



Vrije Universiteit Brussel

The Role of Armed Conflicts in the Formation of Emancipative Values

Studies on armed conflict

(e.g. *international, interstate, intrastate wars*)

Consequences ...



Psychological, physiological, socioeconomic and institutional

Less focus on the formation of values? ...

(i.e. enduring beliefs)

Relevance?

Armed conflict ...

Not eradicated (UNDP 2014)

Long-term impact of armed
conflict ...

*Relevant for the functioning of the
state/society*

Theoretical framework

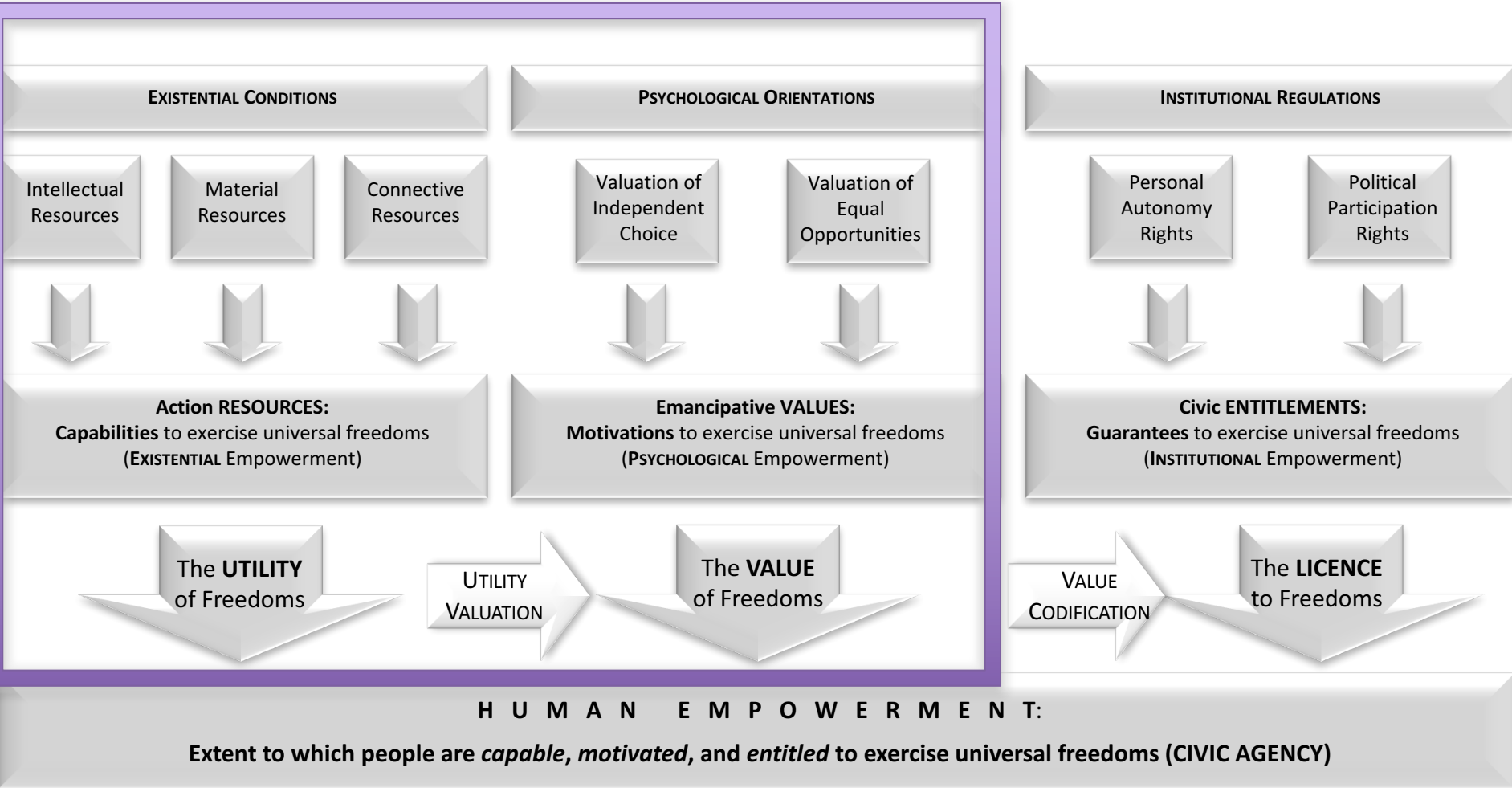
Theory of modernization of Inglehart & Welzel ...

*Evolutionary theory on emancipative values
(EV)*

A new test of the effects of existential constraints (**action resources**) on values
...

*Relationship armed conflict and the utility-value
link*

Human empowerment theory



Welzel, *Freedom Rising*, 2013: 44.

Hypotheses

Contextual effect of armed conflict

H1: Negative effect on EV

*H2: The more devastating, the more
negative*

Sample

Data on emancipative values ...

WVS: 1981-84; 1989-93; 1994-98; 1999-2004; 2005-09; 2010-14.

EVS: 1981-84; 1990-93; 1999-2001; 2008-10.

Survey year	Countries
Wave 1 WVS (1981-1984) / Wave 1 EVS (1981-1984)	
1981	Germany, Australia, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain, Japan, Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Ireland.
1982	South Africa, Sweden, United States, Norway, Canada.
1983	Malta.
1984	Argentina, Iceland.
Wave 2 WVS (1989-1993) / Wave 2 EVS (1990-1993)	
1989	Poland, Switzerland.
1990	Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Japan, Sweden, United States, Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Ireland, Norway, Iceland, Canada, India, China, Chile, Estonia, Nigeria, Russia, Turkey, South Korea, Finland, Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia, Poland.
1991	Argentina, Malta, Brazil, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia.
1992	Slovenia.
1993	Romania.
Wave 3 WVS (1994-1998)	
1994	Taiwan.
1995	Australia, Mexico, Spain, Argentina, Japan, United States, India, China, Nigeria, Russia, Slovenia.
1996	Mexico, South Africa, Sweden, Norway, Chile, Estonia, Turkey, South Korea, Finland, Switzerland, Georgia, Latvia, Peru, Philippines, Ukraine, Uruguay, Croatia, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, Bangladesh, Venezuela, Dominican Republic.
1997	Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Colombia, Pakistan, Azerbaijan.
1998	United Kingdom, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia, Colombia.

Wave 4 WVS (1999-2004) / Wave 3 EVS (1999-2001)

1999	Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Argentina, Sweden, United States, Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Ireland, Iceland, Malta, Poland, Estonia, Russia, Romania, Slovenia, Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Croatia, Greece, Luxembourg, El Salvador.
2000	Mexico, Japan, Canada, Chile, Nigeria, Finland, Belarus, Iran, Venezuela, Spain.
2001	South Africa, India, China, Turkey, South Korea, Peru, Philippines, Pakistan, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Serbia and Montenegro, Zimbabwe, Bosnia, Morocco, Macedonia, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Uganda, Tanzania.
2002	Moldova, Algeria, Albania, Singapore, Bangladesh.
2003	Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia.
2004	New Zealand, Iraq, Guatemala.

Wave 5 WVS (2005-2009) / Wave 4 EVS (2008-2009)

2005	Australia, Mexico, Japan, Italy, United Kingdom, Poland, South Korea, Finland, Romania, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Serbia and Montenegro, Andorra.
2006	Germany, Netherlands, South Africa, Argentina, Sweden, United States, France, Canada, India, Brazil, Chile, Russia, Taiwan, Peru, Ukraine, Uruguay, Moldova, Iraq, Malaysia, Cyprus, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Trinidad and Tobago.
2007	Spain, Norway, China, Turkey, Switzerland, Jordan, Morocco, Iran, Thailand, Ghana, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Mali, Burkina Faso, Zambia.
2008	Germany, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Ireland, Norway, Malta, Poland, Estonia, Russia, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Austria, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Croatia, Moldova, Egypt, Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine, Belarus, Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia, Greece, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Armenia, Kosovo, Bulgaria.
2009	Sweden, Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom, Iceland, Turkey, Finland, Georgia, Hungary.

Wave 6 WVS (2010-2014)

2010	South Korea, Qatar, Japan.
2011	Spain, Sweden, United States, Chile, Estonia, Nigeria, Russia, Turkey, Slovenia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Azerbaijan, New Zealand, Belarus, Morocco, Kyrgyzstan, Cyprus, Trinidad and Tobago, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.
2012	Australia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, China, Romania, Taiwan, Peru, Philippines, Colombia, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Singapore, Iraq, Malaysia, Ghana, Rwanda.
2013	Germany, South Africa, Argentina, Israel, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Thailand, Ecuador, Lebanon.
2014	India, Brazil, Georgia, Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya.

