List of Data Files for "Policy Preferences in a Post-War Environment"

This document lists all included data files and the purpose and format of each file. Instructions on how to replicate the study are provided as well.

Data.csv: the dataset employed for all analyses in the study. Below is a list of all variables contained in the dataset along with a short description of each variable.

- *Condition*: the experimental condition the respondent was assigned to, which can be either Control, Violence_Prime, or Identity_Prime.
- *Ethnicity*: the respondent's ethnicity, which can be either Bosniak, Croat, or Serb.
- *Male*: a binary indicator of the respondent's gender, which can be either 1 (male) or 0 (female).
- *Age*: the respondent's age.
- *Education*: the respondent's level of educational attainment on a 1 to 7 scale with higher values indicating greater attainment.
- *Married*: a binary indictor of the respondent's marital status, which can be either 1 (married) or 0 (unmarried).
- *Employment_Status*: the respondent's employment status, which can be either Unemployed, Employed, or Not in labor force (homemakers, students, pensioners, disabled persons, etc.).
- *Child_Care_OP*: an ordinal variable that indicates how important the respondent thinks child care is relative to other public policy issues. Can be Least Important, Second Least Important, Second Most Important, or Most Important.

- *Education_ OP*: an ordinal variable that indicates how important the respondent thinks education is relative to other public policy issues. Can be Least Important, Second Least Important, Second Most Important, or Most Important.

- *Infrastructure_ OP*: an ordinal variable that indicates how important the respondent thinks infrastructure is relative to other public policy issues. Can be Least Important, Second Least Important, Second Most Important, or Most Important.

- *Policing_ OP*: an ordinal variable that indicates how important the respondent thinks policing is relative to other public policy issues. Can be Least Important, Second Least Important, Second Most Important, or Most Important.

- *Child_ Care_ OLS*: a numeric variable that indicates how important the respondent thinks child care is relative to other public policy issues. Can be 1 (least important), 2 (second least important), 3 (second most important), or 4 (most important).

- *Education_ OLS*: a numeric variable that indicates how important the respondent thinks education is relative to other public policy issues. Can be 1 (least important), 2 (second least important), 3 (second most important), or 4 (most important).

- *Infrastructure_ OLS*: a numeric variable that indicates how important respondents think infrastructure is relative to other public policy issues. Can be 1 (least important), 2 (second least important), 3 (second most important), or 4 (most important).

- *Policing_ OLS*: a numeric variable that indicates how important the respondent thinks policing is relative to other public policy issues. Can be 1 (least important), 2 (second least important), 3 (second most important), or 4 (most important).

- *Child_ Care_ Probit*: a binary indicator of whether the respondent ranked child care as the most important public policy issue, which can be either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- *Education_Probit*: a binary indicator of whether the respondent ranked education as the most important public policy issue, which can be either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- *Infrastructure_Probit*: a binary indicator of whether the respondent ranked infrastructure as the most important public policy issue, which can be either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- *Policing_Probit*: a binary indicator of whether the respondent ranked policing as the most important public policy issue, which can be either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- *Municipality*: the respondent's municipality of residence.

- *Casualty*: the wartime casualty rate of the respondent's municipality of residence, which measures the number of confirmed dead or missing as a percentage of the municipality's pre-war population.

- *Adult_During_War*: a binary indicator of whether the respondent reached adult age (18) by the first year of the war (1992), which can be either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- *FRAC*: the standard ethnic fractionalization index, measured at the municipal level. This index measures the probability that two randomly selected individuals in the respondent's municipality of residence are of different ethnicities.

- *FRAC_Respondent_Vignette*: a modified ethnic fractionalization index, measured at the municipal level. This index measures the probability that two randomly selected individuals in the respondent's municipality of residence match the respondent's ethnicity and the ethnicity of the perpetrating group from the *Violence Prime*.

- *FRAC_Respondent_OutGroups*: a modified ethnic fractionalization index, measured at the municipal level. This index measures the probability that two randomly selected individuals in the respondent's municipality of residence match the respondent's ethnicity and that of an out-group member.

- *Respondent_ Per_ CoEthnic*: the percentage of the municipal population that is composed of the respondent's co-ethnics.

- *Entity*: the territorial entity the respondent resides in, which can be either RS (Republika Srpska), FBiH (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), or Brcko (Brčko).

- *RS*: a binary indicator of whether the respondent resides in the RS, which can be either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- *FBiH_ Brcko*: a binary indicator of whether the respondent resides in the FBiH or Brčko, which can be either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- *Ethnicity_ Census*: the version of the *Ethnicity* variable that was used in the computation of survey weights. This version is identical to the original *Ethnicity* variable.

- *Male_ Census*: the version of the *Male* variable that was used in the computation of survey weights. This version is identical to the original *Male* variable.

- *Age_ Census*: the version of the *Age* variable that was used in the computation of survey weights. Respondent age was collapsed into a 4-point scale in order to permit for proper weighing (1 = 18 to 29 years old, 2 = 30 to 49, 3 = 50 to 64, 4 = 65 and older).

- *Education_ Census*: the version of the *Education* variable that was used in the computation of survey weights. Educational attainment was collapsed into 5 categories (from the original 7) in order to make the categories comparable to the ones that appear on the 2013 Bosnian census.

- *Married_ Census*: the version of the *Married* variable that was used in the computation of survey weights. This version is identical to the original *Married* variable.

- *Employment_Status_Census*: the version of the *Employment_Status* variable that was used in the computation of survey weights. This version is identical to the original *Employment_Status* variable.

Code.R: the `R` code that should be used to replicate the analyses. This file contains the code for both the main text and the supplementary appendix.

log.txt: contains the output with results from the software that was used for the analyses.

Replication instructions

All analysis were conducted using `R version 3.3.2 (2016-10-31)` in `RStudio`. Users will need **Data.csv** and **Code.R** in order to replicate the analyses. The submitted `R` file contains comments that users can refer to during replication.