Correction to "Building Nations through Shared Experiences: Evidence from African Football" Online Appendix *

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Abstract

This document contains the corrected version of the Online Appendix tables and figures referred to in "Building Nations Through Shared Experiences: Evidence from African Footbal".

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Table A.1: Country-Years in Samples

	LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	
COUNTRY	INDIVIDUAL (AFROBAROMETER)	COUNTRY (CONFLICT)
Angola	NA	1997, 2001, 2011, 2012, 2014
Benin	2008, 2014	2003, 2007
Botswana	2003, 2005, 2008, 2014	2012
Burkina Faso	2008	2001, 2005, 2012
Cape Verde	2005, 2008, 2014	NA
Cameroon	2013	2012
CAR	NA	2011, 2012
Congo	NA	1999, 2014
DRC	NA	1997, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2012, 2014
Equatorial Guinea	NA	2007, 2012
Eritrea	NA	2007
Ethiopia	NA	2012
Gabon	NA	1997, 2001, 2007, 2012,
Gambia	NA	2007, 2011
Ghana	2002, 2005, 2012, 2014	2003, 2012
Guinea	2013	1999, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2014
Ivory Coast	2013, 2014	1999, 2003, 2007, 2012
Kenya	2005, 2011	2001, 2003
Lesotho	2008, 2014	2001
Liberia	2012	1997, 1999, 2012
Madagascar	2008	2001, 2003
Malawi	2005, 2008, 2012	1997, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2014
Mali	2002, 2005, 2013, 2014	1997, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2014
Mozambique	2015	1997, 2007, 2012, 2014
Namibia	2003, 2008	1997, 2001, 2007
Niger	2013	2011, 2012
Nigeria	2005, 2008, 2013	2011, 2012, 2014
Rwanda	NA	2003, 2009
Senegal	2005, 2008, 2014	1997, 2007, 2012
Sierra Leone	2012, 2015	2003, 2011, 2012
South Africa	2002, 2006, 2011, 2015	2003, 2007, 2011
Sudan	2015	2011, 2012
Tanzania	2003, 2008, 2012	NA
Togo	2014	1999, 2003, 2012
Uganda	2002, 2008, 2012	1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2014
Zambia	2003, 2009, 2012, 2013	2001, 2003, 2009, 2012
Zimbabwe	NA	1997, 2001, 2003, 2011, 2012

Notes: Year reported for individual level analysis corresponds to the date of interviews exploited in the analysis. Year reported for country level analysis corresponds to the end of qualification process to the ACN.

Table A.2: Language Group vs Ethnicity FE

Dependent Variable	Ethnic over National Identity (0-1 dummy)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Post-victory	-0.042	-0.042	-0.040
	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)
	[0.065]	[0.073]	[0.07]
Individual controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Identity × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Identity	Language	Language	Ethnicity
Sample	Main	Overlapping	Overlapping
Observations	37,011	32,844	32,809
R-squared	0.104	0.100	0.101

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjusted p-values are reported in square brackets Anderson (2008). The outcomes (all dummies) accounted for in the p-value adjustment are: ethnic over national identity, trust in countrymen, inter-ethnic trust, like neighbors from other ethnicities, dislike foreign neighbors, trust ruling party, president's approval, and 4 indicators for the assessment of present and future own and country's economic conditions. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed within 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise.

Table A.3: Summary Statistics Main Variables

Variable: Number of Conflict Events	Mean	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
All	2.717	6.390	0	72.000
All (log + 1)	0.676	0.955	0	4.290
Ethnic (log + 1)	0.083	0.326	0	3.091
Strong Political Power (log + 1)	0.258	0.591	0	3.807
Weak Political Power (log + 1)	0.481	0.828	0	4.127
No Linguistic Power (log + 1)	0.090	0.330	0	3.807
High Linguistic Diversity (log + 1)	0.517	0.865	0	4.190
Conflict With 10 or More Fatalities (log + 1)	0.104	0.360	0	3.296
Conflict With 25 or More Fatalities (log + 1)	0.044	0.219	0	2.398
Conflict with 50 or More Fatalities (log + 1)	0.023	0.146	0	2.079
Variable: Qualification Status	Mean	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Post-Qualification	0.220	0.414	0	1.000
Overdue Qualification	0.495	0.500	0	1.000
First Time Qualification	0.147	0.354	0	1.000

Notes: Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process for 109 country×qualification campaigns (5450 country-qualification campaign×week observations). Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, 0 otherwise. An overdue (first-time) qualification is defined as reaching the last match-day with chances of qualifying to the ACN finals after 3 or more years (for the very first time). Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. Conflict data comes from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.4: Summary Statistics Additional Variables

Variable: Number of Conflict Events	Mean	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Conflict Dummy	0.431	0.495	0	1
Ethnic Conflict Dummy	0.074	0.262	0	1
Conflict Dummy - Strong Political Power	0.201	0.401	0	1
Conflict Dummy - Weak Political Power	0.316	0.465	0	1
Conflict Dummy - No Linguistic Diversity	0.085	0.279	0	1
Conflict Dummy - High Linguistic Diversity	0.337	0.473	0	1
Fatalities - All Conflict (log + 1)	0.602	1.319	0	7.682
Fatalities - Ethnic Conflict (log + 1)	0.145	0.677	0	7.026
Fatalities - Strong Political Power (log + 1)	0.220	0.786	0	5.974
Fatalities - Weak Political Power (log + 1)	0.398	1.043	0	7.209
Fatalities - No Linguistic Diversity (log + 1)	0.023	0.213	0	5.081
Fatalities - High Linguistic Diversity (log + 1)	0.521	1.247	0	7.682

Notes: Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process for 109 country×qualification campaigns (5450 country-qualification campaign×week observations). Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. Conflict data comes from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.5: Summary Statistics

	Mean	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**N**
Ethnic over National Identity (dummy)	0.142	0.349	0	1	37,085
Ethnic over National Identity (ordered)	1.414	1.199	0	4	33,684
Post-Play	0.467	0.499	0	1	37,085
Post-Victory	0.194	0.396	0	1	37,085
Post-Defeat	0.197	0.398	0	1	37,085
Post-Draw	0.075	0.264	0	1	37,085
Trust in Countrymen	0.432	0.495	0	1	9,374
Inter-Ethnic Trust	0.444	0.497	0	1	7,973
Like neighbors from Other Ethnicities	0.599	0.490	0	1	7,521
Dislike Foreign neighbors	0.192	0.394	0	1	7,508
Trust in Ruling Party	0.270	0.444	0	1	35,380
President's Approval	0.643	0.479	0	1	35,431
Country's Economic Conditions Today (1 = Positive)	0.417	0.493	0	1	36,489
Country's Economic Conditions Future (1 = Positive)	0.739	0.439	0	1	32,248
Own Economic Conditions Today (1 = Positive)	0.464	0.499	0	1	36,953
Own Economic Conditions Future (1 = Positive)	0.780	0.414	0	1	25,764
Male	0.503	0.500	0	1	37,085
Age	36.929	14.816	18	130	37,085
Unemployed	0.299	0.458	0	1	37,085
Rural	0.608	0.488	0	1	37,085
Education	3.075	2.096	0	9	37,085
Major Ethnicity	0.456	0.498	0	1	37,085
Religious Group Member	0.419	0.493	0	1	36,957
State Prevalence	0.513	0.284	0	1	37,085
Public Goods Provided	0.480	0.311	0	1	37,085

