Powersharing, Protection, and Peace

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Appendix 1: Statistical Model

Analyses of binary variables, such as conflict onset, often apply a logit or probit regression model. One limitation of such models is that they assume the probability of civil war, when all explanatory variables are accounted for, to be constant over time (Raknerud and Hegre 1997). This can perhaps be remedied by the estimation of dummy variables designed to capture the fixed effects of time, but because these temporal dummy variables are of no theoretical interest, it is more efficient not to estimate them. Raknerud and Hegre (1997) show that a semi-parametric Cox model is unaffected by temporal variations in global conflict propensity and is therefore better suited to our purposes. This model, when estimated on fixed duration observations, is equivalent to conditional logistic regression, which is the model we estimate.

In our analysis, the time of observation is a day in which one country experiences a civil war onset, and where all other observations are censored. Being censored in this setting means we know that these regimes did not experience armed conflict onset on that particular day, but that we do not know whether they will have an onset in the future. Given that we know there is an onset in one country at a point in time t, the probability of that war occurring in country A is given by:

$$\text{Pr(onset in country } A \mid \text{onset happens at } t) = \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j X_{jA}(t)\right)}{\sum_{i \in R_t} \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j X_{ji}(t)\right)} \qquad (2)$$

where R_t is the set of all countries at risk of experiencing an onset at time t; p is the number of explanatory variables; X_{jA} is an explanatory variable j observed for each country A; and β_j is the corresponding coefficient

Appendix 2: Powersharing Indicators

The definition of each powersharing indicator is given in Table A2.

Table A2: Powersharing Indicators	
Inclusive Powersharing	
Mandated Grand Coalition or Unity Government	Binary. 1 if there is a constitutional or treaty provision requiring representation by all major parties in the cabinet or if they are all represented in a government of national unity.
Mutual Veto	Binary. 1 if there is a minority veto over a particular area of policy.
Reserved Seats	Share of seats in the lower house that are reserved for ethnic/religious minorities.
Inclusive Military	Binary. 1 if it is required that all major groups or all regions be represented in the military or its officer corps.
Reserved Executive Positions	Binary. 1 if particular executive positions are reserved for specific groups.
Dispersive Powersharing	
Subnational Education Authority	Binary. 1 if states/regions share or have control over education policy.
Subnational Tax Authority	Binary. 1 if states/regions can levy their own taxes.
Subnational Police Authority	Binary. 1 if subnational governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area.
Constituency Alignment	Binary. 1 if the states/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house.
State Elections_1	Binary. 1 if state/provincial legislatures are elected.
State Elections_2	Binary. 1 if state/provincial executives are elected.
Constraining Powersharing	
Religion Protected (Freedom from Discrimination)	Binary. 1 if constitution/peace treaty guarantees freedom from religious discrimination.
Religion Protected (Freedom to Practice)	Binary. 1 if constitution/peace treaty guarantees freedom of religious practice.
Military Legislator Ban	Binary. 1 if there is a ban on military officers serving in the legislature.
Ethnic Party Ban	Binary. 1 if there is a ban on religious or ethnic parties.
Judicial Constitution	Binary. 1 if the role of the judiciary is specified in the constitution.
Judicial Review	Binary. 1 if the judicial branch has the power to declare the actions of the legislature AND executive unconstitutional.
Judicial Tenure_1	Binary. 1 if tenure of supreme court justices is greater than 6 years.
Judicial Tenure_2	Binary. 1 if the tenure of supreme court justices is lifelong or until a mandatory retirement age.

Appendix 3: Robustness Tests

This Appendix sets forth the results of the robustness tests discussed in the text.

Time Since Conflict. Figures A3-1 and A3-2 report the key results from robustness tests in which we expand the amount of elapsed time required before we treat a conflict as recurring. The coefficient of dispersive powersharing institutions is not significant in any of these models, so we do not report it in a figure. As Figure A3-1 shows, regardless of the threshold we choose for conflict recentness, constraining powersharing institutions have a significant and negative relationship with conflict onset. Interestingly, the magnitude of the coefficient remains roughly similar across the models, indicating that the effects of constraining powersharing institutions may be similar across societies, regardless of how recently those societies experienced conflict (if at all). As Figure A3-2 shows, the coefficient of inclusive powersharing institutions is consistently positive and usually significant at the p<0.05 level, which supports the robustness of our primary results.

Missing Data. When coders looked for evidence of the existence of a political institution, but coded the data as missing, it may be more likely than not that the given institution did not exist. As a robustness test, we therefore re-code all missing indicator data as zero, re-run the factor analysis used to measure the powersharing indicators, and re-run our statistical models analysis using these data.   The results of these models, reported in Table A3-1, are substantially similar to those reported in the main text.

Electoral Demcoracy. Electoral Democracy is one of the most important control variables in our models, but also one that is particularly difficult to measure. To test the robustness of our results, we estimated additional models that use either the Alvarez et al. (1996) data alone or the Geddes et al. (2013) data alone. These samples are smaller than those of our main models because these measures are not available for all of the same polities. The results of these models, reported in Table A3-2, are substantially similar to those reported in the main text.

Unit of Analysis. We estimated models using a country-year unit of analysis to test whether our results are robust to a more conventional unit of analysis. We estimated the relationship between powersharing institutions and conflict onset using time-series cross-sectional logit models. The models include the same variables included in the main specifications, except that the three powersharing indices are coded based on the values they take on January 1 of a given year. The models include fixed effects for year. We include a measure of the number of years the country has been at civil peace, as well as polynomials of this measure, as recommended by Carter and Signorino (2010). The results of these models, reported in Table A3-3, are substantially similar to those reported in the main text.

