

## ESM 1. Overview of questionnaires assessing reconciliation

Authors	Name of Scale	Sample studied	Measured construct	Analysis
Pham et al. 2004	-	Rwandans (randomized sample), N = 2091, random survey	<b>Reconciliation:</b> defined as processes whereby individuals, social groups, and institutions (1) develop a shared vision and sense of collective future (“community”); (2) establish mutual ties and obligations across lines of social demarcation and ethnic groups (“interdependence”); (3) come to accept and actively promote individual rights, rule of law, tolerance of social diversity, and equality of opportunity (“social justice”); and (4) adopt nonviolent alternatives to conflict management (“nonviolence”)	Principal factor analysis confirmed 4-factor structure (not shown). Internal consistency of the 4 factors was: community, $\alpha = .69$ ; interdependence, $\alpha = .46$ ; social justice, $\alpha = .75$ ; and violence, $\alpha = .88$ .
Staub et al. 2005	Orientation towards the other measure	Victims of genocide in Rwanda, N=194 not randomly selected	<b>Forgiveness and Reconciliation</b>	Principal component analysis was done (results are not shown) resulting in a 1-factor solution. $\alpha$ between .68 and .87 at different assessment times.
Adam & Klasen, 2011	Openness to Reconciliation (RECQ)	N = 215 refugee children from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Kosovo aged 9-20, residing in Germany	<b>Attitudes towards Reconciliations</b>	4 Subscales: 1. benevolence ( $\alpha = .74$ ), 2. Avoidance ( $\alpha = .70$ ), 3. Revenge ( $\alpha = .80$ ), orientation towards the future ( $\alpha = .73$ ). Factor analysis not reported
Schaal et al. 2012	-	N = 269 imprisoned perpetrators and 114 survivors in Rwanda	<b>Attitudes towards Reconciliation</b> Questionnaire consists of 16 items that examined attitudes toward forgiveness, future orientation, empathy, trust, justice, revenge, and the use of violence	1 Scale with 16 items, Cronbach's alpha = .60, no factor analysis reported