

POLITICAL PROTEST IN THE TRUMP ERA

By

AKEELA P. CAREEM

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Lee Jussim

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ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

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By AKEELA P. CAREEM

Thesis Director:

Lee Jussim

The United States has experienced a wave of political protest action since the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election. The present study investigated possible psychological motivators for this protest action by liberals and moderates. The potential motivators included perceived moral violations by the president, protesters' social identity (defined as political ideology), opposition to the president's political policies, perceiving the president as having many character failings, and dislike of the president. The study employed a survey measuring political protest activity, as well as measures capturing all the hypothesized predictors. Data was collected from two samples, university undergraduates and Mechanical Turk workers, and analyzed together as one combined sample. Results revealed that protest behavior since the election was predicted by perceived individualizing moral violations by President Trump, and included an interaction between individualizing moral violations and individualizing moral foundations, such that protest was highest when both violations and foundations were also high. In addition, protest behavior was predicted by perceived binding moral violations by President Trump, and by perceived economic/government liberty moral violations by President Trump. Further, protesters' social identity (political ideology),

and opposition to President Trump's policies also predicted protest behavior. Finally, protest was also predicted by perceived character failings of President Trump, and by dislike of President Trump. Altogether, these results suggest that protest activism is predicted by dissatisfaction with the president in moral and policy realms, as well as a general dislike of him and concerns about his character. It is possible that protest activism is triggered when people encounter a vast array of aversive actions and qualities (real or perceived) in their current leader. In addition, although this study was restricted to protesters who were liberals and moderates, it is possible that these findings would generalize to protesters of any political ideology.

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Introduction

Since the U.S. Presidential Election in November 2016, there has been regular political protest activity in the United States directed towards President Trump and the Republican Party. For example, on November 9 2016 (the day after the election), media outlets reported that tens of thousands of people protested across the U.S. in response to the election results (Gallagher, Caplan, & Ebbs, 2016). There were protests on January 20 2017, President Trump's Inauguration Day, in Washington, DC, New York, Seattle, Dallas, Chicago, and Portland, as well as in some other countries (Krieg, 2017). Further, on January 21 2017 (the day after the Presidential Inauguration), the Women's March took place in Washington, DC and all over the U.S. as well as in many other countries. While the Women's March focused on numerous issues important to women and liberals, it was organized in direct response to President Trump's election (Agrawal, 2017).

Following the Women's March, there has been a semi-regular string of protests in response to President Trump. Some of the larger protests have included protests at airports in late January 2017 in response to President Trump's travel ban (Grinberg, & McLaughlin, 2017), "Not My President's Day" protests on February 20 2017 (Levenson, 2017), the Tax Day March on April 15 2017 demanding that President Trump release his tax returns (Wattles, 2017), and the DACA protests on September 5 2017 in response to President Trump announcing that he would end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program (Keneally, 2017). There have also been smaller protests and rallies held across the country. For example, over the summer of 2017, protesters rallied outside New Jersey Congressman Leonard Lance's office on a weekly basis to protest President Trump's, and more generally, Republican policies. These protests seem to have

a common underlying anti-Trump or anti-Republican theme. Further, groups have been forming with explicit anti-Trump motives, such as the “Indivisible” chapters all over the country. This protest activity raises a very important question – What is it about this president that has seemingly motivated people to protest?

The current research study assessed potential motivators of anti-Trump and anti-Republican protests after the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election. Importantly, very little is known about what is motivating this recent form of collective action. Wright, Taylor, & Moghaddam (1990) define collective action as follows: “A group member engages in collective action any time that he or she is acting as a representative of the group and where the action is directed at improving the conditions of the group as a whole” (p. 995). The current study targeted a specific type of collective action, namely non-violent forms of political protest. For the purposes of this research, political protest was defined as public non-violent expressions of objection, disapproval, or dissent, and includes actions such as participating in a political protest (such as a public demonstration, rally, or march), attending political meetings to protest political issues, and contacting political representatives to protest political issues. This study focused on protests in opposition to President Trump (or his actions) and/or the Republican Party (or its actions). Therefore, the study focused on liberal and moderate protesters.

Social psychological and sociological research has explored numerous individual difference factors that could motivate protest, including grievances and social identity (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013). In addition, the Social Identity Model of Collective Action (SIMCA) was created to explain collective action (van Zomeren, Postmes, & Spears, 2008). Each of these items is discussed below.

Grievances

Grievance theories suggest that people protest when they experience some type of grievance, which could be in the form of experiencing or feeling inequality, relative deprivation, injustice, feeling moral indignation about something, or experiencing some sort of sudden grievance (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013). Inequality, deprivation, and injustice are explored in theories such as relative deprivation theory (RDT). According to RDT, people experience feelings of relative deprivation when they compare their personal situation to the situation of others or to some kind of standard, and realize that there is inequality or unfairness. More specifically, affective feelings of deprivation (dissatisfaction, indignation, and discontentment) have more influence on protest behavior than cognitive deprivation (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013). Meanwhile, moral indignation can arise as a grievance when people feel that values or principles are being violated (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013).

At first glance, it may appear that grievance theories cannot readily explain the recent protests because in regards to deprivation, inequality and injustice, not all liberals are necessarily personally experiencing more of these things now as compared to prior to the 2016 Presidential election. I make this argument because the anti-Trump protesters come from a variety of demographic groups, including middle class white men and women. For example, it was estimated that the 2017 Women's March, the 2017 March for Science, and the 2017 People's Climate March consisted of predominantly White protesters, with about one-quarter of survey respondents identifying as Asian, Black, Latino or multiracial (Fisher, Dow, & Ray, 2017). Further, between 82 and 90 percent of these respondents said they had voted for Hillary Clinton (Fisher et al., 2017), suggesting

that most of them are liberals/Democrats. Given this wide range of demographics, although some protesters might be experiencing direct grievances, it is fair to say that not all liberals are experiencing more inequality or deprivation now as compared to prior to the 2016 Presidential election. However, it is possible that liberals are concerned about inequality and injustices towards other groups of people. For instance, President Trump has made disparaging remarks about certain groups of people, and has enacted policies that could negatively impact groups including refugees, legal and illegal immigrants, and DACA recipients. This could be especially relevant to current protest activity because liberals tend to place high importance on moral values related to individual rights (Graham, Haidt, & Nosek, 2009), and President Trump may be seen as violating some people's individual rights through his words and actions. Further, liberals and conservatives differ in the importance they place on different types moral values (Graham et al., 2009), and this means liberal moral values could be at odds with President Trump's values. Therefore, it is possible that liberals are experiencing a moral grievance because they feel that the president has violated the moral values that are important to them. According to van Stekelenburg & Klandermans (2013), such conflicts of principles can lead to people protesting in order to voice their moral indignation, which could be the case with the recent protests.

This study utilized Moral Foundations Theory (MFT; Haidt & Graham, 2007) as a framework to investigate perceived moral violations. MFT suggests that people have moral intuitions based on five psychological foundations, namely Care/harm, Fairness/cheating, Loyalty/betrayal, Authority/subversion, and Sanctity/degradation. A sixth foundation, Liberty/oppression, is currently under consideration (Iyer, Koleva,

Graham, Ditto, & Haidt, 2012). MFT, initially used to explain cultural differences in morality and more recently to explain political differences, suggests that people differ from one another in morality because of the value they place on each of these foundations (Graham et al., 2009).

The Care/harm foundation reflects how much people dislike those who cause harm and value those who prevent harm. People vary on the Fairness/cheating foundation in how much value they place upon fairness in reciprocal interactions. In the Loyalty/betrayal foundation, people vary in how much they value those who are loyal to the in-group and dislike those who betray or show a lack of loyalty towards their in-group. The Authority/subversion foundation displays variation in how much people feel respect towards authority figures, as well as how much people feel subordination towards such figures. The Sanctity/degradation foundation is related to the emotion of disgust (thought to be an evolutionary adaptation), and people vary in how much value they place on the purity or sanctity of bodily and religious activities (Haidt & Graham, 2007). Finally, the Liberty/oppression foundation focuses on the value people place on their individual freedoms and rights, and is further broken down into economic/government liberty and lifestyle liberty (Iyer et al., 2012). Graham et al. (2009) refer to Care/harm and Fairness/cheating as individualizing foundations due to their focus on individual rights, while they refer to Loyalty/betrayal, Authority/subversion, and Sanctity/degradation as binding foundations due to their focus on characteristics and virtues that hold groups together.

Liberals and conservatives differ in their moral foundations composition (Graham et al., 2009). Liberals place more importance than conservatives on Care/harm and

Fairness/cheating (the individualizing foundations), while conservatives place more importance than liberals on Loyalty/betrayal, Authority/subversion, and Sanctity/degradation (the binding foundations). Further, liberals primarily value the individualizing foundations, but conservatives place comparable levels of importance on all five foundations (Graham et al., 2009). Meanwhile, libertarians highly value the Liberty/oppression foundation compared to the other five foundations (Iyer et al., 2012).

To sum up, protesters, who are likely overwhelmingly liberal (Fisher et al., 2017), may feel that President Trump, and by extension the Republican party, is violating the moral foundations that matter to them, and in turn, may feel the need to protest in order to express their moral indignation. Therefore, this study investigated perceived moral violations by the president as a possible motivator for protest activity.

Social Identity

Social identity is thought to be another motivator for protest behavior. Social identity can be thought of as how one identifies with certain social groups and with their place in society (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013). Past research has shown that people are more likely to protest for a group if they are more strongly identified with that group. Similarly, people are more likely to protest if they feel connected to social networks that share important information (e.g., locations, transportation), which in turn facilitates protest activities (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013). In addition, Social Identity Theory (SIT) suggests that if members of a lower status group see their inequality with the higher status group as illegitimate or unjust, they are more likely to strengthen their group identification and to engage in collective action (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013). Further, politicized identities have been shown to be more

predictive of collective action than non-politicized identities (van Zomeren et al., 2008). Because the recent protests have been political in nature, political ideology could be a possible motivator for protest. Therefore, current study explored the role of social identity, defined as political ideology and political party identification, in motivating the recent protests.

Social Identity Model of Collective Action (SIMCA)

Researchers have created various models attempting to explain protest and collective action, one such model being the Social Identity Model of Collective Action (SIMCA; van Zomeren, Postmes, & Spears, 2008). SIMCA integrates subjective injustice, efficacy, and social identity into a single model of collective action. van Zomeren et al. (2008) tested their model using a large meta-analysis, and found independent medium effect sizes for each of these three predictors – subjective injustice, efficacy and social identity. When looking at specific types of injustice, they found that affective injustices (feelings of injustice) had larger effect sizes than non-affective injustices (perceptions or cognitions of injustice). In addition, people are more likely to participate in collective action if they believe their group's efficacy is strong, and the meta-analysis found medium effect sizes for efficacy as a predictor of collective action. When it comes to social identity, comparing politicized (identifying with a social movement organization or SMO) and non-politicized social identities, politicized identities had larger effect sizes but non-politicized identities also showed a considerable effect size. Looking at incidental disadvantage (i.e. disadvantage due to a specific issue or situation) and structural disadvantage (i.e. disadvantage due to low group status or discrimination), social identity predicted collective action in both types of disadvantage,

but injustice and efficacy were better predictors of collective action for incidental disadvantage than structural. In addition, social identity predicted collective action both directly and indirectly through its effects on injustice and efficacy (van Zomeren et al., 2008).

The current research study drew on SIMCA research. Although it did not examine efficacy, hypotheses were based on SIMCA predictions regarding injustice and social identity motivating protest behavior. Injustice has traditionally been defined as some kind of deprivation or inequality, which may not be directly relevant to the current protests because it is unlikely that all or even most liberal protestors have personally experienced a change in equality between prior to the 2016 Presidential election and now. However, taking a broader perspective of injustice, it is possible that the violation of important values or principles may be seen as injustice. This provides additional plausibility for the hypothesis that the perceived violation of moral values is a motivator for the recent protests. Further, moral violation is likely an affective injustice, because the emotions of anger and disgust often go hand in hand with moral violations (Graham, Haidt, Koleva, Motyl, Iyer, Wojcik, & Ditto, 2013). In addition, social identity was assessed in this study through the role of political ideology and political party identification.

Policy Opposition

Another possible motivator for protest is opposition to the president's political policies. This could be a straightforward political motivator due to liberal/conservative and Democrat/Republican policy differences. It is possible that protesters disagree with President Trump on various political issues, and therefore, they may feel the need to protest because they oppose his (actual or perceived) policies on political issues. The

2016 U.S. Presidential election contained many “hot button” political issues, and a Pew poll identified the important voting issues as the economy, terrorism, foreign policy, health care, gun policy, immigration, social security, education, Supreme Court appointments, treatment of racial and ethnic minorities, trade policy, environment, abortion, and treatment of gay, lesbian, and transgender people (“2016 Campaign: Strong Interest, Widespread Dissatisfaction,” 2016). These are potential areas where protesters may oppose President Trump’s policies.

Policy opposition predicting protest activity would be an example of attitudes predicting behavior. However, past research on attitudes predicting behavior has been mixed. Wicker (1969) provided a detailed review of 47 attitude-behavior studies of different types, including job attitudes, prejudicial attitudes, and attitudes towards cheating, where he concluded that the relationship between attitudes and behaviors was weak. However, many of the effect sizes in the studies reviewed were in the small to medium range, so the relationships were likely not as weak as he had concluded. Since Wicker’s (1969) review, there has been a large body of research focused specifically on when attitudes predict behavior, and how the power of the situation could also affect behavior. Some moderating variables include normative constraints, whether someone holds a vested interest in the behavior, situational cues, moral values, and personality factors such as self-monitoring and self-consciousness (Fazio, 1990). Further, attitudes that are stable over time and attitudes that are consistent in their affective and cognitive components are more likely to predict behavior (Fazio, 1990).

Fazio (1990) suggests that someone going through a deliberative process before acting will retrieve their attitude towards the behavior and factor it into their behavior

decision, but such processing requires both motivation (such as substantial consequences for the behavior) and opportunity. On the other hand, in cases where individuals have to use spontaneous processing before acting, the effect of attitude on behavior will depend on the strength of the attitude. A strong attitude will likely be automatically activated and then affect behavior, but a weak attitude may not (Fazio, 1990). Slightly more recently, Kraus (1995) conducted a meta-analysis looking at attitude-behavior correlations in 88 studies, and found an average effect size of $r = .38$, which would be considered a medium effect size. The meta-analysis also revealed moderators of the attitude-behavior relationship such as attitude stability, attitude certainty, the consistency between affective and cognitive components of an attitude, attitude accessibility and direct experience (Kraus, 1995).

The relationship between attitudes and behavior is a complex one. Attitudes sometimes predict behavior but not always, likely because there are often many other factors affecting behavior too. Engaging in protest behavior is an unusual event. Apart from the right attitudes, it may also require additional factors such as having the opportunity to act and having the relevant information. Therefore, there are good reasons to think that policy opposition may lead to protest activism, but there are also good reasons to think that it may not. This study considered policy opposition as an additional hypothesis that may affect protest behavior.

Character Failings

Another possible motivator for protest is that people may perceive the president as having many character failings. A July 2017 Gallup poll found that out of those who disapproved of the way President Trump was handling the presidency, 65% said it was

due to some type of personality or character issue (“Trump Disapproval Rooted in Character Concerns,” 2017). An August 2017 Pew Research Center poll found that 63% of respondents disapproved of how President Trump was handling the presidency, and 32% of this group said they were concerned about his personality (“Republicans Divided in Views of Trump’s Conduct; Democrats Are Broadly Critical,” 2017). It appears that many people are concerned about President Trump’s character, and it is possible that people who are upset about his perceived character failings are motivated to protest. Therefore, this study assessed perceived character failings as a possible motivator for protest behavior.