Table A.6: Multiple Games

	Panel A: Share of Victories						
	Ethnic Identification	Trust Countrymen	Inter-Ethnic Trust	Like neighbors Other Ethnicities	Dislike Foreign neighbors	Trust in Ruling Party	President's Approval
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Share of Victories	-0.039	0.076	0.144	0.033	0.015	0.008	0.027
	(0.014)	(0.023)	(0.039)	(0.057)	(0.009)	(0.022)	(0.027)
Observations	45,459	12,342	8,171	10,735	10,710	48,719	48,432
R^2	0.098	0.154	0.164	0.228	0.151	0.152	0.204
	Panel B: Share of Points Won						
	Ethnic Identification	Trust People	Inter-Ethnic Trust	Like neighbors Other Ethnicities	Dislike Foreign neighbors	Trust in Ruling Party	President's Approval
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Share of Points Won	-0.040	0.059	0.144	0.019	0.003	0.012	0.025
	(0.014)	(0.031)	(0.039)	(0.063)	(0.016)	(0.023)	(0.027)
Observations	45,459	12,342	8,171	10,735	10,710	48,719	48,432
R^2	0.098	0.154	0.164	0.228	0.151	0.152	0.204
Multiple Games	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
County × match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. Share of Victories accounts for the fraction of total games won. Share of points Won accounts for the fraction of total possible points obtained (a win, draw, and lose awards 3, 1, and 0 points, respectively).

Table A.7: Victories and Ethnic Identification: Heterogeneous Effects

Dependent variable	Ethnic over National Identity (0-1 dummy)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post-victory	-0.042	-0.041	-0.042	-0.042	-0.041	-0.041
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.018)
	[0.074]	[0.074]	[0.074]	[0.074]	[0.074]	[0.074]
Interaction	-0.000	0.008	0.004	-0.000	0.000	0.018
	(0.017)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.004)	(0.000)	(0.027)
	[0.997]	[0.616]	[0.802]	[0.933]	[0.746]	[0.616]
Uninteracted	0.013	0.005	-0.017	-0.015	-0.003	-0.051
	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.036)
Interaction term	Rural	Unemployed	Male	Education	Age	Ethnic Majority
Individual controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	37,011	37,011	37,011	37,011	37,011	37,011
R^2	0.104	0.104	0.104	0.104	0.104	0.104

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjusted p-values are reported in square brackets Anderson (2008). In addition to all the interacted models presented in this table, the models estimated in Table 3 were also accounted for in the p-value adjustment. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. To ease the comparison with previous tables, variables in the interaction terms were demeaned.

Table A.8: National Team's Victories and Ethnic Identification

Dependent variable	Ethnic over National Identity (0-1 dummy)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Probit
Post-Victory	-0.022	-0.025	-0.046	-0.042	-0.046	-0.186
	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.072)
	{0.012}	{0.013}	{0.017}	{0.019}	{0.018}	{0.071}
	[0.013]	[0.012]	[0.017]	[0.018]	[0.018]	[0.071]
	0.143	0.084	0.059	0.068	-	-
Post-Draw					-0.026	
					[0.039]	
Post-Defeat					-0.016	
					[0.021]	
Post-victory marginal effect						-0.037
						[0.014]
Country × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	37,085	37,085	37,011	37,011	37,011	35,247
R^2	0.060	0.062	0.103	0.104	0.104	-

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered by (language group × year), {country × match}, and [country × year]. Underneath the latter, we report False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjusted p-values (Anderson, 2008). The outcomes (all dummies) accounted for in the p-value adjustment are: ethnic over national identity, trust in countrymen, inter-ethnic trust, like neighbors from other ethnicities, dislike foreign neighbors, trust in the ruling party, president's approval, and 4 indicators for the assessment of present and future own and country's economic conditions. The sample includes respondents interviewed within 15 days before and after an official game. *Post-Victory*, *Post-Draw*, and *Post-Defeat* take the value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, a draw, or a loss, respectively, and 0 otherwise.

Table A.9: Alternative Time-Windows

Dependent variable	Ethnic over National Identity (0-1 dummy)					
	(1) +/- 15 Days	(2) +/- 5 Days	(3) +/- 10 Days	(4) +/- 20 Days	(5) +/- 25 Days	(6) +/- 30 Days
Post-Victory	-0.042	-0.042	-0.035	-0.041	-0.038	-0.039
	(0.018)	(0.036)	(0.021)	(0.019)	(0.017)	(0.016)
	[0.065]	[0.165]	[0.165]	[0.065]	[0.065]	[0.065]
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	37,011	12,913	24,116	42,983	49,775	55,137
R^2	0.104	0.139	0.112	0.099	0.098	0.101

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered by country × year in parentheses. False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjusted p-values are reported in square brackets Anderson (2008). The outcomes (all dummies) accounted for in the p-value adjustment are: ethnic over national identity, trust in countrymen, inter-ethnic trust, like neighbors from other ethnicities, dislike foreign neighbors, trust ruling party, president's approval, and 4 indicators for the assessment of present and future own and country's economic conditions. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the x days following a victory of the national team, with the value of x indicated at the top of each column, and 0 otherwise.

Table A.10: Potential Influential Obseravtions/Games

Dependent variable	Ethnic over National Identity (0-1 dummy)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-Victory	-0.048	-0.040	-0.051	-0.029	-0.026
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.015)
Sampling Criteria	Weighting Regression by Number of Observations per Game	Exclude Games with < 370 Observations	< 1000 Observations	> 1500 Observations	Exclude if $\lvert Dfbeta \rvert > \frac{2}{\sqrt{N}}$
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	37,011	34,446	21,011	33,582	35,374
R^2	0.108	0.102	0.104	0.087	0.131

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. *Post-Victory* takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise.

Table A.11: Ordered Dependent Variable

Dependent variable:	Ethnic Identity (0rdered, 0-4)			
	OLS		Ordered Probit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Victory	-0.064	-0.026	-0.070	-0.033
	(0.047)	(0.044)	(0.047)	(0.044)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Year FE	Yes	No	Yes	No
Country × Match FE	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	33,621	33,621	33,684	33,684
R^2	0.140	0.140		

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed within 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise.