Data on armed conflict

Possible sources ...

Uppsala Conflict Data Program

Correlates of War

Political Instability Task Force

Issues with these ...

Battle-related deaths

No focus on the connection between armed conflict and its consequences on action resources

“Major episodes of political violence” (MEPV) dataset (1)

1946 to 2012

Annual record of armed conflict episodes that resulted

IN AT LEAST 500 DIRECTLY-RELATED FATALITIES AND REACH A LEVEL OF INTENSITY IN WHICH POLITICAL VIOLENCE IS BOTH SYSTEMATIC AND SUSTAINED (A BASE RATE OF 100 DIRECTLY-RELATED DEATHS PER ANNUM) ON A COUNTRY BASIS

MEPV dataset (2)

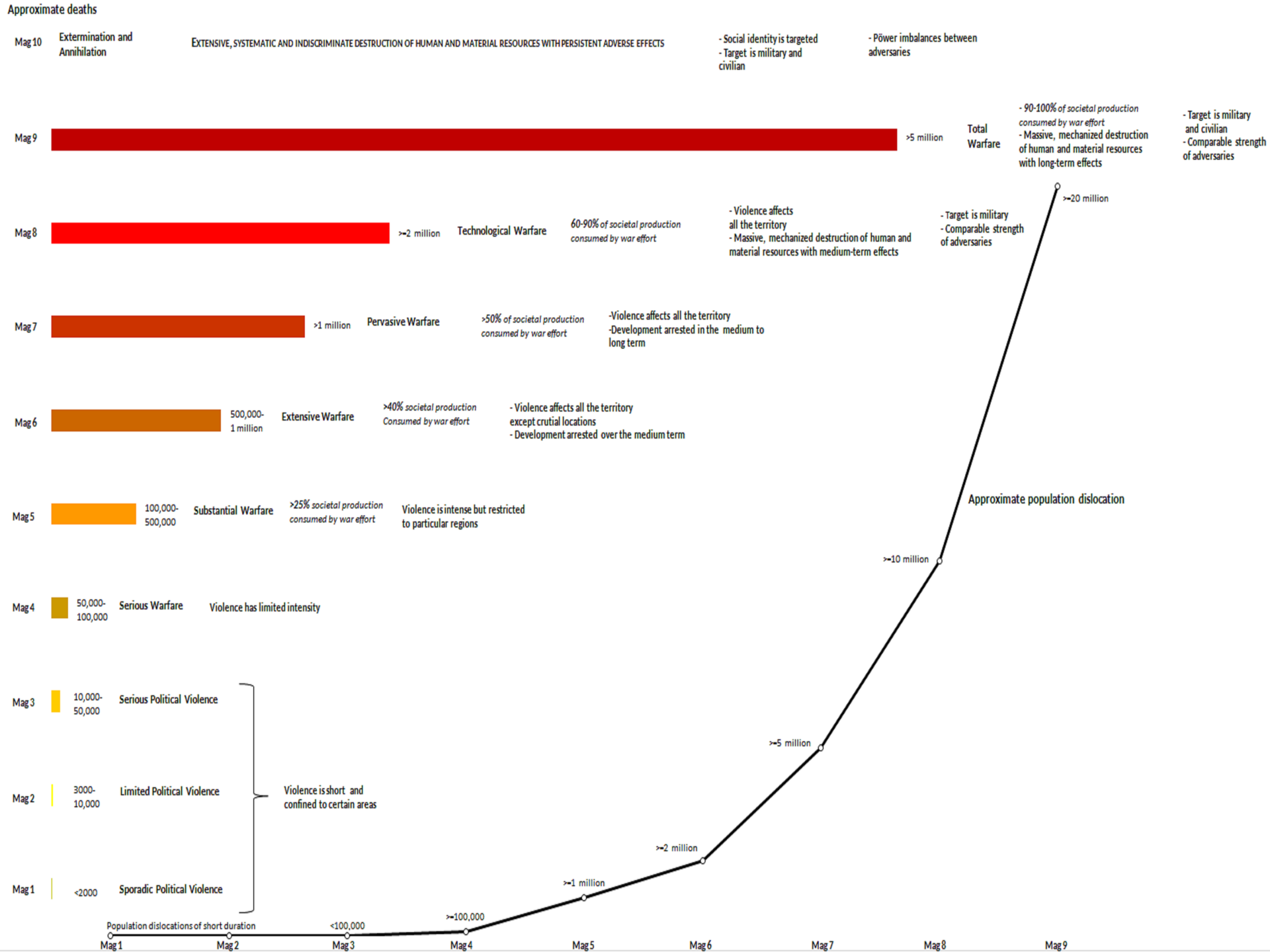
Type of armed conflict? (e.g. ethnic war...)

Not a precise indicator of the variation in magnitude of these conflicts.

Magnitude scale

Retrospectively on a scale from 0 (no major armed conflict) to 10 (“extermination and annihilation”)

It measures how “a society’s normal networking and functioning is affected by violent disruption” (Marshall 2016, p. 7).



Outcome variables & control variables

Emancipative values ...

General index of Welzel

Gender equality

Homosexuality, abortion, divorce

Freedom of expression

Child qualities

Control variables ...

Socioeconomic status (highest educational level of respondent)

Gender

Birth year

Polity 2 index: autocracy/democracy (at survey year)

Compository action resources index (Vanhanen): material, intellectual & connective (at survey year)

Other: region, independence date, survey wave

Omitted variables? Religion?

Conflict variables (1)

Armed conflict history

*Far-reaching consequences (short-middle-long-term)
affecting action resources*

One particular point in time (survey moment or period in life) ?

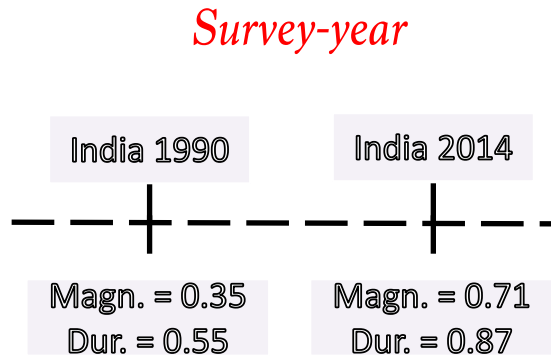
Not enough

Cumulative phenomenon

Adding to each other, preceding and influencing

Can extend beyond the period of armed conflict

Conflict variables (2)



Presence/absence (0 – 1)

Conflict magnitude (*additive scale*)

2001 terrorist attacks (magnitude 1)

Or El Salvador civil war (magnitude 6)

For example: two conflict episodes before 2014 of 3 (each lasted 1 year) results into a score of 6)

Yearly conflict duration

Table C – Countries with only a single armed conflict episode according to duration and magnitude of the episode (1946-2012)

		Magnitude of the armed conflict episode						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Duration of the armed conflict episode in years	0	Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, (West and East) Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Macedonia, Burkina Faso, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.						
	1-5		Venezuela (1958) Tunisia (1961) Zambia (1964) The Czech Republic (1968) Slovakia (1968) Brazil (1980) Romania (1989) Ecuador (1995) Saudi Arabia (2003-2007)	Dominican Republic (1965) Albania (1997) Kyrgyzstan (2010)	Hungary (1956) Armenia (1991-1994) Croatia (1992-1995)	Libya (2011)	Greece (1946-1949) Kuwait (1990-1991)	Bosnia (1992-1995)
	6-10		Moldova (1991-1997)					
	11-15		Italy (1970-1982)					
	> 15				Bangladesh (1975-1992)			

Note: based on data from the Center for Systemic Peace on Major Episodes of Political Violence (version MEPV2012n). In this table, the magnitude score is the magnitude score of the conflict episode. If a country has a conflict episode of magnitude one, the magnitude score will be one. The duration score shows how many years the conflict episode endured.

