Supplementary Appendices for "Condemning or Condoning the Perpetrators? International Humanitarian Law and Attitudes toward Wartime Violence"

The following appendices are included as supplementary information.

- Supplementary Appendix A: Survey Questionnaire
- Supplementary Appendix B: Codebook and Variable Descriptions
- Supplementary Appendix C: Regression Models and Additional Analyses

Appendix A: Survey Questionnaire
The following are the items from the 1999 People on War survey by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which were used in the analysis. For the full instrument and related details, see (ICRC 1999).

AGE
Let me begin by asking you some questions about yourself to make sure we are talking to all kinds of people. If you don't want to answer, feel free to tell me so and we will move on to the next question.

What is your age?

_____ [Write actual age in years]
[Or write year of birth 19 _____ and complete later]
_____ [don't know/Refused]

EDUCATION
How many years of school have you had?

_____ years
[If school level completed, estimate in years, include years at elementary school]
_____ [don't know/Refused]

FAMILY
What is your current family situation?

Married (have a husband or wife)
Single
Live together with someone (in a permanent relationship)
Divorced/separated
Spouse of missing person
Widow/Widower
Don't know/Refused

KIDS
Do you have children? (If yes mentioned, ask how many)

Yes
State how many: ……
No children
Don't know/Refused

WARLIVE
Let me ask about the war in [INSERT RELEVANT COUNTRY]. Did the war take place in the area where you were living or did the war take place mainly somewhere else?

Your area
Somewhere else
Both
Don't know/Refused

COMBATANT
During the war, did you ever find yourself in a situation of being a combatant and carrying a weapon?

Yes – combatant, carried weapon
No – not a combatant
Don't know/Refused

ALLCOSTS
Is there anything that combatants should not be allowed to do in fighting their enemy? [OPEN-ENDED; PROBE AND WRITE ANSWERS AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE]

WHYNOT1
[ASKED ONLY IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "YES" TO PREVIOUS QUESTION – ALLCOSTS]
Could you tell me the main reason why they should not do that. Is that because – [READ AND ROTATE]

It's wrong
It just causes too many problems
Don't know/Refused

WHYWRONG
[ASKED ONLY IF ANSWERED "IT'S WRONG" TO PREVIOUS QUESTION – WHYNOT1]
When you say, it's wrong, is it primarily wrong because it is – [READ AND ROTATE – TWO RESPONSES ALLOWED]
Against your religion (or god)
Against your personal code
Against the law
Against what most people here believe
Against your culture
Against human rights
Other [Write in]
Don't know/Refused

BATTERY OF SPECIFIC QUESTIONS DEALING WITH SUPPORT FOR VARIOUS FORMS OF VIOLENCE
Note that for some items respondents were randomly assigned to two different versions of the question wording – Version A (more non-partisan wording) and Version B (more partisan wording). Differences in question wording are indicated by square brackets where relevant.

CIVDISCRIM3
Now I would like to ask you some general questions about how, in your view, combatants should behave in times of war.

When combatants [B = from your side] attack to weaken the enemy, should they … READ AND ROTATE

Attack enemy combatants and civilians
Attack enemy combatants and avoid civilians as much as possible
Attack only enemy combatants and leave the civilians alone
Don't know/Refused

CIVSHELTER
Let me ask you about some things that combatants may do to weaken the enemy they are fighting against. Please tell me for each of these things whether it is okay or not okay to do it, to weaken the enemy.

Attacking civilians who [A = voluntarily gave / B = were forced to give] food and shelter to enemy combatants. Would it be okay or not okay to attack them in order to weaken the enemy?

Okay
Not okay
Don't know/Refused

CIVTRANSPORT
Attacking civilians who [A = voluntarily transported / B = were forced to transport] ammunition for enemy combatants defending their town. Would it be okay or not okay to attack them to weaken the enemy?

Okay
Not okay
Don't know/Refused

PRISNOSAVE
I will now describe some situations that may happen during a war. For each situation, I would like you to imagine that you are part of that situation. Tell me how you think you would behave if the decisions were completely up to you. Here comes the first imaginary situation.

Would you save the life of a surrendering enemy combatant who killed a person close to you?

Would save
Would not save
Don't know/Refused

CIVFOOD3
Now I'm going to ask your opinion on some of the things combatants from your side might do in times of war.

What about depriving the civilian population [B = on the other side] of food or water in order to weaken the enemy?

Is that wrong or just part of war?
Wrong
Part of war
Both [Volunteered response]
Don't know/Refused

FOODLAW
Are there any laws or rules that say you can't do that, even if it would help weaken the enemy, or are there no laws or rules to stop that?
Laws – can't do that
No laws
Don't know/refused

CIVVILLAGES3
What about attacking the enemy combatants in populated villages or towns in order to weaken the enemy, knowing that many [A = civilians / B = women and children] would be killed?

Is that wrong or just part of war?

Wrong
Part of war
Both [Volunteered response]
Don't know/Refused

VILLAW
Are there any laws or rules that say you can't do that, even if it would help weaken the enemy, or are there no laws or rules to stop that?
Laws – can't do that
No laws
Don't know/refused

CIVMINES
Let me ask you about some other things that might happen during war to weaken the enemy. Please tell me for each of these things whether it is okay or not okay to do it in order to weaken the enemy.

[A = Combatants / B = Your combatants] planting land mines to stop the movement of enemy combatants, even though civilians may step on them accidentally. Is it okay or not okay to do that if it would weaken the enemy?

Okay, if necessary
Not okay
Don't know/Refused

PRISMAIL
Now let me ask you how captured combatants should be treated.

Must [B = your side allow] a captured enemy combatant [A = be allowed] to contact their relatives, or doesn't that have to be allowed?

