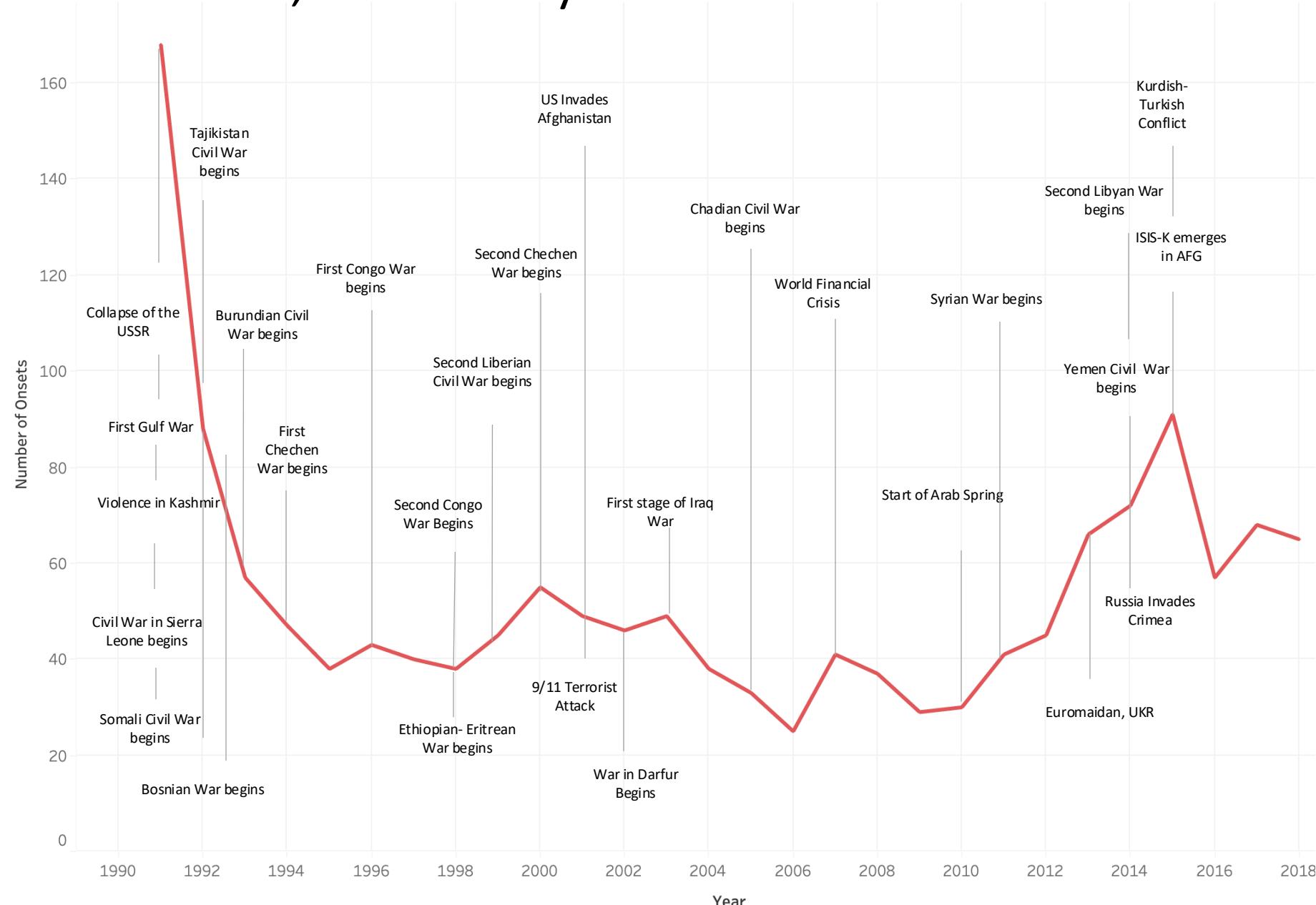
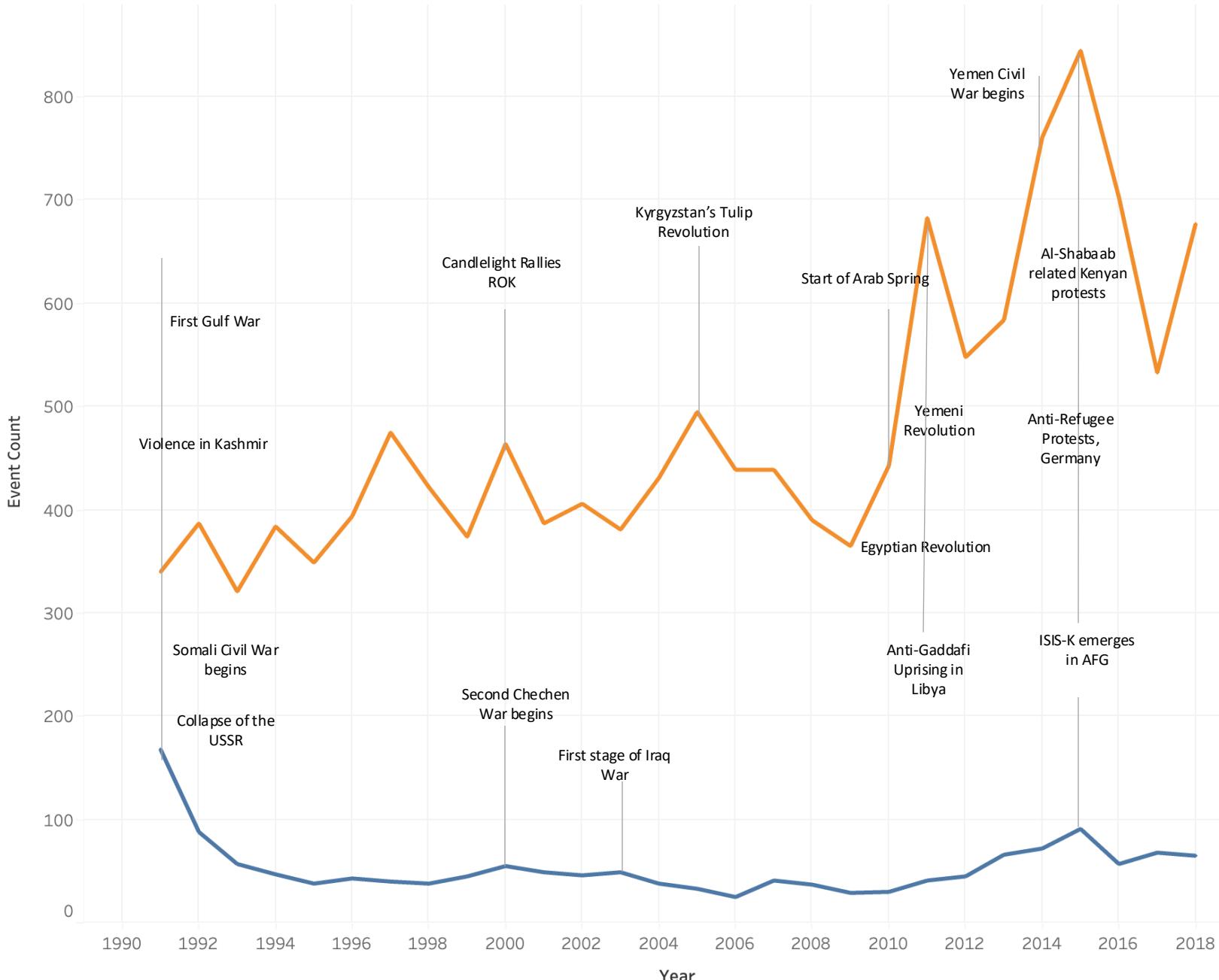


