Replication Instructions for "The Gendered Effects of Violence on Political Engagement"

This document contains instructions on how to replicate all analyses from "The Gendered Effects of Violence on Political Engagement" along with a list of variables (and a description of each) found in the final dataset, **Data_Post.dta**.

Instructions

(1) The first step consists of creating *Engagement scale*, the primary dependent variable employed throughout the study. *Engagement scale* was created in Stata using the two survey questions that measure political engagement and a factor analysis. In order to create *Engagement scale*, you will need **Data_Pre.dta** and **DataPreCode.do**. **Data_Pre.dta** does not contain *Engagement scale* but does contain the necessary variables in order to create the scale. Follow the instructions in **DataPreCode.do** carefully in order to create *Engagement scale*.

(2) Once *Engagement scale* has been created and added to the dataset, the new dataset should be saved as **Data_Post.dta**. We have already included **Data_Post.dta** (which contains all necessary data in order to replicate the analyses) in the *JOP* data archive. All analyses found in the study use **Data_Post.dta** and **R**. The **R** code needed to replicate the analyses is called **Code.R**.

Description of variables

The final dataset, **Data_Post.dta**, contains the following variables. We also include 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.
- *Man*: a binary indicator of the respondent's gender, which can be either 1 (male) or 0 (female).
- *Age*: the respondent's age.
- *Ethnicity*: the respondent's ethnicity, which can be either Bosniak, Croat, or Serb.
- *Education*: the respondent's level of educational attainment on a 1 to 7 scale with higher values indicating greater attainment.
- *Voting*: the respondent's answer (in numeric form) to the survey question that asked how likely they are to vote in future elections. Higher values indicate greater likelihood of voting (1 = "Very Unlikely", 2 = "Fairly Unlikely", 3 = "Fairly Likely", 4 = "Very Likely").

- *Interest*: the respondent's answer (in numeric form) to the survey question that asked how interested they are in politics. Higher values indicate greater interest (1 = "Not At All Interested", 2 = "A Little Interested", 3 = "Somewhat Interested", 4 = "Very Interested").

- *Engagement_ scale*: the continuous scale that measures the respondent's level of desire to engage in politics. *Voting*, *Interest*, and a factor analysis were used to create the variable. Higher values indicate greater desire to engage in politics.

- *Casualties*: the number of wartime confirmed dead and missing (in hundreds) in the respondent's municipality of residence.

- *Log_ Casualties*: the natural log of *Casualties*.

- *Casualty_ rate*: the wartime casualty rate of the respondent's municipality of residence. The casualty rate is calculated as the number of wartime confirmed dead and missing as a percentage of the municipality's pre-war population.

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

- *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.

- *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 categories comparable to the ones that appear on the 2013 Bosnian census.