Table D – Countries with more than one armed conflict episode according to duration and magnitude of the episode (1946-2012)

		Magnitude of armed conflict episodes						
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	> 30
Duration of armed conflict episodes in years	1-5	Georgia (1991-1993, 1998, 2008) Ghana (1981, 1994) Tanzania (1964,1978-1979)	Chile (1973-1976,1987) Serbia and Montenegro / Kosovo (1998-1999) Taiwan (1950, 1954-1955)					
	6-10	Cyprus (1963-1968, 1974) Malaysia (1957-1960, 1962-1966) Mali (1990-1995, 2012)	Azerbaijan (1991-1997) Argentina (1955, 1976-1980, 1982) South Korea (1948, 1950-1953, 1979-1980)	Jordan (1948-1949, 1967-1970)				
	11-15	Mexico (1994-1997, 2006-2012) Portugal (1961-1975) South Africa (1976,1983-1996)	El Salvador (1969, 1979-1992) Zimbabwe (1972-1979, 1981-1987)					
	16-20	Morocco (1957-1958,1963-1964, 1975-1989) Peru (1982-1997)	Algeria (1962-1964, 1991-2004) France (1946-1962, 1968) Russia (1994-1996, 1999-2006, 2008-2012)	Egypt (1952, 1956, 1967-1970, 1973, 1992-1999, 2011)	Rwanda (1962-1964, 1990-2002)			
	21-25				Iran (1946-1947, 1953, 1963, 1974-1975, 1978-1993) Lebanon (1948-1949, 1958, 1975-1991, 2006-2008)			
	26-30			United States (1950-1953, 1964-1973, 1989, 2001, 2003-2012)				
	31-35	Turkey (1974-1999, 2004-2012) United Kingdom (1948-1954, 1969-1994)	Guatemala (1954, 1966-1996) Thailand (1951, 1965-1987, 2003-2012)			Nigeria (1966-1970, 1980-1993, 1997-2012) Viet Nam (1958-1989)		
	36-40			Uganda (1966, 1971-1979, 1981-2006)	Ethiopia (1962-1991, 1998-2000, 2007-2012)			
	> 40		Philippines (1950-1952, 1972-2012) Colombia (1948-1960, 1975-2012)			Israel (1948-1949, 1965-2012) India (1949, 1952-2012)	Indonesia (1949-1993, 1997-2005)	China (1946-1975, 1969, 1979-1998) Iraq (1958-1959, 1961-2012) Pakistan (1947-1949, 1961-1962, 1965, 1971, 1973-1977, 1983-1999, 2001-2012)

Note: based on data from the Center for Systemic Peace on Major Episodes of Political Violence (version MEPV2012n). In this table, the magnitude score is calculated by summing the magnitude scores of individual conflict episodes. If a country has two episodes of magnitude one, the magnitude score will be two. The duration scores show how many years a country has experienced conflict.

Accumulated magnitude	Duration	Country-year of survey
0	0	Australia (1981, 1995, 2005, 2012), Austria (1990, 1999, 2008), Bahrain (2014), Belgium (1981, 1990, 1999, 2009), Bulgaria (1991, 1997, 1999, 2005, 2008), Belarus (2000, 2008, 2011), Canada (1982, 1990, 2000, 2006), Denmark (1981, 1990, 1999, 2008), Estonia (1999, 2008, 2011), Finland (1990, 1996, 2000, 2005, 2009), Ireland (1981, 1990, 1999, 2008), Japan (1981, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010), Kazakhstan (2011), Kyrgyzstan (2003), Latvia (1999, 2008), Lithuania (1999, 2008), Luxembourg (1999, 2008), Mexico (1981, 1990), Netherlands (1981, 1990, 1999, 2006, 2008, 2012), New Zealand (1998, 2004, 2011), Norway (1982, 1990, 1996, 2007, 2008), Poland (1989, 1990, 1997, 1999, 2005, 2008, 2012), Qatar (2010), Saudi Arabia (2003), Singapore (2002, 2012), Slovenia (1992, 1995, 1999, 2005, 2008, 2011), Spain (1981, 1990, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2007, 2008, 2011), Sweden (1982, 1990, 1996, 1999, 2006, 2009, 2011), Switzerland (1989, 1996, 2007, 2008), Trinidad and Tobago (2006, 2011), Ukraine (1999, 2006, 2008, 2011), Macedonia (1998, 2001, 2008), Burkina Faso (2007), Uruguay (1996, 2006, 2011), Uzbekistan (2011), Serbia and Montenegro (1996), Germany (1981, 1990, 1997, 1999, 2006, 2008, 2013)
0.003	0.01	Brazil (1991, 2006, 2014), Zambia (2007), Venezuela (1996, 2000), Tunisia (2013), South Africa (1982), Czech Republic (1991, 1998, 1999, 2008), Ecuador (2013), Mexico (1995), Romania (1993, 1998, 1999, 2005, 2008, 2012), Slovakia (1990, 1991, 1998, 1999, 2008)
0.01	0.01	Albania (1998, 2002, 2008), Libya (2014), Kyrgyzstan (2011), Hungary (1991, 1998, 1999, 2008, 2009), Dominican Republic (1996)
0.01	0.03	Ghana (2007, 2012), Mexico (1996)
0.01	0.06	Mexico (2000, 2005)
0.01	0.04	Tanzania (2001)
0.02	0.08	Mali (2007)
0.02	0.1	Moldova (2002, 2006, 2008)
0.03	0.06	Armenia (2008, 2011), Croatia (1996, 1999, 2008), Georgia (2008)
0.03	0.07	Georgia (2009, 2014)
0.03	0.15	Italy (1981)
0.03	0.03	Kuwait (2014), Kosovo (2008), Serbia and Montenegro (2001, 2005, 2008)
0.03	0.04	Russia (1999)
0.04	0.07	Chile (1990, 1996, 2000, 2006, 2011)
0.04	0.04	Taiwan (2006, 2012)
0.04	0.1	Cyprus (2006, 2008, 2011)
0.04	0.18	Italy (1990, 1999, 2005, 2009)
0.05	0.1	Argentina (1984, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2006, 2013)

0.4	0.54	Israel (2001)
0.41	0.46	Ethiopia (2007)
0.42	0.49	Colombia (1997)
0.42	0.31	Iran (2000, 2007)
0.43	0.51	Colombia (1998)
0.43	0.38	Philippines (1996)
0.44	0.45	Guatemala (2004)
0.47	0.7	Israel (2013)
0.48	0.62	India (1995)
0.51	0.61	Colombia (2005)
0.52	0.45	Philippines (2001)
0.57	0.45	Viet Nam (2001, 2006)
0.59	0.86	China (1990)
0.59	0.7	Colombia (2012)
0.6	0.7	India (2001)
0.61	0.61	Philippines (2012)
0.62	0.94	China (1995)
0.64	1	China (2001, 2007, 2012)
0.68	0.69	Indonesia (2001)
0.7	0.76	Indonesia (2006)
0.71	0.77	India (2006)
0.85	0.87	India (2014)
1	0.75	Iraq (2012)

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Mean or % (SD)</i>	<i>% missing</i>
Individual level				
Male	376868	0-1	48.26%	0%
Birth cohort	376868	0-1		0%
1936-1945			11.64%	
1946-1955			17.62%	
1956-1965			22.66%	
1966-1975			22.18%	
1976-1985			17.84%	
1986-1996			8.07%	
Educational level	376868	0-1		0%
No formal education			4.11%	
Low education			28.32%	
Medium education			43.86%	
High education			23.70%	
Qualities that a child should learn at home		0-1		
Independence	371492		49.61%	1.4%
Imagination	367888		22.76%	2.4%
Obedience	371334		37.46%	1.5%
Gender equality				
“When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women”	345741	0-1		8.3%
Agree			33.74%	
Disagree			51.11%	
Neither			15.14%	
“A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl”	228885	0-1		39.3%
Strongly agree			9.18%	
Agree			14.09%	
Disagree			44.15%	
Strongly disagree			32.57%	
“On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do”	224234	0-1		40.5%
Strongly agree			20.37%	
Agree			27.48%	
Disagree			36.14%	
Strongly disagree			16.01%	

Freedom of reproductive choices

		0-9		
Attitude towards homosexuality	338488		2.67 (3.25)	10.2%
Attitude towards divorce	356670		3.98 (3.12)	5.3%
Attitude towards abortion	352606		2.76 (3.00)	6.4%

Opinions of other people as an important influence in society

<i>“giving people more say in important government decisions”</i>				
First choice	362066	0-1	23.46%	3.9%
<i>“protecting freedom of speech”</i>				
First choice	362066	0-1	11.92%	3.9%
<i>“seeing that people have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities”</i>				
First choice	260607	0-1	21.31%	30.8%

Welzel’s emancipative value index

257820	0.0-1	0.42 (0.18)	31.6%
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Country-year level

Conflict variables

331				0%
Presence of armed conflict		0-1	58.61%	
Duration of armed conflict		0-71	9.30 (14.78)	
Accumulated magnitude of armed conflict		0-352	32.30 (61.70)	