Dislike

Dislike of the president could be another possible motivator for protest. As mentioned earlier, a July 2017 Gallup poll found that out of those who disapproved of the way President Trump was handling the presidency, 65% said it was due to some type of personality or character issue (“Trump Disapproval Rooted in Character Concerns,” 2017), which could mean that these people dislike President Trump as a person. Further, out of this 65% who said they disapproved due to character or personality issues, 29% said it was because President Trump was not presidential, had bad temperament, was arrogant, or was obnoxious, 10% said it was because he was inexperienced, 6% said it was because he was untrustworthy, and 3% said it was because he was racist or sexist. In contrast, when 2009 poll respondents disapproved of how President Obama was handling the presidency, it was primarily due to issues and specific policies, with only 14% of respondents citing personality or character issues (“Trump Disapproval Rooted in Character Concerns,” 2017). In addition, President Trump entered office with an approval

rating of 45%, which was the lowest of any modern president (Kirby, 2017). Gallup reported that 45% of poll respondents approved of how President Trump was handling the presidency in January 2017, while 47% disapproved. By the end December 2017, the approval number was down to 39% and the disapproval number was up to 55%. At the beginning of April 2018 (which was right before I started running the current study), his approval rating was 39% and disapproval rating was 56% (“Presidential Approval Ratings -- Donald Trump,” n.d.). In fact, TIME reported that President Trump’s approval rating during his first year in office has been the worst of the seven most recent presidents (Wilson, 2018). An August 2017 Pew Research Center poll reported that 65% of respondents said that the trait “selfish” described President Trump “fairly well” or “very well,” and 55% said the trait “prejudiced” described President Trump “fairly well” or “very well.” In the same poll, when respondents were asked what they liked about President Trump’s handling of his job, 37% reported that they liked nothing or mentioned things they disliked about him (“Republicans Divided in Views of Trump’s Conduct; Democrats Are Broadly Critical,” 2017). All of these numbers suggest that many people do not like the president, and it is possible that intense dislike is motivating people to protest against him.

Summary of Hypotheses

- Liberal and moderate protesters have become more active post-election (2016 U.S. Presidential Election) than they were pre-election (H1). As referenced earlier, there has been high visibility of political protest since the election. This hypothesis will look at whether people are actually more active in political protest post-election than they were pre-election.

- Liberals and moderates are protesting because they believe that the president is violating the moral values important to them. In other words, perceived moral violations by President Trump will predict post-election political protest activity (H2A). Further, an interaction is expected between perceived moral violations and moral foundation scores, such that the greatest increase in protest will occur when both moral violation and moral foundation score are high (H2B). H2 is the primary hypothesis of the research study.
- Liberals and moderates are protesting because of their social identity, which is being operationalized as both political ideology identification and political party membership (hereafter referred to collectively as Political Ideology). Political ideology will predict post-election protest activity, specifically, identification as more extremely liberal / Democrat will predict post-election political protest activity (H3).
- Liberals and moderates are protesting because they are opposed to President Trump's perceived policies on political issues. Therefore, policy opposition to the president will predict post-election protest activity (H4).
- Liberals and moderates are protesting because they believe that the president has many character failings (H5).
- Liberals and moderates are protesting because they dislike President Trump (H6).

Method

Pre-Registration

This study was pre-registered on the Open Science Framework website before data collection started. I had to deviate from the pre-registered analysis plan for several

reasons, all of which are discussed in depth in the Results section. The pre-registration document can be viewed here:

https://osf.io/ev3b7/?view_only=eaa6ffc318f64f4baae5120093f813af

Participants

Data was collected from two samples, Rutgers undergraduates from the Psychology department SONA subject pool (Sample 1), and Mechanical Turk (MTurk) workers (Sample 2). Rutgers undergraduates participated in the study in exchange for research participation credit to fulfill a course requirement, and there were no explicit participation restrictions. MTurk workers participated in exchange for a payment of \$2.40 for their time. The MTurk study description specified that participants must live in the United States, and must identify politically as liberal or moderate. This political identification restriction was added because this was a paid sample and I wanted to maximize the possibility of capturing anti-Trump and anti-Republican protesters (i.e. my protest area of interest). MTurk participants were automatically directed out of the survey if they answered certain “US residence check” questions incorrectly, or if they identified themselves as both a conservative (on the political ideology question) and a Republican (on the political party membership question). Because I had applied this political ideology restriction to the MTurk sample, I decided to exclude from both samples anyone who identified ideologically as a conservative and anyone whose party affiliation was Republican. This helped to keep the exclusions uniform across both samples, but it also meant that the final samples included only those who identified ideologically as liberal or moderate, and those whose party affiliation was Democrat or Independent.

I aimed to collect 225 participants per sample, based on a power analysis yielding a sample size of 190. The analysis used an effect size of $r = .20$, which has been found to be average effect size in social psychology research (Richard, Bond Jr., & Stokes-Zoota, 2013), an alpha-level of 0.05, and a power level of 0.80. For the Rutgers undergraduate sample, data collection continued until the end of the Spring 2018 semester, resulting in a total of 292 participants (46.2% male, 53.8% female). For the MTurk sample, data was collected from 230 participants (64.8% male, 35.2% female). This was a grand total of 522 participants across both samples (54.4% male, 45.6% female).

Of the 522 total participants, 121 participants were excluded from data analyses. 10 participants were excluded because their survey originated from a non-US IP address and/or had a non-US Location tag on Qualtrics. An additional 51 participants were excluded because they identified ideologically as conservative or listed their party affiliation as Republican. An additional 23 participants were excluded because they failed at least 3 out of 5 attention checks. An additional 18 participants were excluded because they indicated that they had participated in types of protest that were not the focus of this study, for example, Pro-Trump protests, Anti-Democrat protests, and others. An additional 18 participants were excluded because they provided contradictory responses about their protest activity. Specifically, they provided a response stating that they have not been active in protest since the 2016 election, but they also indicated on a separate question that they had attended at least one protest during that time period. Finally, an additional 1 participant was excluded for taking under 2 minutes to complete the survey because it does not seem to be possible to carefully read and respond to all the survey

questions in such a short time. After exclusions, there were a total of 401 participants (53.4% male, 46.6% female).

Measures

Political Protest Activism. Political protest activism was measured using an adapted version of the Kerpelman & Weiner (1970) Activity Scale. The questions in the original scale ask the participant to indicate how many times they have engaged in certain political activities, using these options: 0 times, 1 – 2 times, 3 – 4 times, 5 – 6 times, 7 or more times. The questionnaire was shortened to include only questions directly relevant to political protest activism, and the language of the questions was revised to be more direct and easily understood. In addition, the questions were modified to ask about two time periods – the time period since the 2016 U.S. Presidential election, and about the one-year time period before the 2016 U.S. Presidential election. These two time periods were intended to be similar in length, but the period since the 2016 election was longer when data collection took place. This post-election period was between 17 and 18 months long, depending on when exactly each respondent completed the survey. The pre-election period was 12 months long. The response options from the original scale were retained: [0] = 0 times, [1] = 1 – 2 times, [3] = 3 – 4 times, [5] = 5 – 6 times, [7] = 7 or more times. In addition, a question was added asking “Which of the following best describes your protest activities since the 2016 U.S. Presidential election? Please select all that apply” with response options: Anti-Trump, Anti-Republican, Pro-Trump, Anti-Democrat, Other (Please specify), I have not been active in protest since the 2016 U.S. Presidential election. This question was used to exclude Pro-Trump and Anti-Democrat protesters from data analysis, as well as other types of protests not relevant to this research study.

The full list of questions is in Appendix A. The responses to the pre-election questions were summed to create a Pre-Election Protest variable, while the responses to the post-election questions were summed to create a Post-Election Protest variable. These two protest variables were actually pseudo-counts because the true number of protests was not counted. Instead, respondents chose from the above-mentioned response options. A coding of 1 represented 1 – 2 times, a coding of 3 represented 3 – 4 times, a coding of 5 represented 5 – 6 times, and a coding of 7 represented 7 or more times.

Moral Foundations Questionnaire. Because I wanted to measure whether people perceive the president as having violated certain moral foundations (see next measure), it was important to also determine whether these moral foundations were actually important to the respondent. Participants completed the short version of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ; Graham, Haidt & Nosek, 2008). The MFQ was amended to also include questions for the new Liberty/oppression foundation (Iyer et al., 2012). The questions within each of the two parts of the MFQ were presented in a randomized order to participants. The full list of questions is in Appendix A. The responses from this measure were averaged to compute moral foundation scores (also referred to as MFQ scores), separated by the subscales individualizing foundations (Cronbach's $\alpha = .76$), binding foundations (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86$), liberty economic/government foundation (Cronbach's $\alpha = .34$) and liberty lifestyle foundation (Cronbach's $\alpha = .43$). Although the reliability was low for liberty economic/government foundation, these items were kept together because researchers have kept them together in the past (Iyer et al., 2012). The liberty lifestyle foundation items were also kept together because researchers have kept them together in the past (Iyer et al., 2012), even

though the reliability was low in this study. This created four variables, Individualizing MFQ, Binding MFQ, Liberty Economic/Government MFQ and Liberty Lifestyle MFQ.

Moral Violations. This measure was created based on the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ; Graham et al., 2009). The first 15 “moral relevance” questions of the MFQ ask respondents “When you decide whether something is right or wrong, to what extent are the following considerations relevant to your thinking?” These items were specifically designed “to be face-valid measures of concerns related to the five foundations” (Graham et al., 2009), and include concerns such as “Whether or not someone suffered emotionally” and “Whether or not someone showed a lack of respect for authority.” Iyer et al. (2012) also developed two moral relevance items for the new Liberty/oppression foundation. Because the MFQ measures moral foundation scores by looking at how relevant these actions are to determining whether something is right or wrong, I measured moral violations by looking at the extent to which someone perceives a political leader as having committed these negative actions. Therefore, the 15 moral relevance items from the MFQ and the two moral relevance items for Liberty/oppression (one item for liberty economic/government and one item for liberty lifestyle) were altered to ask whether President Trump has committed any of those specified actions, for example, “Has President Trump caused people to suffer emotionally?” The response options were [0] = Not at all, [1] = Not very much, [2] = Slightly, [3] = Somewhat, [4] = Very much, [5] = A great deal. The moral violation questions were presented in a randomized order for each participant. The full list of questions is in Appendix A. The responses from this measure were used to compute average moral violations, separated by the subscales individualizing moral violations (Cronbach’s $\alpha = .90$), binding moral

violations (Cronbach's $\alpha = .88$), liberty economic/government moral violation, and liberty lifestyle moral violation. This created four variables, Individualizing Moral Violations, Binding Moral Violations, Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations, and Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations.

Policy Opposition. A questionnaire was created to assess whether participants support or oppose the president's policies on certain issues. Using the "top voting issues" in the 2016 U.S. Presidential election as identified in a 2016 Pew poll ("2016 Campaign: Strong Interest, Widespread Dissatisfaction," 2016), I connected most of the issues to a recent policy enacted or proposed by President Trump. Each question asked, "President Trump has proposed [specific policy item]. How much do you support or oppose this policy?" For example, "President Trump has proposed restricting legal immigration into the U.S. How much do you support or oppose this policy?" The responses were on a bipolar scale with a neutral midpoint. Krosnick (1999) recommends using a 7-point scale in this scenario because it provides the highest reliability and validity. The response options were [1] = Strongly support, [2] = Moderately support, [3] = Slightly support, [4] = Neither support nor oppose, [5] = Slightly oppose, [6] = Moderately oppose, [7] = Strongly oppose. The order of questions was randomized for each participant. The full list of questions is in Appendix A. The policy opposition responses were then averaged to create a Policy Opposition variable (Cronbach's $\alpha = .85$).

Character Failings. A questionnaire was created to ask participants to rate the president on certain characteristics, specifically honesty, empathy, living up to commitments, courage, and trustworthiness. The responses for each question were on a 7-point bipolar scale with a neutral midpoint, with lower numbers indicating good character

and higher numbers indicating character failings. The order of questions was randomized for each participant. The full list of questions is included in Appendix A. The responses were averaged to create a Character Failings variable (Cronbach's $\alpha = .85$).

Dislike. Three questions were included in the above Character Failings measure in order to assess liking or disliking of President Trump. The first question asked "How much do you like or dislike President Trump?" with a 7-point response scale. The second question asked "How good or bad is President Trump?" with a 7-point response scale. The third question asked participants to rate how they feel about President Trump on a feeling thermometer, ranging from 0 degrees (very cold or unfavorable) or 100 degrees (very warm or favorable). For each of the three questions, the scores were normalized to Z-scores. In addition, the feeling thermometer Z-scores were reversed so that dislike was at the higher end of the scale. This was done so all 3 questions would be consistent with dislike at the higher end of the scale. Finally, the three Z-scores were averaged to create a Dislike variable (Cronbach's $\alpha = .94$).

Political Ideology. Participants were asked to indicate their political ideology with response options of [1] = Extremely liberal, [2] = Liberal, [3] = Somewhat liberal, [4] = Moderate/middle of the road, [5] = Somewhat conservative, [6] = Conservative, [7] = Extremely conservative. Participants were also asked about their political party affiliation with response options of [1] = Strong Democrat, [2] = Moderate Democrat, [3] = Weak Democrat, [4] = Independent, [5] = Weak Republican, [6] = Moderate Republican, [7] = Strong Republican. The full list of questions is in Appendix A. As mentioned earlier, participants who identified ideologically as conservative or whose party membership was Republican were excluded from the data analyses. After applying

the exclusion, the political ideology variable was recoded as follows: [1] = Moderate/middle of the road, [2] = Somewhat liberal, [3] = Liberal, [4] = Extremely Liberal. The political party variable was recoded as well: [1] = Independent, [2] = Weak Democrat, [3] = Moderate Democrat, [4] = Strong Democrat. This recoding was done to help with ease of interpretation, such that the highest numbers represented people who identified as Extremely Liberal or Strong Democrat. Then, the political ideology and political party responses were averaged to create a combined Political Ideology variable (Cronbach's $\alpha = .79$).

Demographics. This section asked general demographics, namely age, gender, race, and whether the participant is employed. The full list of questions is in Appendix A.

U.S. Residence Check. These questions were included for the MTurk sample only. Two questions were asked in order to establish whether the respondent actually lives in the United States. The first question asked, "If you had to spend 5 cents using one coin, which coin would you use?" with response options: Quarter, Nickel, Dime, Penny. The second question explicitly asked if the respondent lives in the United States. The full list of questions is in Appendix A.

Procedure

The Rutgers undergraduate sample completed the survey on computers in our lab at Rutgers University. When they arrived at the lab, the research assistant (RA) asked them to read and sign an informed consent form. The RA then seated them at a computer and launched the Qualtrics survey for them. For the MTurk sample, MTurk workers completed the survey online, with the MTurk platform linking them to the survey on Qualtrics.

The survey contained all the measures listed in the Measures section above. The order of measures was counter-balanced among participants using 4 possible orders:

Order 1: 1) Moral Violations 2) Political Protest Activism 3) Policy Opposition 4) Character Failings & Dislike 5) Moral Foundations 6) Political Ideology & Demographics

Order 2: 1) Moral Violations 2) Policy Opposition 3) Political Protest Activism 4) Character Failings & Dislike 5) Moral Foundations 6) Political Ideology & Demographics

Order 3: 1) Moral Foundations 2) Political Protest Activism 3) Policy Opposition 4) Character 5) Moral Violations 6) Political Ideology & Demographics

Order 4: 1) Moral Foundations 2) Policy Opposition 3) Political Protest Activism 4) Character 5) Moral Violations 6) Political Ideology & Demographics

There was a small difference in the order of measures between the two samples. For the Rutgers sample, the order was as listed above. However, for the MTurk sample, the U.S. Residence Check measure was included first, followed by the Political Ideology measure. This was followed by the remaining measures in one of the four orders listed above.

Results

Data from both samples was analyzed together as one combined sample. The outcome variable, Post-Election Protest was not normally distributed because the data contained a large number of zero counts, and was heavily right-skewed. Therefore, the main analyses were performed using non-parametric tests and Poisson regression.

Preliminary Analyses

Frequencies and Descriptive Statistics. Frequencies and descriptive statistics for all variables for the combined sample can be viewed in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. The combined sample included 401 participants, after exclusions. 53.4% of participants were males and 46.6% were female. 47.6% of participants identified as White, 26.4% as Asian, 11% as Black, 9.5% as Latino, and 5.5% as Mixed Race. The majority of the sample was employed; 36.4% of participants were employed full-time, 29.4% were employed part-time, and 34.2% were unemployed. The mean age was 26.22 ($SD = 9.79$, range = 18 – 71). The mean Political Ideology was 2.34 ($SD = 0.99$). As mentioned earlier, the sample consisted of people who identified ideologically as liberal or moderate, and whose party affiliation was Democrat or Independent. All conservatives and Republicans were excluded.

Post-Election Protest had a mean of 1.29 ($SD = 2.65$). 37.4% of the sample displayed some level of protest activism after the 2016 U.S. Presidential election, while 62.6% displayed no protest activism. The mean Pre-Election Protest was 0.91 ($SD = 2.08$). 31.4% of the sample displayed some level of protest activism in the one year prior to the 2016 U.S. Presidential election, while 68.6% displayed no protest activism. Post-Election and Pre-Election Protest frequencies are summarized in Table 1, with expanded frequencies provided in Appendix B.