Post-Conflict Indicator. The extent to which states create powersharing institutions may be affected by whether or not they have previously experienced a civil conflict. We tested the robustness of our result by adding a variable to the all-states model that indicates whether or not the state previously experienced a civil conflict. The results of this model, reported in Table A3-4, provide additional support for our theory.

Time since Institutional Change. Table A3-5 reports the results of robustness tests that include interaction terms between *Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions* and each of the three powersharing indices.

Individual Constraining Powersharing Institutions. Our final set of tests examines the relationship between conflict onset and the individual constraining powersharing indicators that are most central to our argument. Tables A3-6 and A3-7 report the results of these tests with respect to all states and post-conflict states, respectively. The coefficients of the variables indicating the protection of religious freedom are consistently significant and negative. The coefficient of Judicial Constitution, which indicates that the role of the judiciary is specified in the national constitution, is significant and negative, although only at the $p<0.10$ level with respect to post-conflict states. The coefficients

of the other judicial variables are not significant, but they are consistently negative. From these results, we can infer that the protection of religious freedom likely contributes to the negative relationship between constraining powersharing institutions and conflict onset. Judicial independence might also contribute to this relationship, although we must be more circumspect with respect to this conclusion, and it bears further examination in future work. We should also note that the coefficients of the religious freedom variables are generally not statistically significantly larger than the coefficients of the judicial variables, so we cannot conclude that the effect of religious freedom is larger than the effect of judicial independence.

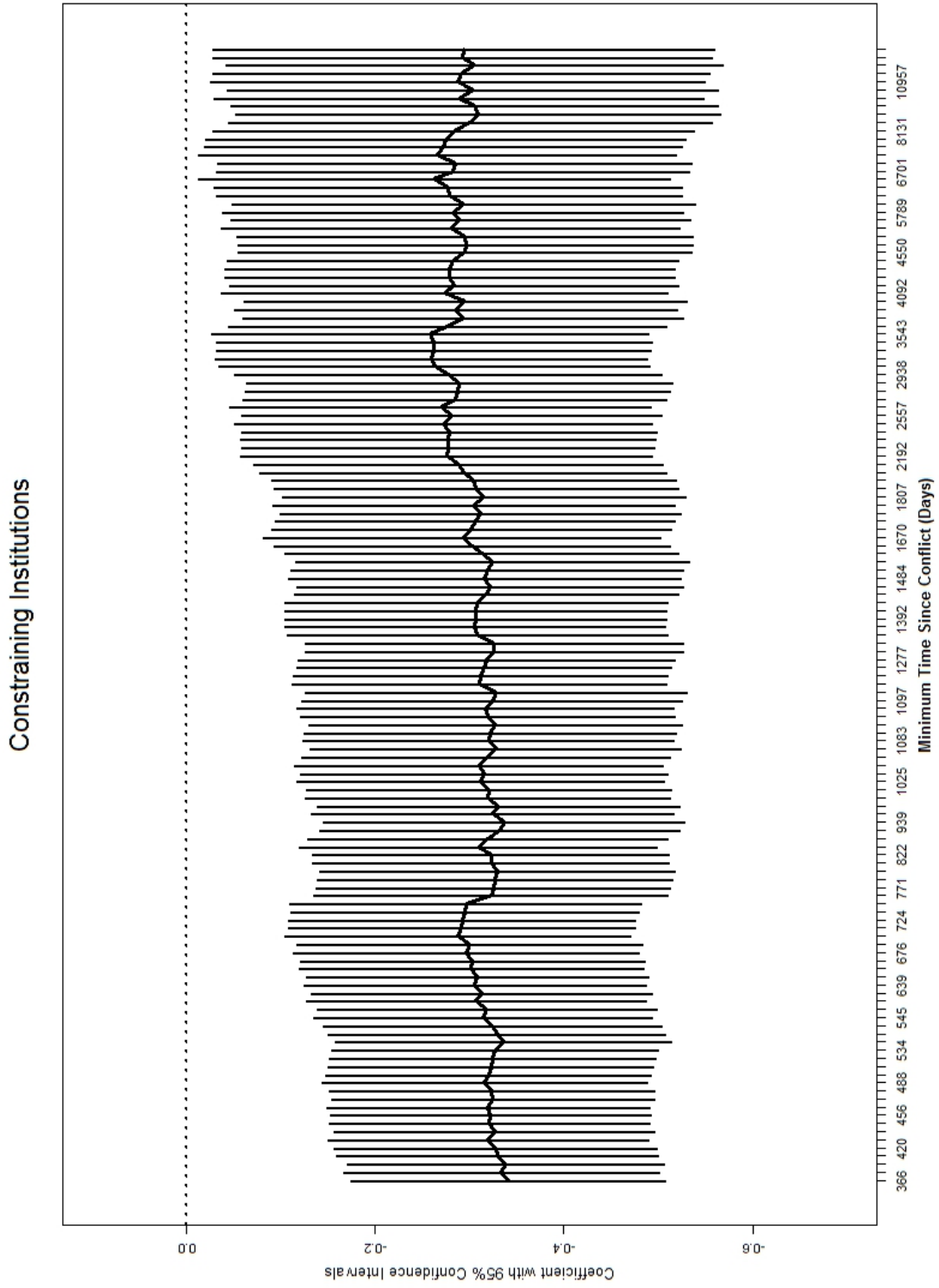Figure A3-1 - Constraining Powersharing Institutions

