents the latter. I begin by discussing the first set of tests.

[Table A6 here]

The first six models in Table A6 interact TV Access and News Valence, while varying the control variables included in the model, while Models 5-6 replicate Models 1-2, with public war opposition as the dependent variable.

The most basic empirical model I could run to test my troop commitment predictions would include an interaction between TV access and TV content. Unfortunately, when I run this model, controlling only for public war opposition, I end up with an N of 26 states. This is far too low to allow a fully controlled model. Excluding the opinion indicator raises the N to 35, which is still too low for my complete model specifications (some of which include three-way interactions). Consequently, I limit this analysis to testing hypotheses that could be assessed with two-way interactions, while also testing each control variable separately. I found that only three controls appeared to materially influence the key relationships: secondary enrollment ratios and infant mortality, both of which serve as proxies for the level of economic development and GDP per capita (measuring economic power, and the likely capacity to intervene). Hence, I employ only these two controls, along with public war opposition in some models. Interestingly, in the primary models employed in the paper, infant mortality had no material effects, and so was excluded. With news valence included in the models, however, infant mortality outperforms secondary enrollment ratios in the troop commitments models. Hence, I report the controlled troop commitment models both ways: once with secondary enrollment and a second time with infant mortality. The results are somewhat stronger in the latter models. Since infant mortality did no better than secondary enrollment in the opinion models, I do not include it therein.

Models 1-2 interact TV Access and News Valence, employing the news valence indicator as my measure of news content. This variable is the most direct measure available of the content of news coverage. Theoretically, because news valence is measured with respect to government policy, it could cut both ways, with greater policy valence indicating greater support for a government's policy of *not* committing troops. However, for two reasons, the Iraq case is unlikely to work in this manner in practice. The first is a floor effect. That is, a state cannot commit less than zero troops in response to greater media support for not committing troops. Conversely, it is possible to raise troop commitment levels essentially infinitely in response to supportive news coverage of a government's decision to participate in the coalition. The second reason is an artifact of the data. As it happens, of the 35 countries for which I have news valence and party data, 57% (20 out of 35) contributed troops. So the data are weighted disproportionately toward states for whom "positive valence" indicates support for a government decision to participate in the coalition.

Model 1 excludes all controls, Model 2 controls for secondary enrollment and GDP Growth, Model 3 substitutes infant mortality for secondary enrollment, Model 4 controls for public war opposition, Model 5 includes all three controls and Model 6 includes three controls, with infant mortality replacing secondary enrollment. I present Models 2 and 4 in the main text, and include them here solely to facilitate comparison. I present Models 1, 3, and 5-6 as additional robustness tests to see if the results obtain with no controls or with all key controls included. In five of the six models, the key coefficients are statistically significant and in the predicted directions. In the sixth case (Model 4), the coefficients are not significant, though they remain in the predicted directions. However, once controls are introduced -- in Models 5 (GDP per capita and secondary enrollment) and Model 6 (GDP per capita and infant mortality), the key coefficients become significant. Since these models essentially replicate those reported in the paper, I do not discuss their substantive interpretations in detail here.

Models 7-8 employ public war opposition as the dependent variable, with Model 7 excluding all controls and Model 8 including controls for secondary enrollment ratio and GDP Growth. The N slips to 26 in both models, which further reduces my statistical leverage. Despite this limitation, however, the results

remain significant in key respects an in the predicted directions. Transforming the coefficients from Model 8 into expected percentages opposing the war (based on Clarify simulations), the results indicate that given low TV Access (a standard deviation below the mean), variations in news tone have no statistically significant effect. However, with high levels of TV access (a standard deviation above the mean), more positive coverage leads to significantly reduced war opposition (a decline of -.41 troops per 1,000 residents, $p<.01$). Moreover, when news coverage is positive, increased TV access is associated with a .53 drop in war opposition ($p<.01$). However, with high levels of TV access (a standard deviation above the mean), more positive coverage leads to significantly reduced war opposition (a decline of -.41 troops per 1,000 residents, $p<.01$). Moreover, when news coverage is positive, increased TV access is associated with a .53 drop in war opposition ($p<.01$). In contrast, when news coverage is least positive, increased TV access is associated with a .11 increase in war opposition, though this latter effect is not statistically significant. The .52 difference between the effects on war opposition given the least- vs. most-positive coverage is itself significant at $p<.05$.

Turning next to Table A7, I re-run all 2-way interaction models presented in the paper, separately excluding first, all post-March 2003 observations, second, the U.S. case and third, the U.K. case. I repeated this with sets of models employing all three dependent variables.

