

A Appendix

A.1 Methodological appendix – Event data sources Tunisia

While the majority of protest event analyses derive their data from newspaper reports, this was not possible during for the twenty-nine day revolutionary uprising in Tunisia where a media blackout aimed specifically at stymieing the flow of information. We were able to overcome this obstacle by triangulating multiple alternative sources of information. We made use first of Facebook pages, two of which were already in operation before the uprising, and two of which were created for the specific purpose of posting news of protests. The names and details of these pages are below. The pages were archived in PDF format, retaining the link structure, thereby enabling us manually to code protest events from each of them. These sources were then supplemented with multiple further sources of information, including some national newspapers, international newspapers, and a post-revolutionary investigatory commission. The groups used, as well as further sources used for constructing the event catalogue for the revolutionary period, are listed below. In a subsequent section, we detail the sources used for the post-revolutionary period. Events were coded entirely by XXX.

Tunisia event data sources for revolutionary period (17/12/2010-14/01/2011)

Facebook

- **شعب تونس يحرق في روجو يا سيادة الرئيس** *Chaab Tunis Yahriq fi Ruhu ya Siyyadat al-Ra'is* (Mr. President, the People of Tunisia are On Fire (PTON)). This page was set up upon the outbreak of protests, as the title of the group suggests. It went through six iterations as it was continually hijacked by unknown cyber attackers, likely linked to the Ben Ali regime.¹³ When hijacked, the founders would set up a new page by the same title but with the number of the version of the group appended. The pages contained information on protest for everyday of the uprising with the exception of the period 02/01/11-08/01/11 when the page was down. Protest reports would often report on the type of protest (e.g., march, occupation, demonstration), include some mention of size (e.g. 'a group of', 'large', 'huge'), and give some mention of source (most often 'union sources'). When the report cited 'unconfirmed reports', the report was not included in the event catalogue. In total these pages provided information on 193 protest events, 125 of which were corroborated with a secondary source (video, national or international news media, Bouderbala Commission). Out of the 193 protest events recorded from this source, 78 could be checked against video evidence. Figure A.1 gives an example of a video protest report posted to this page.
- **وكالة أنباء تحركات الشارع التونسي** *Wikalat Anba' Taharrukat al-Shari'a al-Tunisi* (News Agency of the Tunisian Street (NATS)). This page was also set up upon the outbreak of protests in Sidi Bouzid and protest reports followed a similar formula to the above page. It has two iterations, after the first was also hijacked. The pages contained information on protest for the period 02/01/11-14/01/11. In total, this page provided information on 195 protest events, of which 111 could be matched with a secondary source. Out of the 195 protest events recorded from this source, 49 could be checked against video evidence. Figure A.2 gives an example of a typical protest report from this page.

¹³An interview with the founders of the page can be accessed here: <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2011/01/15/tunisa-protests-the-facebook-revolution.html>, last ac-



Figure A.1: Typical video protest report from PTON. Text underneath reads: 31/12/10: Er-Rouhia—Siliana Governorate. Subsequent lines detail chants heard during the protest, including: “Don’t be a coward, go out onto the street!”; “Work, freedom, national dignity!”; “Work is a right, you gang of thieves!”, “No to tyranny and corrupt government!”.

- **ما عندي مانقلك** *Ma ‘Ayndi Mankolek* (I Have Nothing to Say to You). This page was already in existence prior to the revolution. It was a forum for dissident opinion and took positions against, for example, online censorship. This page was active for the entire period of the uprising. In total, this page provided information on 33 protest events, 27 of which could be matched with a secondary source, and 10 of which could be checked against video evidence.
- **TAKRIZ** (Ball-Breaker). This page was already in existence prior to the revolution and ran alongside the now-defunct website *takriz.com*, founded in 1998. It was a forum for dissident opinion, anti-censorship activism, and often irreverent commentary on Tunisian affairs. Upon the outbreak of the revolution, its administrators began posting videos and reports of protests, encouraging their members to go out and protest at the same time. Unfortunately, the page was not available for the period 02/1/11-14/01/11. In total, this provided information on 41 protest events, of which 33 could be verified against a secondary source.

Radio/National News

- **راديو كلمة تونس** *Radio Kalima Tunis* (Word of Tunisia Radio). Kalima Tunis is a radio station set up in 2008 by journalist and human rights campaigner Sihem Bensedrine,

cessed: 19/03/2018.