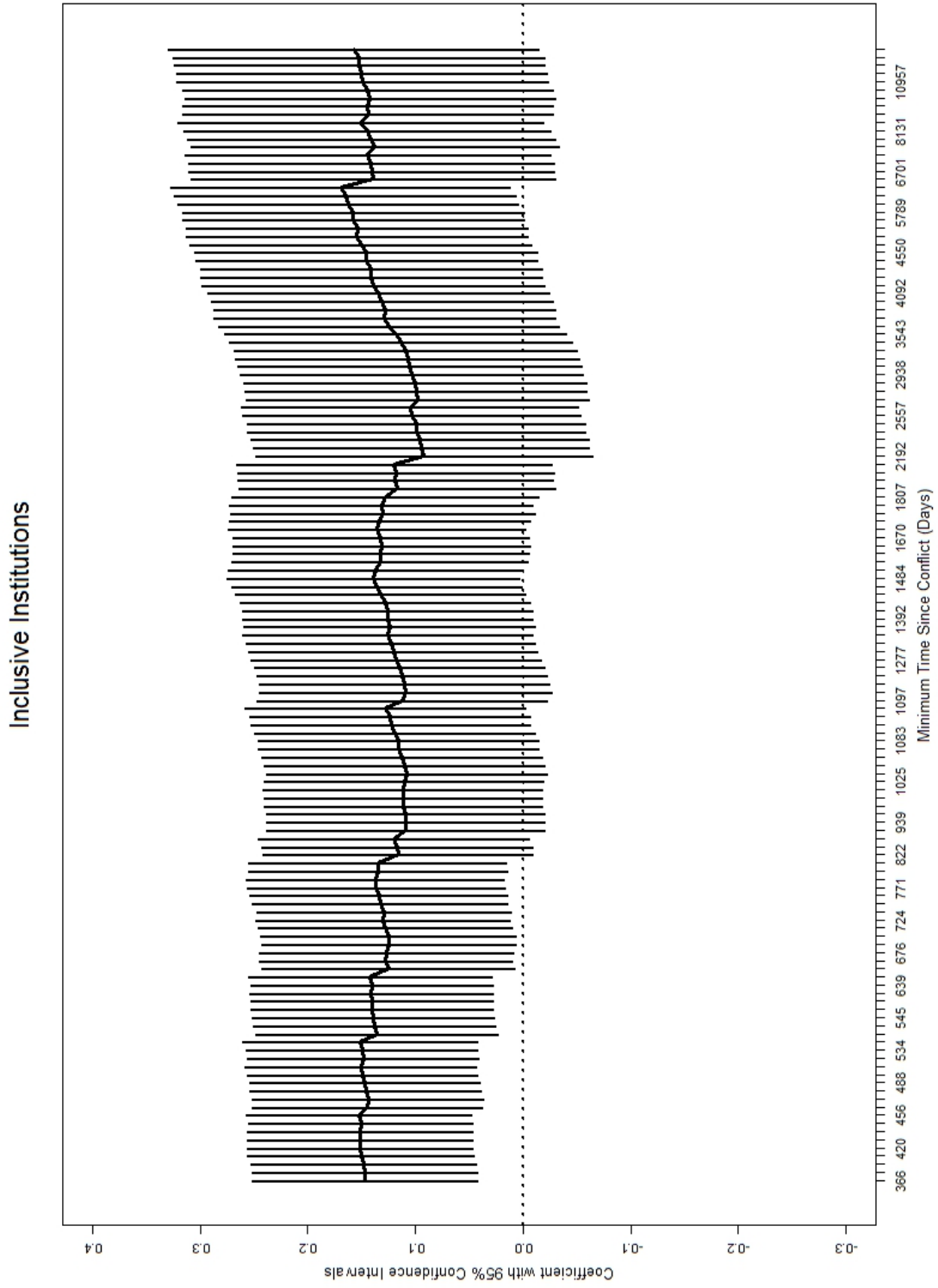Figure A3-2 - Inclusive Powersharing Institutions

Table A3-1: Risk of Civil Conflict -- Missing Powersharing Indicators Re-Coded as Zeroes

	(1) All States	(2) Post-Conflict States
Constraining Powersharing	-0.267***	-0.263**
	(0.0832)	(0.109)
Dispersive Powersharing	-0.0320	0.137
	(0.0881)	(0.108)
Inclusive Powersharing	0.0975	-0.000645
	(0.0601)	(0.0694)
Economic Growth	-2.083***	-0.716
	(0.743)	(0.859)
Electoral Democracy	0.00836	-0.138
	(0.165)	(0.200)
Population (logged)	0.395***	0.199***
	(0.0456)	(0.0679)
GDP per Capita (logged)	-0.464***	-0.342***
	(0.0710)	(0.0889)
Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization	1.009***	0.488
	(0.259)	(0.339)
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	0.343	0.177
	(0.226)	(0.270)
Interregnum	-0.805	-1.639
	(0.598)	(1.021)
Missing Powersharing Indicator	-0.546***	-0.386**
	(0.149)	(0.176)

Prior Conflict Characteristics

• Intensity		0.313
		(0.280)
• Duration		6.54e-05***
		(1.71e-05)
• Third Party Intervention		-0.429
		(0.344)
• Disarmament		0.251
		(0.299)
• Peace Agreement		0.315
		(0.375)
• Peacekeeping		0.0634
		(0.315)
Observations	40,640	18,793
Ll	-1132	-755.8

