Social Norms after Conflict Exposure and Victimization by Violence: Experimental Evidence from Kosovo

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Replication Instructions

There are two separate replication datasets - one for the experiments with ethnic treatments and a second for the experiments with local/not-local treatments. Replication instructions are provided here in STATA. Variables are labeled in the companion stata .dta file and described in the supplementary online appendix.

Replication Instructions for Experiments with Ethnicity Treatments

Use the datafile **ethnictreatments_bjps_replication.dta**

To create the indices for exposure to violence and property damage, do the following:

alpha sawviolence injured familyinjured familykilled friendsinjured friendskilled, gen(alphaviolence)

alpha homedamaged homedestroyed businessdamaged, gen(alphadamage)

You may also use factor analysis generated indices. Components of the exposure to violence and property damage indices line up well on a single dimension in factor analysis.

factor sawviolence injured familyinjured familykilled friendsinjured friendskilled, predict(factorviolence)

factor homedamaged homedestroyed businessdamaged
predict(factordamage)

For Manuscript Table 2 models, do the following

logit d3sametreatment alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, robust

logit d3sametreatmentexp alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, robust

logit pgsametreatment alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, robust

logit d3ingroupdominant alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, robust

logit d3ingroupdominantexp alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, robust

logit pgingroupdominant alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, robust

For Manuscript Appendix Table 1, Panel A

To obtain the mean amounts sent in the DG and PG experiments with ethnic treatments, do the following:

sum d3ingroupsend if albanian==1
sum d3ingroupsend if serb==1
sum d3outgroupsend if albanian==1
sum d3outgroupsend if serb==1

sum d3ingroupsendexp if albanian==1
sum d3ingroupsendexp if serb==1
sum d3outgroupsendexp if albanian==1
sum d3outgroupsendexp if serb==1

You could also use the variables **d3ingroupgets, d3outgroupgets, d3ingroupgetsexp, d3outgroupgetsexp**, which simply rescale contributions to a range of 0-10 instead of -5 to 5.

For PG contributions, do the following:

sum pgingroupgets if albanian==1
sum pgingroupgets if serb==1
sum pgoutgroupgets if albanian==1
sum pgoutgroupgets if serb==1

You can also use the variables **pgingroupsend** and **pgoutgroupsend** which rescale contributions to a range of -2.5 to 2.5 (dividing by 2, since PG contributions/withdrawals are multiplied by 2).

T-tests comparing in-group vs. out-group DG and PG means (as discussed in the manuscript results), can be done as follows

ttest d3ingroupsend = d3outgroupsend if albanian==1
ttest d3ingroupsend = d3outgroupsend if serb==1

ttest d3ingroupsendexp = d3outgroupsendexp if albanian==1
ttest d3ingroupsend = d3outgroupsend if serb==1

ttest pgingroupsend = pgoutgroupsend if albanian==1
ttest pgingroupsend = pgoutgroupsend if serb==1

To determine the total amount of the allotment given to an in-group vs. out-group (as discussed in the manuscript results "On average, subjects gave 60% of the total allotment (6 out of 10 euros) in the dictator game to a co-ethnic but only 46% (4.6 out of 10 euros) to an out-group.)"

sum d3ingroupgets
sum d3outgroupgets

Divide the average by 10(*100) to obtain 60% and 46% respectively

To determine the total amount of the allotment given to an in-group vs. out-group (as discussed in the manuscript results "Subjects in the public goods game contribute nearly 27% of their allotment to an in-group majority but less than 2% to an out-group majority."

sum pgingroupgets
sum pgoutgroupgets

Divide the average amount by 5(*100) to obtain 27% and 1.8% respectively.

For Supplementary Online Appendix Tables 2-5

You can also cluster standard errors using the location or session variables with the same code in stata. You may also consider time/locational fixed effects using the session, location, and/or date variables. For example, for Table 2 just drop the extended controls for Panel A, include the extended controls for Panel B. For the regressions on property damage, just replace **alphaviolence** with **alphadamage** using the same regressions as in Manuscript Table 2.