Figure A.2: Typical protest report from NATS. Text reads: “Kasserine, today 06/01/2011: A large march of students, teachers, unemployed and unemployed graduates left this morning from the UGTT offices, circling the city before stopping outside the RCD office at which point the chant “Down with the Dostour Party, down with the executioner of people” was heard alongside other chants calling for work, freedom, and national dignity. Lawyers also joined in the protest as the march went past the court building, at which point the police forcefully intervened. We will keep you updated”.

and Omar Mestiri. The radio station operated from France after being banned in 2009, but still had journalists on the ground. It published multiple dispatches daily on the unfolding of protest events that have been archived by online news aggregator turess.com. In total, Kalima Tunis provided information on 342 protest events, of which 81 could corroborated with a secondary source.

- **الشروق** *Al Chourouk* (Sunrise). Pro-regime newspaper that only began to report on protest in the closing stages of the uprising. Nonetheless, it provided information on 86 protest events, of which 85 could be checked against a secondary source. Copies of these reports were obtained from turess.com. These articles were also checked against archived paper copies of the newspaper in the Centre de Documentation Nationale archive in Tunisia in order to check for any omissions on the turess.com website. No significant omissions were found.

International News

- International news sources were also used when available. Two of these took the form of evening news reports, archived versions of which were posted on the Facebook pages described above. The first of these is *Al Jazeera: The Maghreb Harvest* (الحزيرة: الحصاد المغربي). This was a daily news round up of events in Arab North Africa that, given the ongoing protests in Tunisia, focused primarily on Tunisian affairs over the twenty-nine days of the uprising. *France 24* (فرانس 24) also provided a daily round of news in North Africa, with a particular focus on Tunisia over the twenty-nine days of the revolt. News articles from Arabic-, French-, and English-language news outlets were also archived when posted on the Facebook groups listed above. These included: *BBC News*, *Agence France Presse*, *Le Point*, *Le Monde*, *Reuters Arabic*, *Agence Tunis Afrique Presse*, *Business News Tunisia*. Further articles from international news media

were extracted from Google News. These were then all matched against existing protest reports. In total, these sources together provided information on 50 separate protest events.

Other sources

- Two weekly newspapers of the few oppositional parties nominally authorized in Tunisia, *Attariq Al Jadid* (of the centre-left Ettajdid party), and *Al Mawkif* (of the leftist Parti démocrate progressiste), as well as one, *Echaab* (of the national trade union federation the UGTT), were sought out from the Centre de Documentation Nationale and the UGTT's own archives to provide further information with which to cross-check the Facebook protest reports, however these provided only limited information on protest occurrence.

Videos and Photos

- Videos. Videos were often posted to the Facebook groups listed above accompanied with reports on the protest itself. In total 106 videos were found, all of which were matched with a protest report. Videos were nearly all accompanied by a date in the comments under the video. Alternatively, videos would be accompanied by a comment such as "Situation today in [name of town/city]", meaning the date could then be assumed as the date of the posting itself.
- Photos. Photos were also often posted to the Facebook groups listed above accompanied with reports on the protest itself. In total 25 photos were used and matched with protest reports. Photos would also either be accompanied by a date or the date of the event could be deduced from comments in the post e.g. "Photos from protest yesterday in [name of town/city]".

Bouderbala Commission

- The full name of the investigatory commission, now commonly referred to after its Head, Taoufik Bouderbala, is the "Commission nationale d'investigation sur les abus enregistrés au cours de la période allant du 17 décembre jusqu'à l'accomplissement de son objet". The full report is available online here: http://www.leaders.com.tn/uploads/FCK_files/Rapport%20Bouderbala.pdf In this first report, the Commission looked into abuses committed from 17 December 2010 up to the first elections on 23 October 2011. Bouderbala is himself a lawyer and Honourary President of the Tunisian Human Rights League (Ligue tunisienne des droits de l'homme). The report is itself the subject of some scrutiny as it is perceived not to have gone far enough in identifying individuals responsible for the deaths of protesters. Further, the list of deaths published was described as "provisional" and the Commission has yet to publish its final version. While the existing list may only be provisional, and it does not identify police responsible, the report is nonetheless comprehensive (running to over 1,000 pages) and provides a rich source of information for the purposes of this study. While reports of injuries contain sometimes sparse information, the Bouderbala Commission verified deaths with visits to the homes of the bereaved and checked reports against available medical records, thus providing a confident estimate of levels of repression witnessed during protests. The reports included the circumstances of the death, the date of the incident, and the institutional identity of the perpetrator. Only those that stated explicitly that the

individual was killed at the hands of state security (police, national guard or army), or was killed during a protest, were included for the analysis. The report also contains information on the locations of protest, but limits its reports to the closing stages of the revolution. The information contained therein was nonetheless checked against the event data for purposes of further corroboration.