Must allow
Don't have to allow
Don't know/Refused

PRISTORTURE
Is it true that [A = a captured enemy combatant cannot be subjected / B = your side cannot subject a captured enemy combatant] to torture to obtain important military information, or can captured combatants be subjected to torture?

Cannot subject
Can subject
Don't know/Refused

PRISVISIT
Must [A = a captured enemy combatant be allowed a visit / B = your side allow a captured enemy combatant to be visited] by an independent representative from outside the prison or camp, or doesn't that have to be allowed?

Must allow
Don't have to allow
Don't know/Refused

PRISKILL
Once again, I want you to imagine yourself in the following situations and tell me what you think you would do if the decisions were completely up to you.

[A = If one side / B = If the other side] in the war is killing prisoners, would you approve the killing of prisoners by [A = the other side / B = your side] or would you not approve it?

Would approve
Would not approve
Don't know/Refused

PRISDIE
In general, do you ever think that captured enemy combatants deserve to die?

Think – deserve to die
No
Don't know/Refused

WARTIME EXPERIENCES
Now I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the war.

Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the conflict in Afghanistan. READ AND ROTATE ORDER

	Happened	**Did not happen**	**Don't know/refuse**
1. Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere			
2. Imprisoned			
3. Kidnapped or taken hostage			
4. Tortured			
5. Felt humiliated			
6. Lost contact with a close relative			
7. A member of your immediate family killed during the war (i.e. son, daughter, father, mother, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, grandchild)			
8. Serious damage to your property			
9. Wounded by the fighting			
10. Combatants took food away			
11. Had my house looted			
12. **[READ LAST]** Somebody you knew well was raped by combatants			

TOOKSIDES
During the war, did you support (have you supported) one of the sides or did you not support any side?

Supported a side
Did not support a side
Don't know/Refused

GENEVAHEARD
Let me ask you something very different. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions?

Yes – heard
No – not heard
Don't know/Refused

[IF HEARD OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS]
Could you tell me what the Geneva Conventions are about? WRITE DOWN ANSWER AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE

ACCURATE
MARK APPROPRIATE RESPONSE:
Accurate (any reference to limits on war)
Not accurate (no reference to limits on war)

GENEVADIFF
Let me read you a statement about the Geneva Conventions. The Geneva Conventions is a series of international treaties that impose limits on war by describing some rules of war. Most countries in the world have signed these treaties.

Do you think the existence of the Geneva Conventions prevent wars from getting worse or does it make no real difference?

Prevents wars from getting worse
No real difference
Don't know/Refused

ACCOUNTABLE
Are there rules or laws that are so important that if broken during war, the person who broke them should be punished?

Yes
No
Don't know/Refused

BASERULES
[IF RESPOND TO "YES" TO PRIOR QUESTION – ACCOUNTABLE]
What are these rules based on – [READ AND ROTATE]
[Country name]'s laws
International law
Religious principles
The values people hold
Other [Write in]
Don't know/Refused

Supplementary Appendix B: Codebook and Variable Descriptions

The following is a description of the specific variables that were constructed from the instrument and used in the analysis. Note that some of the variables include further details discussing how they were coded. Variables marked with an "" are created in the replication do file.*

CASEID: Identifier for each observation.

COUNTRY: Country where survey conducted.

CCODE: Correlates of War country code.

YEAR: Year survey was conducted (1999 for all observations).

ABUSE*: Overall abuse index created from component items on wartime conduct, which ranges between 0 and 1.

CIVABUSE*: Civilian abuse index created from subset of civilian-related component items on wartime conduct, which ranges between 0 and 1.

PRISABUSE*: Prisoner abuse index created from subset of prisoner-related component items on wartime conduct, which ranges between 0 and 1.

CIVDISCRIM3: General indiscrimination between military and civilians, where 2 = Attack enemy combatants and civilians; 1 = Attack enemy combatants and avoid civilians as much as possible; 0 = Attack only enemy combatants and leave the civilians alone.

CIVSHELTER: Attack civilians who give food and shelter to enemy combatants, where 1 = Okay; 0 = Not okay.

CIVTRANSPORT: Attack civilians who transport ammunition for enemy combatants, where 1 = Okay; 0 = Not okay.

CIVFOOD3: Deprive civilians of food or water, where 2 = Part of war; 1 = Both; 0 = Wrong.

CIVVILLAGES3: Attacking enemy combatants in populated villages, where 2 = Part of war; 1 = Both; 0 = Wrong.

CIVMINES: Planting land mines, where 1 = Okay; 0 = Not okay.

PRISNOSAVE: Save the life of a surrendering enemy combatant, where 1 = Would not save; 0 = Would save.

PRISMAIL: Prohibit captured enemy combatants from contacting their relatives, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

PRISTORTURE: Torture captured enemy combatant, where 1= Yes; 0 = No.

PRISVISIT: Prohibit visits by external representatives, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

PRISKILL: Kill captured enemy combatants, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

PRISDIE: Think captured enemy combatants deserve to die, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

GENEVAKNOW: Measure for knowledge of international humanitarian law, where 1 = heard of Geneva Conventions and correctly identified the purpose of the agreements; 0 = otherwise.

It should be noted an alternative measure used in some other studies additionally employs follow-up questions that were asked immediately after two of the civilian abuse component items – denying civilians food; and attacking villages (e.g. Elcheroth, 2006). After each of the abuse items, respondents were then asked whether they believed there were "any laws or rules that say you can't do that?"

Several problems are evident in using such an approach to measuring knowledge or feelings toward IHL. First, the question wording is ambiguous as to the exact source of the laws, which could be local, national, international, or alternatively could be based on religious or other cultural mores. Since the laws of war are primarily conceived of as international in character (though they may also be implemented through domestic instruments and practices), these items provide a less direct measure of knowledge of IHL.