All moral violation variables displayed similar means, all of which were higher than the mid-point of the scale; Individualizing Moral Violations $M = 3.94$ ($SD = 0.99$); Binding Moral Violations $M = 3.46$ ($SD = 1.05$); Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations $M = 2.80$ ($SD = 1.39$); Liberty Lifestyle $M = 3.65$ ($SD = 1.29$). In terms of the

moral foundations variables, the mean Individualizing MFQ was 3.98 ($SD = 0.65$), mean Binding MFQ was 2.60 ($SD = 0.91$), mean Liberty Economic/Government MFQ was 3.32 ($SD = 0.79$), and mean Liberty Lifestyle MFQ was 4.01 ($SD = 0.70$). The mean Policy Opposition was 5.66 ($SD = 1.08$), which was higher than the mid-point of the scale. The mean Character Failings was 5.61 ($SD = 1.28$). Dislike, because it was standardized to Z-scores, had a mean of 0 and SD of 0.95.

Table 1

Frequencies for combined sample (Additional tables separated by sample are included in Appendix B)

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	214	53.4
	Female	187	46.6
Race	White	191	47.6
	Black	44	11.0
	Asian	106	26.4
	Latino	38	9.5
	Mixed Race	22	5.5
Employment Status	Employed Full-time	146	36.4
	Employed Part-time	118	29.4
	Unemployed	137	34.2
Post-Election Protest	Not Active (0)	251	62.6
	Active (1 or higher)	150	37.4
Pre-Election Protest	Not Active (0)	275	68.6
	Active (1 or higher)	126	31.4

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics for combined sample (Additional tables separated by sample are included in Appendix B)

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Post-Election Protest	1.29	2.65
Pre-Election Protest	0.91	2.08
Individualizing Moral Violations	3.94	0.99
Binding Moral Violations	3.46	1.05
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violations	2.80	1.39
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations	3.65	1.29
Individualizing MFQ	3.98	0.65
Binding MFQ	2.60	0.91
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	3.32	0.79
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	4.01	0.70
Political Ideology (Combined)	2.34	0.99
Policy Opposition	5.66	1.08
Character Failings	5.61	1.28
Dislike (Standardized)	0	0.95
Age	26.22	9.79

Correlations. A correlation matrix was created to examine the relationships among all variables. Pearson and Spearman rho (non-parametric) correlations were conducted. Spearman rho correlations are discussed here and displayed in Table 3. Pearson correlations are not discussed, but are displayed in Table 4.

Post-Election Protest had a large positive correlation with Pre-Election Protest, $r_s = .76, p < .001$. Post-Election Protest was also correlated with most of the expected predictors, namely Individualizing Moral Violations ($r_s = .28, p < .001$), Binding Moral Violations ($r_s = .27, p < .001$), Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations ($r_s = .19, p < .001$), Individualizing MFQ ($r_s = .20, p = .001$), Liberty Lifestyle MFQ ($r_s = .11, p = .028$), Political Ideology ($r_s = .24, p < .001$), Policy Opposition ($r_s = .28, p < .001$), Character Failings ($r_s = .18, p < .001$), and Dislike ($r_s = .22, p < .001$).

Pre-Election Protest was also correlated with some of the predictors, namely Individualizing Moral Violations ($r_s = .24, p < .001$), Binding Moral Violations ($r_s = .23, p < .001$), Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations ($r_s = .16, p = .002$), Individualizing MFQ ($r_s = .15, p = .003$), Political Ideology ($r_s = .18, p < .001$), Policy Opposition ($r_s = .21, p < .001$), Character Failings ($r_s = .15, p = .002$), and Dislike ($r_s = .17, p = .001$).

Many of the predictors correlated with each other. The four types of moral violations displayed large positive correlations with each other. Individualizing Moral Violations was correlated with Binding Moral Violations ($r_s = .79, p < .001$), with Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations ($r_s = .49, p < .001$) and with Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations ($r_s = .60, p < .001$). Binding Moral Violations was also correlated with Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations ($r_s = .49, p < .001$), and with Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations ($r_s = .49, p < .001$). Individualizing Moral Violations was positively correlated with Individualizing MFQ, $r_s = .39, p < .001$. Binding Moral Violations displayed a negative correlation with Binding MFQ, $r_s = -.13, p = .011$. Political Ideology was correlated with all predictors except Liberty Lifestyle MFQ. Character Failings was correlated with all predictors except Liberty Economic/Government MFQ. Political Opposition and Dislike were correlated with all predictors.

Table 3

Spearman Rho Correlations between all variables (Combined sample)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Post-Election Protest	-												
2. Pre-Election Protest	.76**	-											
3. Individualizing MV	.28**	.24**	-										
4. Binding MV	.27**	.23**	.79**	-									
5. Liberty Econ/Gov MV	.19**	.16**	.49**	.49**	-								
6. Liberty Lifestyle MV	.07	.08	.60**	.49**	.41**	-							
7. Individualizing MFQ	.20**	.15*	.39**	.36**	.24**	.21**	-						
8. Binding MFQ	-.07	-.02	-.18**	-.13*	-.07	-.16**	.12*	-					
9. Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	-.01	-.01	-.09	-.07	-.05	-.08	.17**	.27**	-				
10. Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	.11*	.09	.21**	.16**	.09	.09	.40**	.04	.35**	-			
11. Political Ideology	.24**	.18**	.43**	.44**	.20**	.27**	.30**	-.24**	-.14**	.07	-		
12. Policy Opposition	.28**	.21**	.69**	.64**	.41**	.45**	.34**	-.34**	-.19**	.18**	.54**	-	
13. Character Failings	.18**	.15**	.67**	.70**	.41**	.43**	.31**	-.35**	-.09	.13**	.46**	.64**	-
14. Dislike	.22**	.17**	.75**	.73**	.40**	.50**	.31**	-.30**	-.15**	.12*	.48**	.70**	.75**

** Significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

* Significant at the .05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4

Pearson Correlations between all variables (Combined sample)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Post-Election Protest	-												
2. Pre-Election Protest	.78**	-											
3. Individualizing MV	.22**	.16**	-										
4. Binding MV	.18**	.15**	.83**	-									
5. Liberty Econ/Gov MV	.16**	.14**	.50**	.51**	-								
6. Liberty Lifestyle MV	.04	.02	.59**	.49**	.41**	-							
7. Individualizing MFQ	.13**	.07	.34**	.33**	.22**	.17**	-						
8. Binding MFQ	-.07	.00	-.21**	-.14**	-.09	.17**	.10*	-					
9. Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	.03	.03	-.12*	-.08	-.05	-.10*	.17**	.30**	-				
10. Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	.10	.05	.18**	.13**	.09	.06	.39**	.03	.38**	-			
11. Political Ideology	.25**	.17**	.43**	.44**	.21**	.24**	.29**	-.28**	-.16**	.08	-		
12. Policy Opposition	.17**	.10*	.75**	.70**	.42**	.47**	.31**	-.34**	-.20**	.17**	.52**	-	
13. Character Failings	.11*	.06	.71**	.72**	.42**	.43**	.28**	-.35**	-.11*	.10	.45**	.70**	-
14. Dislike	.11*	.04	.79**	.76**	.41**	.48**	.27**	-.29**	-.17**	.10	.45**	.77**	.82**

** Significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

* Significant at the .05 level (2-tailed).

Main Analyses

Deviations from Pre-registration. When the study was pre-registered, I intended to conduct two series of regression models. In the first series of regression models, the outcome variable would be Post-Election Protest and the predictors would be Individualizing Moral Violations, Individualizing MFQ, Binding Moral Violations, Binding MFQ, Liberty Moral Violations, Liberty MFQ, Political Ideology, Policy Opposition, Character Failings, Dislike, and all the demographic variables. I was planning to conduct a standard multiple regression with just the main effects predictors, a standard multiple regression adding in interactions between each Moral Violation and its respective MFQ, a stepwise multiple regression with just the main effects predictors, and a stepwise multiple regression adding in interactions between each Moral Violation and its respective MFQ. The second series of regression models was intended to be identical to the first, with one exception – Pre-Election Protest would be included as a predictor. The first series of models was intended to understand protest behavior, and the second series of models was intended to understand any change in protest behavior between the one-year period prior to the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election and the period since the election.

However, I had to deviate from the pre-registered analyses plan for several reasons. First, I discovered that the outcome variable, Post-Election Protest, was not normally distributed; the data was heavily right-skewed and contained a large number of zero counts. Therefore, I decided to use Poisson regression instead of standard multiple regression. Poisson regression is a type of generalized linear model (GLiM). It is an alternative type of regression model that is better suited for models with count outcomes,

especially when the count outcome has a low mean and skewed distribution (Coxe, West, & Aiken, 2009). The predicted scores from a Poisson regression are in the form of the natural logarithm of the count (Coxe et al., 2009). It can be viewed as a sophisticated form of data transformation (e.g., log transforming non-normal data to make it more normally distributed).

Second, many of the predictors were highly correlated with each other. This raised the potential for issues of multicollinearity. Therefore, I decided to conduct a separate Poisson regression model for each predictor (with demographics included in each model). The outcome variable was Post-Election Protest in all of these Poisson regression models. In cases where an interaction was expected, separate Poisson regression models were first conducted for each of the main effects only, followed by a third Poisson regression model with the added interaction term. When reporting these interactions in the results below, the main effects were reported from the “main effects only” models, and the interactions were reported from the final “interaction” model. Results tables for each of the Poisson regression models are included in Appendix B.

Third, now that I had decided to perform a separate Poisson regression model for each predictor, I had to determine how best way to incorporate Pre-Election Protest, which was originally supposed to be included in the second series of regression models. I considered conducting the separate Poisson regression models again while including Pre-Election Protest as a control variable, but there is a large literature suggesting this approach can lead to statistical issues (Rohrer, 2018; Westfall & Yarkoni, 2016). I also considered using a Protest Change score (difference between Post-Election Protest and Pre-Election Protest) as the outcome variable when conducting the separate Poisson

regression models again, but this approach can also have statistical issues because the true meaning of difference scores is unclear, and the interpretation of a difference score can be affected if the two variables from which the score was computed have unequal variances (Griffin, Murray, & Gonzalez, 1999). Therefore, I decided to conduct a multiverse analysis (Steege, Tuerlinckx, Gelman, & Vanpaemel, 2016; Cesario, Johnson, & Terrill, 2018) using all of these methods. Multiverse analysis involves conducting the same statistical tests on all the different potential ways of coding the data, which allows researchers to assess whether the statistical conclusions change due to arbitrary data analytic decisions (Steege et al., 2016; Cesario et al., 2018). This type of analysis is especially useful when several different methods present as reasonable options, and the analysis allows researchers to assess the robustness of statistical results (Steege et al., 2016). In this specific research, the multiverse analysis was conducted using the multiple possible operationalizations of “protest.”

Because this new analyses plan contained a larger number of statistical tests than originally intended, I decided prior to conducting the analyses to only consider tests with p-values less than or equal to .01 as credible evidence of a relationship. I am still reporting significant p-values that are less than .05 but over .01, but those results should be interpreted with caution and skepticism.

Rise in Protest Post-Election. It was predicted that Post-Election Protest would be higher than Pre-Election Protest (H1). A related-samples Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test determined that there was a statistically significant median increase in Post-Election Protest ($M = 1.29$, $SD = 2.65$) when compared to Pre-Election Protest ($M = 0.91$, $SD = 2.08$), $z = -4.65$, $p < .001$. However, it is unclear if this is a true increase because the post-

election time period was between 17 and 18 months while the pre-election period was 12 months, and so the observed difference could potentially be due to the longer post-election time period. Therefore, it is unclear if H1 is supported.

Poisson Regression. A separate Poisson regression model was conducted for each predictor, including control variables (i.e. age, gender, race, and employment status). The outcome variable was Post-Election Protest in all the following regression models. As mentioned earlier, the Post-Election Protest variable is a pseudo-count, not a true count.

Moral Violations, Moral Foundations, and their Interactions. It was expected that perceived Moral Violations by President Trump would predict Post-Election Protest (H2A), and further, an interaction was expected between Moral Violations and MFQ such that the greatest rate of increase in Post-Election would occur when both Moral Violations and MFQ are high. This was expected particularly for Individualizing Moral Violations because liberals place more importance than conservatives on individualizing moral foundations (Graham et al., 2009). Each of the three types of moral violations is addressed separately below.

Individualizing Moral Violations. A regression model found a significant main effect for Individualizing Moral Violations, $B = 0.55$, $RR = 1.73$, $Wald \chi^2 = 71.31$, $p < .001$. The RR (Relative Risk ratio) can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Individualizing Moral Violations, the number of Post-Election Protests increases by 73%. A second regression model revealed a significant main effect for Individualizing MFQ, $B = 0.30$, $RR = 1.35$, $Wald \chi^2 = 16.98$, $p < .001$. The RR can be interpreted as, for every

one-unit increase in Individualizing MFQ, the number of Post-Election Protests increases by 35%.

There was also a significant interaction between Individualizing Moral Violations and Individualizing MFQ ($B = 0.42$, $RR = 1.52$, $Wald \chi^2 = 30.38$, $p < .001$). This interaction was explored further by graphing the relationship between Predicted Post-Election Protest and Individualizing Moral Violations at high and low points of Individualizing MFQ (+1 *SD* and -1 *SD*), as seen in Figure 1. At -1 *SD* of Individualizing MFQ, the Predicted Post-Election Protest increased gradually as Individualizing Moral Violations increased. At +1 *SD* of Individualizing MFQ, the Predicted Post-Election Protest increased at a much higher rate as Individualizing Moral Violations increased.

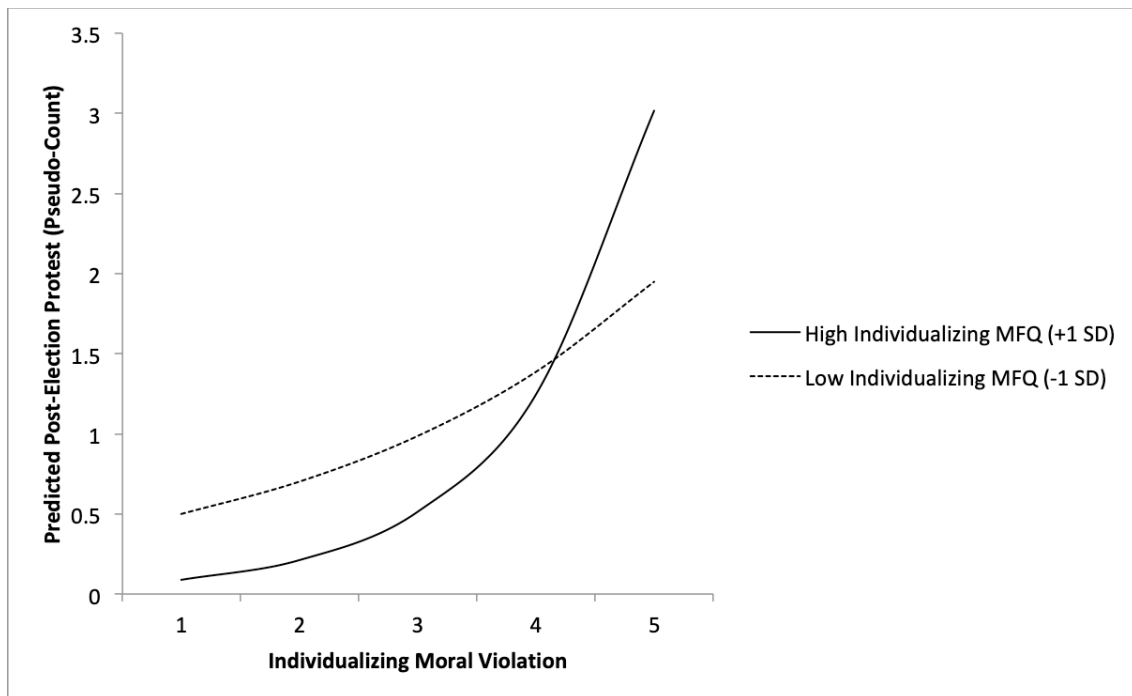


Figure 1. Relationship between Predicted Post-Election Protest and Individualizing Moral Violations, at high and low Individualizing MFQ (Combined sample).

