Codebook for "Democratic Reputations in Crises and War"

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December 31, 2021

Note: there are eight datasets included in this replication package.

1. Block A Israel Elite.RData – the replication data for the Israeli Knesset sample
2. Block A Israel Public I.RData – the replication data from Israeli public sample I
3. Block A Israel Public II.RData – the replication data from Israeli public sample II
4. Block A ROK.RData – the replication data from the Korean sample
5. Block A UK I.RData – the replication data from United Kingdom sample I
6. Block A UK II.RData – the replication data from United Kingdom sample II
7. Block A USA.RData – the replication data from the American sample
8. Downes-Sechser-Appendix-B.dta – replication data from Downes and Sechser's 2012 *International Organization* article, which we use as an observational benchmark in Appendix C.6.

The variable descriptions for each dataset are denoted below. See the R scripts for cleaned versions of these variables.

Block A Israel Elite.RData

Variable	Description
ID	Respondent ID variable
RegimeA	Democracy treatment (דמוקרטיה, דיקטטורה)
outcmA1_1	Crisis outcome variable (Perceived likelihood of standing firm: 0-100%)
outcmA2_1	War outcome variable (Perceived likelihood winning: 0-100%)
ma1	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
ma2	The use of force generally makes problems worse (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
ma3	Rather than simply reacting to our enemies, it's better for us to strike first (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
intTrust_1	Some people say that Israel can trust other nations, while others think that Israel can't be too careful in dealing with other nations. Where would you place yourself on this scale from 1 (Israel can count on other countries) to 7 (Israel cannot count on other countries)?

ideo_1	There is much talk of “left” and “right” in politics. How would you rate yourself on a left-right scale, from 1 (right) to 7 (left)?
IsrArab_1	Stance on the Israeli-Arab conflict (1 = more hardline, 7 = most softline)
FAexp1	Experience serving on the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee (1 = yes, 0 = no)
activeCombat	Active combat experience (1 = yes, 0 = no)
currentMK	Current member of the Knesset? (1 = current member, 0 = former member)

Block A Israel Public I.RData

Variable	Description
RegimeA	Democracy treatment (דיקטטורה, דמוקרטיה, מדינה שהפכה מדיקטטורה לדמוקרטיה בשנים האחרונות)
outcmA1_1	Crisis outcome variable (Perceived likelihood of standing firm: 0-100%)
outcmA2_1	War outcome variable (Perceived likelihood winning: 0-100%)
educ	Education: 1= no high school degree; 2 = high school degree; 3 = some college; 4 = college degree; 5 = master's degree; 6 = doctoral degree
gender	1 = male, 2 = female
k1	Political knowledge question 1 from INES: which party received the highest number of votes in the last elections (2015)? 7 הליכוד 8 המחנה הציוני 9 יש עתיד 10 כולנו 11 הבית היהודי 12 ש"ס

	13 ישראל ביתינו
k2	Political knowledge question 2 from the INES: how many representatives are there in the Knesset? ?כמה נציגים יש בכנסת 1 75 2 80 3 100 4 120 5 150
k3	Political knowledge question 3 from the INES: who decides which judges will be appointed to the Supreme Court? 4 נשיא המדינה 5 ראש הממשלה 6 ועדה של משפטנים ופוליטיקאים 7 שר המישפטים 8 החוקה 9 ועדת חוקה חוק ומישפט של הכנסת
k4	Political knowledge question 4 from the INES: in what war did Israel conquer the Golan Heights? 4

	מלחמת העצמאות 5 מלחמת ששת הימים 6 מלחמת יום כיפור 7 מלחמת לבנון הראשונה 8 מלחמת לבנון השניה
k5	Political knowledge question 5 from the INES: who was the first country to sign a peace agreement with Israel? 4 מצרים 5 ירדן 6 סוריה 7 לבנון 8 אף אחת מאלו
army	Military experience: 0 (none), 1 (military service, no combat experience), 2 (active combat experience)
ma1	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
ma2	The use of force generally makes problems worse (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
ma3	Rather than simply reacting to our enemies, it's better for us to strike first (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
brthCtry	
intTrust_1	Some people say that Israel can trust other nations, while others think that Israel can't be too careful in dealing with other nations. Where would you place yourself on this scale from 1 (Israel can count on other countries) to 7 (Israel cannot count on other countries)?
ideo_1	There is much talk of "left" and "right" in politics. How would you rate yourself on a left-right scale, from 1