Standard errors in parentheses *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table A3-2: Risk of Civil Conflict -- Alternative Electoral Democracy Measures

	Alvarez et al. (1996) data		Geddes et al. (2013) data	
	All States	Post-Conflict States	All States	Post-Conflict States
Constraining Powersharing	-0.330***	-0.278***	-0.385***	-0.309***
	(0.0858)	(0.106)	(0.0896)	(0.105)
Dispersive Powersharing	-0.0679	-0.0432	-1.007	-0.0473
	(0.315)	(0.151)	(2.853)	(0.170)
Inclusive Powersharing	0.152***	0.0651	0.148**	0.0523
	(0.0536)	(0.0638)	(0.0609)	(0.0675)
Economic Growth	-2.342***	-0.982	-2.304***	-1.233
	(0.751)	(0.883)	(0.794)	(0.909)
Electoral Democracy	0.0392	-0.0437	0.161	0.0514
	(0.169)	(0.211)	(0.174)	(0.217)
Population (logged)	0.414***	0.273***	0.417***	0.263***
	(0.0413)	(0.0605)	(0.0479)	(0.0619)
GDP per Capita (logged)	-0.459***	-0.351***	-0.479***	-0.364***
	(0.0705)	(0.0900)	(0.0725)	(0.0886)
Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization	0.849***	0.282	0.881***	0.333
	(0.262)	(0.341)	(0.268)	(0.346)
Temporal Proximity to Prior	0.303	0.140	0.209	0.0804
Change in Institutions	(0.229)	(0.273)	(0.237)	(0.279)
Interregnum	-0.867	-1.753*	-0.868	-1.722*
	(0.604)	(1.028)	(0.605)	(1.030)
Missing Powersharing Indicator	-0.462***	-0.413**	-0.513***	-0.456**
	(0.158)	(0.184)	(0.165)	(0.184)
Prior Conflict Characteristics				
• Intensity		0.272		0.353
		(0.286)		(0.294)
• Duration		6.19e-05***		6.26e-05***
		(1.74e-05)		(1.73e-05)
• Third Party Intervention		-0.514		-0.573
		(0.351)		(0.382)
• Disarmament		0.0890		0.0674
		(0.307)		(0.330)
• Peace Agreement		0.476		0.517
		(0.374)		(0.427)
• Peacekeeping		0.0485		0.0713
		(0.314)		(0.323)
Observations	39,499	18,125	35,424	17,747
Ll	-1101	-728.4	-1054	-721.3

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A3-3: Risk of Civil Conflict – Country-Year Models

VARIABLES	(1) All States	(2) Post-Conflict States
Constraining Powersharing	-0.213**	-0.205*
	(0.0970)	(0.108)
Dispersive Powersharing	-0.353	-0.0758
	(3.085)	(0.231)
Inclusive Powersharing	0.102*	0.0588
	(0.0609)	(0.0663)
Economic Growth	-1.592*	-0.916
	(0.871)	(0.905)
Electoral Democracy	0.0681	0.0487
	(0.181)	(0.204)
Population (logged)	0.363***	0.212***
	(0.0504)	(0.0637)
GDP per Capita (logged)	-0.402***	-0.274***
	(0.0801)	(0.0939)
Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization	0.816***	0.358
	(0.288)	(0.335)
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	0.519**	0.478*
	(0.248)	(0.283)
Interregnum	-1.199	-1.725
	(0.774)	(1.057)
Missing Powersharing Indicator	-0.367**	-0.356*
	(0.176)	(0.195)
Peace Years	-0.0844***	-0.0869***
	(0.0250)	(0.0301)
Peace Years^2	-0.000679	-0.00172
	(0.00144)	(0.00162)
Peace Years^3	4.55e-05	0.000128
	(0.000145)	(0.000174)
Prior Conflict Characteristics		
• Intensity		0.0680
		(0.250)
• Duration		3.87e-05**
		(1.84e-05)
• Third Party Intervention		-0.425
		(0.397)
• Disarmament		0.426
		(0.311)
• Peace Agreement		0.166
		(0.421)
• Peacekeeping		-0.122
		(0.323)
Constant	-6.649***	-4.566***
	(1.093)	(1.289)
Observations	5,393	2,484
Ll	-773.5	-589.0
Fixed Effects for Year	Yes	Yes

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A3-4: Risk of Civil Conflict – Post-Conflict Indicator

VARIABLES	(1) All States
Constraining Powersharing	-0.313***
	(0.0844)
Dispersive Powersharing	-0.0620
	(0.249)
Inclusive Powersharing	0.120**
	(0.0529)
Economic Growth	-2.216***
	(0.730)
Electoral Democracy	0.0577
	(0.163)
Population (logged)	0.360***
	(0.0429)
GDP per Capita (logged)	-0.414***
	(0.0706)
Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization	0.710***
	(0.262)
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	0.275
	(0.227)
Interregnum	-0.856
	(0.604)
Missing Powersharing Indicator	-0.498***
	(0.156)
Post-Conflict	0.709***
	(0.170)
Observations	40,640
Ll	-1122

Standard errors in parentheses *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table A3-5: Risk of Civil Conflict – Interacting Institutions and Time since Institutional Change