Table A.12: Team Diversity

Country	Year	Team Diversity
BENIN	2008	0.845
BENIN	2014	0.813
BOTSWANA	2003	0.885
BOTSWANA	2005	0.886
BOTSWANA	2008	0.854
BOTSWANA	2014	0.827
CAMEROON	2013	0.817
GHANA	2002	0.617
GHANA	2005	0.634
GHANA	2012	0.640
GHANA	2014	0.686
KENYA	2005	0.760
KENYA	2011	0.666
LESOTHO	2008	0.811
LESOTHO	2014	0.793
NIGERIA	2005	0.816
NIGERIA	2008	0.651
NIGERIA	2013	0.758
SENEGAL	2005	0.832
SENEGAL	2008	0.834
SENEGAL	2014	0.663
SIERRA LEONE	2012	0.727
SIERRA LEONE	2015	0.814
SOUTH AFRICA	2002	0.834
SOUTH AFRICA	2006	0.820
SOUTH AFRICA	2011	0.875
SOUTH AFRICA	2015	0.847
TANZANIA	2003	0.920
TANZANIA	2008	0.866
TANZANIA	2012	0.898
UGANDA	2002	0.334
UGANDA	2008	0.450
UGANDA	2012	0.112
ZAMBIA	2003	0.621
ZAMBIA	2009	0.758
ZAMBIA	2012	0.687
ZAMBIA	2013	0.740

Notes: Team diversity is computed as the ethnolinguistic fractionalization index based on the ethnic composition of the national team in the same year of the Afrobarometer's wave used in the main analysis.

Table A.13: National Team's Victories and Attitudes Toward Politicians

	Trust Ruling party		President's Approval	
	Dummy	Ordered	Dummy	Ordered
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Victory	0.010	0.005	0.009	0.001
	(0.024)	(0.080)	(0.025)	(0.068)
Estimation	OLS	Ordered Probit	OLS	Ordered Probit
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	35,305	35,380	35,358	35,431
R^2	0.158		0.220	

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. Trust in Ruling Party is an ordered variable ranging from 0 "not at all" to 3 "a lot". Its dummy version takes value 1 if the respondent reports either "somewhat" or "a lot", 0 otherwise. President's Approval is an ordered variable ranging from 1 "strongly disapprove" to 4 "strongly approve". Its dummy version takes value 1 if the respondent reports "approve" or "strongly approve", 0 otherwise. An ordered probit model is estimated when the dependent variable is ordered.

Table A.14: Assessment Country's Conditions Today

	Country's Economic Conditions Today			
	Extremely Positive	Very Positive	Positive	Ordered
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Victory	0.012	0.046	0.035	0.111
	(0.010)	(0.026)	(0.019)	(0.054)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	36,417	36,417	36,417	36,489
R^2	0.048	0.127	0.174	

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. The ordered variable Country's Economic Conditions Today ranges from 1 "very bad" to 5 "very good." Extremely Positive takes value 1 if Country's Economic Conditions Today takes value of 5; 0 otherwise. Very Positive takes value 1 if Country's Economic Conditions Today takes values 4 or 5; 0 otherwise. Positive takes the value 1 if Country's Economic Conditions Today takes values 3, 4, or 5; 0 otherwise. An ordered probit model is estimated when the dependent variable is ordered.

Table A.15: Assessment Country's Conditions Future

	Country's Economic Conditions Today			
	Extremely Positive	Very Positive	Positive	Ordered
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Victory	0.004	-0.008	-0.009	-0.025
	(0.017)	(0.022)	(0.018)	(0.058)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	32,178	32,178	32,178	32,248
R^2	0.128	0.156	0.160	

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. The ordered variable Country's Economic Conditions Future ranges from 1 "much worse" to 5 "much better". Extremely Positive takes value 1 if Country's Economic Conditions Future takes value of 5; 0 otherwise. Very Positive takes value 1 if Country's Economic Conditions Future takes values 4 or 5; 0 otherwise. Positive takes the value 1 if Country's Economic Conditions Future takes values 3, 4, or 5; 0 otherwise. An ordered probit model is estimated when the dependent variable is ordered.

Table A.16: Assessment Own Conditions Today

	Own Economic Conditions Today			
	Extremely Positive	Very Positive	Positive	Ordered
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Victory	-0.001	0.061	0.033	0.103
	(0.007)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.066)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	36,879	36,879	36,879	36,953
R^2	0.058	0.121	0.154	

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. The ordered variable Own Economic Conditions Today ranges from 1 "very bad" to 5 "very good". Extremely Positive takes value 1 if Own Economic Conditions Today takes value of 5; 0 otherwise. Very Positive takes value 1 if Own Economic Conditions Today takes values 4 or 5; 0 otherwise. Positive takes the value 1 if Own Economic Conditions Today takes values 3, 4, or 5; 0 otherwise. An ordered probit model is estimated when the dependent variable is ordered.

Table A.17: Assessment Own Economic Conditions Future

	Own Economic Conditions Future			
	Extremely Positive	Very Positive	Positive	Ordered
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Victory	0.001	0.008	-0.009	-0.000
	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.051)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	25,703	25,703	25,703	25,764
R^2	0.149	0.176	0.168	

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. The ordered variable Own Economic Conditions Future ranges from 1 "much worse" to 5 "much better." Extremely Positive takes value 1 if Own Economic Conditions Future takes value of 5; 0 otherwise. Very Positive takes value 1 if Own Economic Conditions Future takes values 4 or 5; 0 otherwise. Positive takes value 1 if Own Economic Conditions Future takes values 3, 4, or 5; 0 otherwise. An ordered probit model is estimated when the dependent variable is ordered.

Table A.18: Overall Optimism

	Overall Assessment Index (1st Principal Component)			
	Extremely Positive	Very Positive	Positive	Ordered
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Victory	0.070	0.145	0.105	0.137
	(0.073)	(0.113)	(0.088)	(0.115)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	24,535	24,535	24,535	24,535
R^2	0.141	0.206	0.234	0.254

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the country × year level in parentheses. *Post-Victory* takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. The dependent variable in each column corresponds to the first principal component of the four optimism measures described in Tables A.14, A.15, A.16, and A.17.

Table A.19: National Team's Victories and Trust in Others (Ordered)

	(1) Trust in Countrymen	(2) Inter-Ethnic Trust	(3) Like neighbors Other Ethnicities	(4) Dislike Foreign neighbors
Post-Victory	0.163	0.267	0.177	-0.110
	(0.057)	(0.102)	(0.097)	(0.040)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country × Match FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	9,374	7,973	7,521	7,508

Notes: Ordered Probit estimates. Robust standard errors clustered at the country ×year level in parentheses. Post-Victory takes value 1 if the respondent was interviewed in the 15 days after a victory, 0 otherwise. The ordered variables Trust in Countrymen and Inter-Ethnic trust take range from 0 "not at all" to 3 "a lot". The ordered variable Like neighbors Other Ethnicities ranges from 0 "strongly dislike" to 4 "strongly like". The ordered variable Dislike Foreign neighbors ranges from 0 "strongly like" to 4 "strongly dislike".