Second, both alternative legal items are prone to substantial consistency bias because of the close sequencing of the questions – respondents who oppose (support) denying civilians food or attacking villages, are likely to rationalize in the follow-up question immediately afterward that rules prohibiting such actions must indeed exist (not exist).[1] Positive answers to these law questions could partially capture respondents' actual knowledge of the laws of war, but are also likely reflecting individuals' desire to remain consistent with previous answers dealing with the exact same practice in question.[2] Not surprisingly, a strong upward bias likely affects both of these alternative IHL measures. Compared to the main measure used in the paper, where only around 25% of respondents correctly identified the purpose of the Geneva Conventions, 57% of the relevant respondents believed laws against denying food exist, and 61% believed there were laws banning the targeting of villages – a more than twofold difference in each instance. Furthermore, while answers to the two food and villages law items are closely correlated with

[1] Using each relevant law measure as the outcome variable, running separate logit models shows that support for depriving food or attacking villages are strongly and negatively related to beliefs that laws exist outlawing the respective practice ($p < 0.0001$).

[2] Admittedly, a similar concern is present with the Geneva Conventions measure since it is also asked after the key abuse items used for the outcome measure. As noted in the main paper, these two sets of questions were asked far apart in the instrument, which should reduce worries over similar levels of bias. Moreover, placing the Geneva Questions before the abuse items would raise the related problem of priming respondents and potentially biasing answers to the abuse items. The fact that the Geneva Questions are knowledge-based also guard against concerns over consistency bias.

each other (r = 0.66), they are only weakly correlated with the more objective knowledge of the Geneva Conventions measure (r = 0.16 and r = 0.15 respectively).

Third and more pragmatically, these two additional items are specific to only two forms of civilian abuse, and are thus less helpful for evaluating the relationship between knowledge of IHL and the wider range of violations against both civilians as well as prisoners. Taken together, the main measure based on the Geneva Conventions offers a more useful and reliable basis point for distinguishing between different individuals' exposure to, and awareness of, the principles enshrined in the laws of war, and the consequences this may subsequently have for their attitudes toward wartime conduct.

GENEVAHEARD: Heard of Geneva Conventions, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

FOODLAW: Belief that laws exist prohibiting the deprivation of food or water, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

VILLAW: Beliefs that laws exist prohibiting attacking enemy combatants in populated villages, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

WARLIVE2: 1 = During the war fighting took place close to where the respondent lived; 0 = Fighting mainly took place elsewhere.

EXPMAJOR3 is a dichotomous variable for severe wartime experience: 1 = Respondent reported experiencing any of the following acts – being imprisoned, kidnapped or taken hostage, tortured, or wounded by the fighting; 0 = Otherwise.

EXPMEDIUM3_ONLY is a corresponding dichotomous variable for moderate wartime experience: 1 = Respondent reported experiencing any of the following – felt humiliated, lost contact with a close relative, property was seriously damaged, food was taken away, house was looted, forced from their home, an immediate family member was killed, or a person they knew well was raped by combatants; 0 = Otherwise. This variable was further coded 0 for those respondents who reported that one or more of the severe acts had also happened to them in order to ensure the two wartime experience variables are mutually exclusive from one another.

TOOKSIDES: 1 = Respondent actively supported one of the warring parties during the war; 0 = Otherwise.

COMBATANT: 1 = Respondent fought during the conflict; 0 = Otherwise.

AGECAT6: 1 = 18-24 years; 2 = 25-34 years; 3 = 35-44 years; 4 = 45-54 years; 5 = 55-64 years; 6 = 65 or older.

MALE: 1 = Male; 0 = Female

KIDSDUM: 1 = Respondent has at least one child; 0 = Respondent has no children.

MARRIED: 1 = Respondent is married; 0 = Otherwise.

EDUCATQ_WAR: Four-level categorical measure separated by quartile for years of educational attainment for respondents across all conflict countries in the sample.

EDUC: Number of years of education.

PARTISAN: 1 = Respondent received the more partisan wording for certain items; 0 = Respondent received the more non-partisan wording.

As noted in the main paper, the survey included an experimental element where respondents were randomly split into groups receiving one of two slightly different wordings for a number of items, such as a generic scenario versus a partisan situation involving combatants from the respondent's own side. Balance tests indicate respondents in each group were generally comparable across a range of baseline covariates.

PUNISH: Belief that rules exists that are so important that, if broken, the person who broke them should be punished, where 1 = Yes such rules exist; 0 = No such rules exist.

BASERULES2: Basis of rules so important that, if broken, the person who broke them should be punished, where 3 = Religious principles; 2 = International law; 3 = Domestic law; 0 = Other values. (Only asked to those coded as Yes for PUNISH).

WARLIMITS: Belief that limits exist on what combatants are allowed to do in fighting their enemy, where 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

WHYNOT_MORAL: Reason for limits on wartime conduct, where 1 = It's wrong; 0 = It just causes too many problems. (Only asked to those who were coded as "Yes" for WARLIMITS).

WRONGLAWHR: Explanation for reason why limits on wartime conduct is because it's wrong, where 1 = Against the law or human rights; 0 = otherwise. (Only asked to those who were coded as "It's wrong" for WHYNOT_MORAL).

WRONGREL: Explanation for reason why limits on wartime conduct is because it's wrong, where 1 = Against your religion (or god); 0 = otherwise. (Only asked to those who were coded as "It's wrong" for WHYNOT_MORAL).

WRONGCULT2: Explanation for reason why limits on wartime conduct is because it's wrong, where 1 = Against your culture or what most people here believe; 0 = otherwise. (Only asked to those who were coded as "It's wrong" for WHYNOT_MORAL).