Compository action resources index (Vanhanen)

327	0.0-1	0.61 (0.23)	1.2%
% of literates	11.50-100	78.04 (23.98)	
% of urban population	3-100	43.29 (18.73)	
% of non-agricultural population	8.25-98.50	63.97 (22.20)	

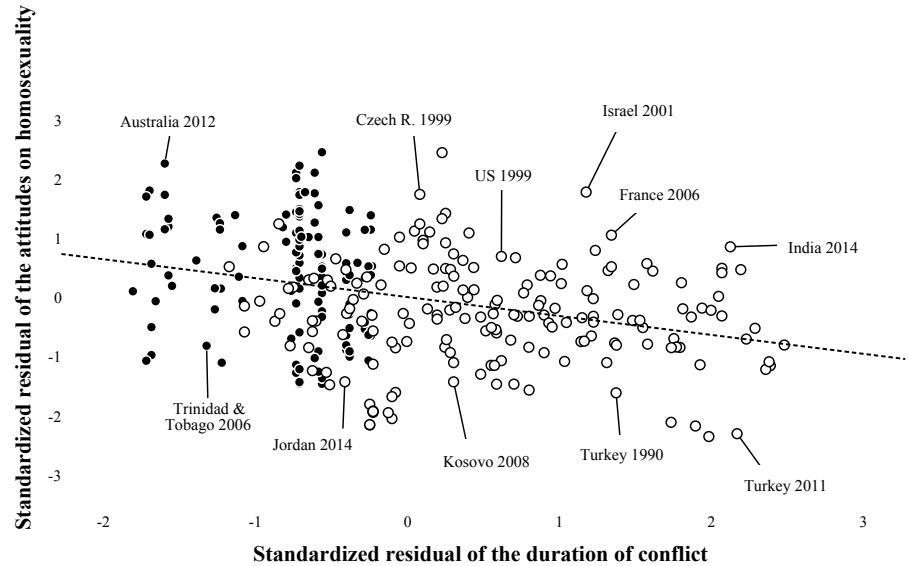
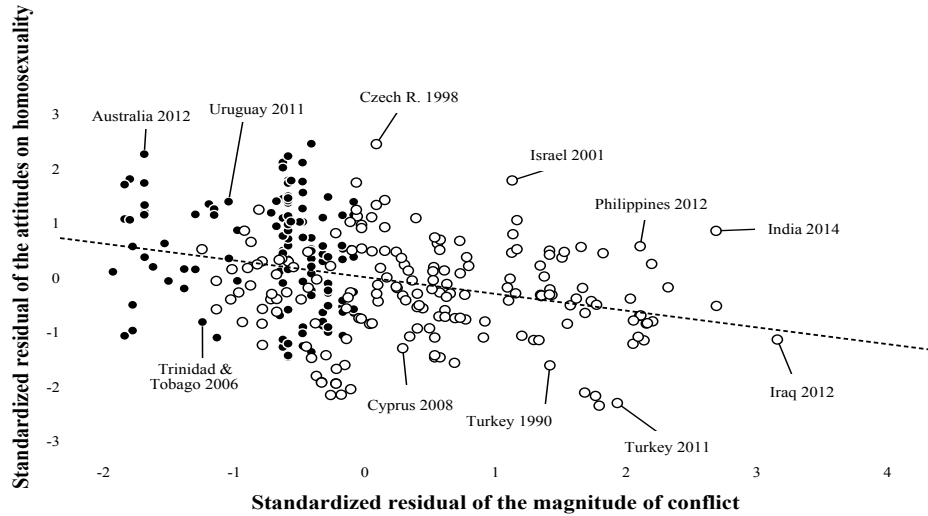
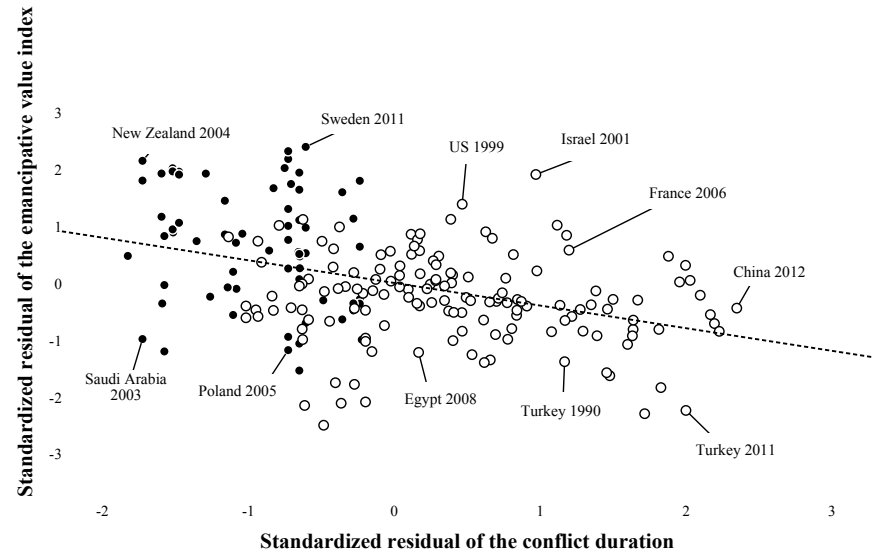
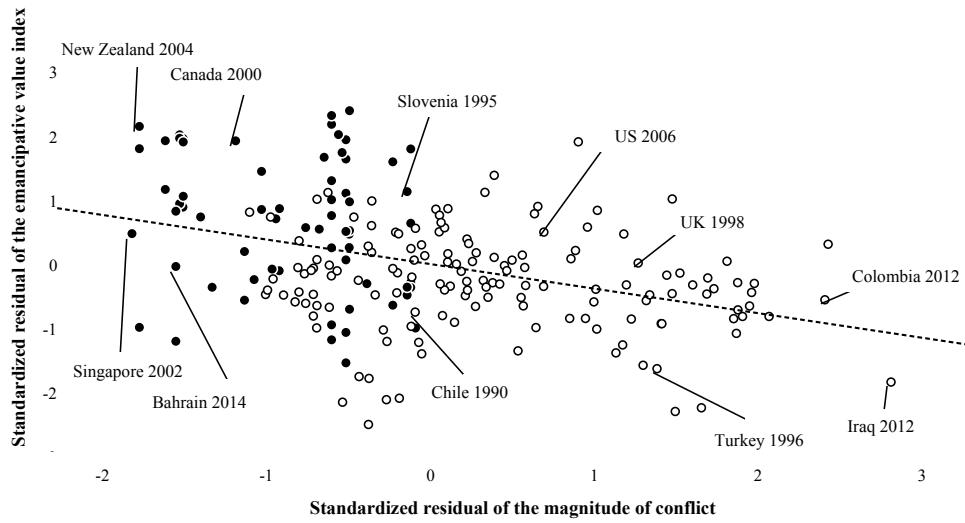
Polity 2 index	317	-10-10	6.49 (5.23)	4.2%
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Respondents by wave

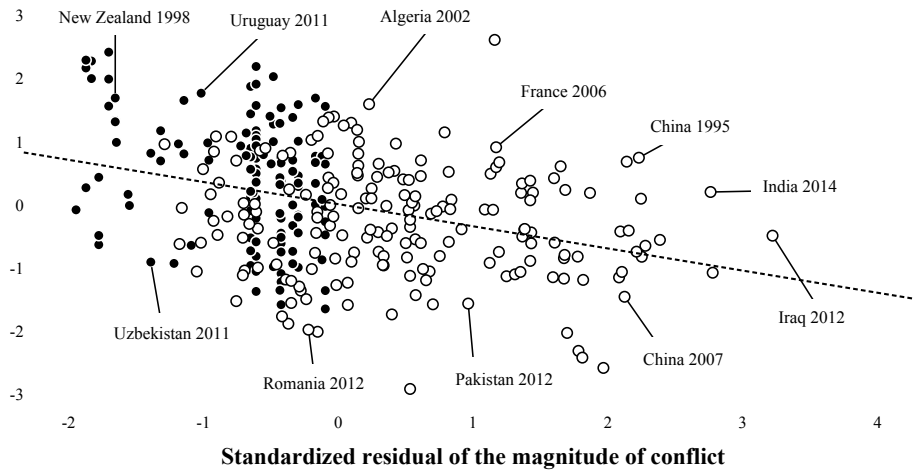
World Values Survey / European Values Study waves	376868	0-1		0%
WVS/EVS wave one (1981-1984)			4.41%	
WVS wave two (1989-1993) / EVS wave two (1990-1993)			11.25%	
WVS wave three (1994-1998)			12.86%	
WVS wave four (1999-2004) / EVS wave three (1999-2001)			21.36%	
WVS wave five (2005-2009) / EVS wave four (2008-2009)			31.58%	
WVS wave six (2010-2014)			18.53%	