EDA

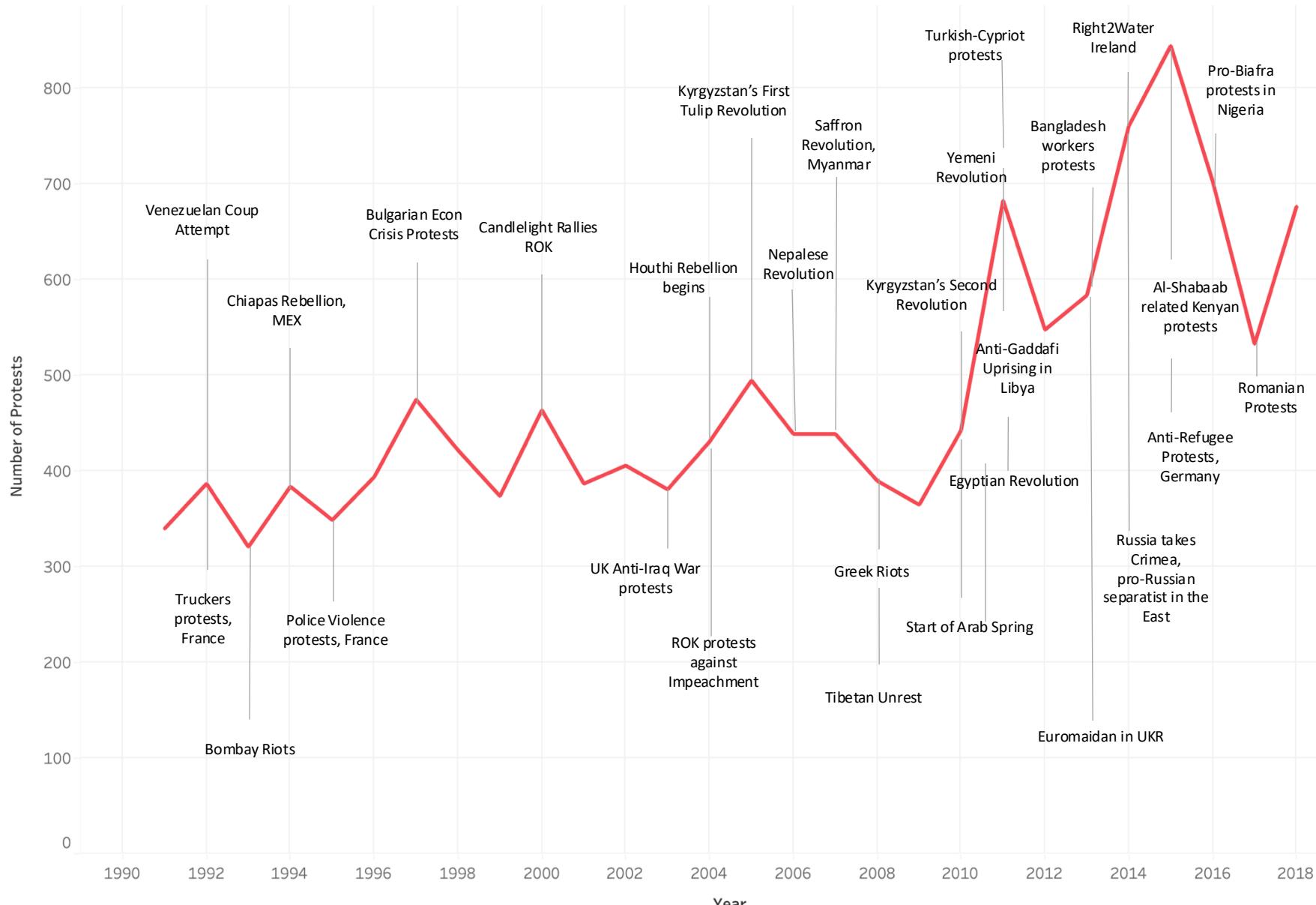
Onset of Civil Violence

Sum of Onsets, annually



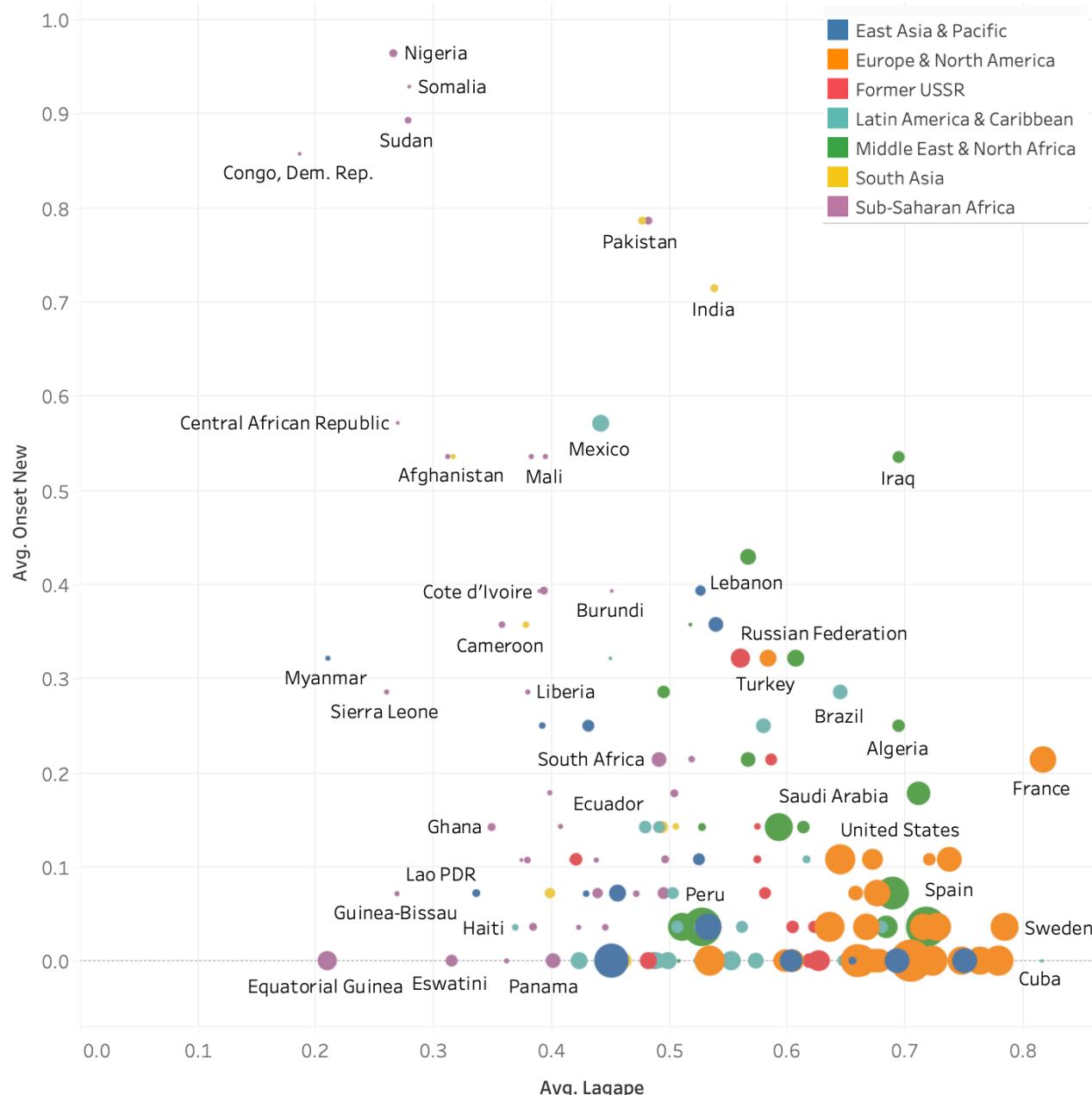


Total Annual Protests (sum)



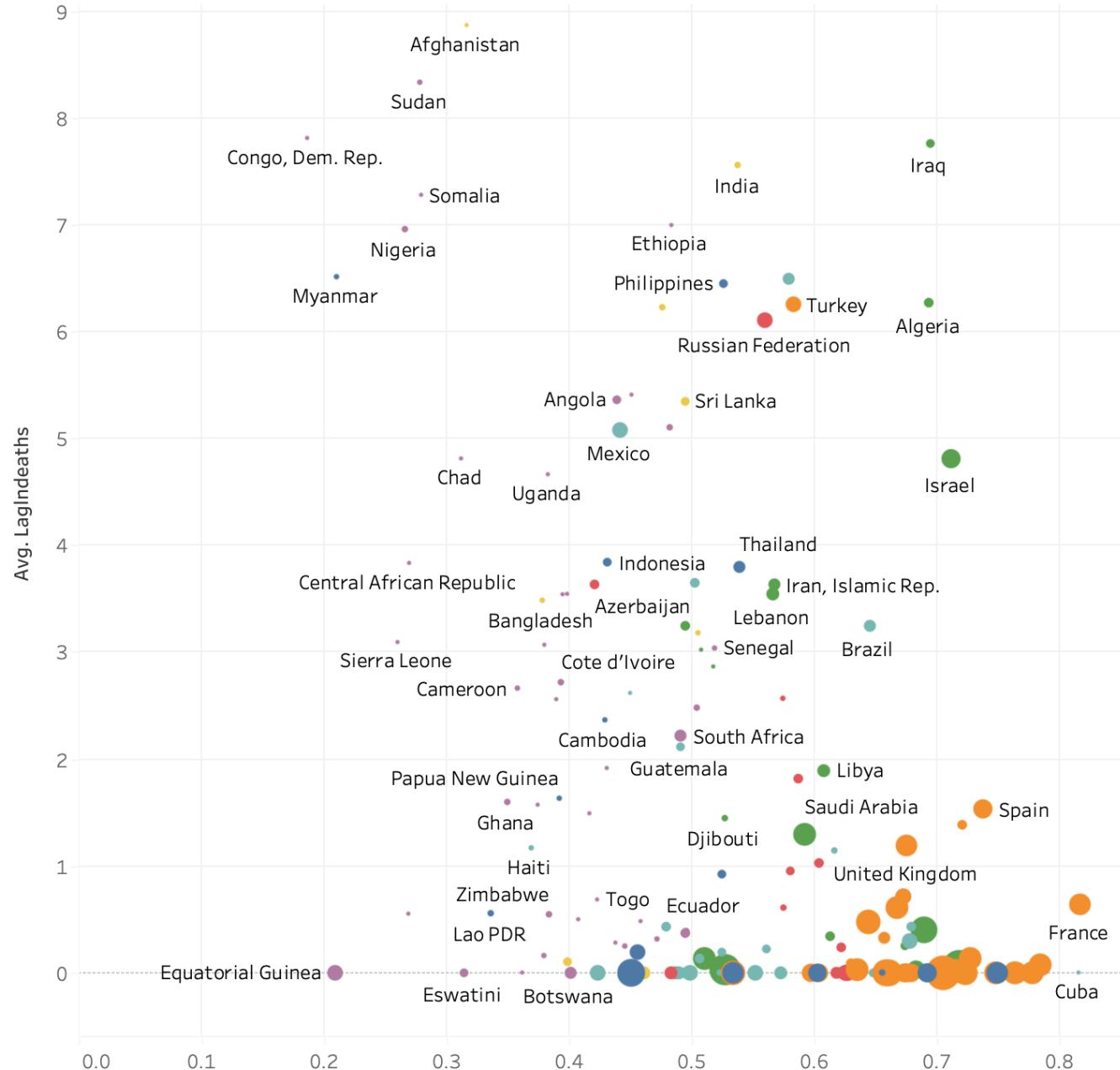
Onset & Political Capacity

- Europe and North America have the highest APE, followed by Middle East (Qatar, Kuwait, Israel) and North Africa (Algeria) and some East Asian (Japan) and the Pacific states (New Zealand)
 - Clearly, states with the smallest APE are Sub-Saharan countries (Somalia, Nigeria, Sudan, DRC) that also experienced the largest number of onsets
 - Overall, there is a negative relationship between the state capacity and the average number of onsets
 - Pretty much all Western states that have the highest capacity experience the least number of onsets
 - Though, France, the country with the highest APE has relatively more onsets than other European states
 - Overall, it's clear that states with the smallest number of onsets are more affluent and the difference is drastic



