

Democratic Development and Civil Wars: A Quantitative Approach¹

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Abstract: democratic development affects the occurrence of civil wars, countries with intermediate democratic development are more likely to experience civil wars than those with strong democratic or strong autocratic regimes

Introduction

The theory of democratic peace suggests that the spread of democracy decreases the probability of having 'interstate warfare' (Doyle 1986). However, this theory does not explore whether democratic development also lowers the occurrence of civil wars. Civil wars threaten security and order at both the state and international levels, which merits attention and concerns two elements I find most interesting: institutions and war. I therefore chose the 'frequency of civil wars in authoritarian and democratic regimes' as research topic. The question I have chosen to explore is 'Why is the prevalence of civil war higher in some countries and lower in others?' According to this question, I propose a causal theory that 'democratic development affects the occurrence of civil wars, countries with intermediate democratic development are more likely to experience civil wars than those with strong democratic or strong autocratic regimes', given restrictive definitions of three different levels of democratic development. To test and falsify the theory, a null hypothesis is initiated that 'the probability of having civil wars in countries with semi-democratic regimes are equal in those with strong democratic or strong autocratic regimes'. This paper is merely a primary presentation of my research. It contains three sections. (1) Detailed data selection and research design. (2) Presentation of findings and interpretations of the research. (3) Implications of the findings, falsifications of the research, and advices for future research.

Research Design and Data

To design a valid research strategy, internal and external validity should be considered (Kellstedt and Guy 2013). Restrictive definitions of different political regimes have been given in relative data codebooks (Marshall and Keith 2016). Following are my research design and data collection.

Research Question. Why is the prevalence of civil war higher in some countries and lower in others?

Hypotheses. *Null Hypothesis:* The probability of having civil wars in countries with semi-democratic regimes are equal in those with strong democratic or strong autocratic regimes. *Alternative Hypothesis:* The probability of having civil wars in countries with semi-democratic regimes are higher than in those with strong democratic or strong autocratic regimes.

Data and Variables. All data were accessed from the following web link: <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html> (Marshall and Keith 2016). The following two datasets have been merged for the analysis: a. Major Episodes of Political Violence, 1946-2015 (*MEPV2012ex.csv*). b. Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2015 (*p4v2015.csv*). To merge the two datasets above, I save them as .csv files. Dataset *p4v2015.csv* had a variable called 'cyear' which is

¹ Word Count: 1099

Country Year: a unique identifier for each country year, consisting of the country code, *CCODE*, followed by the year. To create the variable ‘*cyear*’ in *MEPV2012ex.csv* dataset, the following MS Excel formula was used:

$$= \text{CONCATENATE} (\text{B2}, \text{D2}). \quad (1)$$

Finally, each data was imported into Stata and saved as Stata data then merged using the unique key ‘*cyear*’. *Independent Variable*: *polity3* is a categorical variable indicating the type of regime (autocratic, semi-democratic, or democratic). An autocratic regime is a polity with a score in the range -10 to -6 on the democracy-autocracy index. A democratic regime is a polity within the 6-10 interval. A semi-democratic regime has a score in the range -5 to 5. While *durable* is the time (in years) variable which counts the number of consecutive years that a regime is coded with the particular regime type. *Dependent Variable*: the dependent variable *civtot1* is a binary variable indicating the onset of civil war. The variable is coded one for each onset and zero otherwise.

Analysis Method. To test the hypothesis, the following statistical analyses were performed using Stata software: 1. Chi-Square test for Independence. 2. Survival Analysis. This involved obtaining Kaplan-Meier survivor curves and the corresponding hazard rate ratios.

Findings and Interpretations

Table 1: Results from Chi-Square test for Independence

Key	
	<i>frequency</i> <i>column percentage</i>

Indicator of Civil War	Indicator of Democracy			Total
	Democrati	Semi democ	Autocrati	
No Civil War	2,995 88.14	1,523 72.21	2,774 83.81	7,292 82.70
Civil War	403 11.86	586 27.79	536 16.19	1,525 17.30
Total	3,398 100.00	2,109 100.00	3,310 100.00	8,817 100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 235.2389	Pr = 0.000
likelihood-ratio chi2(2) = 222.5233	Pr = 0.000
Cramér's V = 0.1633	

The chi square test of independence indicates that association between regime type and onset of civil war is statistically significant,

$$[\chi^2] (2, N = 8817) = 235.24, [p] < 0.001. \quad (2)$$

Countries with strong democratic or autocratic regime were less likely to experience civil war than those with semi-democratic regimes. The *Cramer's v* of 0.16 also indicates a possible weak association between regime type and onset of civil war.