For Online Table 4 (Model 1), you can substitute robust for clustered standard errors as follows:
logit d3sametreatment alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, cluster(location)

For Online Table 5, you can examine time/locational fixed effects by doing the following:

encode date, gen(date2)
xtset date2
xtlogit d3sametreatment alphaviolence albanian female age education working village coethnicfirst, fe

For Online Table 9 Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests, do the following
ksmirnov alphaviolence, by(female)
ksmirnov alphadamage, by(female)
ksmirnov alphaviolence, by(village)
ksmirnov alphadamage, by(village)

For age and education, you can run the Ksmirnov tests using different components of the indices, for example:
ksmirnov age, by(sawviolence)
ksmirnov age, by(homedamaged)
ksmirnov education, by(sawviolence)
ksmirnov education, by(homedamaged)

The OLS regressions in Table 9 are as follows:
reg alphaviolence female age education village, robust
reg alphadamage female age education village, robust

For Online Table 10, I first use Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) on covariates using different components of the violence and property damage indices as "treatments". For example, in the first panel in Table 10, I match on gender, age, education, and urban/rural environment using the dummy variable **sawviolence** as a treatment and regress using different DVs:

cem female age education village, treatment(sawviolence)
logit d3sametreatment alphaviolence [iweight=cem_weights], robust

For the second panel in Table 10, I use propensity score kernel matching on the same variables as follows using the dummy variable **sawviolence** as a treatment and regress using different DVs:

psmatch2 sawviolence female age education village, out(d3sametreatment) kernel odds logit quietly
logit d3sametreatment alphaviolence [iweight=_weight], robust

For Table 11, I use CEM matching on gender, age, education, and urban/rural environment for components of the property damage indices. For example, using home destruction as a treatment, I run the following:

cem female age education village, treatment(homedestroyed)

logit d3sametreatment alphadamage [iweight=_weight], robust

For Table 12 and 13 on determinants of displacement, for example, I run the following:

logit displaced female age education village if serb==1, robust
logit displaced female age education village if albanian==1, robust

Replication Instructions for Experiments with Local/Not-Local Treatments

Use the datafile **localtreatments_bjps_replication.dta**

To create the exposure to violence index, do the following

alpha injuredbef familyinjuredbef familykilledbef injuredafter familyinjuredafter familykilledafter, gen(alphaviolence)

Manuscript Table 3

tobit dgplay1offer alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==0, ll ul robust
tobit dgplay1offer alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==1, ll ul robust
tobit ugplay1offer alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==0, ll ul robust
tobit ugplay1offer alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==1, ll ul robust
tobit tgplay1send alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==0, ll ul robust
tobit tgplay1send alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==1, ll ul robust

For Manuscript Appendix Table 1. Panel B

To obtain the mean amounts sent in the DG, UG, and TG experiments with local treatments, do the following:

sum dgplay1offer if treatment==0
sum dgplay1offer if treatment==1
sum ugplay1offer if treatment==0
sum ugplay1offer if treatment==1
sum tgplay1send if treatment==0
sum tgplay1send if treatment==1

You can also use this to determine the amount of the endowment sent as discussed in the results section “Subjects give between 43% and 47% of their endowment to the other person in the local and not local dictator games respectively. Subjects offer 47-48% of their endowment to the other person in the ultimatum game and between 65% and 63% of their initial endowment in the trust game to local and non-local recipients respectively.” (Note, divide mean sent by 10(*100) for DG and UG games and divide mean by 4(*100) for TG.)

To generate t-tests of treatment effects as discussed in the results section of the manuscripts “t-Tests do not indicate significant treatment effects between members of one’s community and those outside the community in dictator giving ($p < 0.134$), ultimatum offers ($p< 0.414$), or trust offers ($p < 0.254$) in a between-subject comparison.” Do the following

ttest dgplay1offer, by(treatment) unpaired unequal
ttest ugplay1offer, by(treatment) unpaired unequal
ttest tgplay1send, by(treatment) unpaired unequal

For Online Table 6, run the same regressions as in Manuscript Table 3 without extended controls to see bivariate effects of exposure to violence.

For Online Table 7, run the same regressions as in Manuscript Table 3, but using clustered standard errors by location. For example:

tobit dgplay1offer alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==0, ll ul cluster(location)

For Online Table 8, run the same regressions as in Manuscript Table 3, but using fixed effects on the location or session variables. For example,

xtset session
xtreg dgplay1offer alphaviolence albanian female age education working if treatment==0, fe