WRONGCODE: Explanation for reason why limits on wartime conduct is because it's wrong, where 1 = Against your personal code; 0 = otherwise. (Only asked to those who were coded as "It's wrong" for WHYNOT_MORAL).

PARALLEL: Parallel study conducted in two of the countries included in the analysis – Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Philippines – to investigate role of enumerator identity. To ensure consistency in samples, the parallel studies were not used in the main analysis. 1 = Parallel study; 0 = Otherwise

NOPAR: 1 = Country where a parallel study was conducted (for this study, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Philippines); 0 = Country where a parallel study was not conducted.

AFGHANISTAN, BOSNIA, CAMBODIA, ELSALVADOR, GEORGIA, ISRAEL, LEBANON, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, and SOUTHAFRICA: Country indicators.

As a supplement to Table 2 from the main text, the following tables below report the summary statistics for the main variables used in the analysis separately for each country surveyed that was analyzed.

Table B1. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Afghanistan

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	811	0.158	0.165	0	0.840
Civilian abuse	894	0.155	0.207	0	1
Prisoner abuse	867	0.167	0.209	0	1
Know about GCs	995	0.219	0.414	0	1
Lived in warzone	971	0.884	0.321	0	1
Moderate war experience	973	0.339	0.474	0	1
Severe war experience	931	0.673	0.469	0	1
Took sides	958	0.439	0.497	0	1
Veteran	966	0.308	0.462	0	1
Age	972	2.882	1.340	1	6
Gender (Male)	992	0.592	0.492	0	1
Education	707	2.231	1.162	1	4
Has children	910	0.865	0.342	0	1
Partisan wording	995	0.499	0.500	0	1

Table B2. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	818	0.256	0.208	0	0.915
Civilian abuse	1,135	0.276	0.251	0	1
Prisoner abuse	954	0.218	0.236	0	1
Know about GCs	1,482	0.642	0.480	0	1
Lived in warzone	1,472	0.667	0.471	0	1
Moderate war experience	1,473	0.587	0.492	0	1
Severe war experience	1,411	0.193	0.395	0	1
Took sides	1,382	0.821	0.383	0	1
Veteran	1,468	0.362	0.481	0	1
Age	1,481	3.500	1.605	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,481	0.573	0.495	0	1
Education	1,454	2.470	0.948	1	4
Has children	1,452	0.749	0.434	0	1
Partisan wording	1,482	0.496	0.500	0	1

Table B3. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Cambodia

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	884	0.112	0.134	0	0.848
Civilian abuse	959	0.118	0.189	0	1
Prisoner abuse	926	0.104	0.156	0	1
Know about GCs	1,009	0.175	0.381	0	1
Lived in warzone	994	0.660	0.474	0	1
Moderate war experience	1,008	0.675	0.469	0	1
Severe war experience	1,008	0.297	0.457	0	1
Took sides	966	0.216	0.412	0	1
Veteran	977	0.161	0.367	0	1
Age	989	2.884	1.373	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,008	0.511	0.500	0	1
Education	870	1.659	0.821	1	4
Has children	993	0.788	0.409	0	1
Partisan wording	1,009	0.506	0.500	0	1

Table B4. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, El Salvador

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	696	0.149	0.127	0	0.754
Civilian abuse	866	0.135	0.154	0	0.866
Prisoner abuse	772	0.163	0.190	0	0.872
Know about GCs	1,001	0.167	0.373	0	1
Lived in warzone	947	0.578	0.494	0	1
Moderate war experience	1,001	0.578	0.494	0	1
Severe war experience	1,000	0.101	0.301	0	1
Took sides	991	0.139	0.346	0	1
Veteran	981	0.084	0.277	0	1
Age	1,001	3.029	1.616	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,001	0.492	0.500	0	1
Education	1,001	2.130	1.214	1	4
Has children	1,001	0.751	0.433	0	1
Partisan wording	1,001	0.500	0.500	0	1

Table B5. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Georgia/Abkhazia

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	722	0.327102	0.2021394	0	1
Civilian abuse	911	0.3629446	0.2614151	0	1
Prisoner abuse	762	0.2839447	0.2353261	0	1
Know about GCs	1,033	0.2023233	0.4019266	0	1
Lived in warzone	1,030	0.423301	0.4943223	0	1
Moderate war experience	1,029	0.526725	0.499528	0	1
Severe war experience	1,018	0.1473477	0.3546265	0	1
Took sides	1,014	0.7238659	0.4473046	0	1
Veteran	1,028	0.0826848	0.2755393	0	1
Age	1,033	3.518877	1.644783	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,029	0.3984451	0.489816	0	1
Education	1,014	3.078895	1.034302	1	4
Has children	1,026	0.7592593	0.4277417	0	1
Partisan wording	1,033	0.499516	0.500242	0	1

Table B6. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Israel/Palestine

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	605	0.435	0.210	0	1
Civilian abuse	765	0.484	0.287	0	1
Prisoner abuse	679	0.365	0.231	0	1
Know about GCs	928	0.391	0.488	0	1
Lived in warzone	928	1	0	1	1
Moderate war experience	920	0.350	0.477	0	1
Severe war experience	920	0.315	0.465	0	1
Took sides	888	0.748	0.435	0	1
Veteran	899	0.527	0.500	0	1
Age	918	2.833	1.517	1	6
Gender (Male)	928	0.527	0.500	0	1
Education	914	3.069	0.969	1	4
Has children	917	0.639	0.481	0	1
Partisan wording	928	0.502	0.500	0	1