Table A.20: Tournament Groups by Year

Tournament Year	Treatment Group	Control Group
1998	Angola, *DRC*, Mozambique, and ***Namibia***	Gabon, Liberia, *Malawi*, *Mali*, *Senegal*, and ***Zimbabwe***
2000	*Congo*, Ivory Coast, and Togo	Guinea, *Liberia*, *Mali*, and *Uganda*
2002	Burkina Faso, DRC, and Zambia	*Angola*, Gabon, *Kenya*, ***Lesotho***, ***Madagascar***, *Namibia*, and ***Zimbabwe***
2004	***Benin***, DRC, *Guinea*, *Kenya*, Mali, ***Rwanda***, South Africa, and ***Zimbabwe***	Ghana, Ivory Coast, ***Madagascar***, *Sierra Leone*, Togo, *Uganda*, and Zambia
2006	DRC	Burkina Faso
2008	Benin, Guinea, Ivory Coast, *Mali*, Namibia, Senegal, and South Africa	DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Mozambique, and Uganda
2010	*Malawi* and Zambia	Guinea, *Rwanda*
2012	Angola, *Guinea*, Mali, ***Niger***, and *Sudan*	***Car***, ***Gambia***, Malawi, Nigeria, *Sierra Leone*, *South Africa*, *Uganda*, and *Zimbabwe*
2013	Angola, Burkina Faso, *DRC*, *Ethiopia*, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, and Zambia	Botswana, Cameroon, ***Car***, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, *Liberia*, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, *Sierra Leone*, Sudan, *Uganda*, and *Zimbabwe*
2015	*Congo*, DRC, Guinea, and Mali	Angola, *Malawi*, *Mozambique*, Nigeria, and *Uganda*

Notes: Italic is used to denote that an overdue qualification was at stake (defined as at least 3 years without qualifying to the ACN finals). Italic bold is used to denote that a first-time qualification to the ACN finals was at stake. Due to the lack of conflict data, Mauritius (2000) and Cape Verde (2012 and 2013) are not included in the analysis despite of the fact that they were involved in close qualifications to the ACN.

Table A.21: Balance Check

Variable	Qualified	Not Qualified	*P*-Value of Difference	Within Qualification Difference
GDP per capita	1,351.44	2,197.53	0.123	-840.947
	109			(540.197)
Poverty rate	0.52	0.49	0.516	0.030
	106			(0.047)
Gini index	43.67	45.12	0.378	-1.199
	106			(1.354)
Life expectancy	54.27	54.30	0.909	-0.098
	109			(0.855)
Population density	47.85	69.05	0.045	-24.342
	109			(11.975)
Urban population rate	37.12	38.10	0.747	-0.940
	109			(2.907)
Autocracy	2.19	2.07	0.685	0.178
	109			(0.438)
Political corruption	0.71	0.74	0.531	-0.022
	109			(0.035)
Fraction civil war 90's	0.28	0.31	0.637	-0.035
	109			(0.074)
Number of conflicts	128.31	103.02	0.507	24.643
	109			(36.962)

Notes: For a set of covariates (listed on the left) in the year before the end of each qualification process to the ACN, columns (1) and (2) report the unconditional means for (barely) qualified countries (49 observations) and (barely) not qualified countries (60 observations). Column (3) reports the p-value associated with the mean difference test between (1) and (2). A second test is presented in column (4) which presents the OLS coefficients from separate regressions of each covariate on a treatment status (i.e, qualified) conditional on 10 qualification process dummies to ensure that comparison in the covariates is made between countries in the same year. Robust standard errors in parentheses (in column 4). The number of observations (N) varies across tests depending on data available. Data on GDP, poverty rates, income inequality, life expectancy, population density, and share of urban population are from the 2017 version of the World Development Indicators (2017); data on political corruption are from Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem, v6.2); data on autocracy index are from the Polity IV project; data on civil war in 1990s comes from ?; the number of conflict events is constructed based on the ACLED dataset.

Table A.22: ACN Qualification and Conflict

Dependent Variable:	Conflict Prevalence (1 if at elast one conflict in week, 0 otherwise)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Post-qualification	-0.063	-0.059					-0.294	-0.283
	(0.029)	(0.026)					(0.128)	(0.118)
12 weeks before qualification			0.051	0.054				
			(0.033)	(0.035)				
1-12 weeks post-qualification (a)					-0.057	-0.054		
					(0.033)	(0.029)		
13-25 weeks post-qualification (b)					-0.069	-0.064		
					(0.035)	(0.032)		
Long-run impact	-0.063	-0.068	0.051	0.053	-	-	-	-
	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.035)	-	-	-	-
Pr > *F* H_0: a = b	-	-	-	-	0.745	0.761	-	-
Regression method	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Probit	
Country × qualification campaign	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pr > *F* H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	-
Observations	5,450	5,014	2,725	2,289	5,450	5,014	5,000	4,554
Within R^2	0.002	0.013	0.001	0.015	0.002	0.013	-	-

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample in columns 1–2 covers 25 weeks before the end of qualification process (i.e., pre-treatment period) for 109 country × qualification campaign. The variable *12 weeks before qualification* takes value 1 during the 12 weeks immediately before the end of the qualification process for the countries that will eventually qualify to the ACN, 0 otherwise. The sample for columns 3–8 includes the 25 weeks before and after the close qualification for 109 country × qualification campaign. The variable *Post-qualification* takes value 1 for the team that qualified for the weeks after the qualification and 0 otherwise. The variable *13–25 weeks post-qualification* takes value 1 starting the thirteenth week after the end of the qualification process for the countries that barely qualify to the ACN, 0 otherwise. Pr > F H 0 : a = b refers to the F-tests with the null hypothesis *1–12 weeks post-qualification = 13–25 weeks post-qualification*. Conflict data come from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.23: ACN Qualification and Conflict

Dependent Variable:	Log (1 + Number of Fatalities)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Post-qualification	-0.170	-0.122					-0.601	-0.529
	(0.086)	(0.061)					(0.293)	(0.304)
12 weeks before qualification			-0.075	-0.071				
			(0.094)	(0.079)				
1-12 weeks post-qualification (a)					-0.190	-0.140		
					(0.092)	(0.067)		
13-25 weeks post-qualification (b)					-0.151	-0.106		
					(0.104)	(0.076)		
Long-run impact	-0.170	-0.167	-0.075	-0.076	-	-	-	-
	(0.086)	(0.084)	(0.094)	(0.087)	-	-	-	-
Pr > F H_0: a = b	-	-	-	-	0.691	0.664	-	-
Regression method	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Negative binomial	
Country × qualification campaign	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	-	0.000	-	0.001	-	0.000	-	-
Observations	5,450	5,014	2,725	2,289	5,450	5,014	5,450	5,014
Within R^2	0.003	0.042	0.001	0.021	0.003	0.042	-	-

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample in columns 1–2 covers 25 weeks before the end of qualification process (i.e., pre-treatment period) for 109 country × qualification campaign. The variable *12 weeks before qualification* takes value 1 during the 12 weeks immediately before the end of the qualification process for the countries that will eventually qualify to the ACN, 0 otherwise. The sample for columns 3–8 includes the 25 weeks before and after the close qualification for 109 country × qualification campaign. The variable *Post-qualification* takes value 1 for the team that qualified for the weeks after the qualification and 0 otherwise. The variable *13–25 weeks post-qualification* takes value 1 starting the thirteenth week after the end of the qualification process for the countries that barely qualify to the ACN, 0 otherwise. Pr > F H 0 : a = b refers to the F-tests with the null hypothesis *1–12 weeks post-qualification = 13–25 weeks post-qualification.* Conflict data come from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.24: ACN Qualification and Conflict (Weighted by Country Population)