Taken together, these regression models provide support for H2A and H2B, specifically for Individualizing Moral Violations. H2A is supported in such that

Individualizing Moral Violations predicted Post-Election Protest. Further, H2B is supported such that Post-Election Protest displayed the greatest rate of increase when both Individualizing Moral Violations and Individualizing MFQ were high.

Binding Moral Violations. Next, I examined the Binding Moral Violations, which had a significant main effect on Post-Election Protest, $B = 0.38$, $RR = 1.46$, $Wald \chi^2 = 52.74$, $p < .001$. The RR can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Binding Moral Violations, the number of Post-Election Protests increases by 46%. A second regression model revealed a significant main effect of Binding MFQ, $B = -0.23$, $RR = 0.79$, $Wald \chi^2 = 19.85$, $p < .001$. The RR can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Binding MFQ, the number of Post-Election Protests decreases by 21%. An interaction regression model found no significant interaction between Binding Moral Violations and Binding MFQ ($p = .150$).

These findings provide support for H2A, such that perceived Binding Moral Violations by President Trump predicted Post-Election Protest. However, H2B was not supported for Binding foundations (i.e. the expected interaction between Moral Violations and MFQ).

Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations. A regression model revealed a significant main effect of Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations on Post-Election Protest ($B = 0.20$, $RR = 1.22$, $Wald \chi^2 = 34.78$, $p < .001$). The RR can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Liberty Economic/Government moral violations, the number of Post-Election Protests increases by 22%. A second regression model found no significant main effect of Liberty Economic/Government MFQ ($p = .258$). An interaction regression model found no significant interaction between Liberty

Economic/Government Moral Violations and Liberty Economic/Government MFQ ($p = .215$).

Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations. A regression model revealed no significant main effect of Liberty Moral Violations on Post-Election Protest ($p = .795$). A second regression model found a significant main effect of Liberty Lifestyle MFQ ($B = 0.32$, $RR = 1.37$, $Wald \chi^2 = 21.99$, $p < .001$). However, this effect was qualified by a significant interaction (in the third interaction regression model) between Liberty Lifestyle Violations and Liberty Lifestyle MFQ ($B = 0.31$, $RR = 1.37$, $Wald \chi^2 = 48.27$, $p < .001$). This interaction was explored further by graphing the relationship between Predicted Post-Election Protest and Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations at high and low points of Liberty MFQ (+1 *SD* and -1 *SD*), as seen in Figure 2. At -1 *SD* of Liberty Lifestyle MFQ, the Predicted Post-Election Protest decreased as Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations increased. However, at +1SD of Liberty Lifestyle MFQ, the Predicted Post-Election Protest increased as Liberty Moral Violations increased. This is an unusual interaction, which cannot be explained using the data at hand. In addition, the Liberty Lifestyle MFQ measure had low reliability to begin with, and the samples likely did not contain any Libertarians, who are usually high on this type of foundation (Iyer et al., 2012). Therefore, this result will not be interpreted further. The results do not support H2A and H2B for Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations.

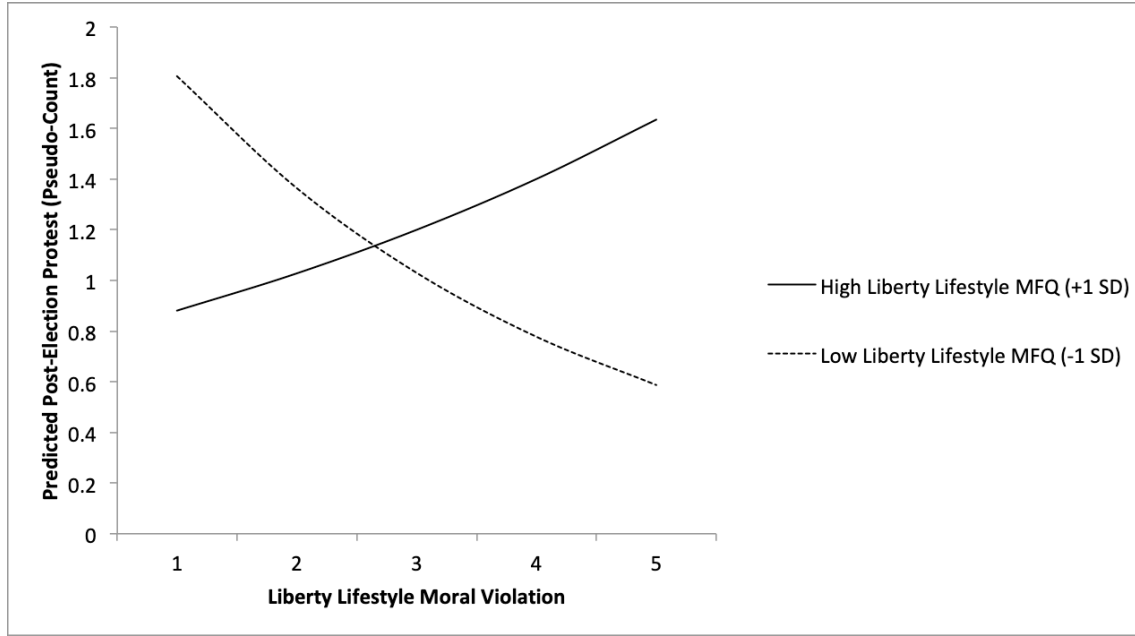


Figure 2. Relationship between Predicted Post-Election Protest and Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations, at high and low Liberty Lifestyle MFQ (Combined sample).

Political Ideology. It was expected that social identity, defined as Political Ideology, would predict Post-Election Protest (H3). A regression model found a significant main effect of Political Ideology on Post-Election Protest, $B = 0.51$, $RR = 1.66$, $Wald \chi^2 = 105.54$, $p < .001$. The RR can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Political Ideology (which represents an increase in identification towards Extremely Liberal or Strong Democrat), the number of Post-Election Protests increases by 66%. This result provides support for H3, such that Political Ideology predicted Post-Election Protest.

Policy Opposition. It was expected that Policy Opposition would predict Post-Election Protest (H4). A regression model found a significant main effect of Policy Opposition, $B = 0.35$, $RR = 1.42$, $Wald \chi^2 = 47.64$, $p < .001$. The RR can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Policy Opposition, the number of Post-Election Protests

increases by 42%. Therefore, the result provides support for H4, such that Policy Opposition predicted Post-Election Protest.

Character Failings. Another expectation was that perceiving President Trump as having many Character Failings would predict Post-Election Protest (H5). A regression model found a significant main effect of Character Failings, $B = 0.16$, $RR = 1.18$, $Wald \chi^2 = 16.13$, $p < .001$. The RR can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Character Failings, the number of Post-Election Protests increases by 18%. Therefore, the result provides support for H5, such that perceived Character Failings predicted Post-Election Protest.

Dislike. Finally, it was expected that Dislike of President Trump would predict Post-Election Protest (H6). A regression model revealed a significant main effect of Dislike on Post-Election Protest, $B = 0.22$, $RR = 1.25$, $Wald \chi^2 = 15.14$, $p < .001$. The RR can be interpreted as, for every one-unit increase in Dislike, the number of Post-Election Protests increases by 25%. This model provides support for H6, such that Dislike of President Trump predicted Post-Election Protest.

Multiverse Analysis incorporating Pre-Election Protest

There were several potential ways to operationalize “protest” in my data. The first way is to use Post-Election Protest as the outcome variable, and to not include Pre-Election Protest in the Poisson regression model at all. The second way is to add Pre-Election Protest in the Poisson regression models as a control variable when predicting Post-Election Protest. The third possibility is to use Protest Change scores as the outcome variable (i.e. the change score is Pre-Election Protest subtracted from Post-Election Protest).

Although my main analyses focused on the first method (using Post-Election Protest as the outcome variable without considering Pre-Election Protest in the model), each method for operationalizing “protest” has advantages and disadvantages (Griffin, Murray, & Gonzalez, 1999; Rohrer, 2018; Westfall & Yarkoni, 2016). The main analyses above (using the first method) are justified because the primary focus of this research is to understand what is driving the Post-Election protest behavior, and the simplest operationalization of this concept is the Post-Election Protest variable. Nonetheless, plausible theoretical, conceptual and statistical arguments could be made to justify any of the other methods of operationalizing “protest.” Rather than adjudicate which is “truly best,” and risk either cherry-picking results or simply giving an incomplete picture, I turned to multiverse analysis (Steege et al., 2016; Cesario et al., 2018). In this specific research, the multiverse analysis was conducted using all the possible operationalizations of “protest.”

As mentioned above, the Poisson regression models were conducted in the main analyses with Post-Election Protest as the outcome variable and Pre-Election Protest not included at all. In addition, I repeated the Poisson regression models with Pre-Election Protest included as a control variable, and with a Protest Change score (i.e. difference between Post-Election Protest and Pre-Election Protest) as the outcome variable. When performing the Poisson regression models using a Protest Change score, 31 participants with negative change scores (i.e. their Pre-Election Protest was greater than their Post-Election Protest) were automatically excluded from the analysis because the Poisson regression cannot be used for dependent values under zero. Therefore, the Protest Change score really represents participants who had an increase in protest, and participants who

had no change in protest. The results from the multiverse analysis are provided in Table

5. Full results from each regression model are included in Appendix B

Table 5

Multiverse analysis across Models with Post-Election Protest only (Pre-Election Protest not included in model), Models with Pre-Election Protest included as a control variable, and Models with Protest Change Score (Post-Election Protest – Pre-Election Protest) as dependent variable. Each square displays the p-value for the listed predictors. White squares are used for statistically significant results at the .01 level. Light gray squares are used for statistically significant results at the .05 level. Dark gray squares are used for non statistically significant results.

Regression Model	Post-Election Protest Only (Pre-Election Protest not included)	Pre-Election Protest as Control Variable	Protest Change Score
Individualizing Moral Violations	.000	.000	.000
Individualizing MFQ	.000	.000	.000
Individualizing Moral Violations * MFQ	.000	.086	.010
Binding Moral Violations	.000	.000	.002
Binding MFQ	.000	.000	.000
Binding Moral Violations * MFQ	.150	.321	.019
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violations	.000	.000	.004
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	.258	.036	.929
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violations * MFQ	.076	.167	.480
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations	.795	.000	.099
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	.000	.000	.001
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations * MFQ	.000	.156	.001
Political Ideology	.000	.000	.000
Policy Opposition	.000	.000	.000
Character Failings	.000	.000	.001
Dislike	.000	.000	.000

Individualizing Moral Violations was a significant predictor in all three regression models, providing strong support for H2A, such that Individualizing Moral Violations predicted protest. The interaction between Individualizing Moral Violations and Individualizing MFQ was significant in two out of the three regression models, providing

good support for H2B, such that protest was highest when both Individualizing Moral Violations and Individualizing MFQ were high.

Binding Moral Violations was significant in all regression models, providing support for H2A for this type of moral violation, i.e. Binding Moral Violations predicted protest. The interaction between Binding Moral Violations and Binding MFQ was weakly significant in only one of the three regression models, pointing to uncertainty about this result for H2B.

Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations was significant in all three regression models, providing strong support for H2A such that Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violations predicted protest. Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations was significant in only one out of three regression models, pointing to uncertainty about this result for H2A. The interaction between Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations and Liberty Lifestyle MFQ was significant in two of the regression models, but the interaction was not interpretable with the data at hand, pointing to uncertainty about this result for H2B.

Political Ideology was a significant predictor in all of the regression models, providing strong support for H3 (i.e. Political ideology predicted protest). Policy Opposition was a significant predictor in all of the regression models, providing strong support for H4 (i.e. Policy Opposition predicted protest). Character Failings was a significant predictor in all of the regression models, providing support for H5 (i.e. Character Failings predicted protest). Dislike was a significant predictor in all of the regression models, providing support for H6 (i.e. Dislike predicted protest).

Discussion

Since the 2016 Presidential election, there has been regular protest activity across the United States. The current study investigated possible motivators for this protest behavior by liberals and moderates, including perceiving the president as having violated certain moral values, one's social identity (defined as political ideology), opposition to the president's policies, perceiving the president as having many character failings, and general dislike of the president. The study also investigated whether there has been a change in protest activity between the one-year period prior to the election and the period since the election. The study was conducted in the form of a survey, and data was collected from two samples, Rutgers undergraduates recruited from the Psychology department subject pool and MTurk workers who were paid for their time. The survey contained numerous measures assessing a broad array of social, moral, and political attitudes. Data from both samples was analyzed together as a combined sample, using non-parametric tests and Poisson regression models.

The results revealed that protest activity since the election was predicted by perceived individualizing moral violations by the president, perceived binding moral violations by the president, and perceived economic/government liberty moral violations by the president. In addition, there was an interaction between individualizing moral violations and individualizing moral foundations score, such that protest increased the most when both were high. Further, protest activity was also predicted by protesters' social identity (defined as political ideology), opposition to the president's policies, perceiving the president as having many character failings, and dislike of the president. The results also revealed an increase in protest behavior between the pre- and post-

election time periods, but it is unclear if this was a true increase because the post-election time period measured was longer.

Limitations

It is hard to say if the post-election and pre-election protest activism measures were truly accurate because the survey was conducted at one point in time and after the behavior had already occurred. Further, both post-election and pre-election protest activism were measured through self-report, which in itself is subject to errors such as participants not remembering accurately, not telling the truth, engaging in acquiescence, and responding in certain ways due to social desirability (Krosnick, 1999).

Although the data revealed an increase in protest activity between the pre-election and post-election time periods, this result may not tap into a true increase for several reasons. First, the post-election time period was between 17 and 18 months, while the pre-election time period was 12 months. Therefore, the observed difference may be due to this extended time period. Second, the sample included Rutgers undergraduates, who may have still been in high school at the time of the 2016 Presidential Election. These students may not have been able to attend protests before the election, and possibly even after the election. However, this concern was reduced using an independent samples Mann-Whitney U test comparing protest change scores in the Rutgers and MTurk samples. The test revealed no significant differences between protest change scores in both samples ($p = .067$). Third, as mentioned earlier, both pre-election and post-election protest activism were measured through self-report, which is subject to errors. Additionally, the pre-election protest measure asked about activity even further in the past, which may be subject to even more forgetting and distortions.

Further, this study was correlational in design so it is not possible to make causal statements about the predictors and protest activism. Correlational studies suffer from two potential alternative explanations. First, I am speculating that these predictors caused protest behavior, but it could in fact be the reverse. For example, it is possible that protest behavior actually caused perceived moral violations, or that protest behavior actually caused dislike of the president. Second, it is possible that a third variable caused both the predictors and the protest behavior. In other words, the predictors did not cause protest, and protest did not cause the predictors, but some third variable caused all of it. For example, the third variable could be individual personal characteristics. Certain individual differences could make the protesters prone to both protest behavior and moral outrage, or prone to both protest behavior and general dislike of politicians.

In addition, the samples used for this study were not representative of protesters nationwide. The Rutgers undergraduate sample was drawn from New Jersey, which is a solid Democratic state (Jones, 2016) and is not representative of the entire country. The MTurk sample may contain a wider geographic representation, but is still not nationally representative. It is possible that people across the country have different psychological motivators driving their protest activism, which may not be captured in these limited samples.

Finally, protest is very complex behavior, likely influenced by many factors, some of which may not be considered in this research study. For instance, one plausible alternative explanation could be general dissatisfaction with having a president of the opposing party in office. President Trump was elected after eight consecutive years of a Democratic president in office. Protesters may in fact be reacting to this change in

leadership, and simply revolting against the idea of having a Republican leading the country.

Findings and Implications

I hypothesized that protest behavior since the election was higher than protest behavior in the one-year period prior to the election. Although my results showed an increase in protest behavior, it is unclear if this was a true increase because the post-election time period was between 17 and 18 months, while the pre-election period was 12 months. Therefore, this difference could potentially be due to the longer post-election time period, as opposed to reflecting a true increase.

It was expected that perceiving the president as violating moral values would predict protest behavior since the election, especially when protesters were also high on the relevant moral foundation. This relationship was expected particularly for individualizing moral foundations because liberals tend to be high on this foundation (Graham et al., 2009). Results supported this hypothesis, revealing that individualizing moral violations predicted post-election protest activism, especially when the protester scored high on the individualizing moral foundations questions as well. Binding moral violations also predicted protest behavior since the election, as did economic/government liberty moral violations.

