

**On the Brink: Identifying psychological indicators of destabilization in Donetsk,
Luhansk and Crimea**

Supplemental materials

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1. Demographic insights

Table S1.
Demographic breakdown of the three groups of citizens

Demographic variable	Percentage of sample	Percentage of Donetsk, Luhansk and Crimea group	Percentage of Kharkiv, Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia group	Percentage of Ida-Viru County group
Russian as a first language	81	94	67	84
Is a citizens in resident country	84	100	97	53*
At least one parent is legally a Russian citizen	39	31	17	66
Do not identify as ethnic minority in country	80	94	99	51

* In the Ida-Viru sample, 20% identified legal aliens.

2.

Table S2.

Full details of the items comprising each destabilization indicator, including ESS item code and full question.

Destabilization indicator	ESS items included
Political trust	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much you personally trust [country]’s parliament? 2. How much you personally trust [country]’s politicians? 3. How much you personally trust [country]’s political parties? 4. How much you personally trust the European Parliament? 5. How much you personally trust the United Nations?
Social trust	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people? 2. Do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, or would they try to be fair? 3. Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful or that they are mostly looking out for themselves?
Informational trust	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The media in [country] provide citizens with reliable information to judge the government. 2. The media are free to criticize the government 3. The government in [country] explains its decisions to voters.
Perceived discrimination	Would you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country?
Perceived economic instability	Which of the descriptions on this card comes closest to how you feel about your household’s income nowadays?

3. Whole data contrast results and cell comparisons

Table S3.

Planned comparisons of the three groups on political trust, social trust, informational trust and economic instability using full sample and post-stratification weightings

Dependent variable	Donetsk, Luhansk and Crimea		Kharkiv, Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia		Ida-Viru County		Donetsk, Luhansk and Crimea vs. Kharkiv, Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia			Donetsk, Luhansk and Crimea vs. Ida-Viru County		
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>p</i>	95% conf.		<i>p</i>	95% conf.	
								Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
Political trust	1.95	2.05	2.30	1.95	3.78	2.20	.011	0.08	0.63	<.001*	1.53	2.14
Social trust	4.29	2.30	4.73	2.24	5.19	2.22	.005*	0.14	0.74	<.001*	0.58	1.24
Informational trust	4.52	2.33	4.93	2.08	4.66	2.14	.006	0.12	0.71	.398	-0.20	0.46
Economic instability	2.89	0.80	3.12	0.76	2.68	0.88	<.001*	0.12	0.33	<.001*	-0.33	-0.01

* significant using Bonferroni correction $p < 0.005$

Table S4.

Cell counts and comparisons of the three groups on perceived discrimination using full sample and post-stratification weightings.

	Donetsk, Luhansk and Crimea	Kharkiv, Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia	Ida-Viru County	Total
Count	14 ^a	21 ^a	84 ^b	119
Total	433	471	303	1207

Subscript denotes that these groups are not significantly different from each other.