Table B7. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Lebanon

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	641	0.220	0.221	0	1
Civilian abuse	884	0.245	0.254	0	1
Prisoner abuse	694	0.185	0.247	0	1
Know about GCs	1,000	0.242	0.429	0	1
Lived in warzone	991	0.770	0.421	0	1
Moderate war experience	1,000	0.662	0.473	0	1
Severe war experience	1,000	0.206	0.405	0	1
Took sides	978	0.396	0.489	0	1
Veteran	979	0.153	0.360	0	1
Age	998	2.666	1.402	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,000	0.503	0.500	0	1
Education	958	2.962	1.120	1	4
Has children	1,000	0.451	0.498	0	1
Partisan wording	1,000	0.500	0.500	0	1

Table B8. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Nigeria

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	736	0.373	0.215	0	1
Civilian abuse	859	0.361	0.274	0	1
Prisoner abuse	797	0.383	0.250	0	1
Know about GCs	1,000	0.187	0.390	0	1
Lived in warzone	862	0.484	0.500	0	1
Moderate war experience	864	0.491	0.500	0	1
Severe war experience	848	0.206	0.405	0	1
Took sides	766	0.623	0.485	0	1
Veteran	888	0.100	0.300	0	1
Age	1,000	2.551	1.380	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,000	0.500	0.500	0	1
Education	991	2.627	1.169	1	4
Has children	972	0.690	0.463	0	1
Partisan wording	1,000	0.496	0.500	0	1

Table B9. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Philippines

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	840	0.245	0.151	0	0.829
Civilian abuse	930	0.262	0.202	0	0.933
Prisoner abuse	950	0.212	0.209	0	1
Know about GCs	1,100	0.061	0.239	0	1
Lived in warzone	1,036	0.202	0.401	0	1
Moderate war experience	1,093	0.219	0.414	0	1
Severe war experience	1,089	0.089	0.285	0	1
Took sides	1,069	0.109	0.312	0	1
Veteran	1,090	0.046	0.209	0	1
Age	1,100	2.942	1.533	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,100	0.502	0.500	0	1
Education	1,016	2.311	1.153	1	4
Has children	1,052	0.220	0.414	0	1
Partisan wording	1,100	0.495	0.500	0	1

Table B10. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, Somalia

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	718	0.196	0.218	0	1
Civilian abuse	826	0.232	0.274	0	1
Prisoner abuse	797	0.167	0.234	0	1
Know about GCs	1,005	0.305	0.461	0	1
Lived in warzone	951	0.917	0.276	0	1
Moderate war experience	940	0.544	0.498	0	1
Severe war experience	875	0.437	0.496	0	1
Took sides	950	0.585	0.493	0	1
Veteran	937	0.289	0.454	0	1
Age	942	2.732	1.215	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,005	0.724	0.447	0	1
Education	1,004	1.698	0.948	1	4
Has children	894	0.706	0.456	0	1
Partisan wording	1,005	0.508	0.500	0	1

Table B11. Summary Statistics for Main Variables Used in the Analysis, South Africa

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Overall abuse	938	0.271	0.189	0	1
Civilian abuse	1,266	0.238	0.249	0	1
Prisoner abuse	1,013	0.291	0.248	0	1
Know about GCs	1,500	0.163	0.370	0	1
Lived in warzone	1,429	0.265	0.441	0	1
Moderate war experience	1,499	0.243	0.429	0	1
Severe war experience	1,499	0.087	0.283	0	1
Took sides	1,417	0.347	0.476	0	1
Veteran	1,487	0.090	0.286	0	1
Age	1,499	3.094	1.536	1	6
Gender (Male)	1,500	0.497	0.500	0	1
Education	1,484	2.464	1.038	1	4
Has children	1,500	0.722	0.448	0	1
Partisan wording	1,500	0.499	0.500	0	1

Supplementary Appendix C: Regression Models and Additional Analyses

The following tables report the main regression results and related analyses for the main models and several robustness checks discussed in the manuscript. Tables C1-C6 report the regression results used to generate Figures 3-5 on the determinants of support for wartime abuse, both overall and conditional on particular subgroup characteristics. Tables C7-C9 report the regression results used to generate Figures 6-8 using alternative outcomes to investigate possible mechanisms linking knowledge of international law and attitudes toward wartime abuse. Table C10 reports regression results based on multiple imputation of missing values across the main covariates used in the analysis. Table C11 summarizes the results using genetic matching for the relationship between international law and attitudes to wartime abuse.

Table C1. Determinants of Support for Wartime Abuse

	(1) Overall Abuse	(2) Civilian Abuse	(3) Prisoner Abuse
Know about Geneva	-0.029*	-0.0039	-0.052**
Conventions	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.013)
Lived in warzone	-0.012	-0.0031	-0.017
	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.015)
Moderate war experience	0.0062	0.00065	0.0057
	(0.0078)	(0.0076)	(0.0071)
Severe war experience	0.035**	0.027**	0.039**
	(0.0085)	(0.0080)	(0.0099)
Took sides	0.051**	0.056**	0.046**
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.012)
Veteran	0.043*	0.066**	0.022
	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Age	-0.0090**	-0.0029	-0.015**
	(0.0019)	(0.0045)	(0.0032)
Gender (Male)	0.011	0.026*	-0.0043
	(0.0087)	(0.0099)	(0.0085)
Education	-0.0060	0.0038	-0.017*
	(0.0063)	(0.0081)	(0.0064)
Has children	-0.014*	-0.018+	-0.014*
	(0.0054)	(0.0086)	(0.0050)
Constant	0.31**	0.24**	0.37**
	(0.022)	(0.034)	(0.025)
Observations	7078	8594	7691
R-squared	0.24	0.21	0.16