The predictive value of individualizing moral violations and individualizing moral foundations suggests that the protest response is related to basic moral intuitions. People may be protesting due to a sense of moral outrage resulting from these perceived moral violations. In addition, these moral violation findings support the idea that grievances, in the form of moral indignation and possibly concern about grievances towards other

people, drive protest behavior (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013). This study also introduced moral violations (and their interaction with moral foundations) as a predictor of protest activism. Past research has introduced the concept of moral grievances, but this study operationalized these grievances specifically as moral violations. Further, although liberal and moderate protesters were the focus of this research, these findings are likely generalizable to protesters of any political ideology reacting to their political leaders. The results suggest that, if a political leader is perceived as violating moral values that are important to his/her people, those people may turn to protest activism to express their moral outrage.

The finding that binding moral violations, and economic/government liberty moral violations also predicted protest was a little surprising because liberals tend to be low on Binding moral foundations (Graham et al., 2009) and Liberty moral foundations (Iyer et al., 2012). One possibility is that that people see the president as violating almost every type of moral value, even if that value is not especially important to them. While it is possible that the president is actually violating all these moral values, it is also possible that this is actually some kind of negative halo effect (Nisbett & Wilson, 1977). By virtue of forming an overall bad impression of President Trump, protesters may see all of his actions as bad, regardless of the actual content of those actions. For example, even if President Trump enacted bipartisan legislation that conforms to liberal values, protesters may assess that piece of legislation as harmful just because the president supported it.

Another interesting observation was that many respondents rated the president as violating many types of moral values, even if they weren't actually displaying protest behavior. Perhaps simply feeling that moral values are being violated is not always

sufficient to motivate protest, but when those violations are specific to the moral foundations that one truly values, the person then takes action. This lends additional support to the idea that the right combination of moral violations and moral foundations score is what gets people out the door and into the streets to protest.

It was expected that social identity would predict protest behavior since the election. Social identity was defined in this study as political ideology, factoring in both ideological and party identification. Results showed that political ideology predicted protest behavior since the election, such that protest behavior increased as one's political ideology identification increased towards more liberal / Democrat. People who identified more towards extremely liberal and/or strong Democrat were more likely to protest. This finding reaffirms past research on collective action (van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013) and SIMCA (van Zomeren et al., 2008) showing that social identity is an important predictor of collective action and protest behavior.

Further, it was expected that opposition to the president's policies would predict protest behavior since the election. The results supported this hypothesis, such that protest behavior increased as policy opposition increased. This suggests that protesters are opposed to the president's policies (and likely Republican policies in general), and they care about this enough to express their displeasure through protest behavior. This finding suggests that, if political leaders propose or implement policies that are opposed by a large portion of their constituents, this could motivate people to express their displeasure through protest activism.

In addition, it was expected that perceiving the president as having many character failings would predict protest behavior since the election. The results supported

this finding. As discussed earlier, numerous polls have indicated that people are concerned about President Trump's character and how that affects his ability to handle his job as president ("Trump Disapproval Rooted in Character Concerns," 2017; "Republicans Divided in Views of Trump's Conduct; Democrats Are Broadly Critical," 2017). In addition, perhaps people are concerned about his character because they may believe that politicians, and especially the president, are a reflection of this country and its moral character. The findings in this study suggest that this concern is strong enough to motivate protest behavior in liberals and moderates. It is also possible that perceived character failings in a political leader could motivate protesters of any political ideology.

Finally, as predicted, dislike of the president was a significant predictor of protest behavior since the election. This provides support for the idea that people might be protesting because of an intense dislike for President Trump. A few months after this study was concluded, a Quinnipiac University national poll reported that 59% of respondents disliked President Trump as a person, while 31% liked him ("U.S. Voters Dislike Trump Almost 2-1, Quinnipiac University National Poll Finds; Media Is Important To Democracy, 65% Of Voters Say," 2018). A June 2018 Gallup poll revealed a very similar pattern where 62% of respondents said the trait "likeable" does not apply to President Trump, while 37% said it applied to him (Newport, 2018). However, it is not entirely clear whether dislike is separate from the other predictors in this study. I did not assess this because I ran each predictor in a separate regression model due to concerns about the potential for issues of multicollinearity. There is a possibility that some of the other predictors caused dislike, or that dislike caused some of the other predictors. It is also possible that there is overlap between some of the constructs measured in this study.

The fact that many of these predictors were moderately to highly correlated could reflect that they are actually measuring the same or similar underlying constructs. Further research is needed to assess the relationships between these different predictors.

The data also raises the possibility that there is a social aspect to protesting. The data contained outliers who were high on protest but low on the other predictor variables. Perhaps these people were protesting simply because their friends were doing it, or because it helped them feel like part of a bigger movement. It is also possible that these people were lying about their protest activity due to some kind of social desirability. Alternatively, perhaps they were protesting due to some other factor not captured in this study.

Future Directions

Future research on political protest behavior could go in many different directions. The current study was correlational so it would be beneficial to try to experimentally manipulate protest behavior. As an example, we could present participants with situations involving moral violations by politicians, and then ask them about their likelihood of protesting against that politician. In addition, it would be interesting to look at protest behavior towards politicians of one's own party. In general, people tend to use motivated reasoning when it comes to their own political party (Cohen, 2003; Taber & Lodge, 2006; Flynn, Nyhan, & Reifler, 2017), so it may require a very high level of moral violation or policy opposition to convince someone to protest against a politician of their own party. In addition, these samples contained some individuals who were high on protest but not high on the predictors, so perhaps their

protest activity was driven by something not captured in this study. Some possibilities include a general sense of outrage, individual differences, and social desirability.

Additionally, social media has likely changed many of the underlying mechanisms of protest, which in itself could be an area ripe for research. For instance, more people might be getting involved in protest specifically because of social media. These social media platforms make it easier to organize events, allow organizers to reach hundreds and thousands of potential protesters, and allow individuals to easily keep up to date on upcoming political events and protests. Not to mention, the high visibility of protests on social media could actually be driving some people to protest.

Conclusion

Protest is an important part of the U.S. political system, but it is not always clear why only some political incidents or political losses lead to protest. Not everyone who identifies as either a liberal or conservative engages in protest activism. Further, many people share similar political attitudes but not all of them protest. The focus of this study was to understand the motivators behind the recent Anti-Trump and Anti-Republican protests in the wake of the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election.

Participating in protest is complex behavior, which requires motivation to go out into the world and take action, and also involves some risk because protests can sometimes get violent or a little out of hand. Therefore, protesters have to have the right motivation in order to be willing to take action and to take on that risk. The findings of this study suggest that protest activism can be motivated by perceived moral violations by a political leader, one's social identity, opposition to a political leader's policies,

perceiving a political leader as having many character failings, and disliking a political leader.

In addition to thinking about motivators of protest behavior, it is important to recognize that protest can have long-lasting consequences for the country. For example, in recent history, the 1963 March on Washington helped to change race relations in the United States, and was one of the factors that led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Barabak, 2017). In the late 1960s, people marched to protest the Vietnam War, which raised awareness about the resistance to the war (Barabak, 2017; Bangs, 2017). It is yet to be determined whether the Anti-Trump and Anti-Republican protests will have a lasting impact on the United States, although it is possible that they may have affected the outcome of the 2018 midterm elections. This is speculation as I do not have any data on this, but perhaps the protests helped energize voters and increase voter turnout, thereby helping Democrats win enough seats to become the majority in the House of Representatives.

Further, protest can have long-lasting impacts on individuals. Protests have been found to change long-term political attitudes in the communities where these protests occurred (Mazumder, 2018). For instance, in communities where civil rights protests took place in the 1960s, data from 2006 to 2011 revealed that white people were more likely to identify as Democrats, more likely to support affirmative action, and had less racial resentment towards black people (Mazumder, 2018). This highlights the importance of protest behavior, and its long-term effects for individuals participating in protest and also individuals who live in communities touched by protest. Protests may sometimes seem like fleeting occurrences, but their motivations and consequences run deep.

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Appendix A

Political Protest Activism

Instructions

Please answer the following questions about your political activities.

Post-Election Questions

1. How many times since the 2016 U.S. Presidential election (i.e. Nov 8, 2016 to present) have you:

- Participated in a political protest (such as a public demonstration, rally, or march)
- Attended a political meeting to protest a political issue
- Contacted your political representatives to protest a political issue

[Response Options: [0] = 0 times, [1] = 1 – 2 times, [3] = 3 – 4 times, [5] = 5 – 6 times, [7] = 7 or more times, [Unknown] = I have no idea how many times]

2. Which of the following best describes your protest activities since the 2016 U.S. Presidential election (i.e. Nov 8, 2016 to present)? Please select all that apply.

[Response Options: Anti-Trump, Anti-Republican, Pro-Trump, Anti-Democrat,

Other (Please specify), I have not been active in protest since the 2016 U.S.

Presidential election]

Pre-Election Questions

1. How many times in the one-year period before the 2016 U.S. Presidential election (i.e. Nov 2015 – Nov 7, 2016) have you:

- Participated in a political protest (such as a public demonstration, rally, or march)

- Attended a political meeting to protest a political issue
- Contacted your political representatives to protest a political issue

[Response Options: [0] = 0 times, [1] = 1 – 2 times, [3] = 3 – 4 times, [5] = 5 – 6 times, [7] = 7 or more times, [Unknown] = I have no idea how many times]

Moral Foundations Questionnaire – Short Version (Graham & Nosek, 2008)

Part 1.

Instructions

When you decide whether something is right or wrong, to what extent are the following considerations relevant to your thinking? Please rate each of the following statements using this scale:

Not at all relevant (This consideration has nothing to do with my judgments of right and wrong)

Not very relevant

Slightly relevant

Somewhat relevant

Very relevant

Extremely relevant (This is one of the most important factors when I judge right and wrong)

Questions

1. Whether or not someone suffered emotionally
2. Whether or not some people were treated differently than others
3. Whether or not someone's action showed love for his or her country

4. Whether or not someone showed a lack of respect for authority
5. Whether or not someone violated standards of purity and decency
6. Whether or not someone was good at math [*Attention check*]
7. Whether or not someone cared for someone weak or vulnerable
8. Whether or not someone acted unfairly
9. Whether or not someone did something to betray his or her group
10. Whether or not someone conformed to the traditions of society
11. Whether or not someone did something disgusting
12. Whether or not private property was respected
13. Whether or not everyone was free to do as they wanted

[Response Options: [0] = Not at all relevant, [1] = Not very relevant, [2] = Slightly relevant, [3] = Somewhat relevant, [4] = Very relevant, [5] = Extremely relevant]

Part 2.

Instructions

Please read the following sentences and indicate your agreement or disagreement on this scale:

Strongly disagree

Moderately disagree

Slightly disagree

Slightly agree

Moderately agree

Strongly agree

Questions

1. Compassion for those who are suffering is the most crucial virtue.
2. When the government makes laws, the number one principle should be ensuring that everyone is treated fairly.
3. I am proud of my country's history.
4. Respect for authority is something all children need to learn.
5. People should not do things that are disgusting, even if no one is harmed.
6. It is better to do good than to do bad. [*Attention check*]
7. One of the worst things a person could do is hurt a defenseless animal.
8. Justice is the most important requirement for a society.
9. People should be loyal to their family members, even when they have done something wrong.
10. Men and women each have different roles to play in society.
11. I would call some acts wrong on the grounds that they are unnatural.
12. People who are successful in business have a right to enjoy their wealth as they see fit.
13. Society works best when it lets individuals take responsibility for their own lives without telling them what to do.
14. I think everyone should be free to do as they choose, so long as they don't infringe upon the equal freedom of others.
15. People should be free to decide what group norms or traditions they themselves want to follow.

[Response Options: [0] = Strongly disagree, [1] = Moderately disagree, [2] = Slightly disagree, [3] = Slightly agree, [4] = Moderately agree, [5] = Strongly agree]

Moral Violations

Instructions

Please provide your opinion on the following questions using this scale:

Not at all

Not very much

Slightly

Somewhat

Very much

A great deal

Questions

1. Has President Trump caused people to suffer emotionally?
2. Has President Trump treated some people differently than others?
3. Have President Trump's actions shown love for his country? [*Reverse-code*]
4. Has President Trump shown a lack of respect for authority?
5. Has President Trump violated standards of purity and decency?
6. Has President Trump cared for people who are weak or vulnerable? [*Reverse-code*]
7. Has President Trump acted unfairly?
8. Has President Trump done something to betray the American people?
9. Has President Trump conformed to the traditions of society? [*Reverse-code*]

10. Has President Trump done something disgusting?
11. Has President Trump been cruel?
12. Has President Trump denied people their rights?
13. Has President Trump shown a lack of loyalty to the American people?
14. Have President Trump's actions caused chaos or disorder?
15. Has President Trump respected private property? [*Reverse-code*]
16. Has President Trump allowed everyone to be free to do as they wanted? [*Reverse-code*]
17. Has President Trump played chess? Please select "Not very much" as your response. [*Attention check*]

[Response Options: [0] = Not at all, [1] = Not very much, [2] = Slightly, [3] = Somewhat, [4] = Very much, [5] = A great deal]

Policy Opposition

Instructions

Please answer the following questions about whether you support or oppose certain policies using this scale:

Strongly support

Moderately support

Slightly support

Neither support nor oppose

Slightly oppose

Moderately oppose

Strongly oppose

Questions

1. President Trump has proposed lowering tax rates for corporations. How much do you support or oppose this policy?
2. President Trump has proposed banning entry into the U.S. for people from certain Muslim-majority countries. How much do you support or oppose this policy?
3. President Trump has proposed repealing and replacing the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare). How much do you support or oppose this policy?
4. President Trump has proposed restricting legal immigration into the U.S. How much do you support or oppose this policy?
5. President Trump has proposed building a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border. How much do you support or oppose this policy?
6. President Trump has proposed nominating Conservative judges to serve on the Supreme Court. How much do you support or oppose this policy?
7. President Trump has proposed an “America first” policy with respect to foreign policy and trade. How much do you support or oppose this policy?
8. President Trump has proposed reducing environmental regulations. How much do you support or oppose this policy?
9. President Trump has proposed eating a burger for lunch today. How much do you support or oppose this policy? Please select "Moderately support" as your response. [*Attention check*]

[Response Options: [1] = Strongly support, [2] = Moderately support, [3] = Slightly support, [4] = Undecided / Neither support nor oppose, [5] = Slightly oppose, [6] = Moderately oppose, [7] = Strongly oppose]

Character Failings and Dislike

Instructions

Please provide your opinion on the following questions.

Questions

1. How honest or dishonest is President Trump?

[Response Options: [1] = Extremely honest, [2] = Moderately honest, [3] = Slightly honest, [4] = Neither honest nor dishonest, [5] = Slightly dishonest, [6] = Moderately dishonest, [7] = Extremely dishonest]

2. How much does President Trump have empathy or lack empathy?

[Response Options: [1] = Has a great deal of empathy, [2] = Has a moderate amount of empathy, [3] = Has a slight amount of empathy, [4] = Neither has nor lacks empathy, [5] = Slightly lacks empathy, [6] = Moderately lacks empathy, [7] = Completely lacks empathy]

3. How much does President Trump live up to his commitments or not live up to his commitments?

[Response Options: [1] = Always lives up to his commitments, [2] = Sometimes lives up to his commitments, [3] = Occasionally lives up to his commitments, [4] = Neither lives up nor does not live up to his commitments, [5] = Occasionally

does not live up to his commitments, [6] = Sometimes does not live up to his commitments, [7] = Always does not live up to his commitments]

4. How courageous or non-courageous is President Trump?

[Response Options: [1] = Extremely courageous, [2] = Moderately courageous, [3] = Slightly courageous, [4] = Neither courageous nor non-courageous, [5] = Slightly non-courageous, [6] = Moderately non-courageous, [7] = Extremely non-courageous]

5. How trustworthy or untrustworthy is President Trump?

[Response Options: [1] = Extremely trustworthy, [2] = Moderately trustworthy, [3] = Slightly trustworthy, [4] = Neither trustworthy nor untrustworthy, [5] = Slightly untrustworthy, [6] = Moderately untrustworthy, [7] = Extremely untrustworthy]

6. How much do you like or dislike President Trump?

[Response Options: [1] = Like a great deal, [2] = Like a moderate amount, [3] = Like a little, [4] = Neither like nor dislike, [5] = Dislike a little, [6] = Dislike a moderate amount, [7] = Dislike a great deal]

7. Please rate how you feel about Donald Trump on this feeling thermometer. Drag the slider to the appropriate position.

Ratings between 50 degrees and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable and warm toward the person. Ratings between 0 degrees and 50 degrees mean that you don't feel favorable toward the person and that you don't care too much for that person. You would rate the person at the 50 degree mark if you don't feel particularly warm or cold toward the person.