	(right) to 7 (left)?
IsrArab_1	Stance on the Israeli-Arab conflict (1 = more hardline, 7 = most softline)
age	Age (in years)
residence	Residence in Israel: 10 = Jerusalem, 11 = Tel Aviv, 12 = Central Zone, 13 = Haifa, 14 = Northern Region, 15 = Southern Region, 16 = Lowland, 17= Sharon area, 18 = Yehuda and Shomron
religion	Religiosity: 4 = secular, 5 = traditional, 6 = religious, 7 = Orthodox

Block A Israel Public II.RData

Variable	**Description**
RegimeA	Democracy treatment (דיקטטורה, דמוקרטיה)
outcmA1_1	Crisis outcome variable (Perceived likelihood of standing firm: 0-100%)
outcmA2_1	War outcome variable (Perceived likelihood winning: 0-100%)
educ	Education: 1= no high school degree; 2 = high school degree; 3 = some college; 4 = college degree; 5 = master's degree; 6 = doctoral degree
gender	1 = male, 2 = female
k1	Political knowledge question 1 from INES: which party received the highest number of votes in the last elections (2015)? 7 הליכוד 8 המחנה הציוני 9 יש עתיד 10 כולנו 11 הבית היהודי 12 ש"ס 13

	ישראל ביתינו
k2	Political knowledge question 2 from the INES: how many representatives are there in the Knesset? ?כמה נציגים יש בכנסת 1 75 2 80 3 100 4 120 5 150
k3	Political knowledge question 3 from the INES: who decides which judges will be appointed to the Supreme Court? 4 נשיא המדינה 5 ראש הממשלה 6 ועדה של משפטנים ופוליטיקאים 7 שר המישפטים 8 החוקה 9 ועדת חוקה חוק ומישפט של הכנסת
k4	Political knowledge question 4 from the INES: in what war did Israel conquer the Golan Heights? 4 מלחמת העצמאות

	5 מלחמת ששת הימים 6 מלחמת יום כיפור 7 מלחמת לבנון הראשונה 8 מלחמת לבנון השניה
k5	Political knowledge question 5 from the INES: who was the first country to sign a peace agreement with Israel? 4 מצרים 5 ירדן 6 סוריה 7 לבנון 8 אף אחת מאלו
army	Military experience: 0 (none), 1 (military service, no combat experience), 2 (active combat experience)
ma1	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
ma2	The use of force generally makes problems worse (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
ma3	Rather than simply reacting to our enemies, it's better for us to strike first (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
brthCtry	Country of birth (4 = Israel, 5 = former USSR, 6 = other)
residence	Residence in Israel: 10 = Jerusalem, 11 = Tel Aviv, 12 = Central Zone, 13 = Haifa, 14 = Northern Region, 15 = Southern Region, 16 = Lowland, 17= Sharon area, 18 = Yehuda and Shomron
religion	Religiosity: 4 = secular, 5 = traditional, 6 = religious, 7 = Orthodox
ideo_1	There is much talk of "left" and "right" in politics. How would you rate yourself on a left-right scale, from 1

	(right) to 7 (left)?
IsrArab_1	Stance on the Israeli-Arab conflict (1 = more hardline, 7 = most softline)
age	Age (in years)
gCost_1	עד כמה יהיו האזרחים במדינה א 'רגישים בעינייך לנפגעים? How sensitive do you think its citizens would be to casualties? (1= very sensitive to 4= not very sensitive)
gCost_2	עד כמה יהיו האזרחים במדינה א 'רגישים בעינייך לעלויות הלוחמה? How sensitive do you think its citizens would be to the financial costs of fighting? (1= very sensitive to 4= not very sensitive)
gPacifist_1	במדינה א ;מאמין בעינייך כי השימוש <u>האזרחים</u> איזה אחוז מן בכוח צריך להיעשות כאמצעי האחרון בלבד? What proportion of the citizens do you think believes force should only be used as a last resort? (0-20%, 20-40%, 40-60%, 60-80%, 80-100%)
gPacifist_2	במדינה א ;מאמין <u>ממקבלי ההחלטות הלאומיים</u> איזה אחוז בעיניך כי השימוש בכוח צריך להיעשות כאמצעי האחרון בלבד? What proportion of the national decision-makers do you think believes force should only be used as a last resort? (0-20%, 20-40%, 40-60%, 60-80%, 80-100%)
gcLikely_1	במידה ומנהיג מדינה א 'מאיים בפומבי על מדינה ב ,'מהי הסבירות בעינייך שהאיום ימומש? If the leader of Country A makes a public threat, how likely do you think it is that they'll follow through? (1= Very unlikely to 5= very likely)
gcLikely_2	מהי הסבירות בעינייך שהמשבר יסלים לכדי מלחמה? How likely do you think it is that the crisis will escalate to war? (1= Very unlikely to 5= very likely)
gcLikely2_3	במידה שמדינה א 'יזמה את הסכסוך, מה הסבירות שהיא תנצח בעינייך? If Country A initiated the dispute, how likely do you think it is that it will prevail in the dispute? (1= Very unlikely to 5= very likely)
gcLikely2_4	מהי הסבירות בעינייך שמדינות נוספות יבואו להגנתה של מדינה א'? How likely do you think it is that other countries