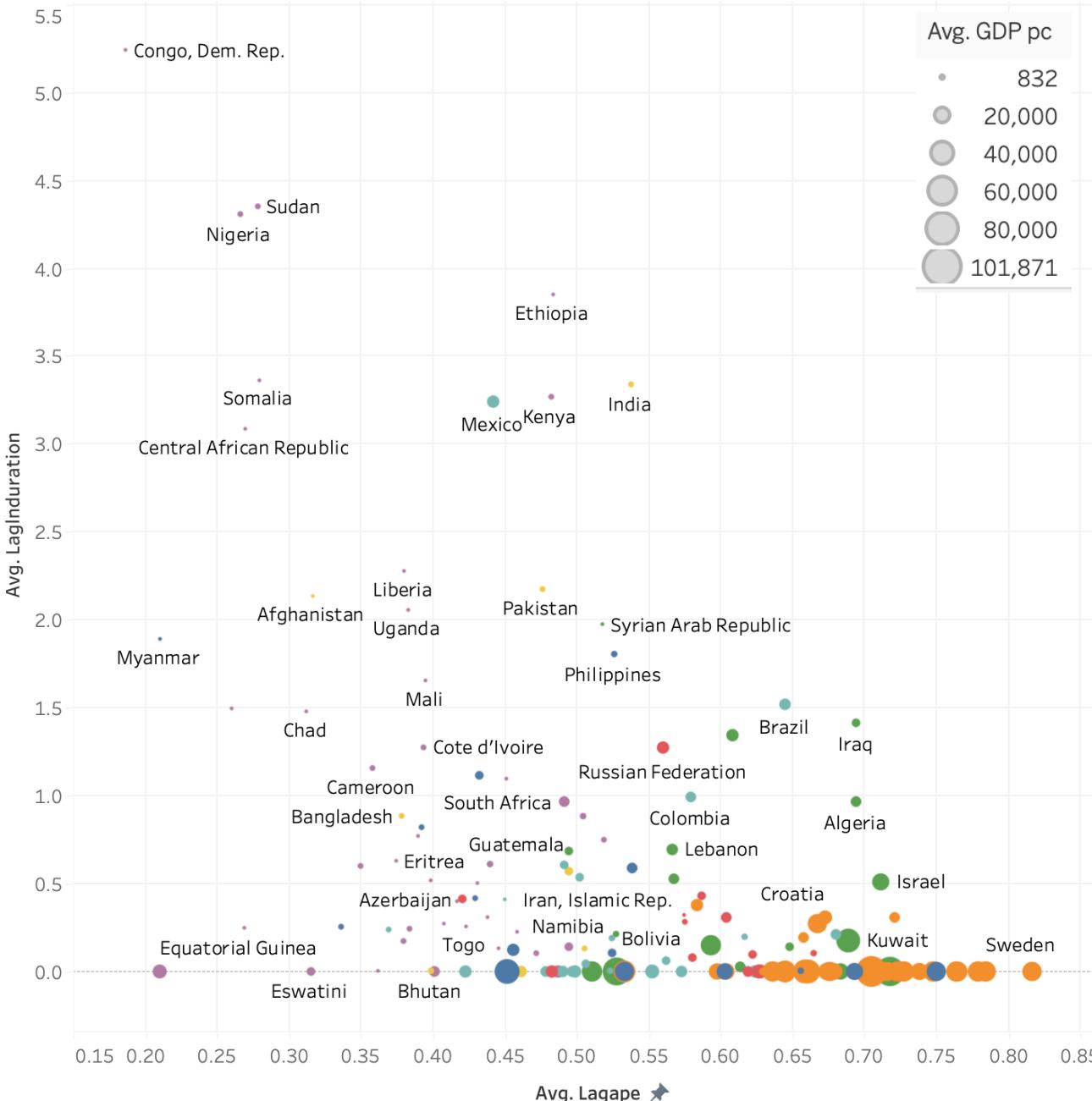
Fatalities & Political Capacity

- There is a negative relationship between capacity and the severity of violence
- Overall, highly capable Western states experience less severe violence
- Iraq seems to be an outlier, with a relatively high level of capacity, experienced moderate levels of violence
- Same pocket of least developed Sub-Saharan(SS) states with lowest capacity shows the most severe violence
- Though other SS countries with low capacity have nearly no violence (Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Sierra Leone)



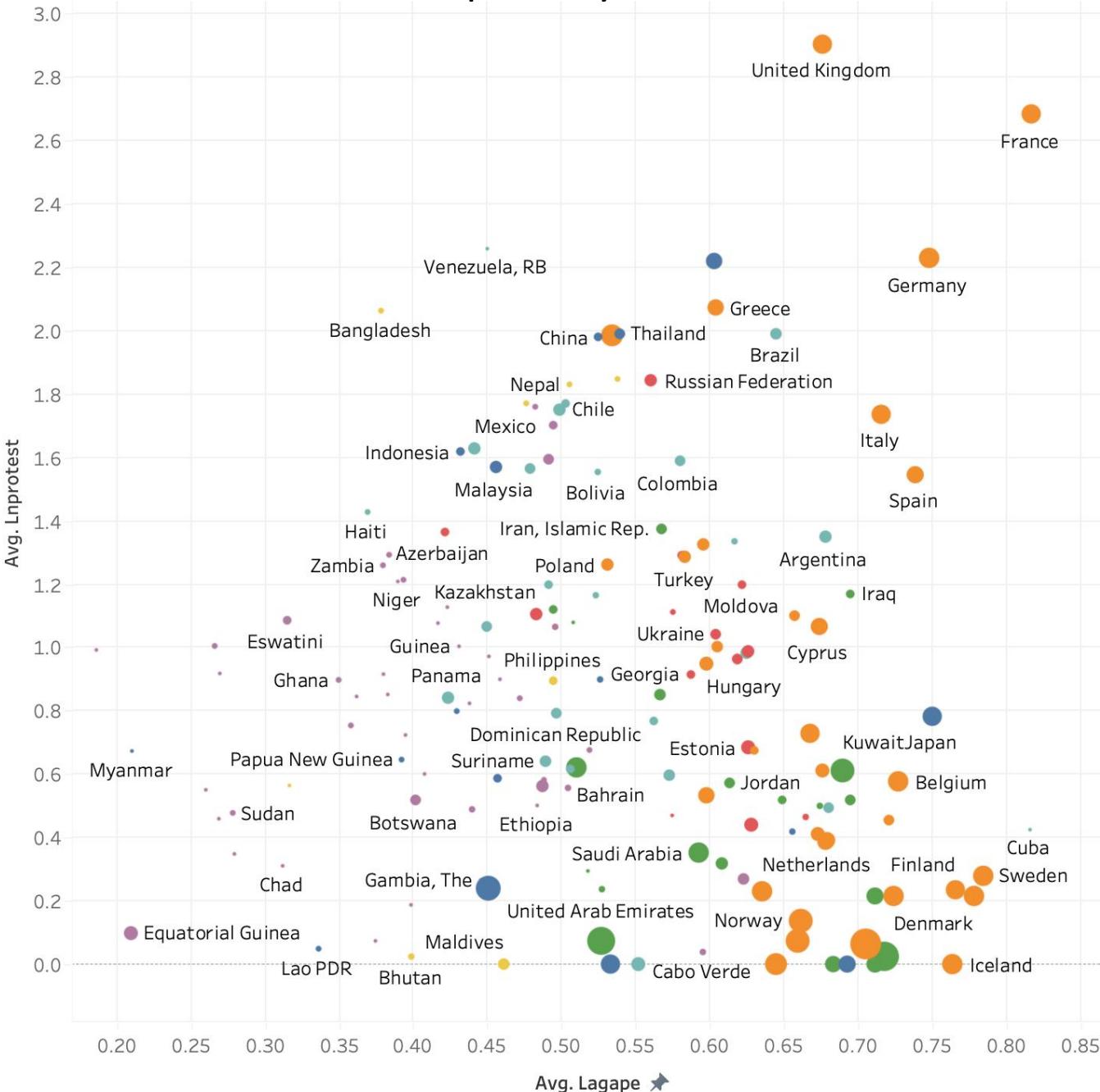
- There is an overall negative relationship between the two variables
- These results are similar to the two previous DVs (onset and severity)
- Thus, the most capable Western states have clearly not experienced much violence, nor many civilian casualties nor the length