[Response Options: Slider ranging from 0 to 100, in 10 point increments. 0 =

Very cold or unfavorable, 50 = No feeling at all, 100 = Very warm or favorable]

8. How good or bad is President Trump?

[Response Options: [1] = Extremely good, [2] = Moderately good, [3] = Slightly good, [4] = Neither good nor bad, [5] = Slightly bad, [6] = Moderately bad, [7] = Extremely bad]

9. How formal or informal does President Trump dress? Please select "Moderately formal" as your response. [*Attention check*]

[Response Options: [1] = Extremely formal, [2] = Moderately formal, [3] = Slightly formal, [4] = Neither formal nor informal, [5] = Slightly informal, [6] = Moderately informal, [7] = Extremely informal]

Political Ideology

1. Where would you place yourself on this scale?

[Response Options: [1] = Extremely liberal, [2] = Liberal, [3] = Somewhat liberal, [4] = Moderate/middle of the road, [5] = Somewhat conservative, [6] = Conservative, [7] = Extremely conservative]

2. Do you usually think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, or an Independent?

[Response Options: [1] = Strong Democrat, [2] = Moderate Democrat, [3] = Weak Democrat, [4] = Independent, [5] = Weak Republican, [6] = Moderate Republican, [7] = Strong Republican]

Demographics

1. What is your age?
[Textbox for entry]
2. What is your gender?
[Response Options: [1] = Male, [2] = Female, [Other] = Other (Please specify)]
3. What race or ethnicity best describes you?
[Response Options: [1] = White, [2] = Black, [3] = Asian, [4] = Latino, [5] = Mixed Race, [Other] = Other (Please specify)]
4. Are you employed?
[Response Options: [1] = Yes, full-time, [2] = Yes, part-time, [3] = No]
5. Who did you vote for in the 2016 U.S. Presidential election?
[Response Options: [1] = Donald Trump, [2] = Hillary Clinton, [3] = Other, [4] = I did not vote]

U.S. Residence Check (for MTurk Sample Only)

Instructions

Please answer the following questions.

Questions

1. If you had to spend 5 cents using one coin, which coin would you use?
[Response Options: Quarter, Nickel, Dime, Penny]
2. Do you live in the United States?
[Response Options: Yes, No]

Appendix B

Table B1

Frequencies for Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Protest Activity (Pseudo-Count)	Frequency	Percent
0	251	62.6
1	57	14.2
2	27	6.7
3	20	5.0
4	8	2.0
5	9	2.2
6	4	1.0
7	7	1.7
8	5	1.2
9	4	1.0
10	1	0.2
11	2	0.5
13	3	0.7
15	1	0.2
17	2	0.5

Table B2

Frequencies for Pre-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Protest Activity (Pseudo-Count)	Frequency	Percent
0	275	68.6
1	54	13.5
2	21	5.2
3	22	5.5
4	3	.7
5	10	2.5
6	2	.5
7	5	1.2
8	5	1.2
9	1	.2
11	1	.2
15	1	.2
19	1	.2

Table B3

Frequencies for Rutgers Undergraduates sample (Sample 1)

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	101	45.5
	Female	121	54.5
Race	White	54	24.3
	Black	29	13.1
	Asian	95	42.8
	Latino	25	11.3
	Mixed Race	19	8.6
Employment Status	Employed Full-time	8	3.6
	Employed Part-time	93	41.9
	Unemployed	121	54.5
Post-Election	0	129	58.1
Protest Activity (Pseudo-Count)	1	35	15.8
	2	20	9.0
	3	13	5.9
	4	6	2.7
	5	5	2.3
	6	2	0.9
	7	2	0.9
	8	2	0.9
	9	3	1.4
	10	1	0.5
	11	1	0.5
	13	2	0.9
	15	1	0.5
Pre-Election	0	148	66.7
Protest Activity (Pseudo-Count)	1	33	14.9
	2	14	6.3
	3	12	5.4
	4	3	1.4
	5	5	2.3
	6	2	0.9
	7	2	0.9
	8	2	0.9
	19	1	0.5

Table B4

Frequencies for MTurk sample (Sample 2)

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	113	63.1
	Female	66	36.9
Race	White	137	76.5
	Black	15	8.4
	Asian	11	6.1
	Latino	13	7.3
	Mixed Race	3	1.7
Employment Status	Employed Full-time	138	77.1
	Employed Part-time	25	14.0
	Unemployed	16	8.9
Post-Election	0	122	68.2
Protest Activity (Pseudo-Count)	1	22	12.3
	2	7	3.9
	3	7	3.9
	4	2	1.1
	5	4	2.2
	6	2	1.1
	7	5	2.8
	8	3	1.7
	9	1	0.6
	11	1	0.6
	13	1	0.6
	17	2	1.1
Pre-Election	0	127	70.9
Protest Activity (Pseudo-Count)	1	21	11.7
	2	7	3.9
	3	10	5.6
	5	5	2.8
	7	3	1.7
	8	3	1.7
	9	1	0.6
	11	1	0.6
	15	1	0.6

Table B5

Descriptive Statistics for Rutgers Undergraduates sample (Sample 1)

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Post-Election Protest	1.32	2.51
Pre-Election Protest	0.88	1.97
Individualizing Moral Violations	3.96	0.87
Binding Moral Violations	3.44	0.90
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violations	2.76	1.36
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations	3.59	1.29
Individualizing MFQ	3.98	0.58
Binding MFQ	2.92	0.63
Liberty MFQ	3.71	0.56
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	3.36	0.73
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	4.07	0.67
Political Ideology (Combined)	2.18	0.92
Policy Opposition	5.70	0.96
Character Failings	5.41	1.21
Dislike (Standardized)	0	0.93
Age	19.33	1.47

Table B6

Descriptive Statistics for MTurk sample (Sample 2)

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Post-Election Protest	1.25	2.83
Pre-Election Protest	0.95	2.21
Individualizing Moral Violations	3.91	1.13
Binding Moral Violations	3.48	1.22
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violations	2.85	1.43
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violations	3.73	1.29
Individualizing MFQ	3.98	0.73
Binding MFQ	2.20	1.04
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	3.27	0.86
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	3.92	0.72
Political Ideology (Combined)	2.54	1.05
Policy Opposition	5.61	1.22
Character Failings	5.85	1.33
Dislike (Standardized)	0	0.96
Age	34.77	8.95

Table B7

Poisson regression model for Individualizing Moral Violations, Dependent Variable is

Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.836	.3522	-2.527	-1.146	27.181	.000	.159
Individualizing Moral Violation	.547	.0648	.420	.674	71.310	.000	1.728
Age	-.013	.0063	-.025	-.001	4.320	.038	.987
Gender: Female vs. Male	.644	.0963	.455	.832	44.703	.000	1.903
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.144	.2003	-.248	.537	.520	.471	1.155
Race: Latino vs. White	.649	.1346	.385	.912	23.205	.000	1.913
Race: Asian vs. White	.061	.1304	-.195	.316	.217	.641	1.063
Race: Black vs. White	-.361	.1677	-.689	-.032	4.620	.032	.697
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.561	.1381	-.832	-.291	16.516	.000	.570
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.374	.1247	-.618	-.130	8.990	.003	.688

Table B8

Poisson regression model for Individualizing MFQ, Dependent Variable is Post-Election

Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.895	.3669	-1.614	-.176	5.949	.015	.409
Individualizing MFQ	.303	.0736	.159	.447	16.981	.000	1.354
Age	-.013	.0062	-.025	.000	4.076	.044	.988
Gender: Female vs. Male	.753	.0950	.566	.939	62.725	.000	2.122
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.309	.1993	-.082	.700	2.405	.121	1.362
Race: Latino vs. White	.696	.1368	.428	.965	25.913	.000	2.007
Race: Asian vs. White	.063	.1318	-.196	.321	.226	.635	1.065
Race: Black vs. White	-.235	.1677	-.564	.093	1.967	.161	.790
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.545	.1399	-.820	-.271	15.187	.000	.580
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.366	.1243	-.610	-.123	8.681	.003	.693

Table B9

*Poisson regression model for Individualizing Moral Violation * Individualizing MFQ*

Interaction, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	4.848	1.257	2.384	7.311	14.873	.000	127.441
Individualizing Moral Violation	-1.061	.2848	-1.620	-.503	13.892	.000	.346
Individualizing MFQ	-1.763	.3440	-2.438	-1.089	26.271	.000	.171
Individualizing Moral Violation * MFQ	.420	.0761	.270	.569	30.381	.000	1.521
Age	-.014	.0063	-.026	-.001	4.780	.029	.986
Gender: Female vs. Male	.636	.0967	.446	.825	43.215	.000	1.889
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.170	.2007	-.224	.563	.715	.398	1.185
Race: Latino vs. White	.552	.1370	.284	.821	16.260	.000	1.737
Race: Asian vs. White	.018	.1310	-.239	.274	.018	.893	1.018
Race: Black vs. White	-.409	.1682	-.738	-.079	5.904	.015	.665
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.534	.1389	-.806	-.262	14.777	.000	.586
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.319	.1258	-.566	-.073	6.440	.011	.727

Table B10

Poisson regression model for Binding Moral Violation, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.063	.2986	-1.648	-.478	12.677	.000	.345
Binding Moral Violation	.375	.0516	.274	.476	52.743	.000	1.455
Age	-.012	.0062	-.024	.000	3.695	.055	.988
Gender: Female vs. Male	.729	.0949	.543	.915	58.930	.000	2.073
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.234	.1997	-.158	.625	1.371	.242	1.263
Race: Latino vs. White	.772	.1345	.509	1.036	32.983	.000	2.165
Race: Asian vs. White	.066	.1305	-.190	.322	.257	.612	1.068
Race: Black vs. White	-.342	.1677	-.671	-.014	4.165	.041	.710
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.503	.1387	-.775	-.232	13.177	.000	.605
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.317	.1241	-.560	-.074	6.522	.011	.728

Table B11

Poisson regression model for Binding MFQ, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.830	.2644	.312	1.349	9.860	.002	2.294
Binding MFQ	-.232	.0521	-.334	-.130	19.848	.000	.793
Age	-.014	.0063	-.027	-.002	5.133	.023	.986
Gender: Female vs. Male	.847	.0940	.663	1.031	81.154	.000	2.333
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.368	.2002	-.025	.760	3.374	.066	1.444
Race: Latino vs. White	.852	.1350	.588	1.117	39.865	.000	2.345
Race: Asian vs. White	.210	.1347	-.054	.474	2.436	.119	1.234
Race: Black vs. White	-.093	.1679	-.422	.236	.307	.580	.911
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.549	.1391	-.822	-.277	15.586	.000	.577
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.307	.1247	-.552	-.063	6.076	.014	.735

Table B12

*Poisson regression model for Binding Moral Violation * Binding MFQ Interaction,*

Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.230	.6217	-.989	1.449	.137	.712	1.259
Binding Moral Violation	.155	.1465	-.132	.442	1.118	.290	1.168
Binding MFQ	-.478	.2213	-.912	-.045	4.674	.031	.620
Binding Moral Violation * MFQ	.077	.0538	-.028	.183	2.067	.150	1.080
Age	-.014	.0064	-.027	-.002	4.897	.027	.986
Gender: Female vs. Male	.756	.0956	.569	.944	62.546	.000	2.130
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.283	.2004	-.110	.676	1.992	.158	1.327
Race: Latino vs. White	.818	.1352	.553	1.083	36.579	.000	2.265
Race: Asian vs. White	.159	.1340	-.104	.422	1.407	.235	1.172
Race: Black vs. White	-.279	.1692	-.610	.053	2.712	.100	.757
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.485	.1382	-.756	-.214	12.293	.000	.616
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.277	.1243	-.520	-.033	4.957	.026	.758

Table B13

Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violation, Dependent

Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.249	.2487	-.737	.238	1.006	.316	.779
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation	.198	.0335	.132	.263	34.780	.000	1.219
Age	-.013	.0063	-.025	-.001	4.395	.036	.987
Gender: Female vs. Male	.752	.0950	.566	.938	62.649	.000	2.122
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.190	.2009	-.204	.584	.892	.345	1.209
Race: Latino vs. White	.724	.1350	.460	.989	28.798	.000	2.063
Race: Asian vs. White	.041	.1314	-.217	.298	.097	.756	1.042
Race: Black vs. White	-.196	.1668	-.523	.131	1.386	.239	.822
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.538	.1393	-.811	-.265	14.932	.000	.584
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.346	.1235	-.588	-.104	7.849	.005	.708

Table B14

Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government MFQ, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.037	.3033	-.558	.632	.015	.903	1.038
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	.063	.0555	-.046	.171	1.279	.258	1.065
Age	-.011	.0063	-.023	.001	3.155	.076	.989
Gender: Female vs. Male	.823	.0940	.639	1.007	76.633	.000	2.278
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.311	.1996	-.081	.702	2.421	.120	1.364
Race: Latino vs. White	.797	.1348	.532	1.061	34.912	.000	2.218
Race: Asian vs. White	.095	.1315	-.163	.353	.521	.470	1.100
Race: Black vs. White	-.162	.1671	-.489	.166	.935	.334	.851
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.575	.1406	-.851	-.299	16.727	.000	.563
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.374	.1253	-.620	-.129	8.920	.003	.688

Table B15

*Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violation * Liberty Economic/Government MFQ Interaction, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)*

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.302	.5169	-.711	1.315	.341	.559	1.353
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation	-.034	.1338	-.296	.228	.063	.801	.967
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	-.174	.1400	-.448	.101	1.537	.215	.841
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation * MFQ	.068	.0382	-.007	.143	3.141	.076	1.070
Age	-.012	.0063	-.024	.001	3.467	.063	.988
Gender: Female vs. Male	.750	.0953	.563	.936	61.895	.000	2.116
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.187	.2009	-.207	.581	.867	.352	1.206
Race: Latino vs. White	.707	.1356	.441	.973	27.151	.000	2.027
Race: Asian vs. White	.043	.1315	-.215	.300	.105	.746	1.043
Race: Black vs. White	-.193	.1669	-.520	.134	1.343	.247	.824
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.514	.1400	-.789	-.240	13.506	.000	.598
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.339	.1241	-.582	-.096	7.464	.006	.713

Table B16

Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation, Dependent Variable is

Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.284	.2607	-.227	.795	1.189	.276	1.329
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation	-.009	.0354	-.079	.060	.068	.795	.991
Age	-.011	.0063	-.024	.001	3.254	.071	.989
Gender: Female vs. Male	.821	.0950	.635	1.007	74.756	.000	2.273
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.312	.2004	-.081	.705	2.427	.119	1.366
Race: Latino vs. White	.801	.1352	.536	1.066	35.141	.000	2.229
Race: Asian vs. White	.095	.1314	-.162	.353	.526	.468	1.100
Race: Black vs. White	-.162	.1672	-.490	.166	.939	.332	.850
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.581	.1403	-.856	-.307	17.184	.000	.559
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.367	.1249	-.611	-.122	8.612	.003	.693

Table B17

Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle MFQ, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.060	.3669	-1.779	-.341	8.350	.004	.346
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	.317	.0675	.184	.449	21.993	.000	1.372
Age	-.010	.0062	-.022	.003	2.414	.120	.990
Gender: Female vs. Male	.837	.0939	.653	1.021	79.505	.000	2.310
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.252	.1993	-.139	.642	1.596	.206	1.286
Race: Latino vs. White	.760	.1337	.498	1.022	32.315	.000	2.138
Race: Asian vs. White	.121	.1312	-.137	.378	.844	.358	1.128
Race: Black vs. White	-.179	.1671	-.507	.148	1.152	.283	.836
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.619	.1401	-.893	-.344	19.522	.000	.539
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.410	.1243	-.653	-.166	10.860	.001	.664

Table B18

*Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation * Liberty Lifestyle MFQ*

Interaction, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	3.616	.7142	2.216	5.015	25.625	.000	37.173
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation	-1.317	.1864	-1.683	-.952	49.939	.000	.268
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	-.829	.1742	-1.170	-.487	22.639	.000	.437
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation * MFQ	.313	.0450	.225	.401	48.265	.000	1.367
Age	-.009	.0063	-.021	.004	1.863	.172	.991
Gender: Female vs. Male	.884	.0954	.697	1.071	85.860	.000	2.420
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.214	.2012	-.180	.608	1.132	.287	1.239
Race: Latino vs. White	.762	.1346	.498	1.026	32.007	.000	2.142
Race: Asian vs. White	.087	.1314	-.171	.344	.434	.510	1.090
Race: Black vs. White	-.204	.1672	-.532	.124	1.486	.223	.816
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.532	.1400	-.807	-.258	14.462	.000	.587
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.341	.1250	-.586	-.096	7.449	.006	.711