Tunisia event data sources for post-revolutionary period (15/01/2011-01/01/2012)

For the period following the revolutionary uprising, we principally used *al-Chourouk* newspaper—a national daily that began reporting on protest towards the end of the uprising and continued to report on protest thereafter. Copies of articles from these newspapers were located on the online news aggregator and archiving tool *turess.com*. *al-Chourouk* is printed from Tuesday–Sunday. For Mondays, copies of news wires and articles from *TAP* and *La Presse* were coded in its place. For select periods, *al-Chourouk* articles were also not available. The periods for which *al-Chourouk* were not available are listed below, alongside the sources coded in its place:

- 28/04/2011-02/05/2011 missing for *al-Chourouk*. Coded *La Presse* and *TAP* in its place
- 22/07/2011-29/07/2011 missing for *al-Chourouk*. Coded *La Presse* and *TAP* in its place
- 29/08/2011-01/09/2011 missing for *al-Chourouk*. Coded *La Presse* and *TAP* in its place
- 04/11/2011-28/11/2011 missing for *al-Chourouk*. Coded *La Presse* and *TAP* in its place
- 21/12/2011-31/12/2011 sporadic for *al-Chourouk*. Coded *La Presse* and *TAP* in its place

For the tumultuous period of 15/01/2011-31/01/2011, we supplemented *al-Chourouk* with PTON and NATS, which continued to report on protest in the period immediately following Ben Ali’s ouster, as well as *Kalima Tunis* and *La Presse*. A note on the use of *al-Chorouk*, *La Presse*, and *TAP* is worthwhile here. Tunisia’s media structures were not independent at the time of the uprising, thus explaining their censorship of protest reporting during much of the initial uprising. Following the uprising, however, we see these newspapers begin reporting programmatically and extensively on protest. Protest reports would follow a format similar to those seen in the Egypt sources outlined below, listing governorate-by-governorate the protests witnessed on that day. Also notable is the dramatic change in tone of reporting in *al-Chorouk* immediately following Ben Ali’s fall, whereupon they began publishing highly critical reports of the repression meted out to protesters as well as the Ben Ali reign as a whole. The front-page headline of *al-Chorouk* on the day of Ben Ali’s fall read “The will of the people victorious” (إرادة الشعب تنتصر). See also <https://www.20minutes.fr/monde/656500-20110120-monde-un-vent-liberte-souffle-medias-tunisiens>[fr.] for reporting with journalists from *al-Chourouk* and *La Presse* on the immediate lifting of reporting restrictions following Ben Ali’s fall. Throughout the coding process, we also did not encounter a single article that articulated a negative judgment of protests. Instead, protest events were reported programmatically and without comment.

For this paper, we conducted an additional check on participation counts by dropping or recoding events for which there was some uncertainty around appropriate coding decisions. For the Tunisia event catalogue, reporting often described protests as “large” or “huge” but did not give precise figures. When protests were described this way but precise figures were not given, a decision was made to scale the conventional counts (i.e., 301 for demonstration or march as described above) by a factor of ten. In the Tunisia dataset there were 48 protests described as “large” and 6 described as “huge”. All protests described as “huge” could be

triangulated against a photo or video. Of the protests described as “large”, we were able to triangulate 27 with a video or photo and verify the accuracy of the participation codings. 12 we were unable to triangulate with a photo, video, or secondary source. The majority (7) of these took place during the month of January 2011. Removing these events or scaling them down by a factor of ten does not substantively change our results in any way. A further 8 events were described as “large” but involved only one sector (e.g., police). In these cases, normal codings were used (i.e., they were not scaled by ten). Again, inflating/deflating participation estimates accordingly or dropping these observations does not alter our results in any substantive sense. A final observation contained conflicting reports as to the size of the protests (hundreds versus thousands) and concerned a protest march in Sidi Bouzid on January 24, 2011. Removing or rescaling this events does not change our results.

A.2 Methodological appendix – Event data sources Egypt

Due to the relatively freer media infrastructure in Egypt at the time of the uprising in 2011, we are able to rely on newspapers alone for the construction of the entire Egypt dataset. *al-Masry al-Youm*, Egypt’s largest independent newspaper, was the principal news source used.