Duration & Capacity



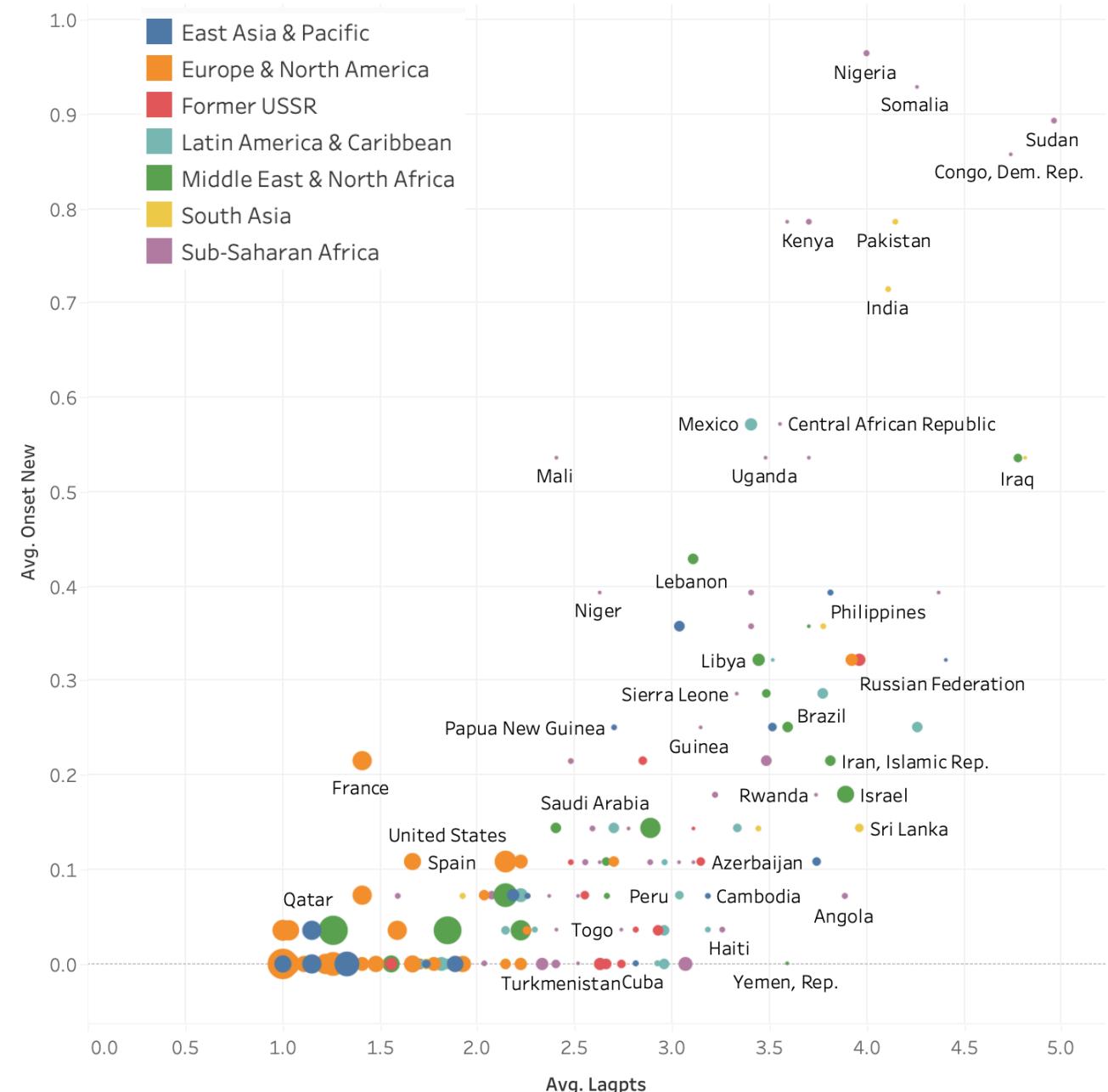
- It is not quite clear whether state capacity predisposes a country towards more protest activity or vice versa
- Some highly capable Western states such as France, Germany and UK among others, have had the highest levels of low-violence activity
- On the other hand, low capacity states such as Venezuela, Bangladesh have also had large protest activity
- Interestingly, those states that had lots of violent activity going on (as we can recall these were Sudan, Nigeria, DRC, Somalia among others) did not experience much low-level protest activity
- One thing is certain: low level violence is not an exclusive activity for the least capable and least developed states, but also holds true for more developed and capable countries