Table B19

Poisson regression model for Political Ideology, Dependent Variable is Post-Election

Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.938	.2733	-1.474	-.403	11.788	.001	.391
Political Ideology	.505	.0492	.409	.602	105.539	.000	1.658
Age	-.015	.0066	-.028	-.002	5.157	.023	.985
Gender: Female vs. Male	.646	.0958	.458	.833	45.363	.000	1.907
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.386	.2025	-.011	.783	3.635	.057	1.471
Race: Latino vs. White	.711	.1363	.444	.978	27.217	.000	2.036
Race: Asian vs. White	.238	.1351	-.027	.503	3.099	.078	1.268
Race: Black vs. White	-.204	.1675	-.533	.124	1.489	.222	.815
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.595	.1415	-.873	-.318	17.675	.000	.552
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.231	.1277	-.482	.019	3.279	.070	.794

Table B20

Poisson regression model for Policy Opposition, Dependent Variable is Post-Election

Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.732	.3751	-2.468	-.997	21.329	.000	.177
Policy Opposition	.354	.0513	.253	.454	47.638	.000	1.424
Age	-.011	.0063	-.024	.001	3.348	.067	.989
Gender: Female vs. Male	.757	.0948	.571	.943	63.729	.000	2.132
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.213	.2005	-.180	.606	1.130	.288	1.238
Race: Latino vs. White	.674	.1365	.407	.942	24.393	.000	1.962
Race: Asian vs. White	.089	.1315	-.169	.346	.454	.500	1.093
Race: Black vs. White	-.255	.1683	-.584	.075	2.288	.130	.775
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.618	.1378	-.888	-.348	20.100	.000	.539
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.399	.1249	-.644	-.155	10.220	.001	.671

Table B21

Poisson regression model for Character Failings, Dependent Variable is Post-Election

Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.625	.3218	-1.256	.006	3.773	.052	.535
Character Failings	.161	.0402	.083	.240	16.134	.000	1.175
Age	-.013	.0063	-.025	-.001	4.335	.037	.987
Gender: Female vs. Male	.782	.0944	.597	.967	68.631	.000	2.186
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.311	.1999	-.081	.702	2.416	.120	1.364
Race: Latino vs. White	.765	.1348	.501	1.029	32.201	.000	2.149
Race: Asian vs. White	.130	.1311	-.128	.387	.975	.323	1.138
Race: Black vs. White	-.216	.1673	-.544	.112	1.662	.197	.806
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.564	.1391	-.837	-.291	16.440	.000	.569
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.339	.1249	-.584	-.094	7.370	.007	.712

Table B22

Poisson regression model for Dislike, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.293	.2311	-.160	.746	1.611	.204	1.341
Dislike	.222	.0571	.110	.334	15.143	.000	1.249
Age	-.012	.0062	-.024	.000	3.723	.054	.988
Gender: Female vs. Male	.765	.0949	.579	.951	64.989	.000	2.149
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.264	.2002	-.129	.656	1.735	.188	1.302
Race: Latino vs. White	.755	.1354	.490	1.021	31.101	.000	2.128
Race: Asian vs. White	.095	.1310	-.162	.351	.523	.469	1.099
Race: Black vs. White	-.260	.1682	-.589	.070	2.383	.123	.771
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.580	.1388	-.852	-.308	17.465	.000	.560
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.370	.1248	-.614	-.125	8.771	.003	.691

Table B23

Poisson regression model for Individualizing Moral Violation with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.652	.3157	-2.271	-1.034	27.391	.000	.192
Individualizing Moral Violation	.368	.0610	.248	.487	36.353	.000	1.444
Pre-Election Protest	.216	.0091	.198	.233	565.117	.000	1.241
Age	-.006	.0060	-.018	.005	1.104	.293	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.500	.1014	.301	.698	24.265	.000	1.648
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.113	.2030	-.285	.511	.308	.579	1.119
Race: Latino vs. White	.394	.1334	.133	.656	8.733	.003	1.483
Race: Asian vs. White	-.404	.1432	-.685	-.123	7.956	.005	.668
Race: Black vs. White	-.242	.1712	-.577	.094	1.993	.158	.785
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.035	.1376	-.305	.234	.066	.797	.965
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.369	.1295	-.623	-.115	8.124	.004	.691

Table B24

Poisson regression model for Individualizing MFQ with Pre-Election as control,

Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.783	.3476	-2.464	-1.101	26.305	.000	.168
Individualizing MFQ	.384	.0710	.245	.523	29.239	.000	1.468
Pre-Election Protest	.233	.0092	.215	.251	643.584	.000	1.262
Age	-.007	.0060	-.018	.005	1.255	.263	.993
Gender: Female vs. Male	.554	.0998	.358	.749	30.795	.000	1.740
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.354	.2009	-.040	.748	3.104	.078	1.425
Race: Latino vs. White	.332	.1381	.061	.603	5.775	.016	1.394
Race: Asian vs. White	-.427	.1440	-.709	-.145	8.806	.003	.652
Race: Black vs. White	-.163	.1702	-.497	.171	.915	.339	.850
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.026	.1387	-.246	.297	.034	.853	1.026
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.336	.1287	-.588	-.083	6.793	.009	.715

Table B25

*Poisson regression model for Individualizing Moral Violation * Individualizing MFQ*

Interaction with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.251	1.1895	-2.582	2.081	.044	.833	.778
Individualizing Moral Violation	-.174	.2732	-.710	.361	.406	.524	.840
Individualizing MFQ	-.315	.3279	-.958	.327	.924	.336	.730
Individualizing Moral Violation * MFQ	.125	.0729	-.018	.268	2.939	.086	1.133
Pre-Election Protest	.219	.0096	.200	.238	513.585	.000	1.244
Age	-.007	.0060	-.019	.005	1.294	.255	.993
Gender: Female vs. Male	.470	.1016	.270	.669	21.363	.000	1.599
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.233	.2043	-.168	.633	1.297	.255	1.262
Race: Latino vs. White	.261	.1389	-.011	.533	3.528	.060	1.298
Race: Asian vs. White	-.424	.1440	-.707	-.142	8.690	.003	.654
Race: Black vs. White	-.269	.1711	-.605	.066	2.474	.116	.764
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.002	.1383	-.269	.273	.000	.990	1.002
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.315	.1314	-.573	-.058	5.764	.016	.729

Table B26

Poisson regression model for Binding Moral Violation with Pre-Election as control,

Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.270	.2819	-1.823	-.717	20.292	.000	.281
Binding Moral Violation	.283	.0541	.177	.389	27.384	.000	1.327
Pre-Election Protest	.218	.0090	.200	.236	589.716	.000	1.244
Age	-.006	.0060	-.017	.006	.943	.332	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.541	.0999	.345	.737	29.318	.000	1.718
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.218	.2016	-.177	.613	1.172	.279	1.244
Race: Latino vs. White	.509	.1313	.251	.766	15.004	.000	1.663
Race: Asian vs. White	-.401	.1432	-.681	-.120	7.824	.005	.670
Race: Black vs. White	-.199	.1707	-.534	.135	1.362	.243	.819
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.022	.1375	-.248	.291	.025	.875	1.022
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.288	.1282	-.539	-.037	5.045	.025	.750

Table B27

Poisson regression model for Binding MFQ with Pre-Election as control, Dependent

Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.531	.2704	.001	1.061	3.857	.050	1.701
Binding MFQ	-.318	.0562	-.428	-.207	31.905	.000	.728
Pre-Election Protest	.230	.0091	.213	.248	645.240	.000	1.259
Age	-.011	.0062	-.023	.001	3.080	.079	.989
Gender: Female vs. Male	.635	.0983	.442	.828	41.695	.000	1.887
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.352	.2021	-.044	.748	3.033	.082	1.422
Race: Latino vs. White	.535	.1315	.278	.793	16.582	.000	1.708
Race: Asian vs. White	-.205	.1447	-.489	.078	2.015	.156	.814
Race: Black vs. White	-.022	.1700	-.356	.311	.017	.895	.978
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.035	.1373	-.234	.304	.066	.797	1.036
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.245	.1285	-.496	.007	3.623	.057	.783

Table B28

*Poisson regression model for Binding Moral Violation * Binding MFQ Interaction with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)*

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.215	.6500	-1.059	1.489	.110	.741	1.240
Binding Moral Violation	.090	.1572	-.218	.398	.327	.567	1.094
Binding MFQ	-.491	.2350	-.951	-.030	4.367	.037	.612
Binding Moral Violation * MFQ	.058	.0584	-.056	.172	.986	.321	1.060
Pre-Election Protest	.224	.0093	.206	.242	586.739	.000	1.251
Age	-.012	.0063	-.024	.001	3.438	.064	.988
Gender: Female vs. Male	.564	.1001	.367	.760	31.668	.000	1.757
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.285	.2021	-.111	.681	1.988	.159	1.330
Race: Latino vs. White	.508	.1310	.251	.765	15.038	.000	1.662
Race: Asian vs. White	-.294	.1470	-.582	-.006	4.001	.045	.745
Race: Black vs. White	-.141	.1712	-.477	.194	.683	.409	.868
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.049	.1364	-.218	.316	.130	.719	1.050
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.237	.1281	-.488	.014	3.424	.064	.789

Table B29

Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violation with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.673	.2332	-1.130	-.216	8.338	.004	.510
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation	.140	.0335	.074	.206	17.490	.000	1.150
Pre-Election Protest	.223	.0090	.205	.241	606.216	.000	1.250
Age	-.005	.0060	-.017	.007	.744	.388	.995
Gender: Female vs. Male	.557	.1001	.360	.753	30.912	.000	1.745
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.154	.2040	-.246	.554	.568	.451	1.166
Race: Latino vs. White	.474	.1330	.213	.734	12.674	.000	1.606
Race: Asian vs. White	-.422	.1444	-.705	-.139	8.527	.003	.656
Race: Black vs. White	-.082	.1692	-.414	.249	.237	.627	.921
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.020	.1379	-.250	.290	.021	.885	1.020
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.338	.1287	-.590	-.085	6.883	.009	.713

Table B30

Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government MFQ with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.841	.3152	-1.459	-.223	7.113	.008	.431
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	.120	.0573	.008	.232	4.389	.036	1.128
Pre-Election Protest	.226	.0090	.209	.244	637.111	.000	1.254
Age	-.002	.0061	-.014	.010	.087	.768	.998
Gender: Female vs. Male	.628	.0984	.435	.821	40.771	.000	1.874
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.268	.2023	-.128	.665	1.757	.185	1.308
Race: Latino vs. White	.549	.1329	.289	.810	17.066	.000	1.732
Race: Asian vs. White	-.306	.1415	-.583	-.029	4.676	.031	.736
Race: Black vs. White	-.050	.1703	-.384	.283	.088	.767	.951
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.028	.1411	-.249	.304	.038	.845	1.028
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.316	.1297	-.570	-.062	5.941	.015	.729

Table B31

*Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violation * Liberty Economic/Government MFQ Interaction with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)*

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
(Intercept)	-.443	.5596	-1.540	.653	.628	.428	.642
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation	-.059	.1455	-.345	.226	.167	.683	.942
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	-.085	.1519	-.383	.213	.314	.575	.918
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation * MFQ	.057	.0410	-.024	.137	1.908	.167	1.058
Pre-Election Protest	.226	.0092	.208	.244	599.742	.000	1.253
Age	-.003	.0061	-.015	.009	.196	.658	.997
Gender: Female vs. Male	.549	.1006	.352	.746	29.796	.000	1.732
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.102	.2067	-.303	.508	.245	.620	1.108
Race: Latino vs. White	.460	.1339	.197	.722	11.786	.001	1.583
Race: Asian vs. White	-.401	.1445	-.684	-.117	7.682	.006	.670
Race: Black vs. White	-.078	.1696	-.410	.254	.211	.646	.925
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.052	.1393	-.221	.325	.141	.708	1.054
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.326	.1293	-.579	-.072	6.338	.012	.722

Table B32

Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.809	.2501	-1.299	-.318	10.455	.001	.445
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation	.146	.0389	.070	.223	14.158	.000	1.158
Pre-Election Protest	.237	.0097	.218	.256	596.879	.000	1.268
Age	-.006	.0060	-.018	.006	1.036	.309	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.551	.1005	.354	.748	30.099	.000	1.736
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.145	.2052	-.257	.547	.499	.480	1.156
Race: Latino vs. White	.421	.1364	.154	.688	9.531	.002	1.523
Race: Asian vs. White	-.355	.1424	-.634	-.076	6.210	.013	.701
Race: Black vs. White	-.135	.1711	-.471	.200	.626	.429	.873
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.007	.1382	-.278	.264	.003	.960	.993
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.302	.1285	-.554	-.050	5.533	.019	.739

Table B33

Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle MFQ with Pre-Election as control,

Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-2.075	.3659	-2.793	-1.358	32.174	.000	.125
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	.418	.0702	.280	.556	35.451	.000	1.519
Pre-Election Protest	.236	.0094	.218	.255	635.450	.000	1.266
Age	-.002	.0059	-.014	.009	.170	.681	.998
Gender: Female vs. Male	.632	.0989	.438	.826	40.845	.000	1.881
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.121	.2033	-.277	.520	.356	.551	1.129
Race: Latino vs. White	.369	.1346	.105	.632	7.497	.006	1.446
Race: Asian vs. White	-.319	.1409	-.595	-.043	5.125	.024	.727
Race: Black vs. White	-.134	.1701	-.467	.200	.616	.432	.875
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.046	.1390	-.319	.226	.110	.740	.955
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.374	.1281	-.625	-.123	8.511	.004	.688

Table B34

*Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation * Liberty Lifestyle MFQ*

Interaction with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-3.377	.9514	-5.242	-1.513	12.602	.000	.034
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation	.417	.2364	-.046	.881	3.120	.077	1.518
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	.677	.2274	.231	1.122	8.855	.003	1.967
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation * MFQ	-.080	.0562	-.190	.030	2.014	.156	.923
Pre-Election Protest	.250	.0114	.228	.273	481.233	.000	1.284
Age	-.005	.0060	-.017	.007	.647	.421	.995
Gender: Female vs. Male	.588	.1013	.389	.786	33.679	.000	1.800
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.064	.2058	-.339	.467	.097	.756	1.066
Race: Latino vs. White	.298	.1374	.028	.567	4.693	.030	1.347
Race: Asian vs. White	-.344	.1422	-.623	-.066	5.864	.015	.709
Race: Black vs. White	-.169	.1706	-.504	.165	.987	.320	.844
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.067	.1388	-.339	.206	.230	.632	.936
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.383	.1297	-.637	-.129	8.712	.003	.682

Table B35

Poisson regression model for Political Ideology with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.537	.2687	-2.064	-1.011	32.738	.000	.215
Political Ideology	.417	.0468	.326	.509	79.700	.000	1.518
Pre-Election Protest	.223	.0088	.205	.240	642.243	.000	1.249
Age	-.005	.0061	-.017	.007	.573	.449	.995
Gender: Female vs. Male	.596	.1004	.399	.793	35.266	.000	1.815
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.451	.2057	.048	.854	4.806	.028	1.570
Race: Latino vs. White	.335	.1357	.069	.601	6.081	.014	1.397
Race: Asian vs. White	-.057	.1455	-.342	.228	.154	.695	.945
Race: Black vs. White	-.087	.1717	-.424	.249	.258	.612	.917
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.031	.1416	-.309	.246	.049	.825	.969
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.076	.1326	-.336	.184	.330	.565	.927

Table B36

Poisson regression model for Policy Opposition with Pre-Election as control, Dependent

Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-2.405	.3625	-3.115	-1.694	43.993	.000	.090
Policy Opposition	.391	.0540	.285	.497	52.475	.000	1.479
Pre-Election Protest	.233	.0093	.215	.252	627.537	.000	1.263
Age	-.008	.0060	-.019	.004	1.609	.205	.992
Gender: Female vs. Male	.498	.1004	.302	.695	24.632	.000	1.646
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.067	.2041	-.333	.467	.106	.744	1.069
Race: Latino vs. White	.312	.1356	.047	.578	5.311	.021	1.367
Race: Asian vs. White	-.409	.1441	-.691	-.126	8.045	.005	.665
Race: Black vs. White	-.222	.1717	-.559	.114	1.677	.195	.801
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.077	.1356	-.343	.189	.322	.570	.926
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.378	.1284	-.630	-.126	8.670	.003	.685