The event data for Egypt was handcoded and derives from protest reports published in three Egyptian national newspapers: *al-Masry al-Youm*, *al-Dostor*, *al-Shorouk*. The catalogue extends from 1 January 2011 to 1 January 2012 and contains detailed information on 4,917 protest events. The principal newspaper used was *al-Masry al-Youm*. However, for certain periods, as with the Tunisia event catalogue above, during periods of intense protest, this newspaper was supplemented with two further newspapers—*al-Dostor*, *al-Shorouk*—to combat potential “news hole” effects whereby events would go underreported due to the limited column inches in newspapers. These periods included the 25th January revolution up to the ouster of Hosni Mubarak (25/01/2011-11/02/2011) and the Events of Muhammad Mahmoud Street (19/11/2011-24/11/2011).

A.3 Methodological appendix—Event catalogue codebook for Tunisia and Egypt

The relevant variables used in this article, and their codings, for the Tunisia and Egypt event catalogues are listed below:

1. Date: The date of the protest occurring. This could be deduced from the report itself and the date attached to the post in Facebook, for example, or the date of the article posted on the website of a newspaper. In cases where protests were reported to have been ongoing for x number of days, protest reports would be entered for day t and the period $t-x$. On the rare occasion that the article specifies a protest as ongoing for “more than a week” or “more than a month”, this is coded as one day more than the time period specified.
2. Protest participation: Estimated participation in the protest. Here, we employed the coding convention used in the European Protest and Coercion Dataset (Francisco 2000). Protest size is often reported in factors of ten—e.g., “tens”, “hundreds”, “thousands”. In such cases, these are coded as “31”, “301”, and “3001” respectively. Protests would occasionally also be described as “large” or “huge”, in such cases, participation was increased by a factor of ten. When no further information was provided “demonstration/protest” (manifestation/protestation or مظاهرة/احتجاج) was coded as “301”, as was march (marche or مسيرة) and strike (grève or إضراب), while a regional general strike (grève régionale or إضراب عام محلي) would be coded as 3001 if in just one delegation and 30,001 if in an entire governorate. Blockade (bloquer la route or قطع الطريق), human chain (only Egypt) (سلسلة بشرية), and attack (attaque or مهاجمة) would be coded as 31. Occupations (occupation or اعتصام) would be coded as 301 when outside and 31 when occupying the inside e.g. of a building. Sit-ins (sit-in or وقفة احتجاجية) would be coded as 31. These participation count conventions were elaborated on the basis of what we observed to be the modal protest size for a given repertoire. In Egypt, Tahrir Square was the frequent site of often large occupations and sit-ins. In such cases, precise counts would normally be reported. When they were not, and given the size of Tahrir, occupations and sit-ins were coded as 1001.
3. Repertoire: The type of protest. This was normally contained within the protest report itself or could be identified in the videos or photos of the protests. Repertoire could be one of “demonstration” (manifestation/protestation or مظاهرة/احتجاج); “march” (marche or مسيرة); “strike” strike (grève or إضراب); “general strike” (grève régionale or إضراب عام محلي); “blockade” (bloquer la route or قطع الطريق); attack (attaque or مهاجمة); “occupation” (occupation or اعتصام) or “sit-in” (sit-in or وقفة احتجاجية).
4. Secondary repertoire: The secondary repertoire of the protest. Sometimes, protests or sit-ins would e.g. break out into marches along the surrounding streets. In such cases, a secondary repertoire would be recorded.
5. Protest location: The specific location of the protest e.g. outside Wilayat building or UGTT offices.
6. Starting location: A general identifier for the start location. One of “city centre”; “govt building” (e.g. any official building such as police station, local government building, RCD or NDP (ruling party) offices); “factory/public utility”; “hospital”; “main road”;

“public transport” (e.g. railway/bus station); “residential street”; “saha (Tunisia) or midan (Egypt)” (square); “mosque”; “school” or “university”.

7. Moving to: Where the protest moved to, if it did move.
8. End location: General identifier for where the protest ended, from among those listed above.
9. Organizer: Organizer of the protest. This was coded for both those specifically identified as organizing the protest e.g. “unionists” in Tunisia were normally from the national trade union federation the UGTT while in Egypt protests might be called by a specific activist group e.g. “Kefaya”. Otherwise, organizer was coded for the principal participants e.g. “teachers” or “students” or “workers”.
10. Activists: Binary variable coded “1” if organizer included activists.
11. Labour: Binary variable coded “1” if organizer included workers or unionists or if repertoire was strike.
12. Residents: Binary variable coded “1” if organizer included local residents.
13. Students: Binary variable coded “1” if organizer included students.