Notes: OLS estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.01; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Table C2. Determinants of Support for Wartime Abuse, by Civil-Military Status

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Overall Abuse		Civilian Abuse		Prisoner Abuse	
	Civilian	Veteran	Civilian	Veteran	Civilian	Veteran
Know about Geneva	-0.021+	-0.050*	0.0056	-0.036	-0.049**	-0.053*
Conventions	(0.011)	(0.021)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.014)	(0.019)
Lived in warzone	-0.018	0.016	-0.0052	0.0093	-0.024	0.016
	(0.015)	(0.037)	(0.017)	(0.041)	(0.014)	(0.032)
Moderate war experience	0.0060	0.011	-0.0014	0.011	0.0072	0.0042
	(0.0089)	(0.019)	(0.0087)	(0.023)	(0.0081)	(0.015)
Severe war experience	0.037**	0.025	0.028*	0.021	0.042**	0.034
	(0.0073)	(0.020)	(0.0091)	(0.023)	(0.0068)	(0.022)
Took sides	0.045**	0.075**	0.050**	0.080**	0.041**	0.067**
	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.013)	(0.016)
Age	-0.0099**	-0.0020	-0.0032	-0.00042	-0.016**	-0.0091
	(0.0021)	(0.0091)	(0.0041)	(0.0076)	(0.0034)	(0.011)
Gender (Male)	0.0079	0.040	0.016+	0.11**	-0.00086	-0.032
	(0.0072)	(0.031)	(0.0084)	(0.026)	(0.0064)	(0.031)
Education	-0.0023	-0.025**	0.0052	-0.0079	-0.012	-0.040**
	(0.0065)	(0.0063)	(0.0078)	(0.0089)	(0.0065)	(0.0078)
Has children	-0.0087**	-0.038	-0.014*	-0.039	-0.010*	-0.032
	(0.0024)	(0.023)	(0.0046)	(0.029)	(0.0043)	(0.019)
Constant	0.30**	0.38**	0.23**	0.33**	0.37**	0.42**
	(0.021)	(0.047)	(0.030)	(0.061)	(0.022)	(0.060)
Observations	5594	1484	6795	1799	6090	1601
R-squared	0.23	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.17

Notes: OLS estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Table C3. Determinants of Support for Wartime Abuse, by Wartime Experience

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Overall Abuse			Civilian Abuse			Prisoner Abuse		
	Severe	Moderate	Neither	Severe	Moderate	Neither	Severe	Moderate	Neither
Know about Geneva	-0.044+	-0.022+	-0.047**	-0.038	0.0070	0.0052	-0.054*	-0.047**	-0.050**
Conventions	(0.022)	(0.0100)	(0.013)	(0.024)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Lived in warzone	0.011	-0.016	-0.023	0.0081	-0.00046	-0.017	-0.0011	-0.023	-0.011
	(0.029)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.012)	(0.030)	(0.013)	(0.018)
Took sides	0.043+	0.056**	0.057**	0.055*	0.056**	0.058**	0.042+	0.057**	0.024*
	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.023)	(0.018)	(0.012)	(0.021)	(0.014)	(0.0077)
Veteran	0.046*	0.045*	0.019	0.060**	0.071**	0.067	0.036	0.019	0.0095
	(0.018)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.041)	(0.023)	(0.016)	(0.023)
Age	-0.0038	-0.013**	-0.017**	-0.0043	-0.0088*	0.0065	-0.0046	-0.017**	-0.018**
	(0.0034)	(0.0024)	(0.0031)	(0.0033)	(0.0032)	(0.0069)	(0.0050)	(0.0031)	(0.0051)
Gender (Male)	-0.013	0.017+	-0.0012	0.0043	0.029*	0.039*	-0.027	-0.0012	0.0088
	(0.019)	(0.0090)	(0.0080)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.026)	(0.0080)	(0.011)
Education	-0.011	-0.0051	-0.0098	0.0057	-0.0028	0.012	-0.025*	-0.0098	-0.021**
	(0.0084)	(0.0080)	(0.0066)	(0.0098)	(0.0099)	(0.0095)	(0.0098)	(0.0066)	(0.0060)
Has children	-0.059**	0.00061	0.0021	-0.050**	-0.011	-0.0035	-0.065**	0.0021	-0.0061
	(0.013)	(0.0059)	(0.0049)	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.0049)	(0.0069)
Constant	0.38**	0.30**	0.34**	0.30**	0.25**	0.18**	0.43**	0.34**	0.40**
	(0.045)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.046)	(0.035)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.023)	(0.030)
Observations	1745	3329	3593	2020	4060	2514	1874	3593	2224
R-squared	0.29	0.25	0.17	0.26	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.11

Notes: OLS estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Table C4. Determinants of Support for Wartime Abuse, by Taking Sides during the War