[Table A7 here]

In each case, while the results predictably vary somewhat depending on the exclusion, they fundamentally replicate those reported in the paper. In other words, the directions of the effects remain the same and the substantive effects remain statistically significant and in most instances comparable in magnitude. Nearly all of the coefficients remain significant as well, though one out of 24 key causal variables across the various models[3] – the ENPP variable in the U.K. exclusion model -- the interaction term falls just barely below the.10 significance threshold ($p<.11$). Even in that instance, however, the substantive interaction indicates that the effects of TV given high numbers of parties or a PR system are statistically significantly distinct from those given a low number of parties or a majoritarian system, in the predicted direction.

The key coefficients do become somewhat smaller in magnitude in many of the UK exclusion models (though they nearly always – with a single exception -- remain statistically significant and always remain in the predicted directions). This difference must, however, be interpreted with at least some caution. The reason is that single case exclusions are more likely to exert fairly substantial effects given fairly small-N models, by virtue of the limited number of cases. To illustrate this point, if I also exclude either Canada, or Italy, or South Africa – the other three largest residual outliers in the regression models shown in Table A7 -- the coefficients on TV Access and the interaction term in the ENPP models excluding the UK become substantially larger in magnitude and significant at $p<.05$. So the presence of the UK case only weakens the results if all three other countries are included in the model. If any one of them is excluded, then dropping the UK case does not weaken the results. One might be able to tell a substantive story in each case to account for this. But it is also the case that sensitivity to individual case exclusions is heightened with regressions involving a relatively small number of observations (and hence limited statistical leverage). So I am hesitant to over-interpret the implications of any individual exclusion. Nonetheless, most such exclusions in this instance strengthen, rather than weakening, the results. And even the sole exclusion (out of 24 key coefficients) that somewhat weakens the significance of the results does not fundamentally alter them.

Finally, to maximize illustrative clarity and brevity, Figure 2 in the paper presents scenarios where TV Access is a standard deviation above or below the mean. However, it is also helpful to observe the full range of predicted outcomes, as TV Access varies. Hence, in Figure A1 I present four such graphics, illustrating the expected levels of war opposition and troop commitments when ENPP is a standard deviation above or below the mean, as TV Access varies from its minimum to maximum values in the data set. The graphic, which is derived from the same regressions as Figure 2 in the paper, also includes 95% confidence intervals surrounding the mean expected values.

[Figure A1 here]

[3]The 24 key causal variables include: 12 x party system + 12 x (party system x TV Access).

TABLE A6. OLS Analyses of Effects of News Valence, TV Access, and Expected Number of Parliamentary Parties on War Opposition and Troop Commitments

	(1) Troops	(2) Troops	(3) Troops	(4) Troops	(5) Troops	(6) Troops	(7) War Opposition	(8) War Opposition
News Valence	-9.101^	-9.937^	-16.60**	-10.53	-10.09^	-23.48*	-1.381	4.044
	(4.754)	(4.855)	(5.492)	(6.309)	(5.546)	(9.448)	(8.073)	(9.386)
TV Access	-.0017^	-.002*	-.003**	-.0016	-.0019^	-.003*	.0016	.0025*
	(.0009)	(.0008)	(.001)	(.0011)	(.0010)	(.0012)	(.001)	(.0011)
TV Access x News Valence	.0302*	.0368*	.0462**	.0287	.0358^	.0529*	-.0299^	-.0475*
	(.0141)	(.0145)	(.0138)	(.0180)	(.0174)	(.0198)	(.0158)	(.0193)
Log of % War Opposition	-------	-------	-------	-.0990	-.0602	-.0373	-------	-------
				(.142)	(.172)	(.141)		
GDP per capita	-------	-.0000	-.0000	-------	-.0000	-.0000	-------	-.0000
		(.0000)	(.0000)		(.0000)	(.0000)		(.0000)
Secondary Enrollment Ratio	-------	-.00007	-------	-------	.0006	-------	-------	.0021
		(.00132)			(.0015)			(.0027)
Infant Mortality	-------	-------	.0039*	-------	-------	.0055^	-------	-------
			(.0014)			(.0026)		
Constant	.527^	.573	.894**	.567	.500	1.280*	-.213	-.712
	(.292)	(.346)	(.320)	(.402)	(.407)	(.561)	(.556)	(.765)
Observations	35	34	34	26	26	26	26	26
R-squared	.538	.601	.678	.571	.640	.697	.448	.504

*** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05, ^ p<.10; Robust standard errors in parentheses

TABLE A7. OLS Robustness Tests of Troop Commitment Models Excluding Post-War Initiation Opinion Cases, U.S., and U.K. Cases