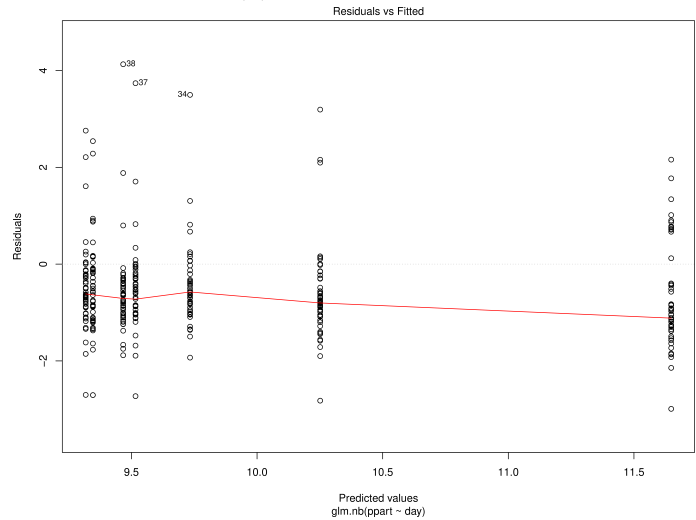
A.4 Appendix – residual plots

Below, Figures A.3 and A.4 provide residuals plots for the Egypt and Tunisia event data. As we note in the main text, tests of model fit indicate that negative binomial regression should be preferred. The top panel plots fitted values against those observed in our data. The y-axis shows standardized residuals (denominated by st. dev.). The majority of residuals should fall between ± 2 standard deviations, which they do for both countries. The second panel provides a half-normal plot for our negative binomial models (see Atkinson 1981).¹⁴ This method simulates confidence intervals (envelopes) to provide a visual goodness of fit test. The residual deviance of the negative binomial model in both the Egypt and Tunisia data is greater than the residual degrees of freedom but residuals track closely to the simulated envelope though with some larger deviance for a small number of observations. The influence plot in the bottom panel displays the same information as panel (a) in another way: residuals are indexed by day and here we see that the largest residuals occur during periods of particularly intense mobilization. These deviations should be expected—numerous contributions point to the heavy-tailed distribution of protest data (Biggs 2016). Following Hilbe (2011), we employ robust standard errors in all of our analyses.

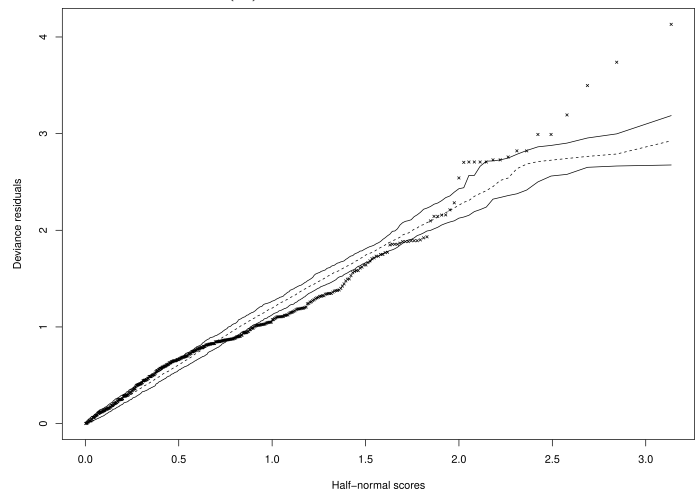
¹⁴To compute these, we use the *hnp* package in R developed by Moral and colleagues (2017)

Figure A.3: Residuals diagnostics Egypt

(a) Residuals plots



(b) Half-normal plot



(c) Influence plot. Note: indexed by day (1-365)