VARIABLES	(1) All States	(2) Post-Conflict States
Constraining Powersharing	-0.407***	-0.365***
	(0.107)	(0.127)
Constraining Powersharing x	0.286	0.318
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	(0.227)	(0.270)
Dispersive Powersharing	-2.556	-0.0218
	(3.422)	(0.437)
Dispersive Powersharing x	2.901	-0.0572
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	(3.949)	(0.969)
Inclusive Powersharing	0.0466	-0.0400
	(0.0852)	(0.102)
Inclusive Powersharing x	0.293*	0.258
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	(0.159)	(0.196)
Economic Growth	-2.402***	-1.074
	(0.751)	(0.884)
Democracy	0.114	-0.0130
	(0.164)	(0.202)
Population (logged)	0.431***	0.274***
	(0.0436)	(0.0597)
GDP per Capita (logged)	-0.449***	-0.339***
	(0.0701)	(0.0877)
Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization	0.907***	0.376
	(0.261)	(0.336)
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	0.336	0.164
	(0.242)	(0.279)
Interregnum	-0.773	-1.648
	(0.606)	(1.031)
Missing Powersharing Indicator	-0.511***	-0.450**
	(0.157)	(0.181)
Prior Conflict Characteristics		
• Intensity		0.239
		(0.281)
• Duration		6.40e-05***
		(1.69e-05)
• Third Party Intervention		-0.549
		(0.343)
• Disarmament		0.199
		(0.298)
• Peace Agreement		0.485
		(0.371)
• Peacekeeping		0.00179
		(0.315)
Observations	40,640	18,793
ll	-1128	-754.3

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A3-6: Risk of Civil Conflict – Individual Constraining Powersharing Institutions

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			All States		
Religion Protected (Discrimination)	-0.388***				
	(0.145)				
Religion Protected (Practice)		-0.713***			
		(0.161)			
Judicial Constitution			-0.330**		
			(0.142)		
Judicial Review				-0.185	
				(0.146)	
Judicial Tenure					-0.162
					(0.140)
Dispersive Powersharing	-1.773	-1.463	-0.944	-1.284	-1.773
	(2.675)	(2.696)	(2.718)	(2.710)	(2.675)
Inclusive Powersharing	0.119**	0.135**	0.142***	0.144***	0.119**
	(0.0552)	(0.0551)	(0.0547)	(0.0545)	(0.0552)
Economic Growth	-2.336***	-2.197***	-2.241***	-2.337***	-2.336***
	(0.768)	(0.774)	(0.752)	(0.757)	(0.768)
Democracy	-0.0907	-0.0445	-0.0637	-0.108	-0.0907
	(0.156)	(0.158)	(0.159)	(0.157)	(0.156)
Population (logged)	0.425***	0.422***	0.415***	0.403***	0.425***
	(0.0436)	(0.0434)	(0.0426)	(0.0425)	(0.0436)
GDP per Capita (logged)	-0.436***	-0.434***	-0.416***	-0.421***	-0.436***
	(0.0702)	(0.0689)	(0.0693)	(0.0702)	(0.0702)
Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization	0.911***	0.885***	0.915***	0.974***	0.911***
	(0.260)	(0.259)	(0.259)	(0.258)	(0.260)
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	0.357	0.300	0.380*	0.384*	0.357
	(0.226)	(0.228)	(0.226)	(0.225)	(0.226)
Interregnum	-0.618	-0.807	-0.588	-0.498	-0.618
	(0.598)	(0.599)	(0.597)	(0.596)	(0.598)
Missing Powersharing Indicator	-0.368**	-0.526***	-0.237*	-0.258*	-0.368**
	(0.153)	(0.159)	(0.144)	(0.145)	(0.153)
Observations	40,640	40,640	40,640	40,640	40,640
ll	-1136	-1130	-1137	-1139	-1139

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A3-7: Risk of Civil Conflict – Individual Constraining Powersharing Institutions

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Post-Conflict States		
Religion Protected (Discrimination)	-0.415**				
	(0.176)				
Religion Protected (Practice)		-0.726***			
		(0.193)			
Judicial Constitution			-0.347*		
			(0.179)		
Judicial Review				-0.209	
				(0.170)	
Judicial Tenure					-0.119
					(0.166)
Dispersive Powersharing	-0.0556	-0.0524	-0.0524	-0.0565	-0.0577
	(0.189)	(0.175)	(0.178)	(0.184)	(0.191)
Inclusive Powersharing	0.0257	0.0570	0.0530	0.0512	0.0422
	(0.0652)	(0.0641)	(0.0643)	(0.0643)	(0.0641)
Economic Growth	-0.915	-0.711	-0.810	-0.848	-0.833
	(0.886)	(0.878)	(0.861)	(0.862)	(0.868)
Democracy	-0.176	-0.0632	-0.138	-0.197	-0.226
	(0.188)	(0.195)	(0.195)	(0.190)	(0.189)
Population (logged)	0.272***	0.256***	0.255***	0.240***	0.249***
	(0.0610)	(0.0604)	(0.0589)	(0.0586)	(0.0581)
GDP per Capita (logged)	-0.342***	-0.352***	-0.280***	-0.299***	-0.287***
	(0.0883)	(0.0882)	(0.0871)	(0.0876)	(0.0874)
Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization	0.296	0.349	0.319	0.407	0.411
	(0.339)	(0.336)	(0.337)	(0.331)	(0.331)
Temporal Proximity to Prior Change in Institutions	0.172	0.0679	0.225	0.220	0.220
	(0.270)	(0.274)	(0.268)	(0.268)	(0.269)
Interregnum	-1.554	-1.683*	-1.481	-1.424	-1.378
	(1.020)	(1.021)	(1.019)	(1.019)	(1.018)
Missing Powersharing Indicator	-0.399**	-0.548***	-0.236	-0.263	-0.249
	(0.179)	(0.187)	(0.167)	(0.167)	(0.167)