Following slides:

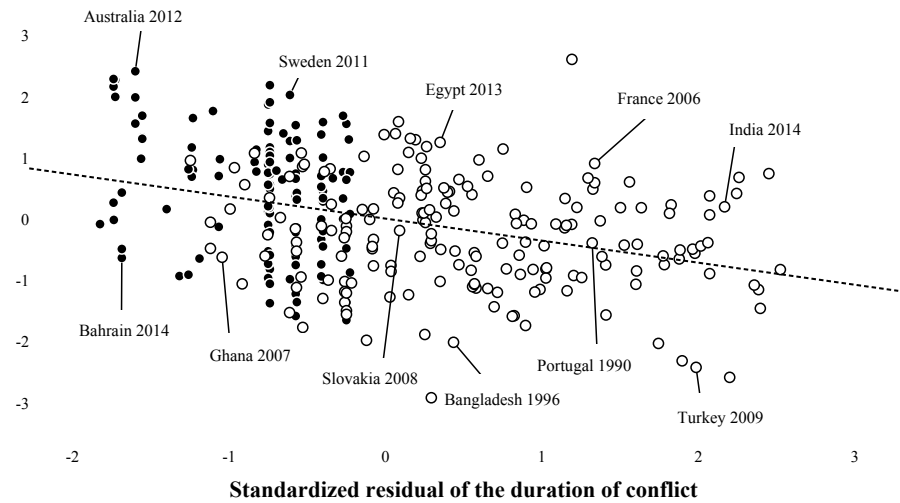
*Partial regression plots of the outcomes
and the conflict magnitude & duration
conflict at the country-year level*



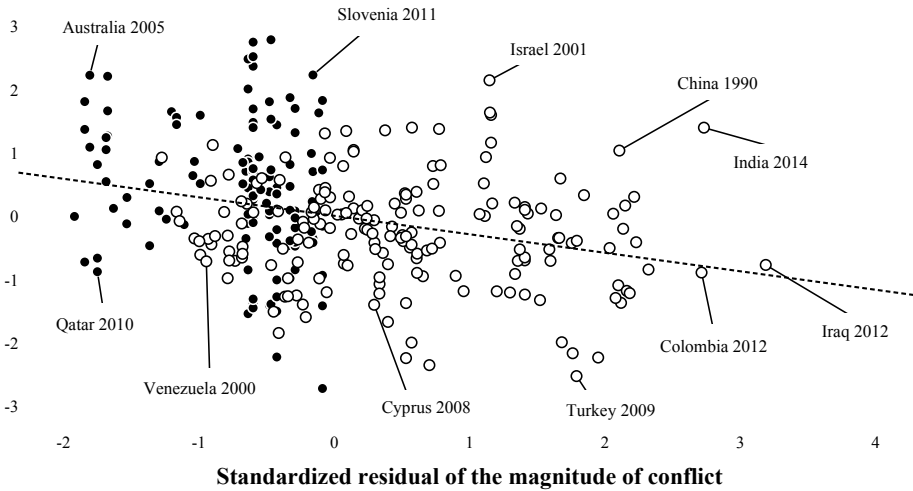
Standardized residual of the attitudes on divorce



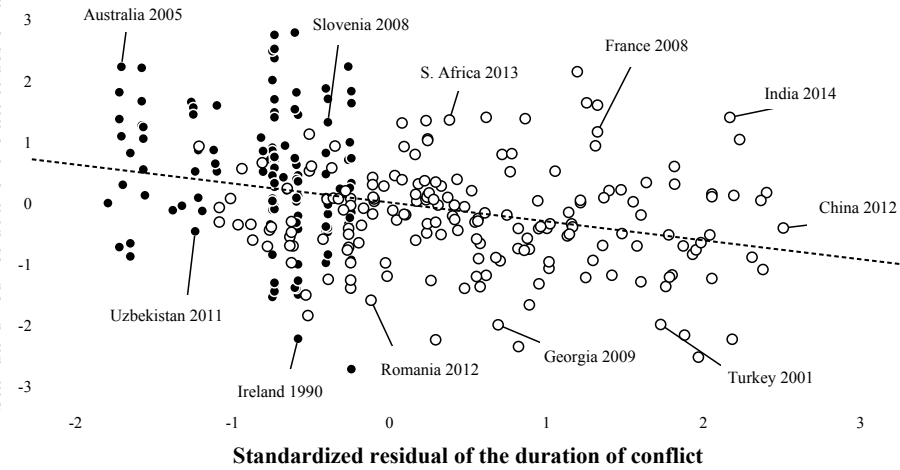
Standardized residual of the attitudes on divorce

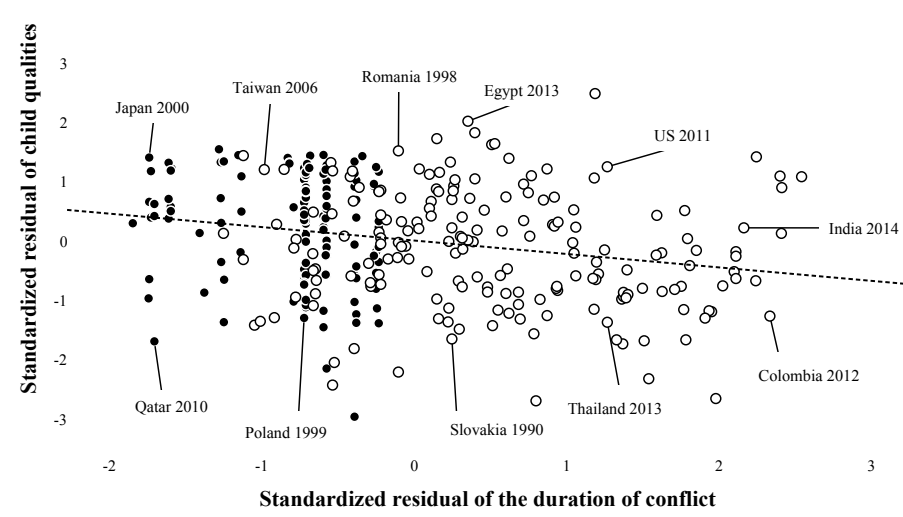
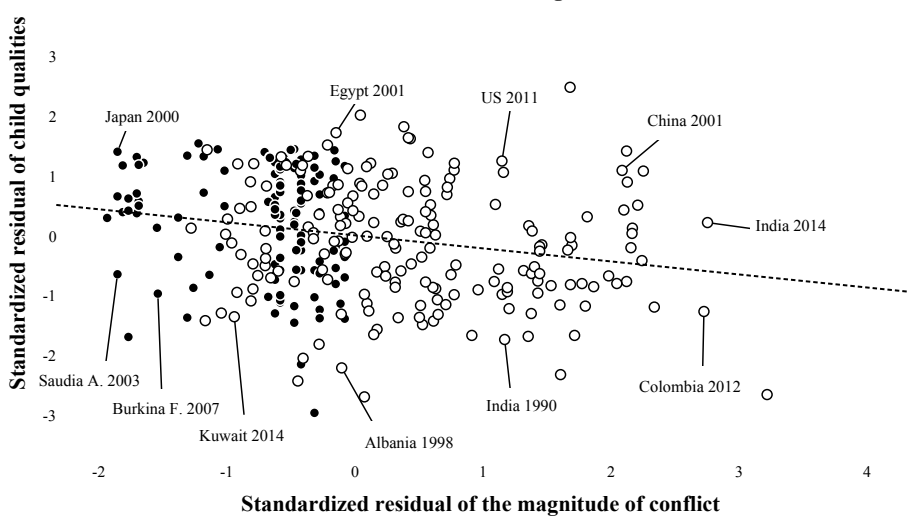
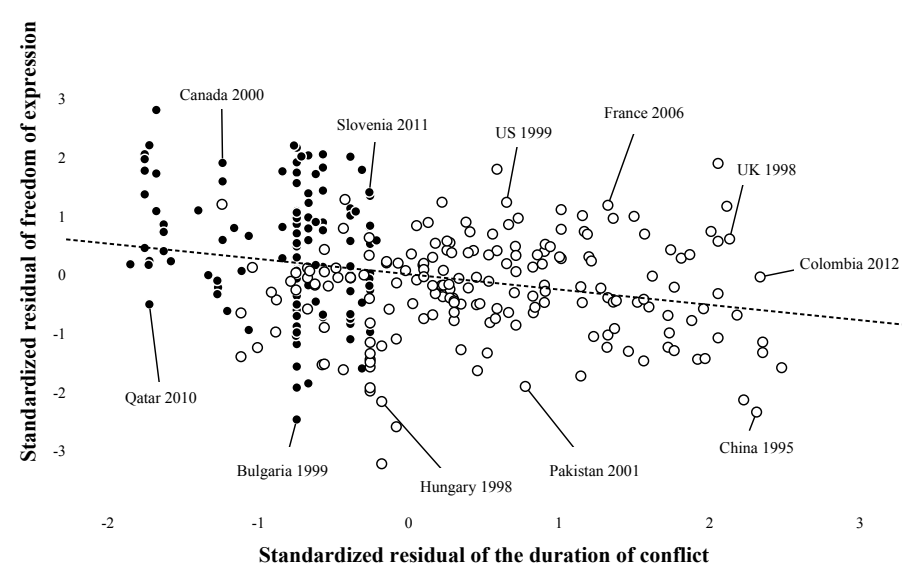
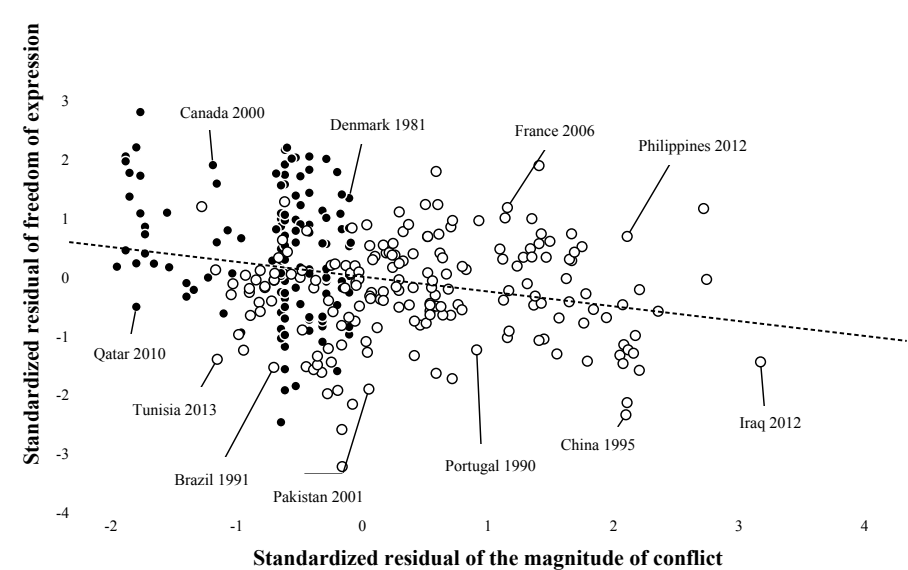