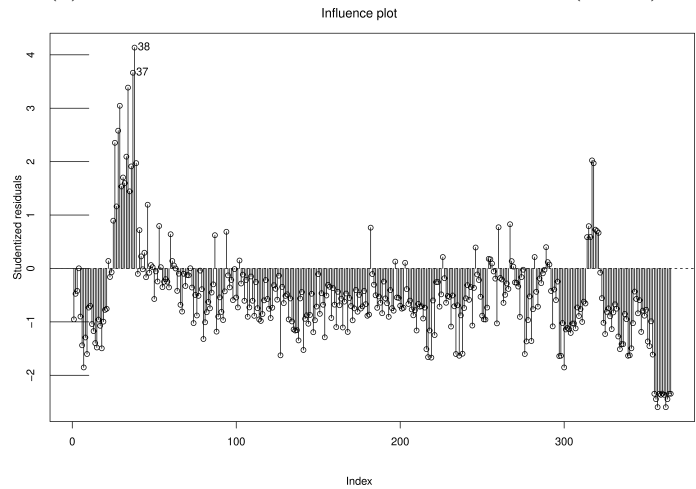
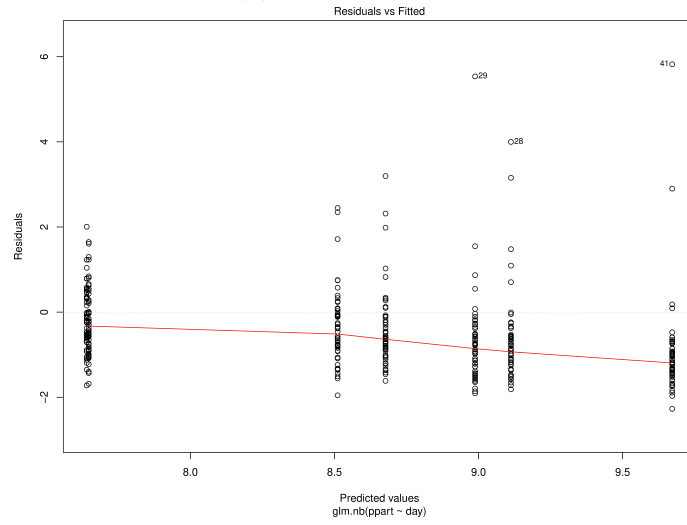
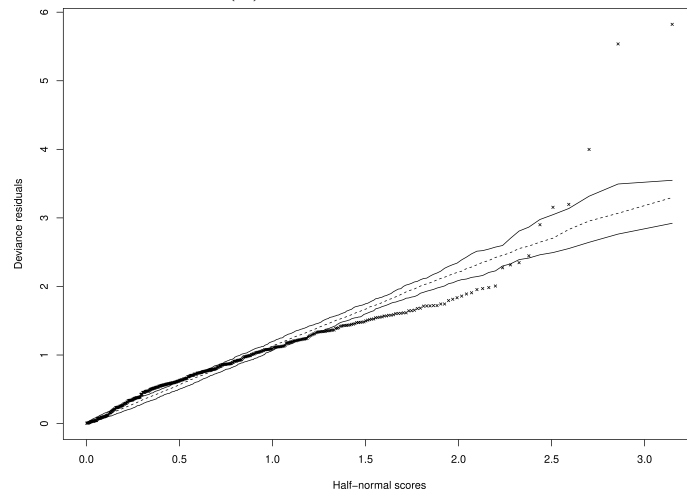


Figure A.4: Residuals diagnostics Tunisia

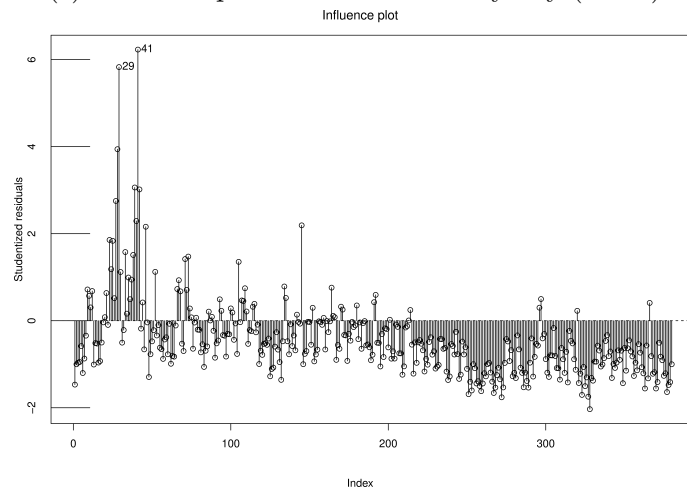
(a) Residuals plots



(b) Half-normal plot



(c) Influence plot. Note: indexed by day (1-380)



A.5 Appendix – additional analyses

Table A.1: Seemingly unrelated estimation: Egypt and Tunisia Friday protest participation.