	Dependent variable							
	log(1 + number of events)						Number of events	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Post-qualification	-0.200	-0.140					-0.263	-0.158
	(0.089)	(0.052)					(0.128)	(0.110)
12 weeks before qualification			0.123	0.077				
			(0.085)	(0.072)				
1-12 weeks post-qualification (a)					-0.073	-0.082		
					(0.087)	(0.053)		
13-25 weeks post-qualification (b)					-0.318	-0.197		
					(0.127)	(0.079)		
Long-run impact	-0.200	-0.237	0.123	0.097	-	-	-	-
	(0.089)	(0.096)	(0.085)	(0.091)	-	-	-	-
Pr > F H_0: a = b	-	-	-	-	0.061	0.167	-	-
Regression method	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Negative binomial	
Country × qualification campaign	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	-
Observations	5,450	5,014	2,725	2,289	5,450	5,014	5,450	5,014
Within R^2	0.007	0.102	0.003	0.032	0.013	0.103	-	-

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample in columns 1–2 covers 25 weeks before the end of qualification process (i.e., pre-treatment period) for 109 country × qualification campaign. The variable *12 weeks before qualification* takes value 1 during the 12 weeks immediately before the end of the qualification process for the countries that will eventually qualify to the ACN, 0 otherwise. The sample for columns 3–8 includes the 25 weeks before and after the close qualification for 109 country × qualification campaign. The variable *Post-qualification* takes value 1 for the team that qualified for the weeks after the qualification and 0 otherwise. The variable*13–25 weeks post-qualification* takes value 1 starting the thirteenth week after the end of the qualification process for the countries that barely qualify to the ACN, 0 otherwise. Pr > F H 0 : a = b refers to the F-tests with the null hypothesis *1–12 weeks post-qualification = 13–25 weeks post-qualification*. Conflict data come from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.25: IHS transformation of Number of Events

Dependent Variable:	Inverse Hyperbolic Sine Transformation of Number of Events					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post-qualification	-0.099	-0.027	-0.016	-0.077	-0.039	-0.070
	(0.048)	(0.016)	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.028)	(0.038)
Type of Conflict:	All	Ethnic	Strong Political power	Weak Political power	No linguistic diversity	High linguistic diversity
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014
Within R^2	0.070	0.044	0.047	0.078	0.063	0.074

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. Each column presents point estimates a standard errors for a regression of the baseline specification using different definitions of conflict events as dependent variable. Ethic conflict is coded using the procedure described in the main text. Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.26: Overdue and First Qualification Effects

Dependent Variable	Conflict Prevalence (1 if at least one conflict in week, 0 otherwise)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.059	-0.111	-0.055	-0.204	-0.064
	(0.026)	(0.042)	(0.027)	(0.097)	(0.028)
Post-qualification × overdue			-0.113		
			(0.054)		
Post-qualification × first time					-0.137
					(0.100)
Pr > F	-	-	0.040	-	0.057
Sample	Full	Overdue Qualification	Full	First Qualification	Full
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.000	0.051	0.000	0.540	0.000
Observations	5,014	2,484	5,014	736	5,014
Within R^2	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.032	0.014

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, 0 otherwise. Conflict data comes from the ACLED dataset. An overdue (first-time) qualification is defined as reaching the last match-day with chances of qualifying to the ACN finals after 3 or more years (for the very first time). See Table A.20. Prob > F refers to the F-tests with the Null Hypothesis that coefficients for post-qualification and its interaction with overdue (column 3) or first-time qualification (column 5) are jointly equal to zero. Interaction terms were demeaned to ease the comparison of uninteracted terms.

Table A.27: Overdue and First Qualification Effects

Dependent Variable	Log (1 + Number of Fatalities)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.122	-0.112	-0.098	-0.068	-0.114
	(0.061)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.058)
Post-qualification × overdue			-0.029		
			(0.106)		
Post-qualification × first time					0.083
					(0.090)
Pr > F	-	-	0.092	-	0.134
Sample	Full	Overdue Qualification	Full	First Qualification	Full
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.000
Observations	5,014	2,484	5,014	736	5,014
Within R^2	0.042	0.023	0.042	0.015	0.042

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, 0 otherwise. Conflict data comes from the ACLED dataset. An overdue (first-time) qualification is defined as reaching the last match-day with chances of qualifying to the ACN finals after 3 or more years (for the very first time). See Table A.20. Prob > F refers to the F-tests with the Null Hypothesis that coefficients for post-qualification and its interaction with overdue (column 3) or first-time qualification (column 5) are jointly equal to zero. Interaction terms were demeaned to ease the comparison of uninteracted terms.

Table A.28: Pooling Close: Qualifications to ACN and World Cup

Dependent Variable	Log (1 + Number of Events)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Panel A: Pooling ACN and World Cup					
Post-qualification	-0.037	-0.008	0.009	-0.028	-0.020	-0.027
	(0.035)	(0.014)	(0.022)	(0.029)	(0.019)	(0.028)
Within R^2	0.077	0.064	0.048	0.086	0.061	0.076
Observations	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118
	Panel B: Pooling ACN and World Cup - Excluding Nigeria and Cameroon in WC					
Post-qualification	-0.063	-0.023	-0.002	-0.045	-0.025	-0.049
	(0.034)	(0.010)	(0.023)	(0.029)	(0.020)	(0.028)
Within R^2	0.080	0.065	0.047	0.080	0.063	0.076
Observations	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750	6,118
Type of Conflict:	All	Ethnic	Strong Political power	Weak Political power	No linguistic diversity	High linguistic diversity
Country × Qual. Campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of Dep. Var.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. 13 national teams barely qualified to the World Cups between 1997 and 2015 (World Cup's year in parenthesis): Angola (2006), Cameroon (1998, 2010, 2014), Ghana (2014), Ivory Coast (2006, 2014), Nigeria (2002, 2010, 2014), Senegal (2002), South Africa (1998), and Togo (2006). 11 national teams did not qualified to the world cups the last match-day between 1997 and 2015: Angola (1998), Burkina Faso (2014), Cameroon (2006), Congo (1998), Ethiopia (2014), Gabon (2010), Ivory Coast (2002), Liberia (2002), Nigeria (2006), and Senegal (2006, 2014). Regressions in Panel B exclude observations for World Cup qualification campaigns for Cameroon (1998, 2006, 2010, and 2014) and Nigeria (2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014). Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. Each column presents point estimates a standard errors for a regression of the baseline specification using different definitions of conflict events as dependent variable. Ethic conflict is coded using the procedure described in the main text. Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.29: Ethnic Conflict, Ethnic Political Power, and Linguistic Diversity

Dependent Variable:	Conflict Prevalence (1 if at least one conflict in week, 0 otherwise)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.051	-0.012	-0.038	-0.019	-0.036
	(0.032)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.022)
Long-run impact	-0.071	-0.013	-0.046	-0.024	-0.042
Event Definition:	Ethnic	Strong Political power	Weak Political power	No linguistic diversity	High linguistic diversity
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.000	0.047	0.001	0.000	0.000
Observations	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014
Within R^2	0.091	0.008	0.015	0.029	0.017

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. Each column presents point estimates a standard errors for a regression of the baseline specification using different definitions of conflict events as dependent variable. Ethic conflict is coded using the procedure described in the main text. Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.30: Ethnic Conflict, Ethnic Political Power, and Linguistic Diversity