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Overall Abuse		Civilian Abuse		Prisoner Abuse	
	Did Not Take Sides	Took Sides	Did Not Take Sides	Took Sides	Did Not Take Sides	Took Sides
Know about Geneva	-0.025*	-0.032+	-0.00089	-0.0066	-0.049**	-0.051*
Conventions	(0.0084)	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.019)	(0.014)	(0.018)
Lived in warzone	-0.021	0.0053	-0.015	0.018	-0.025	-0.0037
	(0.013)	(0.025)	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.014)	(0.025)
Moderate war experience	0.0070	0.0089	0.0076	-0.0033	-0.0010	0.018
	(0.0078)	(0.013)	(0.0084)	(0.016)	(0.0074)	(0.011)
Severe war experience	0.035**	0.035*	0.027*	0.025	0.033**	0.049**
	(0.0100)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.0084)	(0.013)
Took sides	0.012	0.054*	0.040*	0.074**	-0.011	0.034+
	(0.014)	(0.019)	(0.015)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.017)
Age	-0.0082*	-0.0075*	-0.0026	-0.0010	-0.014**	-0.014*
	(0.0028)	(0.0031)	(0.0061)	(0.0044)	(0.0031)	(0.0047)
Gender (Male)	0.011	0.014	0.023*	0.034+	-0.00030	-0.0062
	(0.0087)	(0.012)	(0.0081)	(0.015)	(0.011)	(0.0080)
Education	-0.0049	-0.0073	0.0018	0.0061	-0.013*	-0.021+
	(0.0046)	(0.0097)	(0.0079)	(0.0099)	(0.0043)	(0.011)
Has children	-0.0059	-0.024*	-0.0035	-0.034*	-0.0090	-0.023+
	(0.0036)	(0.0092)	(0.0077)	(0.011)	(0.0060)	(0.011)
Constant	0.31**	0.34**	0.24**	0.28**	0.37**	0.40**
	(0.022)	(0.032)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.019)	(0.039)
Observations	3720	3358	4457	4137	4058	3633
R-squared	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.12

Notes: OLS estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Table C5. Determinants of Support for Wartime Abuse, by Gender

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Overall Abuse		Civilian Abuse		Prisoner Abuse	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Know about Geneva	-0.023*	-0.035*	-0.0058	-0.0067	-0.041*	-0.059**
Conventions	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.015)	(0.012)
Lived in warzone	-0.018	-0.0070	-0.0064	-0.00058	-0.020	-0.016
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.017)
Moderate war experience	0.0084	0.0029	0.0041	-0.0037	0.011	-0.0015
	(0.0098)	(0.010)	(0.0091)	(0.012)	(0.0095)	(0.011)
Severe war experience	0.052**	0.021	0.049**	0.010	0.051**	0.031+
	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.016)
Took sides	0.056**	0.049**	0.062**	0.050**	0.051**	0.046**
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.011)
Veteran	0.0089	0.055**	-0.015	0.090**	0.025	0.024
	(0.030)	(0.014)	(0.028)	(0.014)	(0.032)	(0.015)
Age	-0.012**	-0.0060	-0.0051	-0.00033	-0.017**	-0.013**
	(0.0029)	(0.0033)	(0.0028)	(0.0067)	(0.0041)	(0.0036)
Education	-0.0052	-0.0061	0.0017	0.0062	-0.016+	-0.017**
	(0.0074)	(0.0057)	(0.0072)	(0.0093)	(0.0082)	(0.0050)
Has children	0.0066	-0.026+	-0.0043	-0.027	0.0088	-0.029*
	(0.0087)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.0068)	(0.0099)
Constant	0.28**	0.34**	0.21**	0.28**	0.35**	0.38**
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.043)	(0.028)	(0.021)
Observations	3115	3963	3883	4711	3414	4277
R-squared	0.21	0.27	0.18	0.23	0.15	0.18

Notes: OLS estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Table C6. Determinants of Support for Wartime Abuse, by Level of Education

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Overall Abuse		Civilian Abuse		Prisoner Abuse	
	Higher Education	Lower Education	Higher Education	Lower Education	Higher Education	Lower Education
Know about Geneva	-0.024+	-0.039*	0.0092	-0.024	-0.050**	-0.058**
Conventions	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.018)
Lived in warzone	-0.0071	-0.012	-0.0061	0.0033	-0.0044	-0.025
	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.017)
Moderate war experience	0.0092	0.0026	0.0021	0.00087	0.011	-0.00073
	(0.013)	(0.0085)	(0.011)	(0.0097)	(0.013)	(0.0086)
Severe war experience	0.041**	0.025+	0.040**	0.016	0.044**	0.030+
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.016)
Took sides	0.051*	0.051**	0.065**	0.048*	0.036*	0.057**
	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.013)
Veteran	0.017	0.060**	0.045+	0.077**	-0.0089	0.046*
	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.021)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.018)
Age	-0.011**	-0.0081**	-0.0039	-0.0043	-0.019**	-0.011**
	(0.0034)	(0.0014)	(0.0056)	(0.0037)	(0.0042)	(0.0025)
Gender (Male)	0.021	0.0027	0.043*	0.015*	0.0023	-0.012
	(0.013)	(0.0083)	(0.015)	(0.0068)	(0.0084)	(0.012)
Has children	-0.010+	-0.015+	-0.0095	-0.029*	-0.011+	-0.011
	(0.0046)	(0.0080)	(0.0079)	(0.012)	(0.0054)	(0.0084)
Constant	0.30**	0.28**	0.28**	0.23**	0.32**	0.33**
	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Observations	3161	3917	3839	4755	3433	4258
R-squared	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.2	0.17	0.16

Notes: OLS estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.01; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Table C7. Determinants of Beliefs over the Basis of Rules for which Violators Should be Held Accountable

	(1) International Law	(2) Domestic Law	(3) Other Values
Know about Geneva	0.86**	0.40	0.74**
Conventions	(0.17)	(0.26)	(0.19)
Lived in warzone	0.37	0.46+	0.68
	(0.34)	(0.26)	(0.45)
Moderate war experience	0.24	0.21	0.22
	(0.25)	(0.45)	(0.36)
Severe war experience	0.20	0.29	0.23
	(0.32)	(0.44)	(0.38)
Took sides	-0.43+	-0.20	-0.16
	(0.23)	(0.25)	(0.24)
Veteran	-0.34	-0.45	-0.40
	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.30)
Age	0.043	-0.044	-0.045
	(0.053)	(0.060)	(0.059)
Gender (Male)	0.26+	0.13	-0.062
	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.12)
Education	0.17**	-0.16+	0.0080
	(0.059)	(0.092)	(0.12)
Has children	-0.073	0.11	-0.13
	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.21)
Constant	0.97**	0.77*	0.64+
	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.36)

Notes: Multinomial logit estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Model is limited to respondents who believed there were rules for which people should be held accountable if they violated them.