Model 1: Egypt versus Tunisia	
Friday dummy	1.987*** (0.335)
lnalpha	1.065*** (0.077)
Friday dummy	0.187 (0.619)
lnalpha	0.704*** (0.151)
non-Friday	
Standard errors in parentheses	
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$	

In Table ?? we directly compare the average size of Friday protest in Tunisia with Egypt. To do this we re-estimate the negative binomial models shown in Figures 3 and 5. To enable direct comparability, we enter the total population for each country as the exposure term and a dummy variable for Fridays. The results are as expected. Friday protest in Egypt was significantly and substantially larger than protest held on days that were not Friday ($p < .001$). In Tunisia, protest participation on Friday was not greater than on non-Fridays ($p = .76$). A pairwise comparison of coefficients suggests that the difference between the two cases is itself statistically significantly different from zero ($p < .001$).

Table A.2: Logistic regression: Tunisia gender interaction for participation in transitional period.

Model 1	
Female =1	-0.698 (0.358)
Tunisia=1	1.355*** (0.240)
Female*Tunisia	-0.424 (0.423)
Standard errors in parentheses	
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$	

In Table A.2, we explore whether the reliance on a focal day of protest in Egypt had an effect on the gender composition of revolutionary crowds. Given the predominance of males at Friday prayer, we may expect to see men more likely to protest in Egypt when compared to Tunisia; a country where we did not see such a reliance on Fridays as focal points. Wave II of

Table A.3: Logistic regression: Tunisia gender interaction for participation in transitional protests and controlling for previous revolutionary participation.

	Model 1
Female=1	-0.075 (0.381)
Tunisia=1	0.983*** (0.263)
Female*Tunisia	-0.220 (0.452)
Revolution participation	3.084*** (0.207)
Standard errors in parentheses	
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$	

the Arab Barometer contains a question for participation in protest in the post-revolutionary period in both countries. Logistic regression suggests that males were significantly more likely to join protest in both Egypt and Tunisia, indicating that the gender composition of protestors was not directly related to the importance of Fridays or the mobilizing role of mosques. We demonstrate this by pooling survey respondents and introducing an interaction term between Tunisia and gender. Results indicate no significant difference in protest participants in the transition as the coefficient on this interaction term is not statistically significant. Interestingly, however, in both countries the importance of gender goes away after controlling for whether a respondent participated in the 25 January Revolution or protests against the Ben Ali regime. This is shown in Table A.3. Put differently, the “who” of protest during the transition is, in part, predicted by the preceding anti-systemic mobilization. This cannot be attributed to multicollinearity as the correlation between participation in the revolution and participation in protests during the subsequent transitional period is modest at .46. This underscores the importance of those precipitating events in patterning the dynamics of contention in the post-revolutionary aftermath.

A.6 Appendix – full regression outputs

Table A.4: Protest participation by sector: Egypt. Negative binomial regression with Sunday as reference day.

	Mod. 1: students	Mod. 2: residents	Mod. 3: activists	Mod. 4: labour
Monday	-1.059* (0.506)	-0.418 (0.444)	-0.241 (0.522)	-0.471* (0.235)
Tuesday	-0.340 (0.511)	0.159 (0.468)	1.108 (0.827)	-0.051 (0.335)
Wednesday	-0.325 (0.561)	-0.610 (0.462)	-1.208 (0.804)	-0.205 (0.314)
Thursday	-1.344* (0.566)	-0.689 (0.437)	0.483 (1.062)	-0.149 (0.442)
Friday	-1.235* (0.560)	0.190 (0.494)	3.732*** (0.712)	-1.178** (0.377)
Saturday	-1.031 (0.575)	-0.226 (0.557)	0.549 (0.848)	-0.098 (0.313)
Ref. day	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.5: Protest participation by location: Egypt. Negative binomial regression with Sunday as reference day.