Protest and Capacity



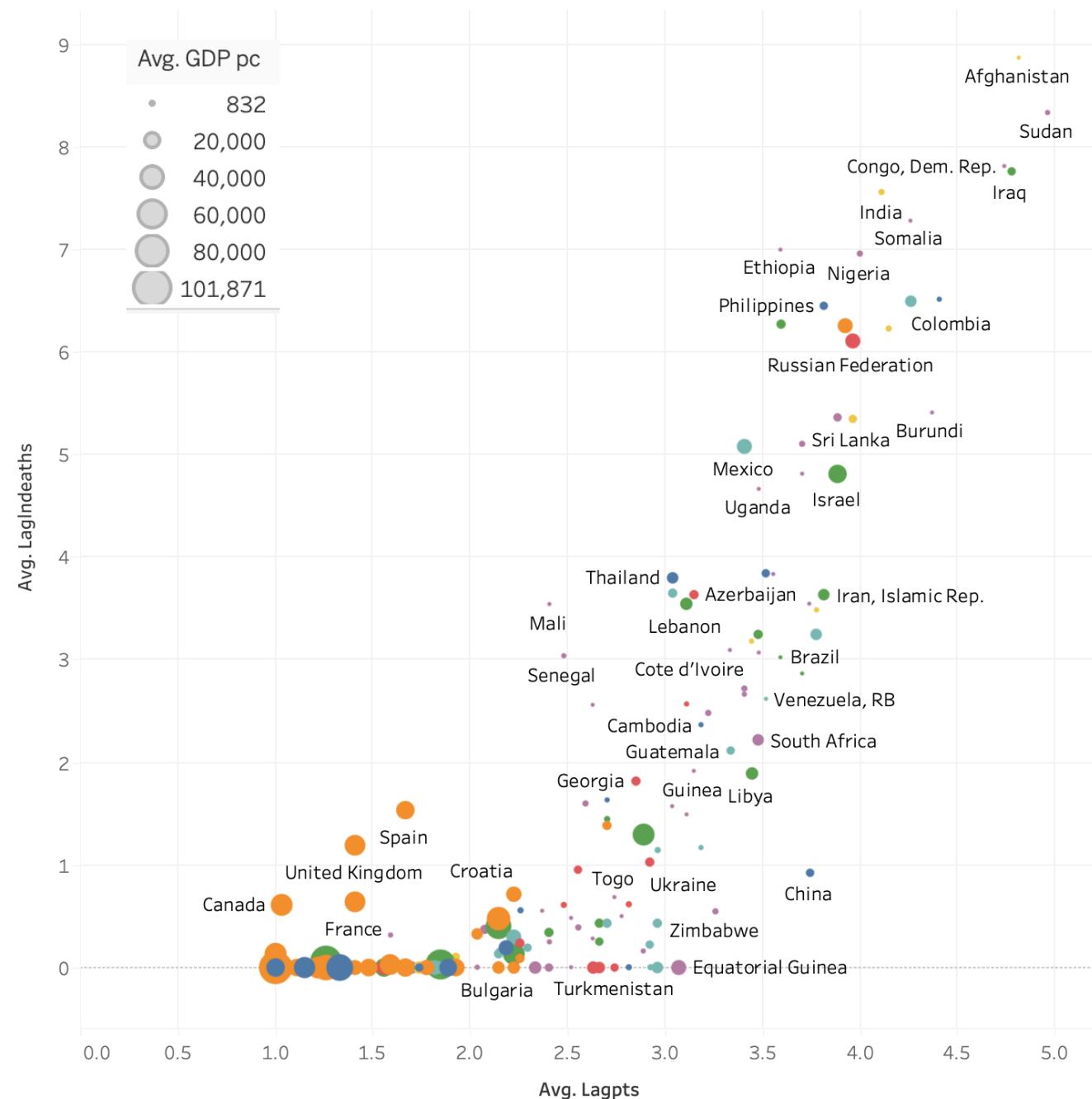
Onset & Political Repression

- Overall, North American & European states have the lowest levels of repression, followed by some Middle eastern (Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain), Pacific (NZ, Australia), East Asian (Japan, Singapore, ROK), Sub-Saharan (Gabon, Eswatini, Guinea-Bissau)
- Among the countries with the largest levels of repression are some Sub-Saharan countries (Sudan, DRC, Somalia, Nigeria, Burundi), South Asian (India, Pakistan, Afghanistan), Middle Eastern (Iraq), Latin American (Colombia)
- As seen, there is a clear positive relationship between repression and average onset count
- Some Sub-Saharan states, namely Sudan, DRC, Somalia, Nigeria have both highest levels of repression and the lowest political capacity (as seen from the prior graph) and experience the highest level of violence onsets
- These states are also among the least developed



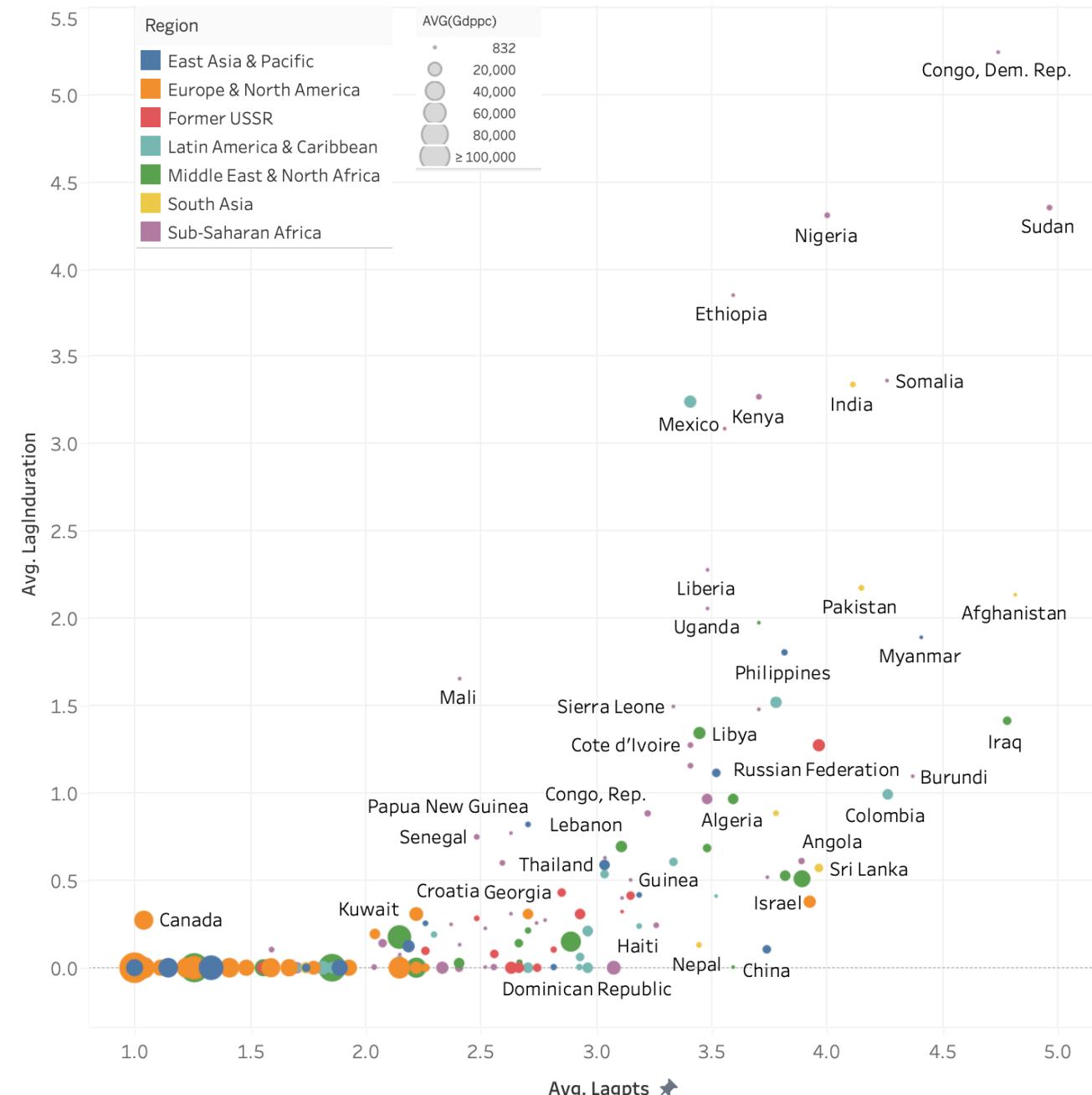
Fatalities & Political Repression

- Clearly a very strong positive relationship between the two variables
- Least repressive states also seem to be more developed (Western world, East Asia and the Pacific)
- These results are consistent with the Onset, indicating that more government repression leads to higher casualty figures