Dependent Variable:	Log (1 + Number of Fatalities)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.058	0.017	-0.086	-0.021	-0.130
	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.053)	(0.014)	(0.061)
Long-run impact	-0.074	0.021	-0.117	-0.021	-0.179
	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014
Event Definition:	Ethnic	Strong Political power	Weak Political power	No linguistic diversity	High linguistic diversity
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014
Within R^2	0.043	0.019	0.038	0.006	0.044

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. Each column presents point estimates a standard errors for a regression of the baseline specification using different definitions of conflict events as dependent variable. Ethic conflict is coded using the procedure described in the main text. Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.31: Potential Incapacitation Effect and News Crowding Out

	Conflict Prevalence (1 if at least one conflict in week, 0 otherwise)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.053	-0.055	-0.027	-0.025	-0.016
	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.011)
Long-run impact	-0.061	-0.062	-0.031	-0.030	-0.020
	0.030	0.031	0.020	0.017	0.014
Omitted observations	None	ACN weeks	None	None	None
Model Specification	Baseline	Treatment interacted ACN weeks	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline
Fatality threshold	None	None	$>$ 10 fat.	$>$ 25 fat.	$>$ 50 fat.
Country $\times$ qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr $> F$ H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.000	0.000	0.022	0.000	0.000
Observations	5,014	4,733	5,014	5,014	5,014
Within R^2	0.013	0.012	0.015	0.032	0.037

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country $\times$ qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.32: IHS transformation of Number of Events

Dependent Variable:	Inverse Hyperbolic Sine Transformation of Number of Fatalities					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post-qualification	-0.143	-0.069	0.020	-0.100	-0.027	-0.152
	(0.070)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.061)	(0.018)	(0.070)
Type of Conflict:	All	Ethnic	Strong Political power	Weak Political power	No linguistic diversity	High linguistic diversity
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014
Within R^2	0.039	0.037	0.021	0.037	0.005	0.042

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. Each column presents point estimates a standard errors for a regression of the baseline specification using different definitions of conflict events as dependent variable. Ethic conflict is coded using the procedure described in the main text. Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.33: Overdue and First Qualification Effects (Weighted by Country Population)

Dependent Variable	Log (1 + Number of Events)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.140	-0.127	-0.134	-0.404	-0.173
	(0.052)	(0.093)	(0.056)	(0.232)	(0.058)
Post-qualification × overdue			0.016		
			(0.123)		
Post-qualification × first time					-0.295
					(0.239)
Pr > F	-	-	0.056	-	0.014
Sample	Full	Overdue Qualification	Full	First Qualification	Full
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	5,014	2,484	5,014	736	5,014
Within R^2	0.102	0.088	0.102	0.179	0.103

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country × qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/ 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, 0 otherwise. Conflict data come from the ACLED dataset. An overdue (first-time) qualification is defined as reaching the last match-day with chances of qualifying to the ACN finals after 3 or more years (for the very first time). See online Appendix Table A.20. Pr > F refers to the F-tests with the null hypothesis that coefficients for post-qualification and its interaction with overdue (column 3) or first-time qualification (column 5) are jointly equal to 0. Interaction terms were demeaned to ease the comparison of uninteracted terms.

Table A.34: Ethnic Conflict, Ethnic Political Power, and Linguistic Diversity (Weighted by Country Population))

Dependent Variable:	Log (1 + Number of Events)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.060	-0.096	-0.140	-0.056	-0.118
	(0.031)	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.025)	(0.045)
Long-run impact	-0.076	-0.132	-0.228	-0.080	-0.192
	(0.040)	(0.088)	(0.092)	(0.038)	(0.078)
Event Definition:	Ethnic	Strong Political power	Weak Political power	No linguistic diversity	High linguistic diversity
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr > F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014	5,014
Within R^2	0.042	0.063	0.085	0.059	0.093

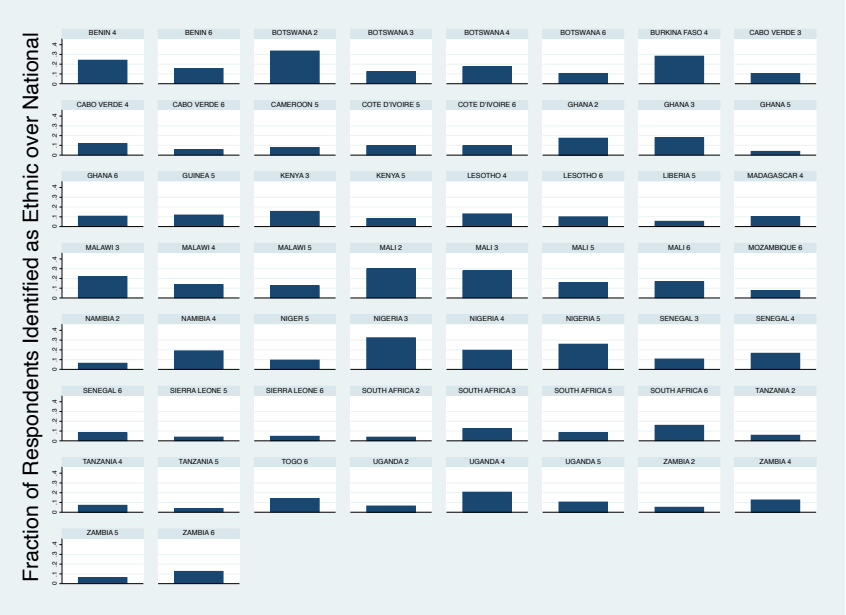
Notes: Regressions in this table are weighted by country population in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country×qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. Each column presents point estimates a standard errors for a regression of the baseline specification using different definitions of conflict events as dependent variable. Ethic conflict is coded using the procedure described in the main text. Strong political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with strong political power (i.e., monopoly or dominant according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). Weak political power refers to conflict events taking place in locations inhabited by ethnic groups with no political power (i.e., discriminated, powerless or self excluded according to the ethnic power relations core dataset -EPR-). No linguistic diversity (High linguistic diversity) refers to conflict events taking place in first-level administrative sub-national units wherein only one language is (more than 5 different languages are) spoken. Language data comes from Ethnlogue. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Table A.35: Potential Incapacitation Effect and News Crowding Out (Weighted by Country Population)

Dependent Variable	Log (1 + Number of Events))				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-qualification	-0.132	-0.121	-0.063	-0.070	-0.048
	(0.052)	(0.053)	(0.035)	(0.026)	(0.020)
Long-run impact	-0.223	-0.204	-0.074	-0.084	-0.059
	0.096	0.097	0.044	0.033	0.024
Omitted observations	None	ACN weeks	None	None	None
Model Specification	Baseline	Treatment interacted ACN weeks	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline
Fatality threshold	None	None	$>$ 10 fat.	$>$ 25 fat.	$>$ 50 fat.
Country × qualification campaign FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar-month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 lags of dependent variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pr $>$ F H_0: 4 lags jointly = 0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	5,014	4,733	5,014	5,014	5,014
Within R^2	0.102	0.093	0.035	0.045	0.049