	Mod. 1: workplace	Mod. 2: campus	Mod. 3: pub. space	Mod. 4: worship
Monday	-0.452 (0.315)	-0.854* (0.431)	-0.372 (0.757)	-2.334** (0.759)
Tuesday	-0.192 (0.408)	-0.185 (0.557)	0.734 (0.896)	1.281 (0.853)
Wednesday	-0.173 (0.409)	-0.545 (0.484)	-0.136 (0.990)	-0.919 (1.052)
Thursday	-0.100 (0.638)	-1.392** (0.474)	-0.115 (0.985)	-0.783 (1.024)
Friday	-1.285** (0.468)	-1.865** (0.569)	2.273** (0.756)	3.384*** (0.789)
Saturday	-0.031 (0.389)	-1.507** (0.492)	-0.533 (0.652)	-0.279 (0.797)
Ref. day	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.6: Protest participation by repertoire: Egypt. Negative binomial regression with Sunday as reference day.

	Mod. 1: disruptive	Mod. 2: transitory	Mod. 3: economic	Mod. 4: static
Monday	-0.190 (0.297)	-0.330 (0.352)	-0.544 (0.334)	-0.473 (0.765)
Tuesday	-0.003 (0.434)	0.860 (0.531)	0.252 (0.480)	0.377 (0.858)
Wednesday	-0.016 (0.425)	-0.744* (0.325)	-0.482 (0.442)	0.004 (0.930)
Thursday	-0.497 (0.385)	-0.607 (0.556)	0.008 (0.659)	-0.145 (0.990)
Friday	0.615 (0.585)	2.887*** (0.359)	-1.277* (0.519)	0.878 (0.819)
Saturday	-0.487 (0.331)	0.095 (0.398)	-0.189 (0.478)	-0.800 (0.619)
Ref. day	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.7: Protest participation by sector: Tunisia. Negative binomial regression with Monday as reference day.

	Mod. 1: students	Mod. 2: residents	Mod. 3: activists	Mod. 4: labour
Sunday	-3.341*** (0.744)	-1.548* (0.604)	-2.019** (0.635)	-2.019** (0.635)
Tuesday	-2.046* (0.804)	-1.331* (0.556)	0.486 (0.618)	0.486 (0.618)
Wednesday	-0.203 (0.975)	-1.869** (0.643)	1.622 (0.984)	1.622 (0.984)
Thursday	-1.457 (0.997)	-0.465 (0.942)	0.864 (0.980)	0.864 (0.980)
Friday	-1.805* (0.901)	-0.384 (0.885)	0.612 (0.934)	0.612 (0.934)
Saturday	-1.557 (0.910)	-1.756** (0.671)	-1.034 (0.719)	-1.034 (0.719)
Ref. day	Monday	Monday	Monday	Monday

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.8: Protest participation by location: Tunisia. Negative binomial regression with Monday as reference day.

	Mod. 1: workplace	Mod. 2: campus	Mod. 3: pub. space	Mod. 4: trad. un.
Sunday	-0.200 (0.199)	-3.129*** (0.790)	-1.089 (0.631)	-1.210 (0.925)
Tuesday	0.448 (0.257)	0.030 (1.050)	-0.586 (0.666)	0.275 (0.954)
Wednesday	0.181 (0.231)	0.003 (0.917)	1.498 (0.988)	0.793 (1.101)
Thursday	0.219 (0.245)	-0.427 (0.950)	0.160 (0.784)	1.251 (1.133)
Friday	-0.103 (0.192)	-1.898* (0.948)	-0.146 (0.707)	2.065 (1.216)
Saturday	-0.227 (0.197)	-1.888* (0.857)	-1.233* (0.616)	-1.217 (0.981)
lnalpha	1.037*** (0.097)	3.655*** (0.123)	2.320*** (0.082)	3.762*** (0.123)
Ref. day	Monday	Monday	Monday	Monday

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.9: Protest participation by repertoire: Tunisia. Negative binomial regression with Monday as reference day.

	Mod. 1: disruptive	Mod. 2: transitory	Mod. 3: economic	Mod. 4: static
Sunday	-1.981*** (0.456)	-1.066* (0.418)	-1.284*** (0.368)	-0.194 (0.157)
Tuesday	-1.282* (0.549)	-0.519 (0.503)	0.097 (0.339)	0.115 (0.168)
Wednesday	-1.016 (0.558)	1.290 (0.899)	-0.095 (0.403)	-0.104 (0.204)
Thursday	-0.909 (0.573)	0.436 (0.641)	0.364 (0.452)	-0.088 (0.208)
Friday	-0.524 (0.689)	0.726 (0.820)	-0.867* (0.432)	0.313 (0.387)
Saturday	-1.487** (0.472)	-1.055 (0.555)	-1.406*** (0.355)	-0.340 (0.208)
Ref. day	Monday	Monday	Monday	Monday

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$