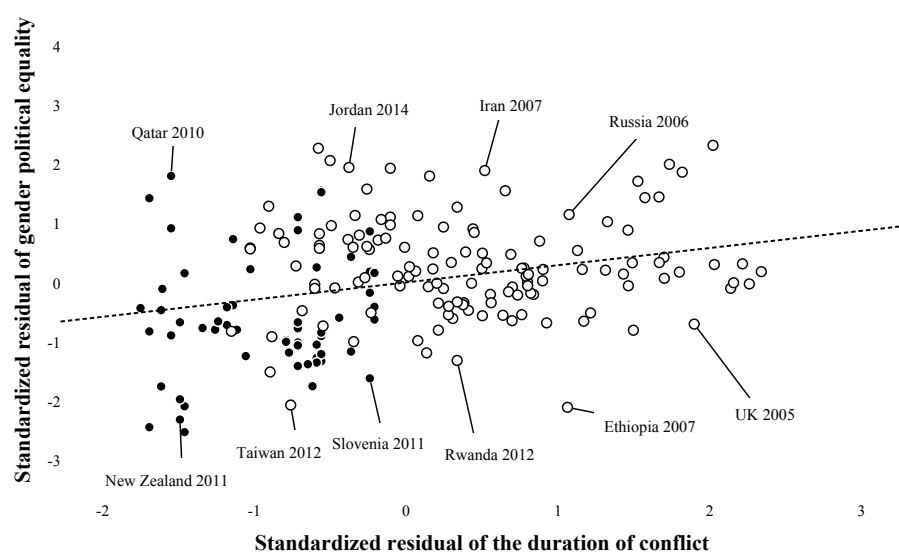
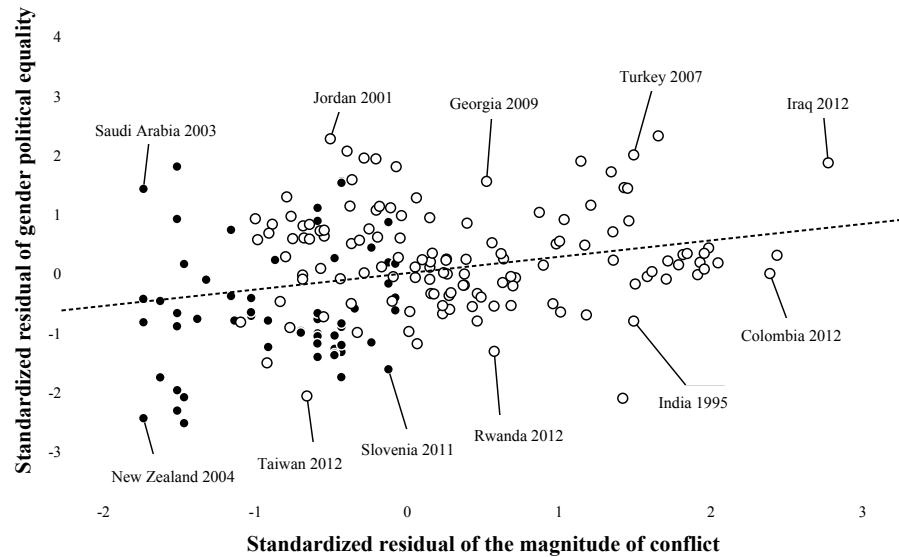
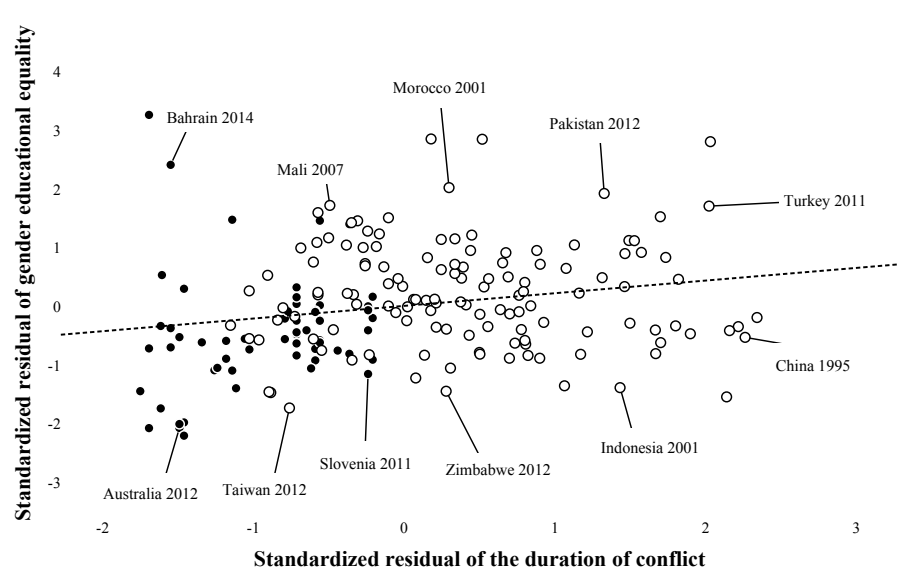
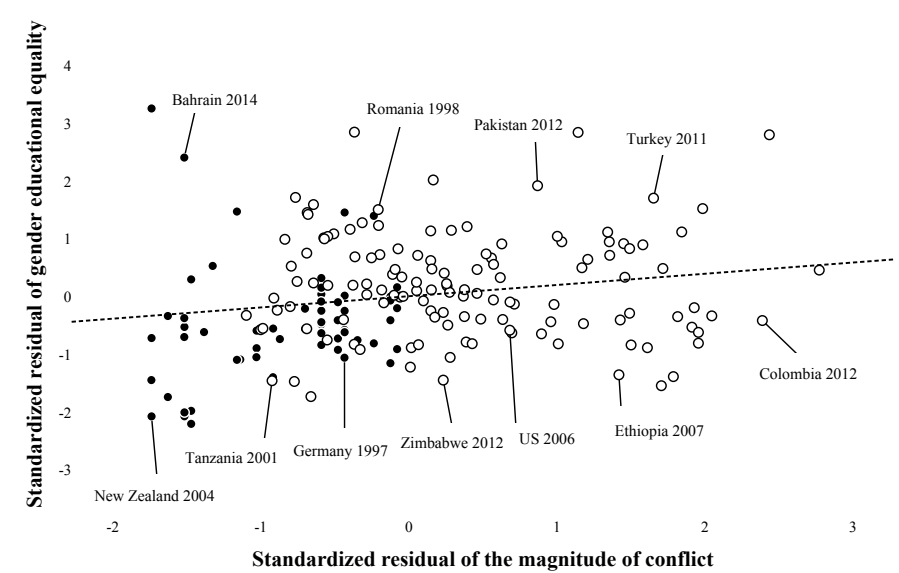
Standardized residual of the attitudes on abortion