Prior Conflict Characteristics

• Intensity	0.273	0.398	0.323	0.271	0.292
	(0.275)	(0.277)	(0.278)	(0.278)	(0.278)
• Duration	7.18e-05***	5.89e-05***	6.61e-05***	7.55e-05***	7.23e-05***
	(1.70e-05)	(1.69e-05)	(1.70e-05)	(1.69e-05)	(1.67e-05)
• Third Party Intervention	-0.368	-0.418	-0.451	-0.384	-0.406
	(0.342)	(0.343)	(0.345)	(0.341)	(0.343)
• Disarmament	0.178	0.210	0.154	0.160	0.126
	(0.296)	(0.299)	(0.296)	(0.297)	(0.296)
• Peace Agreement	0.247	0.212	0.382	0.278	0.314
	(0.367)	(0.372)	(0.374)	(0.368)	(0.376)
• Peacekeeping	0.102	0.218	0.0141	0.0814	0.0867
	(0.313)	(0.317)	(0.316)	(0.314)	(0.315)
Observations	18,793	18,793	18,793	18,793	18,793
ll	-756.7	-752.4	-757.6	-758.7	-759.2

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix 4: Marginal Effects Analysis

This Appendix provides additional information regarding the marginal effects of constraining powersharing institutions on conflict. As the main text indicates, an increase in 1 unit in the index of constraining powersharing (e.g., from -1 to 0 or 0 to 1) is associated with a 29% reduction in the probability of conflict onset. That increase in the constraining powersharing index is roughly equivalent to one standard deviation.

Our models also allow us to estimate the relative risks of conflict onset based on the extent to which states have constraining powersharing institutions. Figures 1 and 2 depict the relative risk of conflict onset on a given day at each value of this variable with respect to all states and post-conflict states, respectively. In the all-states model, states without any constraining powersharing institutions are about 180% more likely than average to experience a conflict onset on a given day, while states with the most constraining powersharing institutions are about 40% less likely to do so. In the post-conflict model, states without any constraining powersharing institutions are about 160% more likely than average to experience a conflict onset on a given day, while states with the most constraining powersharing institutions are about 30% less likely to do so. These examples, of course, are extreme values because they reflect the tails of the distribution. Most countries are within the range of +/- 30% risk in a given day. It also should be noted that because our model excludes days in which there was no conflict onset, the marginal effects reported above should be interpreted as being marginal effects on a given day during which a conflict onset occurred somewhere in the world. On an average day, the overall risks of conflict are likely lower than on the days in which an onset occurs, and thus the extent to which constraining powersharing institutions may affect those risks may be different, which is why we run the additional analyses below.

Because our statistical models are based on a semi-parametric Cox model, we can also estimate the cumulative effects of constraining powersharing institutions over time. Figures 3 and 4

depict the cumulative probability of a country never experiencing a civil conflict onset (in a manner analogous to a survival plot) over the 1975-2010 period with respect to all states and post-conflict states, respectively (while assuming all other variables are at their mean values). Both figures depict this cumulative probability with respect to countries that have a mean value of constraining powersharing institutions (the darker lines) and countries with a value of constraining powersharing institutions one standard deviation above the mean (the lighter lines). Over the period 1975-1985, states with the larger value of constraining powersharing institutions are cumulatively about 5% and 7% less likely to experience a conflict onset in the all-states and post-conflict-states models, respectively. We repeat this analysis while assuming a per capita GDP (logged) that is one standard deviation larger than the mean. As Figures 5 and 6 show, over the period 1975-1985, states with the larger value of constraining powersharing institutions are cumulatively about 4% and 6% less likely to experience a conflict onset in the all-states and post-conflict-states models, respectively.

Finally, we can also estimate the marginal effects of constraining powersharing institutions by analyzing the country-year robustness tests reported in Appendix 3.[1] Based on these models, a one-standard-deviation increase (relative to the mean) in constraining powersharing institutions is associated with 16.0% and 15.7% lower probabilities of conflict onset in a given year with respect to all states and post-conflict states, respectively (while holding other variables at their mean levels). If we assume a per capita GDP (logged) that is one standard deviation larger than the mean, a one-standard-deviation increase in constraining powersharing institutions is again associated with 16.0% and 15.7% lower probabilities of conflict onset in a given year with respect to all states and post-conflict states, respectively.

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[1] Estimates obtained using the Clarify package in STATA.