Table B37

Poisson regression model for Character Failings with Pre-Election as control,

Dependent Variable is Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.076	.2861	-1.637	-.516	14.154	.000	.341
Character Failings	.147	.0371	.074	.220	15.757	.000	1.159
Pre-Election Protest	.226	.0091	.208	.244	622.889	.000	1.254
Age	-.006	.0060	-.018	.005	1.107	.293	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.558	.0996	.363	.754	31.411	.000	1.748
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.307	.2014	-.087	.702	2.332	.127	1.360
Race: Latino vs. White	.468	.1327	.208	.728	12.462	.000	1.597
Race: Asian vs. White	-.389	.1442	-.672	-.107	7.289	.007	.677
Race: Black vs. White	-.151	.1705	-.485	.183	.784	.376	.860
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.005	.1376	-.275	.265	.001	.970	.995
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.329	.1289	-.582	-.077	6.522	.011	.719

Table B38

Poisson regression model for Dislike with Pre-Election as control, Dependent Variable is

Post-Election Protest (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.209	.2209	-.642	.224	.897	.344	.811
Dislike	.256	.0544	.150	.363	22.231	.000	1.292
Pre-Election Protest	.230	.0092	.212	.248	622.705	.000	1.259
Age	-.006	.0060	-.018	.006	1.070	.301	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.521	.1005	.324	.718	26.902	.000	1.684
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.260	.2013	-.134	.655	1.671	.196	1.297
Race: Latino vs. White	.424	.1336	.162	.686	10.059	.002	1.528
Race: Asian vs. White	-.442	.1460	-.728	-.156	9.165	.002	.643
Race: Black vs. White	-.206	.1712	-.542	.129	1.450	.229	.814
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.024	.1369	-.293	.244	.032	.858	.976
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.363	.1293	-.617	-.110	7.896	.005	.695

Table B39

Poisson regression model for Individualizing Moral Violation, Dependent Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-3.024	.5411	-4.084	-1.963	31.221	.000	.049
Individualizing Moral Violation	.507	.1033	.304	.709	24.053	.000	1.660
Age	-.006	.0090	-.024	.011	.475	.491	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.835	.1586	.525	1.146	27.756	.000	2.306
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	-.034	.3146	-.650	.583	.011	.915	.967
Race: Latino vs. White	.740	.2151	.318	1.162	11.827	.001	2.096
Race: Asian vs. White	.036	.1982	-.353	.424	.033	.856	1.037
Race: Black vs. White	-.781	.3065	-1.382	-.180	6.492	.011	.458
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.039	.2109	-.452	.375	.034	.854	.962
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.058	.1989	-.448	.332	.085	.771	.944

Table B40

Poisson regression model for Individualizing MFQ, Dependent Variable is Protest

Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-3.102	.6070	-4.292	-1.912	26.115	.000	.045
Individualizing MFQ	.516	.1261	.269	.763	16.763	.000	1.676
Age	-.007	.0089	-.024	.011	.546	.460	.993
Gender: Female vs. Male	.896	.1560	.591	1.202	33.018	.000	2.450
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.133	.3128	-.480	.747	.182	.670	1.143
Race: Latino vs. White	.725	.2183	.297	1.152	11.021	.001	2.064
Race: Asian vs. White	-.014	.2011	-.408	.380	.005	.944	.986
Race: Black vs. White	-.705	.3061	-1.305	-.105	5.309	.021	.494
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.051	.2139	-.368	.470	.057	.812	1.052
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.027	.1986	-.416	.362	.018	.892	.973

Table B41

*Poisson regression model for Individualizing Moral Violation * Individualizing MFQ*

Interaction, Dependent Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	2.109	2.3889	-2.573	6.791	.780	.377	8.242
Individualizing Moral Violation	-.984	.5477	-2.058	.089	3.230	.072	.374
Individualizing MFQ	-1.230	.6197	-2.445	-.016	3.941	.047	.292
Individualizing Moral Violation * MFQ	.358	.1391	.085	.630	6.609	.010	1.430
Age	-.008	.0090	-.026	.009	.842	.359	.992
Gender: Female vs. Male	.817	.1595	.504	1.130	26.247	.000	2.264
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	-.005	.3147	-.622	.611	.000	.986	.995
Race: Latino vs. White	.610	.2177	.183	1.037	7.851	.005	1.840
Race: Asian vs. White	-.049	.2005	-.442	.344	.060	.806	.952
Race: Black vs. White	-.851	.3067	-1.452	-.250	7.701	.006	.427
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.026	.2141	-.394	.446	.015	.903	1.026
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	.010	.2013	-.385	.404	.002	.961	1.010

Table B42

Poisson regression model for Binding Moral Violation, Dependent Variable is Protest

Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.944	.4410	-2.808	-1.080	19.433	.000	.143
Binding Moral Violation	.244	.0781	.091	.397	9.793	.002	1.277
Age	-.005	.0089	-.022	.013	.285	.593	.995
Gender: Female vs. Male	.949	.1557	.643	1.254	37.103	.000	2.582
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.073	.3136	-.541	.688	.055	.815	1.076
Race: Latino vs. White	.871	.2150	.449	1.292	16.400	.000	2.388
Race: Asian vs. White	.030	.1995	-.361	.421	.023	.880	1.031
Race: Black vs. White	-.709	.3064	-1.309	-.108	5.350	.021	.492
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.003	.2125	-.413	.420	.000	.988	1.003
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.037	.1988	-.426	.353	.034	.853	.964

Table B43

Poisson regression model for Binding MFQ, Dependent Variable is Protest Change

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	.206	.4059	-.590	1.001	.257	.612	1.229
Binding MFQ	-.520	.0847	-.686	-.354	37.674	.000	.595
Age	-.014	.0095	-.033	.004	2.223	.136	.986
Gender: Female vs. Male	1.073	.1542	.771	1.375	48.466	.000	2.925
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.296	.3166	-.324	.917	.876	.349	1.345
Race: Latino vs. White	.979	.2159	.556	1.402	20.544	.000	2.661
Race: Asian vs. White	.308	.2098	-.103	.719	2.152	.142	1.360
Race: Black vs. White	-.411	.3084	-1.015	.194	1.775	.183	.663
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.030	.2118	-.385	.445	.020	.886	1.031
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	.070	.1987	-.319	.460	.126	.723	1.073

Table B44

*Poisson regression model for Binding Moral Violation * Binding MFQ Interaction,*

Dependent Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	1.177	.8237	-.437	2.792	2.043	.153	3.246
Binding Moral Violation	-.264	.2032	-.662	.135	1.683	.195	.768
Binding MFQ	-1.226	.3262	-1.866	-.587	14.132	.000	.293
Binding Moral Violation * MFQ	.192	.0822	.031	.354	5.476	.019	1.212
Age	-.012	.0096	-.031	.007	1.634	.201	.988
Gender: Female vs. Male	1.046	.1591	.734	1.358	43.256	.000	2.847
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.251	.3169	-.370	.873	.629	.428	1.286
Race: Latino vs. White	.943	.2166	.518	1.367	18.933	.000	2.567
Race: Asian vs. White	.301	.2087	-.108	.710	2.083	.149	1.352
Race: Black vs. White	-.521	.3100	-1.129	.086	2.826	.093	.594
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.036	.2107	-.377	.449	.029	.866	1.036
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	.069	.1993	-.322	.460	.120	.729	1.071

Table B45

Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violation, Dependent

Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.480	.3728	-2.210	-.749	15.753	.000	.228
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation	.152	.0535	.048	.257	8.112	.004	1.165
Age	-.006	.0091	-.024	.011	.475	.491	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.955	.1559	.650	1.261	37.536	.000	2.600
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.036	.3151	-.581	.654	.013	.908	1.037
Race: Latino vs. White	.853	.2148	.432	1.274	15.772	.000	2.347
Race: Asian vs. White	.009	.2003	-.383	.402	.002	.963	1.009
Race: Black vs. White	-.614	.3051	-1.212	-.016	4.046	.044	.541
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.014	.2137	-.432	.405	.004	.949	.986
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.030	.1982	-.419	.358	.023	.879	.970

Table B46

Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government MFQ, Dependent Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.092	.4780	-2.029	-.156	5.224	.022	.335
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	-.008	.0901	-.185	.169	.008	.929	.992
Age	-.004	.0090	-.022	.014	.210	.647	.996
Gender: Female vs. Male	1.009	.1548	.705	1.312	42.469	.000	2.742
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.122	.3137	-.493	.737	.151	.697	1.130
Race: Latino vs. White	.889	.2149	.468	1.311	17.118	.000	2.434
Race: Asian vs. White	.034	.2007	-.360	.427	.028	.867	1.034
Race: Black vs. White	-.609	.3059	-1.208	-.009	3.958	.047	.544
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.017	.2148	-.438	.404	.007	.935	.983
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.044	.1996	-.435	.347	.048	.826	.957

Table B47

*Poisson regression model for Liberty Economic/Government Moral Violation * Liberty Economic/Government MFQ Interaction, Dependent Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)*

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.895	.8423	-3.546	-.244	5.061	.024	.150
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation	.306	.2241	-.133	.745	1.869	.172	1.358
Liberty Econ/Gov MFQ	.131	.2269	-.314	.576	.332	.565	1.140
Liberty Econ/Gov Moral Violation * MFQ	-.045	.0642	-.171	.080	.499	.480	.956
Age	-.007	.0092	-.025	.011	.594	.441	.993
Gender: Female vs. Male	.952	.1564	.646	1.259	37.059	.000	2.592
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.036	.3155	-.582	.655	.013	.908	1.037
Race: Latino vs. White	.861	.2152	.440	1.283	16.028	.000	2.366
Race: Asian vs. White	.012	.2003	-.381	.404	.003	.954	1.012
Race: Black vs. White	-.610	.3052	-1.208	-.012	3.997	.046	.543
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.030	.2153	-.452	.392	.020	.889	.970
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.038	.1989	-.428	.351	.037	.847	.962

Table B48

Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation, Dependent Variable is

Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-.836	.3904	-1.601	-.070	4.581	.032	.434
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation	-.090	.0544	-.196	.017	2.723	.099	.914
Age	-.004	.0091	-.021	.014	.157	.692	.996
Gender: Female vs. Male	1.053	.1564	.746	1.359	45.324	.000	2.866
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.165	.3145	-.452	.781	.275	.600	1.179
Race: Latino vs. White	.917	.2154	.494	1.339	18.106	.000	2.501
Race: Asian vs. White	.034	.2014	-.361	.429	.028	.866	1.035
Race: Black vs. White	-.594	.3059	-1.194	.005	3.775	.052	.552
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.015	.2158	-.438	.408	.005	.944	.985
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.046	.1998	-.438	.345	.053	.817	.955

Table B49

Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle MFQ, Dependent Variable is Protest

Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-2.715	.5864	-3.865	-1.566	21.441	.000	.066
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	.377	.1101	.161	.593	11.702	.001	1.457
Age	-.002	.0090	-.019	.016	.042	.838	.998
Gender: Female vs. Male	1.022	.1541	.720	1.324	43.964	.000	2.779
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.070	.3130	-.543	.684	.050	.822	1.073
Race: Latino vs. White	.854	.2133	.436	1.272	16.019	.000	2.348
Race: Asian vs. White	.068	.2011	-.326	.462	.115	.735	1.071
Race: Black vs. White	-.597	.3058	-1.196	.002	3.811	.051	.551
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.046	.2141	-.465	.374	.045	.831	.955
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.073	.1981	-.461	.315	.136	.712	.930

Table B50

*Poisson regression model for Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation * Liberty Lifestyle MFQ*

Interaction, Dependent Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	1.471	1.2055	-.892	3.834	1.489	.222	4.354
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation	-1.200	.3203	-1.827	-.572	14.029	.000	.301
Liberty Lifestyle MFQ	-.560	.2823	-1.113	-.006	3.931	.047	.571
Liberty Lifestyle Moral Violation * MFQ	.260	.0749	.114	.407	12.086	.001	1.297
Age	-.001	.0091	-.019	.016	.026	.873	.999
Gender: Female vs. Male	1.129	.1584	.819	1.440	50.811	.000	3.093
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.073	.3150	-.544	.691	.054	.816	1.076
Race: Latino vs. White	.906	.2137	.487	1.325	17.981	.000	2.475
Race: Asian vs. White	.049	.2015	-.346	.443	.058	.810	1.050
Race: Black vs. White	-.608	.3055	-1.206	-.009	3.957	.047	.545
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	.006	.2150	-.416	.427	.001	.979	1.006
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.032	.1987	-.421	.358	.025	.873	.969

Table B51

Poisson regression model for Political Ideology, Dependent Variable is Protest Change

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-2.639	.4272	-3.476	-1.801	38.147	.000	.071
Political Ideology	.633	.0832	.470	.796	58.020	.000	1.884
Age	-.009	.0094	-.027	.010	.873	.350	.991
Gender: Female vs. Male	.798	.1580	.488	1.107	25.490	.000	2.221
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.187	.3180	-.437	.810	.345	.557	1.205
Race: Latino vs. White	.813	.2165	.389	1.238	14.111	.000	2.255
Race: Asian vs. White	.199	.2072	-.207	.605	.920	.337	1.220
Race: Black vs. White	-.696	.3071	-1.298	-.094	5.140	.023	.498
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.052	.2151	-.473	.370	.057	.811	.950
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	.151	.2031	-.247	.549	.554	.457	1.163

Table B52

Poisson regression model for Policy Opposition, Dependent Variable is Protest Change

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-3.792	.6158	-4.999	-2.585	37.923	.000	.023
Policy Opposition	.484	.0885	.311	.658	29.932	.000	1.623
Age	-.006	.0090	-.024	.012	.427	.514	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.902	.1563	.595	1.208	33.291	.000	2.464
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.009	.3153	-.609	.627	.001	.978	1.009
Race: Latino vs. White	.676	.2202	.245	1.108	9.429	.002	1.966
Race: Asian vs. White	.043	.2009	-.351	.437	.045	.832	1.044
Race: Black vs. White	-.734	.3083	-1.338	-.129	5.662	.017	.480
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.096	.2101	-.507	.316	.208	.649	.909
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.112	.2016	-.507	.284	.306	.580	.894

Table B53

Poisson regression model for Character Failings, Dependent Variable is Protest Change

(Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-2.358	.5126	-3.363	-1.353	21.157	.000	.095
Character Failings	.229	.0674	.097	.361	11.524	.001	1.257
Age	-.007	.0090	-.025	.011	.630	.427	.993
Gender: Female vs. Male	.956	.1552	.652	1.260	37.929	.000	2.601
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.135	.3139	-.480	.750	.185	.667	1.145
Race: Latino vs. White	.832	.2155	.410	1.255	14.916	.000	2.299
Race: Asian vs. White	.109	.2002	-.283	.501	.297	.586	1.115
Race: Black vs. White	-.670	.3058	-1.269	-.070	4.798	.028	.512
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.023	.2125	-.439	.394	.011	.915	.978
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.008	.2001	-.401	.384	.002	.967	.992

Table B54

Poisson regression model for Dislike, Dependent Variable is Protest Change (Combined Sample)

Parameter	B	Std. Error	95% Wald Confidence Interval		Hypothesis Test		RR / Exp(B)
			Lower	Upper	Wald Chi-Square	Sig.	
Intercept	-1.059	.3473	-1.740	-.379	9.306	.002	.347
Dislike	.474	.1089	.261	.688	18.974	.000	1.607
Age	-.007	.0090	-.024	.011	.525	.469	.994
Gender: Female vs. Male	.902	.1561	.596	1.208	33.389	.000	2.464
Race: Mixed Race vs. White	.049	.3146	-.568	.665	.024	.877	1.050
Race: Latino vs. White	.788	.2176	.361	1.214	13.114	.000	2.199
Race: Asian vs. White	.061	.1993	-.329	.452	.095	.758	1.063
Race: Black vs. White	-.765	.3065	-1.366	-.165	6.236	.013	.465
Employment: Unemployed vs. Full-time	-.031	.2112	-.446	.383	.022	.882	.969
Employment: Part-time vs. Full-time	-.053	.2006	-.446	.340	.070	.792	.948