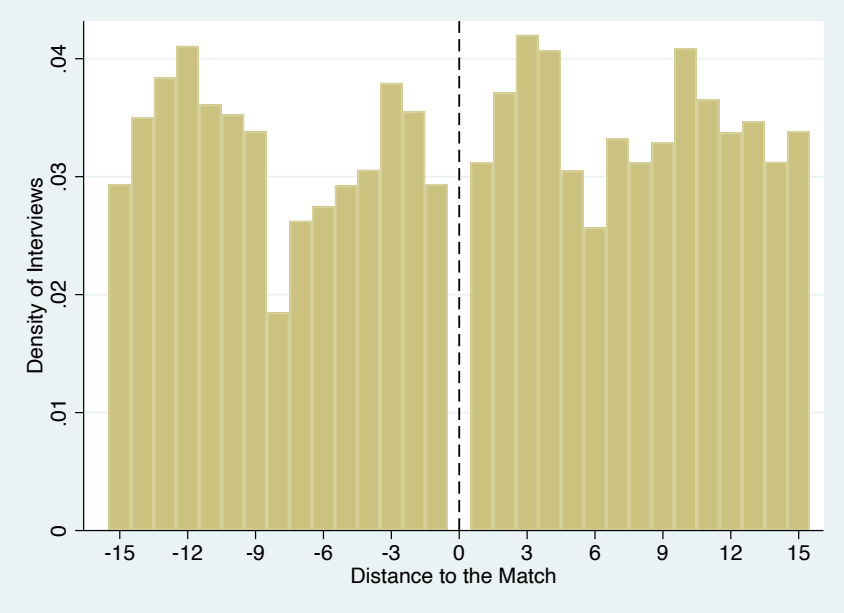
Notes: Regressions in this table are weighted by country population in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the country×qualification campaign level. Sample covers +/- 25 weeks around the end of qualification process. Post-Qualification takes value 1 during the 25 weeks following the qualification to ACN, and 0 otherwise. All conflict data are from the ACLED dataset.

Figure A.1: Ethnic Identification Over Time and Across Countries



Notes: The figure plots the fraction of respondents identified as ethnic over national by country-wave using the sample of countries and waves included in the main analysis. Waves 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were carried out during the periods 2002-2003, 2005-2006, 2008-2009, 2011-2013, and 2014-2015 respectively.

Figure A.2: Density of Interviews in the Proximity of Match



Notes: The figure represents an histogram of interviews date in the proximity of relevant matches for the main sample used in the analysis.

Figure A.3: Estimation Plots of Baseline Specification

Figure A: Excluding One Afrobarometer Wave at a Time

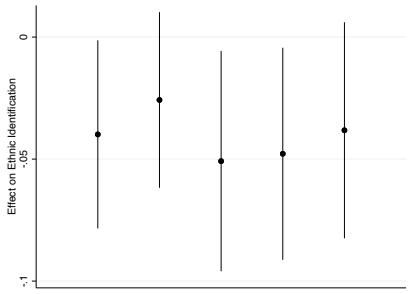
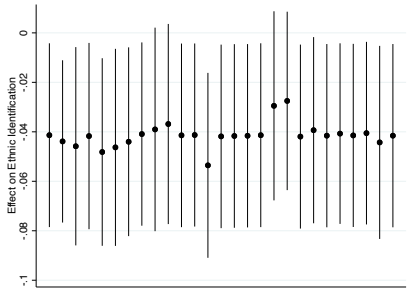


Figure B: Excluding One Country at a Time



Notes: Figures plot the post-victory coefficients and the 95% confidence intervals from separate regressions when omitting one wave of Afrobarometer (top panel) or one country (bottom panel) at a time. Coefficients in the top panel (bottom panel) are depicted in chronological (alphabetical) order with respect of the wave (country) excluded in the regression. Confidence intervals are based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors clustered by country×year. In all regressions we control for individual characteristics, seasonal dummies, country×match and language group×year fixed effects.

Figure A.4: Estimation Plots of Baseline Specification

Figure A: Excluding One Country-Match at a Time

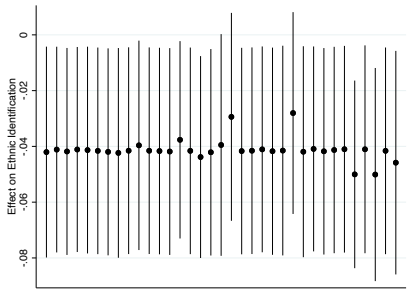
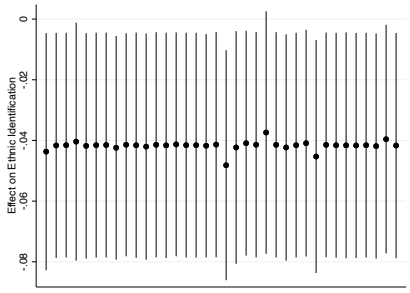


Figure B: Excluding One Country-Match at a Time



Notes: Figures plot the post-victory coefficients and the 95% confidence intervals from separate regressions when omitting one country×match at a time. Coefficients (reported in separate panel for ease of exposition) are depicted in chronological order with respect of the match excluded in the regression. Confidence intervals are based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors clustered by country×year. In all regressions we control for individual characteristics, seasonal dummies, country×match and language group×year fixed effects.

Figure A.5: Conflict Prevalence before and after Qualification

Figure A: Pooled Countries (4-week bandwidths)

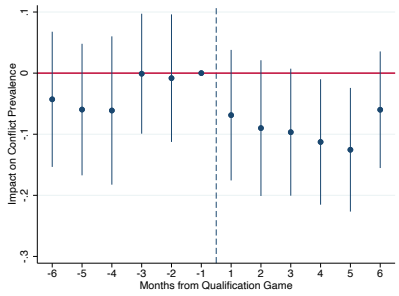


Figure B: Treatment Countries (4-week bandwidths

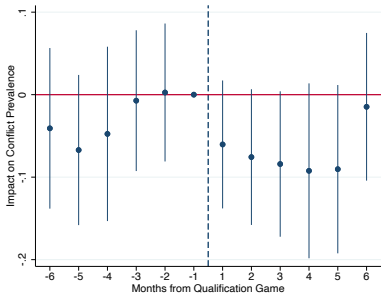
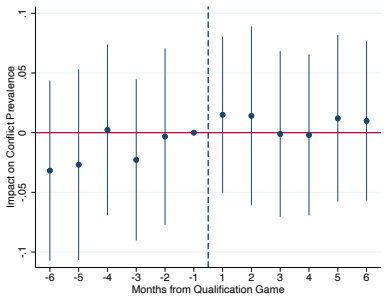


Figure C: Control Countries (4-week bandwidths)



Notes: Figure A plots coefficients and 95% confidence intervals for interactions between the dummy for countries that barely qualified to the ACN and 11 dummies for 4-week period included between 25 weeks before and after the qualification. The regressions also include week FE, calendar-month FE, and country ×qualifier dummies. Figure B plots coefficients and 95% confidence intervals for 11 dummies for 4-week period included between 25 weeks before and after the qualification for the groups of coun- tries that barely qualified to the ACN. The regressions calendar-month FE and country × qualifier dummies (week FE are omitted to avoid perfect multicollinearity). Figure C replicates Figure B for the groups of countries that barely did not qualify to the ACN. The dependent variable in all regressions is a dummy taking value of 1 if at least one conflict in week, 0 otherwise. The coefficients for the 4 weeks immediately before the end of the qualification process are normalized to zero. Confidence intervals are based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors clustered by country × qualifier.