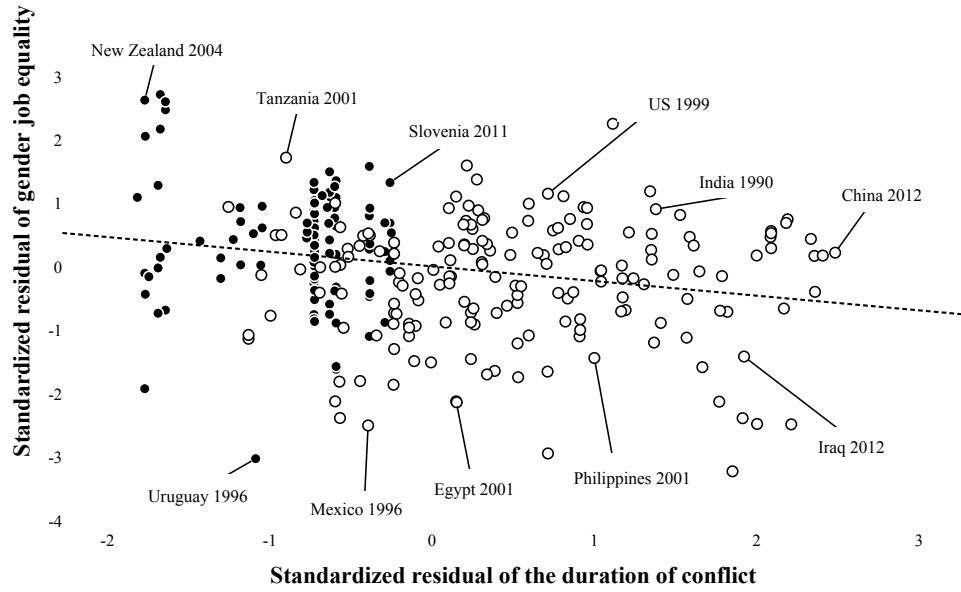
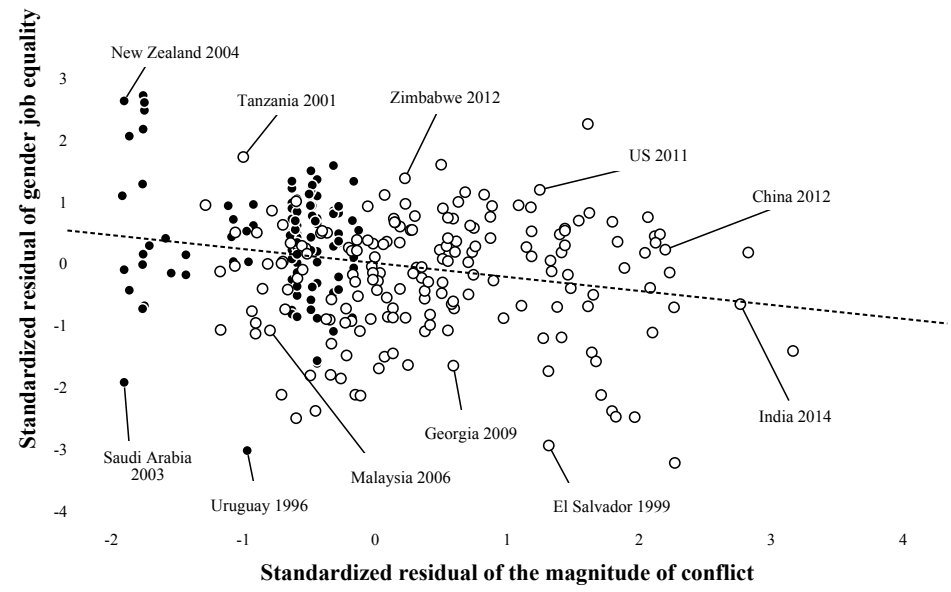


Standardized residual of the attitudes on abortion









Methods

Level one:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EmancipativeValues}_{ij} &= \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}\text{SocioEc1}_{ij} \\ &+ \beta_{2j}\text{SocioEc2}_{ij} + \beta_{3j}\text{SocioEc3}_{ij} + \beta_{4j}\text{Male}_{ij} + \beta_{5j}\text{BirthCohort1}_{ij} \\ &+ \beta_{6j}\text{BirthCohort2}_{ij} + \beta_{7j}\text{BirthCohort3}_{ij} + \beta_{8j}\text{BirthCohort4}_{ij} \\ &+ \beta_{9j}\text{BirthCohort5}_{ij} + e_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

Level two:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{0j} &= \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01}\text{Conflict}_j + \gamma_{02}\text{Resources}_j + \gamma_{03}\text{Polity2}_j + \gamma_{04}\text{Region1}_j + \gamma_{05}\text{Region2}_j \\ &+ \gamma_{06}\text{Region3}_j + \gamma_{07}\text{Independence1}_j + \gamma_{08}\text{Independence2}_j + \sum_{k=k-1} \beta_x D_k \\ &+ u_{0j}. \end{aligned}$$

Results

Effect plots

Regression parameters and bars based on two standard errors below or above the estimates

Models

- *1: Second-level variables (region, survey wave, independence date)*
- *2: + first-level variables (socioeconomic status, gender, birth year).*
- *3: + polity2*
- *4: + action resources (Vanhanen)*