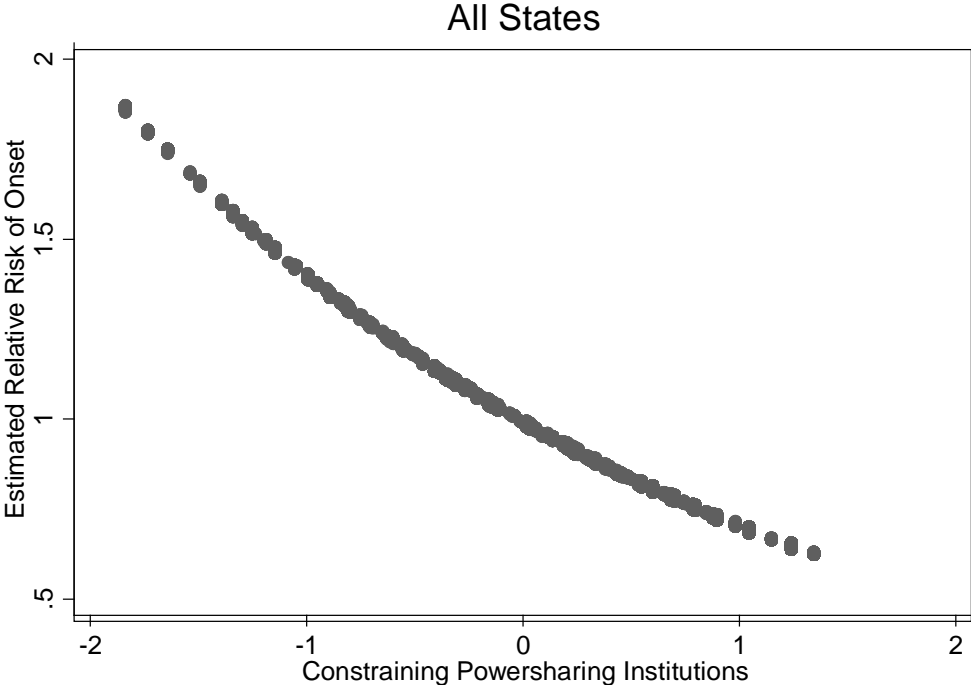Figure 1: Relative Risk of Conflict Onset – All States

Figure 2: Relative Risk of Conflict Onset – Post-Conflict States
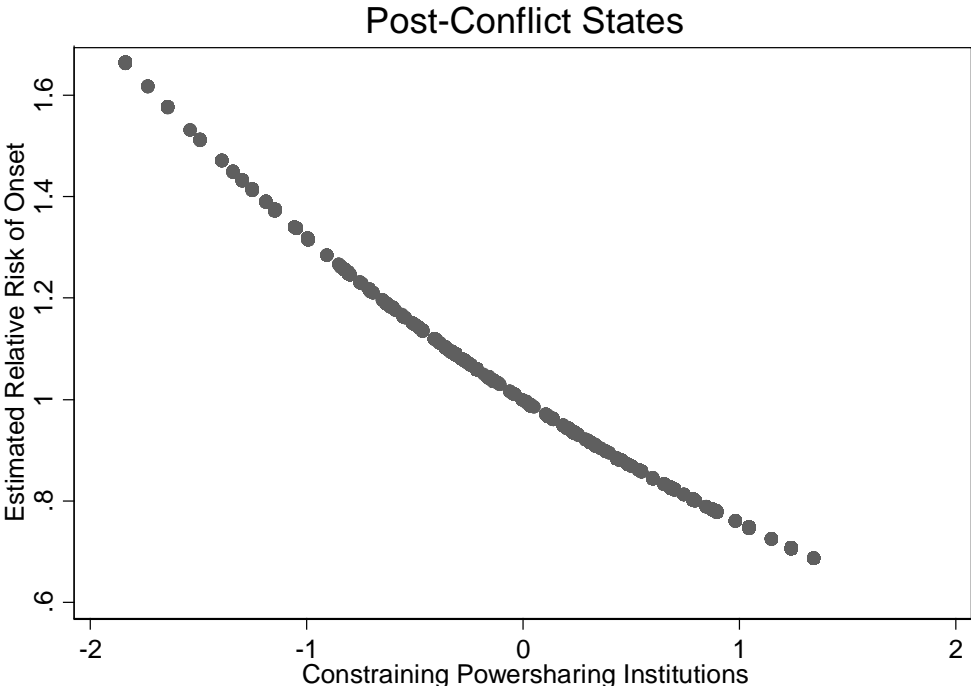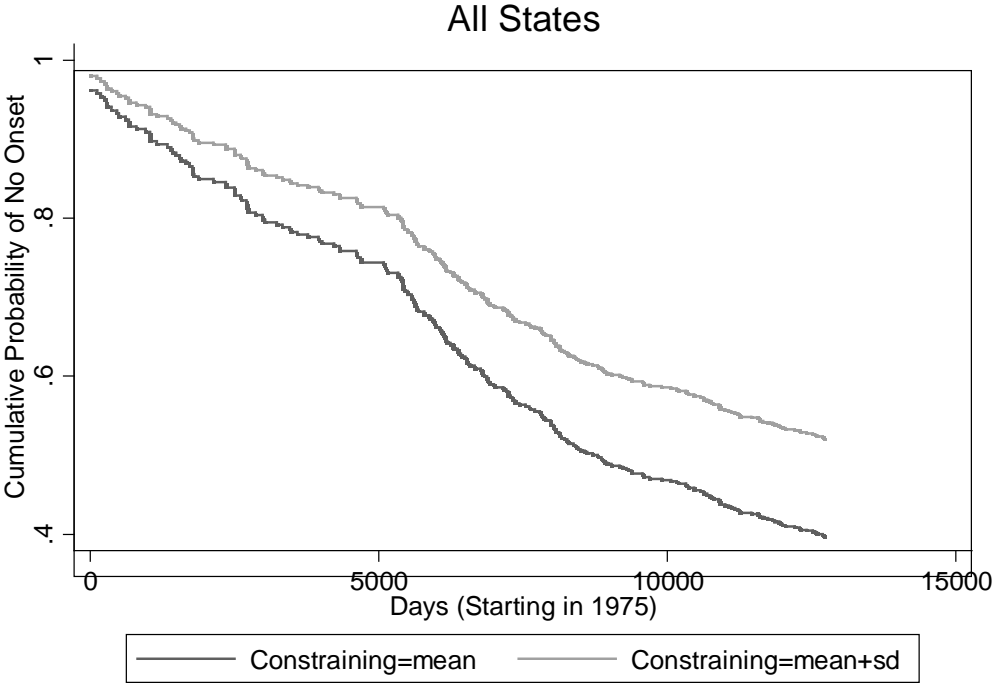
Figure 3: Cumulative Probability of No Onset – All States