	would come to Country A's defense? (1= Very unlikely to 5= very likely)
lPub_6	איזו השפעה תהיה לכך על תמיכת הציבור בממשלה במדינה א'? What effect do you think it would have on public support for the government? (1= significantly increase to 5= significantly decrease)
wPub_6	איזו השפעה תהיה לכך על תמיכת הציבור בממשלה במדינה א;? What effect do you think it would have on public support for the government? (1= significantly increase to 5= significantly decrease)
lPub_7	איזו השפעה תהיה לכך על הסבירות שהממשלה במדינה א ;תישאר בשלטון? What effect do you think it would have on the likelihood of the government remaining in office? (1= significantly increase to 5= significantly decrease)
wPub_7	איזו השפעה תהיה לכך על הסבירות שהממשלה במדינה א ;תישאר בשלטון? What effect do you think it would have on the likelihood of the government remaining in office? (1= significantly increase to 5= significantly decrease)
llFate	מה את/ה חושב/ת שסביר שיקרה למנהיג של מדינה א'? What do you think is likely to happen to the leader of country A? (1 = remain in power, 2= voted out of power, 3=removed by a coup , 4= exiled, 5= death)
mech	Variable indicates whether subjects were randomly assigned to a reminder of their answer to "resolve in a *crisis"* or "effectiveness in *war"* outcome questions.
gMorale	עד כמה חזק המורל של החיילים במדינה א 'לדעתך? How strong do you think the morale of the soldiers in State A is? (1 = very strong to 5= very weak)
gTrained	עד כמה מאומנים החיילים במדינה א 'לדעתך? How well-trained do you think the soldiers of Country A are? (1= well-trained to 5= poorly trained)
gRegion_1	להלן מספר אזורים בעולם .אנא דרג את האזורים לפי הסבירות שתרחיש

	הדומה לזה שתואר למעלה ייתקיים: (מייצג את הסבירות הגבוהה ביותר ו"5 "את הסבירות הנמוכה ביותר "1") מרכז אסיה Here are some regions in the world. Please rate the areas according to the probability that a scenario similar to the one described above will take place: ("1" represents the highest probability and "5" the lowest probability) Central Asia
gRegion_2	צפון אמריקה North America (1= represents the highest probability to 5= the lowest probability)
gRegion_3	מערב אירופה Western Europe (1= represents the highest probability to 5= the lowest probability)
gRegion_4	אפריקה שמדרום לסהרה Sub- Saharan Africa (1= represents the highest probability to 5= the lowest probability)
gRegion_5	המזרח התיכון/צפון אפריקה Middle East/North Africa (1= represents the highest probability to 5= the lowest probability)

Block A ROK.RData

Variable	Description
Gubun_Q6	Democracy treatment (1: democracy, 2: dictatorship)
Q6a	Crisis outcome variable (Perceived likelihood of

	standing firm: 0-100%)
Q6b	War outcome variable (Perceived likelihood winning: 0-100%)
SQ1	Gender (1: male, 2: female)
SQ2_2	Age (1: < 25, 2: 25-34, 3: 35-44, 4: 45-54, 5: 55-64, 6: ≥65)
Q5c	What is the highest level of education you successfully completed? (1=Below high school; 2=High school or equivalent; 3=2 year college degree; 4=4 year college degree; 5=graduate degree)
Q5h	In politics, people sometimes talk of left and right. Where would you place yourself on the following scale? (1=Left; 100=Right)
Q5j	How much interest do you generally have in politics? (1=Very high; 2=High; 3=Middle; 4=Not high; 5=Not very high)
Q5k	How much interest do you generally have in foreign policy? (1=Very high; 2=High; 3=Middle; 4=Not high; 5=Not very high)