Figure A.6: Conflict Fatalities before and after Qualification

Figure A: Pooled Countries (4-week bandwidths)

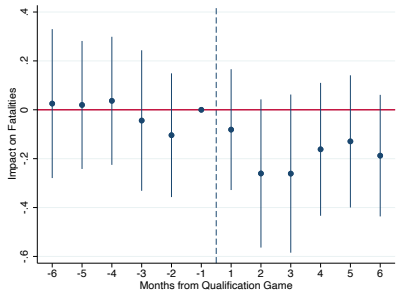


Figure B: Treatment Countries (4-week bandwidths

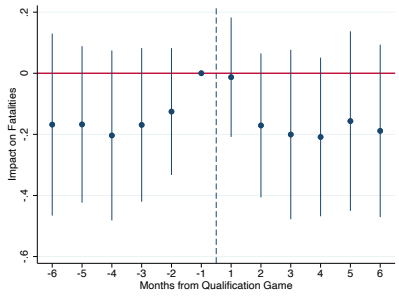
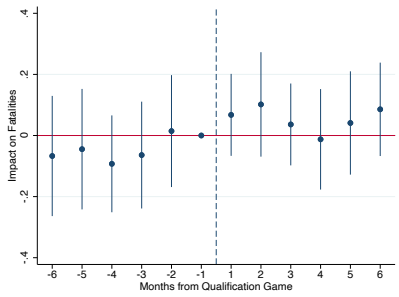


Figure C: Control Countries (4-week bandwidths)



Notes: Figure A plots coefficients and 95% confidence intervals for interactions between the dummy for countries that barely qualified to the ACN and 11 dummies for 4-week period included between 25 weeks before and after the qualification. The regressions also include week FE, calendar-month FE, and country × qualifier dummies. Figure B plots coefficients and 95% confidence intervals for 11 dummies for 4-week period included between 25 weeks before and after the qualification for the groups of countries that barely qualified to the ACN. The regressions calendar-month FE and country × qualifier dummies (week FE are omitted to avoid perfect multicollinearity). Figure C replicates Figure B for the groups of countries that barely did not qualify to the ACN. The dependent variable in all regressions is log (1 + number of fatalities). The coefficients for the 4 weeks immediately before the end of the qualification process are normalized to zero. Confidence intervals are based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors clustered by country × qualifier.

Figure A.7: Estimation Plots of Baseline Specification

Figure A: Excluding One Qualification Campaign at a Time)

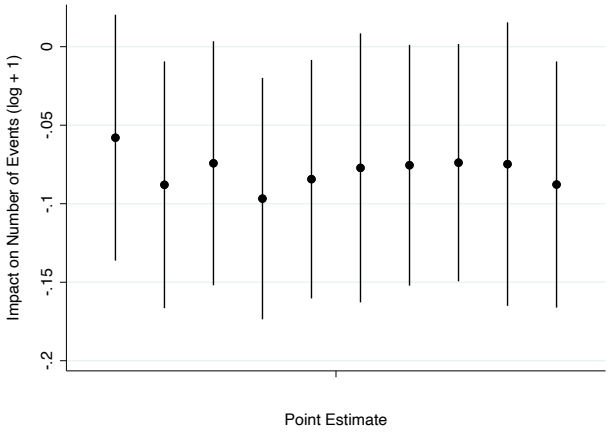
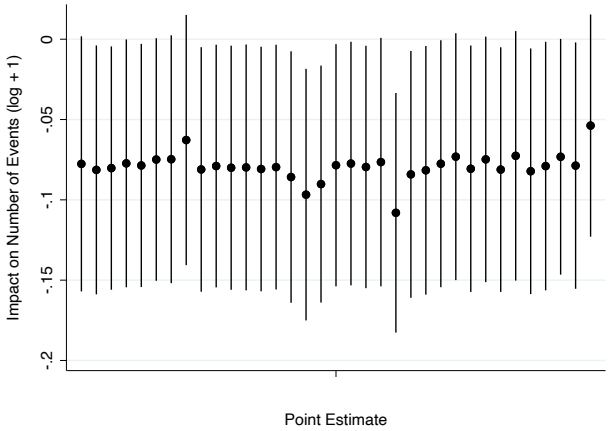


Figure B: Excluding One Country at a Time



Notes: Figures plot the post-qualification coefficients and the 95% confidence intervals from separate regressions when omitting one qualification campaign (top panel) or one country (bottom panel) at a time. Coefficients in the top panel (bottom panel) are depicted in chronological (alphabetical) order with respect of the year of the qualification (country) excluded in the regression. Confidence intervals are based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors clustered by country × qualification campaign. In all regressions we control for week, calendar-month and country × qualification campaign fixed effects.

Figure A.8: Estimation Plots of Baseline Specification

Figure A: Excluding One Country-Qualification Campaign at a Time)

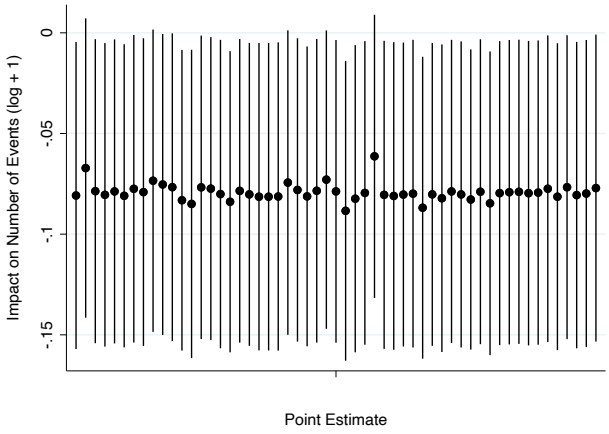
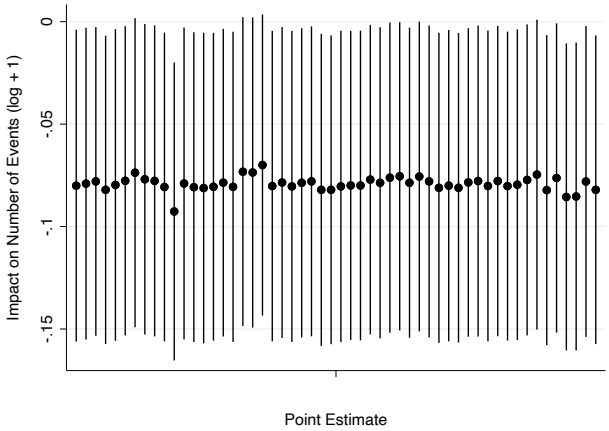


Figure B: Excluding One Country-Qualification Campaign at a Time



Notes: Figures plot the post-qualification coefficients and the 95% confidence intervals from separate regressions when omitting one country×qualification campaign at a time. Coefficients (reported in separate panel for ease of exposition) are depicted in chronological and alphabetical order with respect of the year of qualification campaign and country excluded in the regression. Confidence intervals are based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors clustered by country × qualification campaign. In all regressions we control for week, calendar-month and ountry × qualification campaign fixed effects.