All States

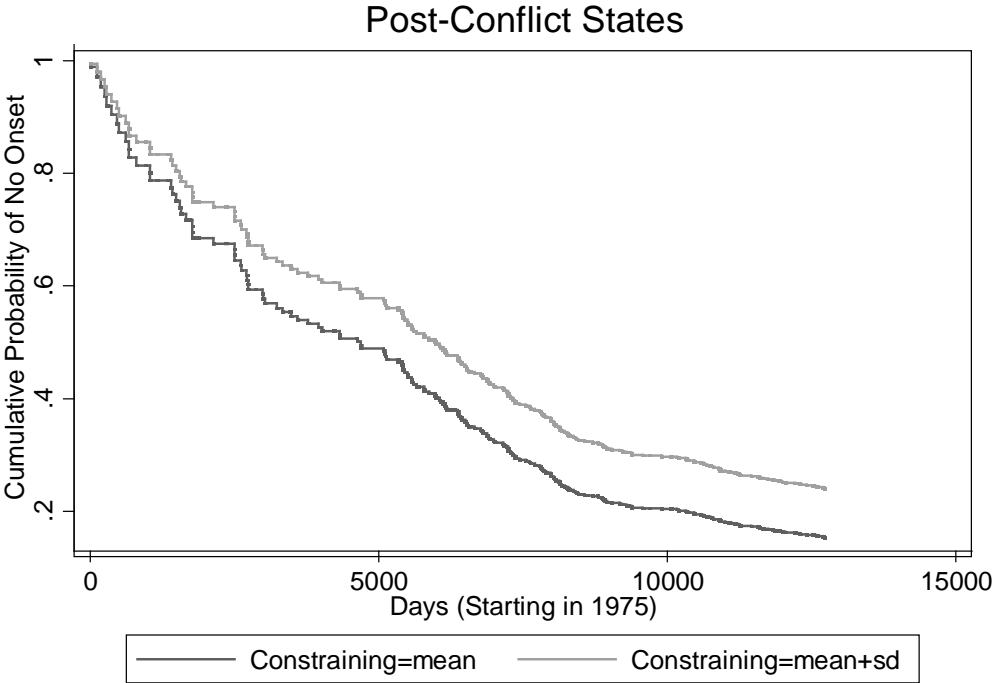Figure 4: Cumulative Probability of No Onset – Post-Conflict States

Post-Conflict States

Figure 5: Cumulative Probability of No Onset – All States

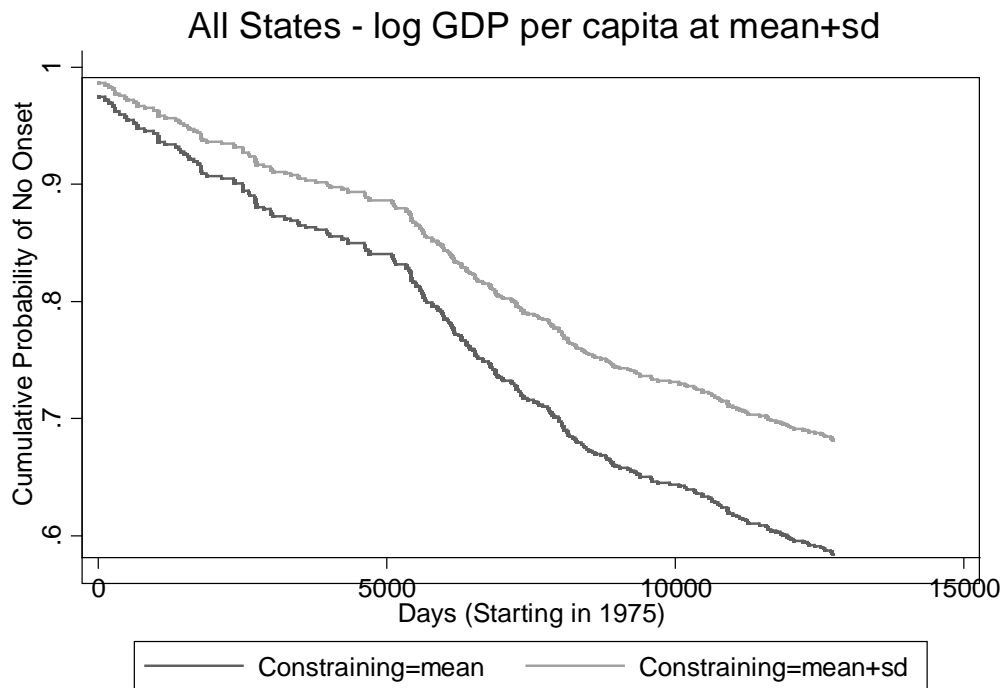**All States - log GDP per capita at mean+sd**

Figure 6: Cumulative Probability of No Onset – Post-Conflict States

Post-Conflict States - log GDP per capita at mean+sd