Block A UK I.RData

Variable	**Description**
resolve1	Democracy treatment (democracy, dictatorship)
Q6.a_1	Crisis outcome variable (Perceived likelihood of standing firm: 0-100%)
Q6.b_1	War outcome variable (Perceived likelihood winning: 0-100%)
Q5.a	Gender (1: male, 2: female)
Q5.b	Age (1: < 25, 2: 25-34, 3: 35-44, 4: 45-55, 7: ≥55)
Q5.c	What is the highest level of education you successfully completed? (1=Less than A level; 2=A level or equivalent (training certificate, apprenticeship); 3=HNC/HND, Univ/poly diploma or equivalent; 4=First degree (BA, BSc); 5=Postgraduate degree (MA, PhD, PGCE)
Q5.g_1	In politics, people sometimes talk of left and right. Where would you place yourself on the following scale? (1=left - 10=right)
Q5.l	How much interest do you generally have in politics? (1=A great deal; 2=Quite a lot; 3=Some; 4=Not very much; 5=None at all)
Q5.m	How much interest do you generally have in British foreign policy? (1=A great deal; 2=Quite a lot; 3=Some; 4=Not very much; 5=None at all)

Block A UK II.RData

Variable	Description
resolve1	Democracy treatment (democracy, dictatorship)
Q6.a_1	Crisis outcome variable (Perceived likelihood of standing firm: 0-100%)
Q6.b_1	War outcome variable (Perceived likelihood winning: 0-100%)
Q5.a	Gender (1: male, 2: female)
Q5.b	Age (1: < 25, 2: 25-34, 3: 35-44, 4: 45-55, 7: ≥55)
Q5.c	What is the highest level of education you successfully completed? (1=Less than A level; 2=A level or equivalent (training certificate, apprenticeship); 3=HNC/HND, Univ/poly diploma or equivalent; 4=First degree (BA, BSc); 5=Postgraduate degree (MA, PhD, PGCE)
Q5.g_1	In politics, people sometimes talk of left and right. Where would you place yourself on the following scale? (1=left - 10=right)
Q5.l	How much interest do you generally have in politics? (1=A great deal; 2=Quite a lot; 3=Some; 4=Not very much; 5=None at all)
Q5.m	How much interest do you generally have in British foreign policy? (1=A great deal; 2=Quite a lot; 3=Some; 4=Not very much; 5=None at all)

Block A USA.RData

Variable	Description
ID	Response ID
RegimeA	Democracy treatment (democracy, dictatorship, recently transitioned to a democracy)
outcmA1_1	Crisis outcome variable (Perceived likelihood of standing firm: 0-100%)
outcmA3_1	War outcome variable (Perceived likelihood winning: 0-100%)
age	Age (in years)
gender	Gender (Male = 1, Female = 2)
education	Education (1= Less than high school, 2 = High schoolor GED, 3 = Some college, 4= 2-year college degree, 5= 4-year college degree, 6= Masters degree, 7 = Doctoral degree, 8 = Professional degree (e.g. JD or MD)
party	Party ID (Strong Republican = 1 to Strong Democrat = 7)

ideology	Ideology (Extremely conservative = 1 to Extremely liberal = 7)
interest1	How interested are you in information about what's going on in the news? (1 = Extremely interested to 5 = Not interested at all)
interest2	How interested are you in information about what's going on in in government and politics? (1 = Extremely interested to 5 = Not interested at all)
trust	Generally speaking, would you say that the United States can trust other nations (1) or that the United States can't be too careful in dealing with other nations? (2)
MilAssert1	The best way to ensure world peace is through American strength (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
MilAssert2	The use of force generally makes problems worse (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
MilAssert3	Rather than simply reacting to our enemies, it's better for us to strike first (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
MilAssert4	Generally, the more influence America has on other nations, the better off they are (1= Strongly agree, to 5 = Strongly disagree)
RegimeB	Regime type of target in dispute (democracy, dictatorship, or recently transitioned to a democracy; to keep the analysis comparable with the studies fielded in other countries, we hold this constant at dictatorship)

Downes-Sechser-Appendix.dta

Variable	**Description**
idnumber	MID Dispute number
startday	Start day of dispute (-9 = missing)
startmonth	Start month of dispute
startyear	Start year of dispute
endday	End day of dispute (-9 = missing)
endmonth	End month of dispute
endyear	End year of dispute
recip	Reciprocated dispute (1 = yes, 0 = no)
year	Year of dispute
keepobs	Variable indicating whether observation associated with bilateral MID (1=yes)
ccode_a	Country Code of Country A
revtype	Revision type (0=NA, 1= Territory, 2= Policy, 3= Regime/Government, 4=other, -9= missing)
ccode_b	Country Code of Country B
hostlev_b	Highest hostility level reached by Country B in dispute