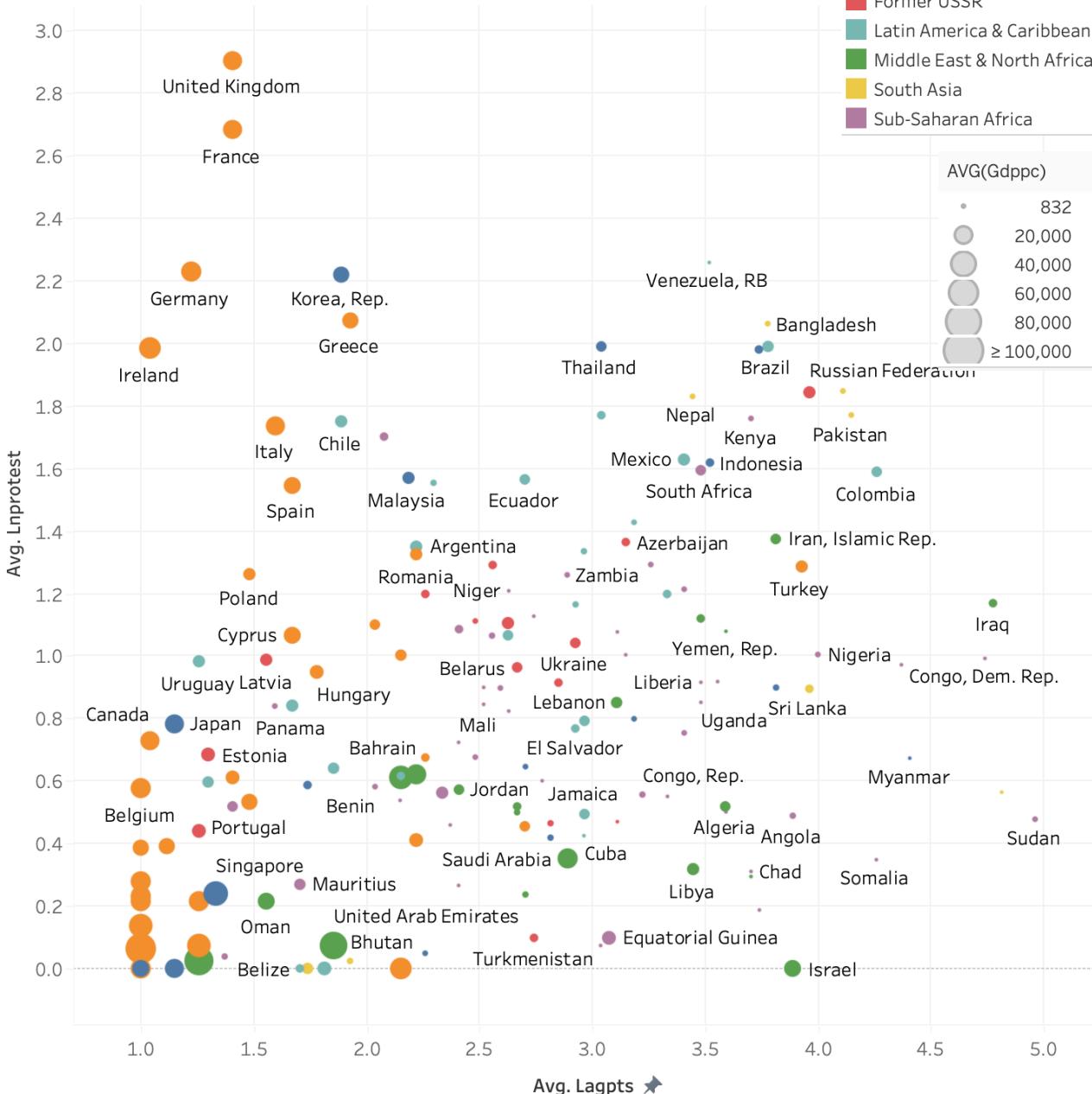
Duration & Repression

- There is a positive relationship between repression and duration
 - Consistent with onset and severity, though not as strong
 - Certain Sub-Saharan states not only experienced the most severe, but also longest conflicts (Sudan, DRC, Nigeria, Somalia, Kenya)
 - Among those is also India and even Mexico