Baseline category is "Religious Values."

3,053 observations; pseudo R-square = 0.13.

Table C8. Determinants of Beliefs in Limits on Wartime Conduct

	(1) Limits on Fighting Exist	(2) Limits b/c Morally Wrong (vs. Instrumental)
Know about Geneva Conventions	0.70**	0.30*
	(0.13)	(0.12)
Lived in warzone	0.24*	0.017
	(0.10)	(0.11)
Moderate war experience	0.43**	-0.032
	(0.056)	(0.074)
Severe war experience	0.57**	-0.11
	(0.18)	(0.12)
Took sides	-0.021	0.10
	(0.13)	(0.080)
Veteran	0.25	0.042
	(0.16)	(0.078)
Age	0.018	0.029
	(0.052)	(0.026)
Gender (Male)	-0.016	-0.0017
	(0.053)	(0.075)
Education	0.17**	0.088+
	(0.024)	(0.048)
Has children	-0.024	0.033
	(0.11)	(0.092)
Constant	0.040	0.48**
	(0.13)	(0.13)
Observations	6162	7145
Pseudo R-squared	0.27	0.059

Notes: Logit estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Table C9. Determinants of Beliefs for Why Breaking Limits on Wartime Conduct is Wrong

	Against…			
	(1) Law/Human Rights	(2) Religion	(2) Culture	(2) Personal Code
Know about Geneva Conventions	0.15**	-0.27*	0.19	0.0027
	(0.058)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Lived in warzone	0.054	-0.13	-0.16	-0.068
	(0.048)	(0.21)	(0.12)	(0.19)
Moderate war experience	0.064	-0.082	-0.15	0.19
	(0.12)	(0.25)	(0.15)	(0.16)
Severe war experience	0.046	0.081	-0.074	0.17
	(0.11)	(0.33)	(0.13)	(0.19)
Took sides	-0.16+	0.13	-0.00060	0.24*
	(0.093)	(0.12)	(0.067)	(0.093)
Veteran	-0.16	0.046	0.15	0.037
	(0.097)	(0.11)	(0.096)	(0.11)
Age	-0.024	0.052	0.029	-0.028
	(0.026)	(0.050)	(0.030)	(0.034)
Gender (Male)	0.095	-0.16*	0.012	0.051
	(0.074)	(0.074)	(0.10)	(0.074)
Education	0.099**	-0.014	0.15**	-0.095*
	(0.038)	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.048)
Has children	0.082	-0.070	-0.041	0.15
	(0.074)	(0.11)	(0.083)	(0.11)
Constant	0.91**	-0.53**	-1.17**	-1.32**
	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.21)
Observations	5161	5161	5161	5161
Pseudo R-squared	0.031	0.079	0.084	0.078

Notes: Logit estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Dealing with Missing Data: Since there was missing data on several of the covariates, as a robustness check, the analysis was re-run using multiple imputation. The multiple imputation procedure was conducted with the -mi impute- command in Stata 14 using the multivariate normal regression method in order to create five imputed data sets. Table C10 below reports the output from re-running the analysis using the imputed data; the results remain substantially the same.

Table C10. Determinants of Support for Wartime Abuse (Multiple Imputation of Missing Values)

	(1) Overall Abuse	(2) Civilian Abuse	(3) Prisoner Abuse
Know about Geneva	-0.029*	-0.0055	-0.057**
Conventions	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.012)
Lived in warzone	-0.014	-0.0095	-0.019
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.012)
Moderate war experience	-0.0025	-0.00036	-0.0049
	(0.0074)	(0.0083)	(0.0075)
Severe war experience	0.029*	0.027*	0.030*
	(0.0096)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Took sides	0.061**	0.062**	0.060**
	(0.0099)	(0.011)	(0.0090)
Veteran	0.050**	0.068**	0.030+
	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Age	-0.0075**	-0.0021	-0.013**
	(0.0018)	(0.0033)	(0.0021)
Gender (Male)	0.0060	0.022*	-0.011
	(0.0080)	(0.0089)	(0.0092)
Education	-0.0041	0.0038	-0.013*
	(0.0058)	(0.0075)	(0.0052)
Has children	-0.023*	-0.026*	-0.017*
	(0.0073)	(0.0093)	(0.0065)
Constant	0.29**	0.25**	0.34**
	(0.020)	(0.029)	(0.018)
Observations	12,053	12,053	12,053

Notes: OLS estimation. Robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by country).

+ p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01.

Coefficients for partisan wording and country variables not shown.

Multiple imputation of missing values using multivariate normal regression method.

Table C11 below reports results after pre-processing the data using the genetic matching routine created by Diamond and Sekhon (2013).

Table C11. Knowledge of Geneva Conventions and Support for Wartime Abuse (Matched Data)

Outcome	First Difference (Standard Error)
Overall Abuse	-0.036 (0.008)*
Civilian Abuse	-0.009 (0.009)
Prisoner Abuse	-0.062 (0.008)*

Notes: Average treatment effect (ATE) reported as first difference (percentage point change in support for abuse each index) between those with knowledge of the Geneva Conventions versus those without.

* $p<0.5$.

Estimates generated using genetic matching routine.

Supplementary Appendices References

Diamond, Alexis, and Jasjeet S. Sekhon. (2013) Genetic Matching for Estimating Causal Effects: A General Multivariate Matching Method for Achieving Balance in Observational Studies. *Review of Economics and Statistics* 95:932-45.

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