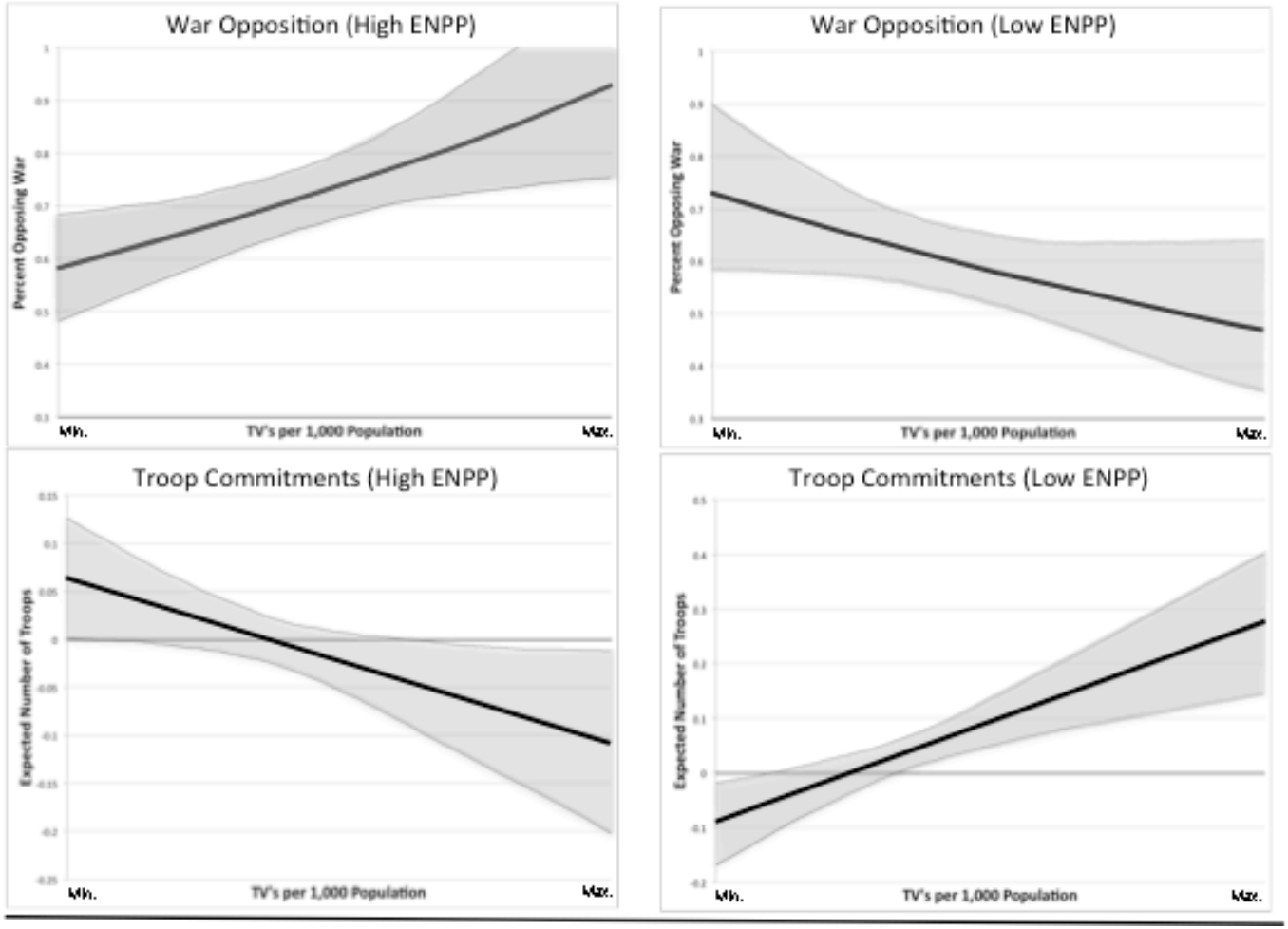
	ENPP				ENEP				PR/MAJ			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Full Model	Exclude Post-War Initiation Cases	Exclude U.S.	Exclude U.K.	Full Model	Exclude Post-War Initiation Cases	Exclude U.S.	Exclude U.K.	Full Model	Exclude Post-War Initiation Cases	Exclude U.S.	Exclude U.K.
Log of % War Opposition	-.00637	-.0159	.0355	-.0692^	-.0186	-.0234	.0155	-.0686^	-.0358	-.0370	-.0216	-.0531*
	(.052)	(.060)	(.044)	(.038)	(.053)	(.061)	(.043)	(.039)	(.031)	(.042)	(.029)	(.023)
TV Access (x1000)	.772***	.760***	.714**	.343^	.878**	.908**	.780*	.437*	.559***	.547***	.500*	.339*
	(.20)	(.21)	(.25)	(.18)	(.26)	(.27)	(.33)	(.20)	(.15)	(.15)	(.22)	(.14)
Parties/Party System	.0491**	.0477*	.0464*	.0167	.0501**	.0548*	.0441^	.0225	.167**	.159**	.144^	.102*
	(.017)	(.019)	(.020)	(.014)	(.018)	(.022)	(.022)	(.014)	(.053)	(.058)	(.075)	(.050)
TV Access x Parties (x1000)	-.169**	-.166**	-.155*	-.0692^^	-.155**	-.162**	-.136*	-.0739^	-.507**	-.499**	-.441^	-.302*
	(.047)	(.049)	(.059)	(.043)	(.049)	(.052)	(.062)	(.039)	(.15)	(.15)	(.22)	(.15)
GDP per capita (x1,000,000)	.0810	.141	-.497	.285	-.984	-.921	-1.39	-.225	-.428	-.245	-.796	.0619
	(.86)	(.91)	(.87)	(.67)	(.92)	(.97)	(.93)	(.50)	(.67)	(.66)	(.71)	(.52)
GDP per capita Growth	-.441**	-.412*	-.294^	-.339^	-.355*	-.320*	-.240	-.276^	-.268**	-.286*	-.208	-.197^
	(.16)	(.16)	(.15)	(.19)	(.14)	(.15)	(.15)	(.16)	(.092)	(.11)	(.13)	(.11)
Infant Mortality (x100)	.182*	.196*	.177*	.0718	.196^	.218*	.192^	.0708	.224*	.225*	.225*	.0768^
	(.089)	(.091)	(.085)	(.059)	(.097)	(.10)	(.098)	(.058)	(.096)	(.094)	(.10)	(.041)
Secondary Enrollment Ratio (x100)	.317**	.333**	.336**	.104*	.316*	.337*	.334*	.0912^	.0834	.113	.113	-.0245
	(.10)	(.11)	(.12)	(.049)	(.13)	(.13)	(.14)	(.046)	(.083)	(.10)	(.079)	(.035)
Inflation (x100)	-.403*	-.318^	-.446*	-.179^	-.401^	-.277	-.435*	-.178^	-.193	-.120	-.220^	-.0802
	(.18)	(.18)	(.18)	(.11)	(.20)	(.17)	(.20)	(.10)	(.15)	(.16)	(.13)	(.10)