	(1= no militarized action, 2= threat to use force, 3-display of force, 4= use of force, 5=war)
reciphost	Reciprocation measure using hostility levels. reciphost = 1 if hostlevel of target >1
cabb_a	Country A Name abbreviation
cname_a	Country A Name
cabb_b	Country B Name abbreviation
cname_b	Country B Name
aut_a	Autocracy Level of Country A (0 = lowest level of autocracy to 10 = max level of autocracy). From Polity Dataset.
dem_a	Democracy Level of Country A (0 = lowest level of democracy to 10 = max level of democracy). From Polity Dataset.
xrcomp_a	Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment in Country A (1 = selection, 2= dual=transitional, 3 = election). From Polity Dataset.
parreg_a	Regulation of Participation in Country A (1= unregulated, 2= multiple identity, 3= sectarian, 4= restricted, 5= regulated). From Polity Dataset.
aut_b	Autocracy Level of Country B (0 = lowest level of autocracy to 10 = max level of autocracy). From Polity Dataset.
dem_b	Democracy Level of Country B (0 = lowest level of democracy to 10 = max level of democracy). From Polity Dataset.
xrcomp_b	Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment in Country B (1 = selection, 2= dual=transitional, 3 = election). From Polity Dataset.
parreg_b	Regulation of Participation in Country B (1= unregulated, 2= multiple identity, 3= sectarian, 4= restricted, 5= regulated). From Polity Dataset.
polity21_a	Combined Polity overall regime score for Country A (1= most autocratic to 21= most democratic
polity21_b	Combined Polity overall regime score for Country B (1= most autocratic to 21= most democratic
major_a	Major power, Country A (0=no, 1 = yes)
major_b	Major power, Country B (0=no, 1 = yes)
cinc_a	Composite Index of National Capabilities for Country A, which is the average of a state's share of the system total of each element of capabilities in each year, from 0 to 1.
cinc_b	Composite Index of National Capabilities for Country B, which is the average of a state's share of the system total of each element of capabilities in each year, from 0 to 1.

conttype	Contiguity Type (1= land or river border, 2= separated by 12 miles of water or less, 3=separated by 23 miles of water or less, 4= separated by 150 miles of water or less, 5= separated by 400 miles of water or less)
tau_dyad	Alliance Portfolio Similarity Score (tau)
sun_dyad	Alliance Portfolio Similarity Score (S) - unweighted
swt_dyad	Alliance Portfolio Similarity Score (S) - weighted
tauleader_a	Country A's Alliance portfolio similarity with global leader (tau)
swtleader_a	Country A's Alliance portfolio similarity with global leader (S) - weighted
tauleader_b	Country B's Alliance portfolio similarity with global leader (tau)
swtleader_b	Country B's Alliance portfolio similarity with global leader (S) - weighted
sunleader_a	Country B's Alliance portfolio similarity with global leader (S) - unweighted
sunleader_b	Country B's Alliance portfolio similarity with global leader (S) - unweighted
majmaj	Binary variable indicating whether both states in dyad are major powers (1=yes, 0=no)
majmin	Binary variable indicating whether Country A is a major power AND Country B is a minor power (1=yes, 0=no)
minmaj	Binary variable indicating whether Country A is a minor power AND Country B is a major power (1=yes, 0=no)
capshare_a	Country A's proportion of dyadic capabilities
contig	Binary variable indicating contiguity (whether countries are separated by 150 miles of water or less) (1=yes, 0=no)
territory	Binary variable indicated if "revision type" is "territory" (1=yes, 0=no)
policy	Binary variable indicated if "revision type" is "policy" (1=yes, 0=no)
government	Binary variable indicated if "revision type" is "government" (1=yes, 0=no)
other	Binary variable indicated if "revision type" is "other" (1=yes, 0=no)
worldwar	Binary variable indicating if year is between 1914-1918 or 1939-1945 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1914	Binary variable indicating if year is 1914 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1915	Binary variable indicating if year is 1915 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1916	Binary variable indicating if year is 1916 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1917	Binary variable indicating if year is 1917 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1918	Binary variable indicating if year is 1918 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1939	Binary variable indicating if year is 1939 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1940	Binary variable indicating if year is 1940 (1=yes, 0=no)

dummy1941	Binary variable indicating if year is 1941 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1942	Binary variable indicating if year is 1942 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1943	Binary variable indicating if year is 1943 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1944	Binary variable indicating if year is 1944 (1=yes, 0=no)
dummy1945	Binary variable indicating if year is 1945 (1=yes, 0=no)
democ_a	Binary Variable indicating if Country A is a democracy (1=yes, 0=no)
democ_b	Binary Variable indicating if Country B is a democracy (1=yes, 0=no)
demdem	Binary variable indicating if both countries in dyad are democracies (1=yes, 0=no)
dfdemoc_a	Influence of variable ("democ_a") as IV in a regression from Model 4 in Schultz 2001, p. 146-7.