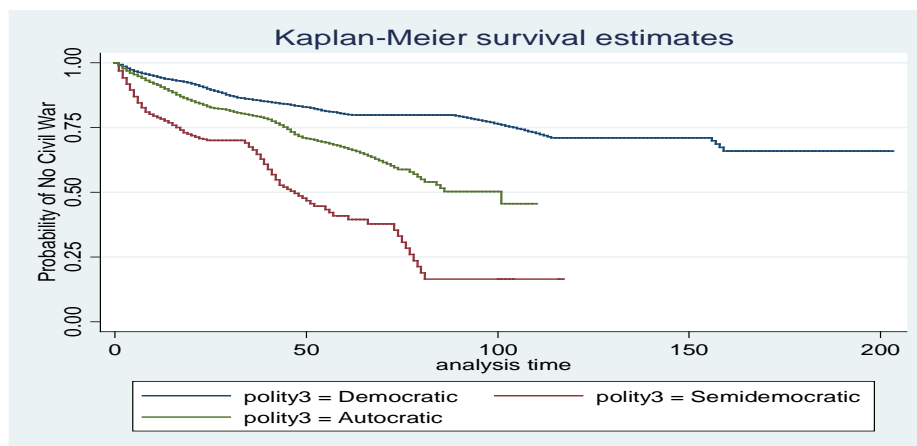


Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier estimates for the three types of regime

From Figure 1, it is noted that democratic and autocratic regimes are less prone to civil war than semi-democratic regime. Moreover, democratic regime is seen to be experiencing the least incidences of civil war. This result is consistent with that observed in Table 1.

polity3	D	Y	Rate	Lower	Upper
Democratic	373	1. 1e+03	0. 35323	0. 31914	0. 39096
Semi democratic	342	187. 8800	1. 82031	1. 63726	2. 02383
Autocratic	478	654. 2100	0. 73065	0. 66800	0. 79918

Table 2: Estimated rates of civil war (per 100 years) and lower/upper bounds of 95% confidence intervals for the 3 regime types

The rates of civil war (per 100 years) in Table 2 once again confirm that semi-democratic regimes experience greater incidences of civil war than democratic or autocratic regimes.

Table 3: Estimated rate ratio and the corresponding 95% confidence interval between the 3 regime type.

_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Ipolity3_1	5. 153285	. 3858067	21. 90	0. 000	4. 449979	5. 967747
_Ipolity3_2	2. 068471	. 1429045	10. 52	0. 000	1. 806518	2. 368407

_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
(1)	2. 491351	. 1764472	12. 89	0. 000	2. 16845	2. 862334

Table 3 shows that compared to a democratic regime, a semi-democratic regime and an autocratic regime are 5 and 2 times more likely, respectively, to experience episodes of civil war. Moreover, a semi-democratic regime is about 2.5 times more prone to civil war than an autocratic regime. Each of these rates are significantly different, [p] less than 0.01 in each case. Once again these results are consistent with those found earlier.

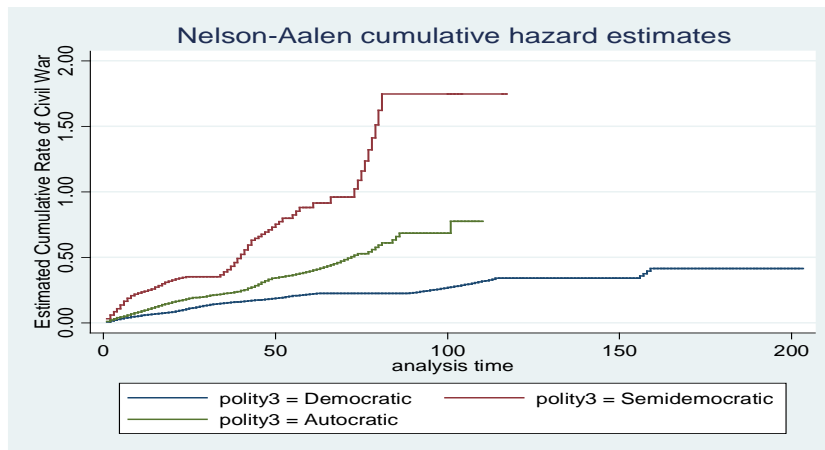


Figure 2: Nelson-Aalen curves for the 3 regimes.

The *Nelson-Aalen curves* in Figure 2 further affirm the earlier results that semi-democratic regimes are more prone to civil war than democratic or autocratic regimes.

Based on the analysis of the data from *POLITY IV* project (Marshall and Keith 2016), the null hypothesis can be rejected, and the theory is significantly supported.

Implications and conclusions

The findings of this research may be broadly applied. From a theoretical perspective, the theory contributes to the existing democratic peace theory and extends its application from national to domestic peace. From a practical perspective, the theory suggests that governments promote their level of democratic development in order to maintain domestic peace. However, this research can be falsified. (1) There are some unavoidable confounding variables, such as cultural and economic concerns that may affect results. (2) the data collection and research design were limited by my quantitative knowledge (3) the total words limitation. Despite these flaws, this research may still be useful to those who investigate the relations between institutional change and warfare. Though this research may be immature compared to others, I hope more attention will be paid to this subject in future. Moreover, I will continue researching and finish the research paper.

Reference

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