Democ-Autoc	-.0389**	-.0371**	-.0381*	-.0174^	-.0382*	-.0361*	-.0370*	-.0168^	-.00240	-.0030	-.00275	-.0000
	(.014)	(.013)	(.015)	(.0087)	(.016)	(.015)	(.017)	(.0085)	(.0032)	(.0038)	(.0031)	(.0015)
NATO Member	.0796**	.0819**	.0585*	.0554^	.0764*	.0767*	.0575^	.0530^	.0570*	.0595*	.0461	.0412^
	(.027)	(.028)	(.028)	(.030)	(.029)	(.030)	(.032)	(.028)	(.025)	(.027)	(.032)	(.023)
US Ally	-.0777*	-.0788*	-.0503^	-.0604^	-.0662*	-.0664*	-.0428	-.0536^	-.0527*	-.0609*	-.0378	-.0452^
	(.029)	(.032)	(.028)	(.034)	(.029)	(.032)	(.030)	(.030)	(.022)	(.028)	(.026)	(.025)
Constant	-.0979	-.144	-.120	.0173	-.170	-.253^	-.173	-.0285	-.213*	-.230*	-.222*	-.0660^
	(.12)	(.12)	(.11)	(.076)	(.13)	(.14)	(.13)	(.081)	(.097)	(.099)	(.10)	(.033)
Observations	50	45	49	49	50	45	49	49	59	51	58	58
R-squared	.76	.77	.73	.58	.73	.75	.68	.60	.73	.75	.64	.62

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** $p<.001$, ** $p<.01$, * $p<.05$, ^ $p<.10$, ^^ $p<.11$

FIGURE A1. Expected Public Opposition and Troop Contributions to "Coalition of the Willing" as TV Access Increases From Minimum to Maximum Levels, High- vs. Low-ENPP



Note: Shaded regions represent 95% confidence intervals.