a) Presence of previous armed conflict

Models

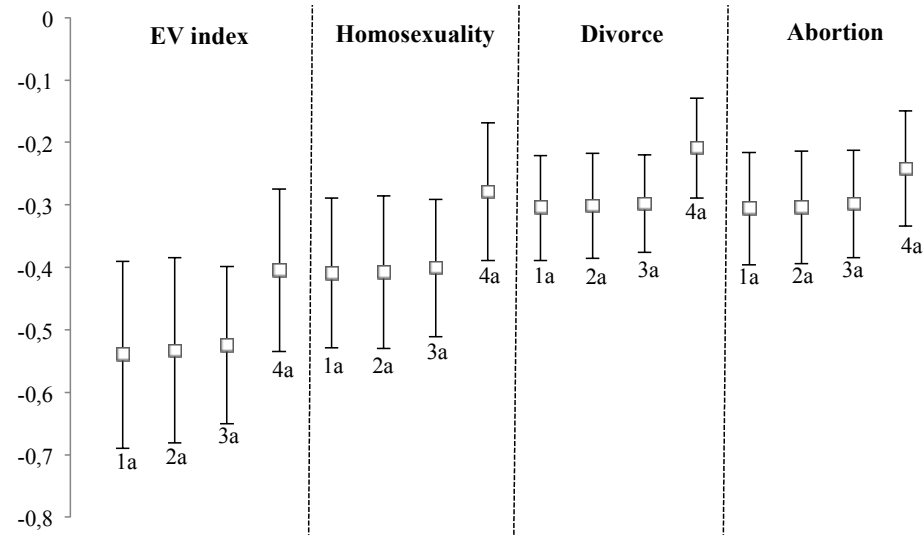
1: Second level variables

2: + first level variables

3: + polity2

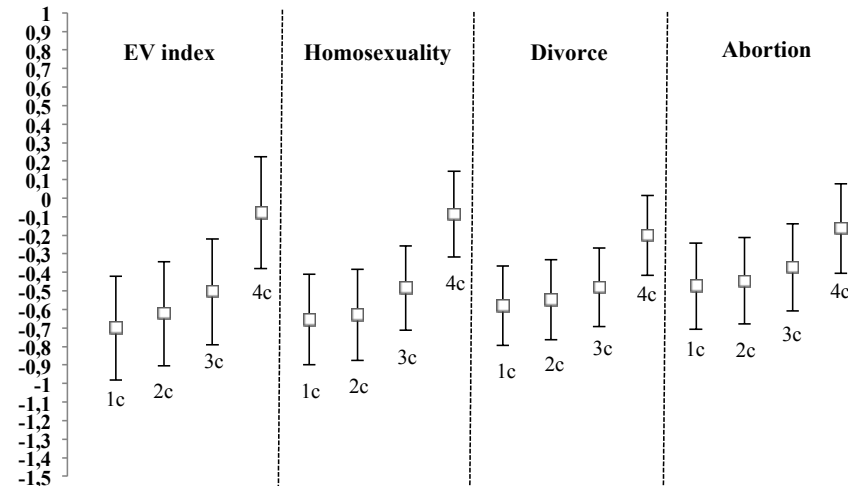
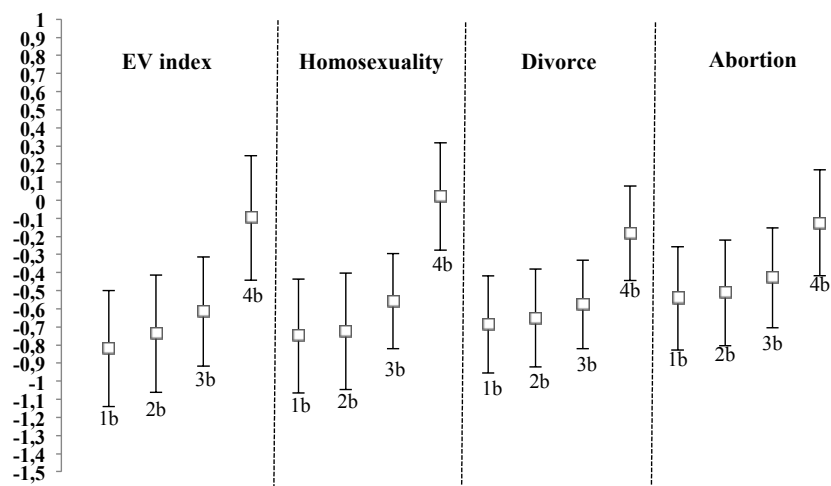
4: + action resources

Linear

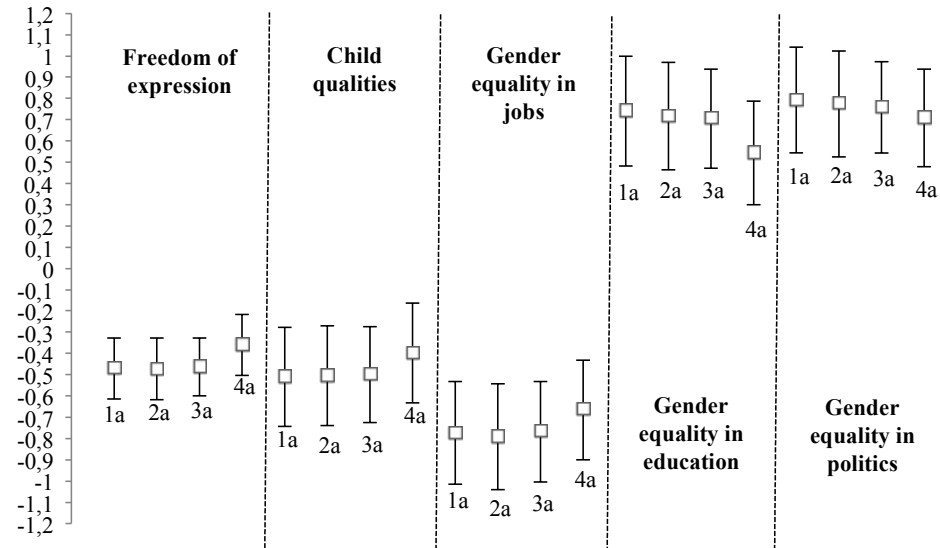


b) Conflict magnitude

c) Conflict duration



a) Presence of previous armed conflict



Models

1: Second level variables

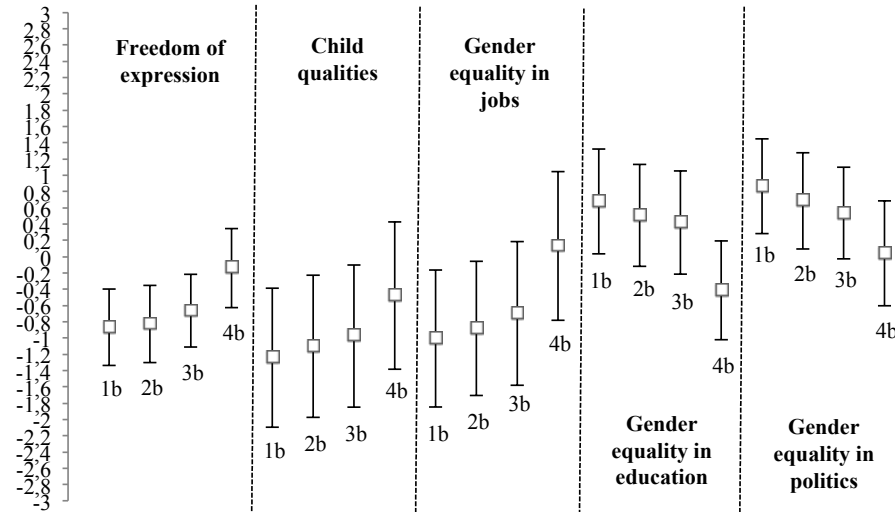
2: + first level variables

3: + polity2

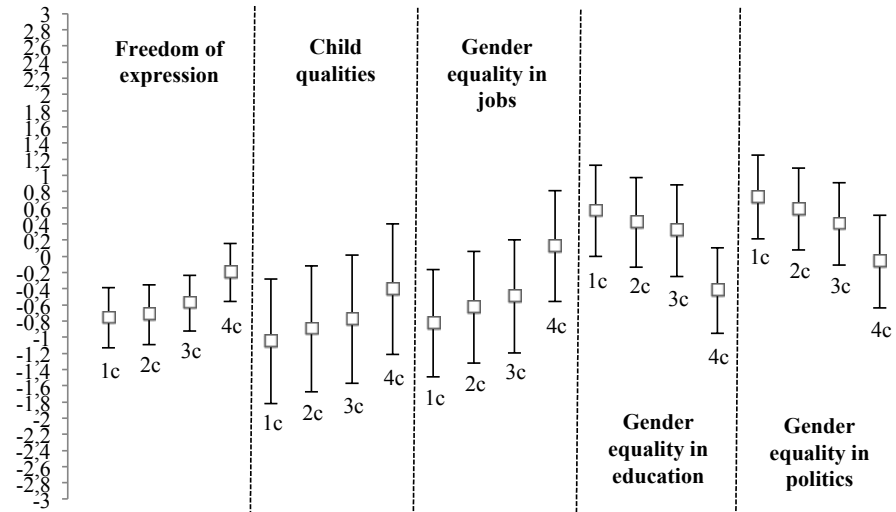
4: + action resources

Logistic

b) Conflict magnitude



c) Conflict duration

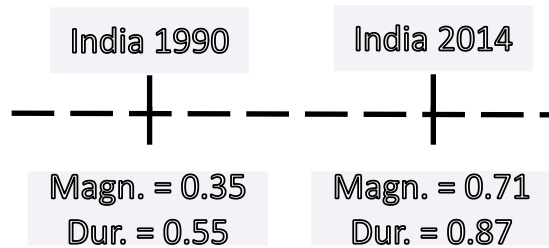


Results

Effect of presence remains after including controls for societal development and type of political regime

As expected, effect of magnitude and duration diminishes after including the actions resources/polity2 scales.

Issues



Armed conflict is not a stable process as action resources (it increases or decreases in a short period).

Not necessarily a trend.

Effects of armed conflict are enduring (beyond the specific time of an episode of armed conflict)

Solution: regressing action resources at later survey moment on action resources T1, conflict score T1, polity2 T1, EV mean score survey year T1 and testing mediation of conflict score T1 through action resources T2 on individual EV scores T2.

Thank you for your attention

Questions

Comments

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