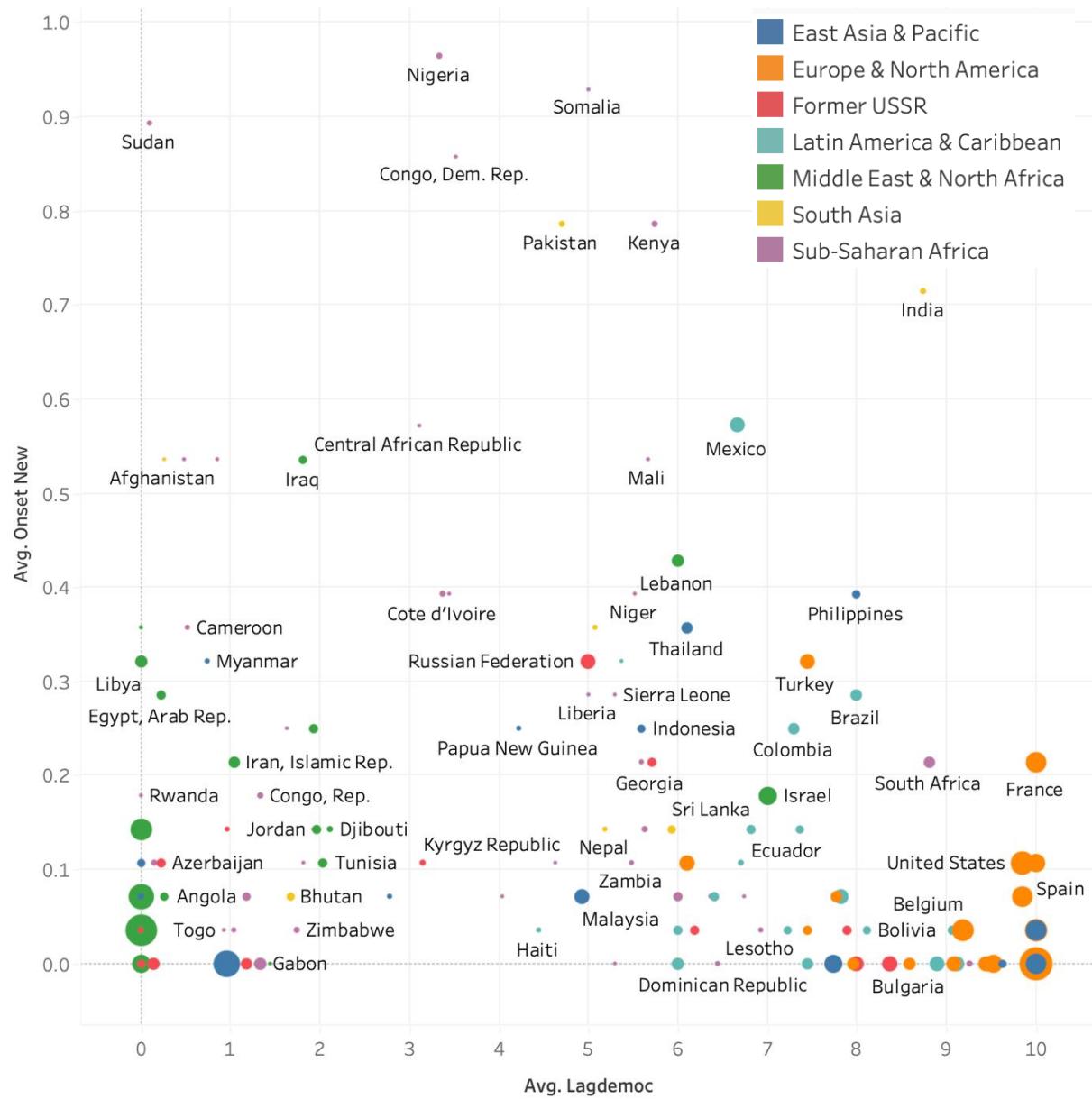
Protest and Repression

- Repression, unlike with severe violence, seems to have pacifying effects on protest activity
- While it was clear that it aggravated the severity and increased the chances for new onset, the opposite seems to be true for low-level violence
- In fact, lots of European states with low repression rates (UK, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland) have a large protest activity, whereas states with high levels of repression (Sudan, AFGg, Somalia, Myanmar) have lower levels of protest
- Though there are lots of European and Middle eastern states with low repression rates that do not have many protests going on, the overall tendency is towards decreasing of protest activity still holds

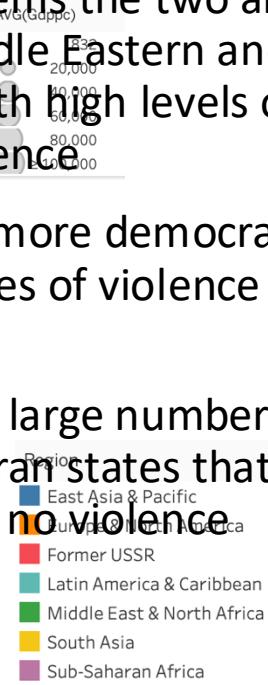


Onset and Democracy

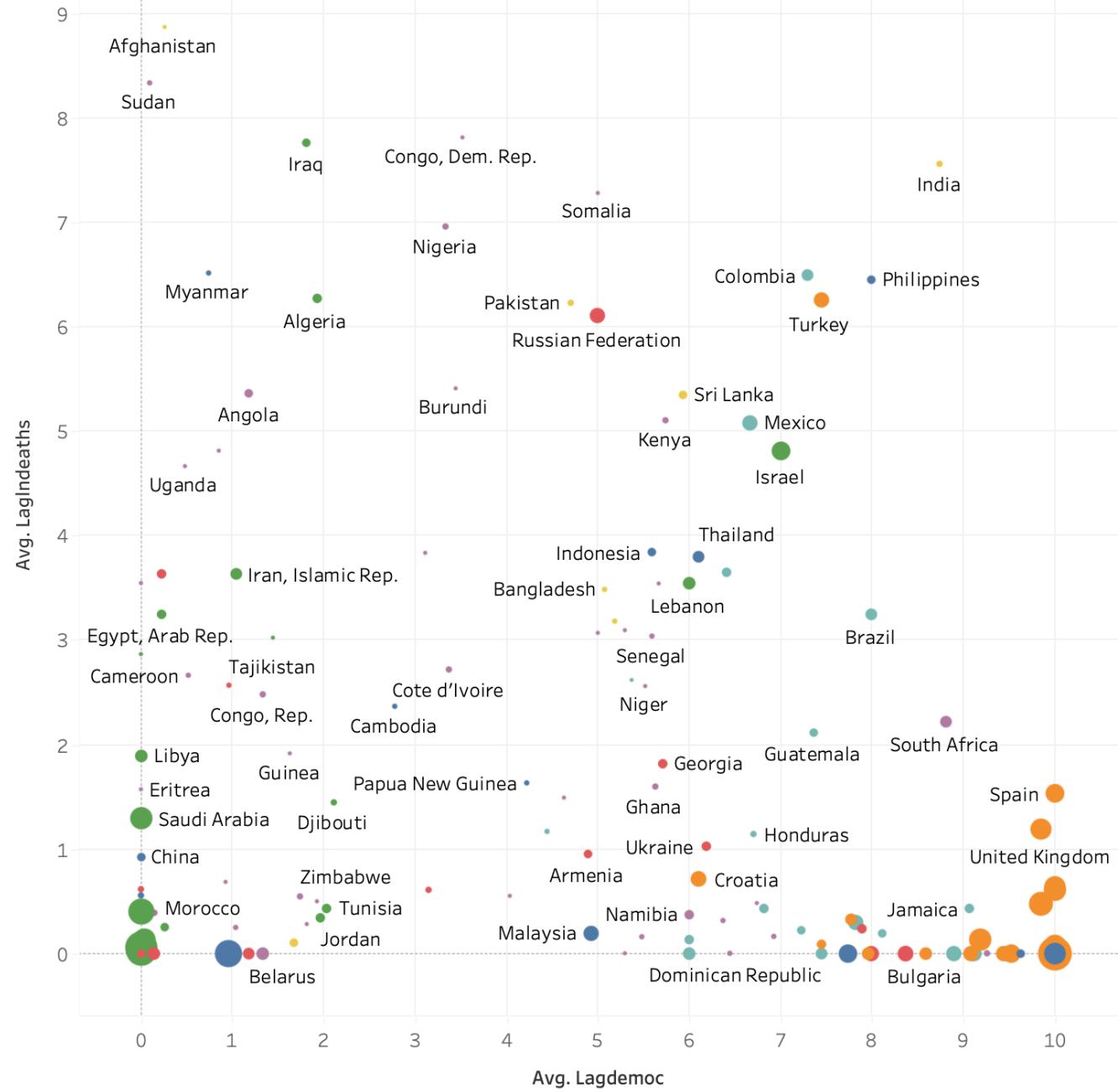
- At first glance, there is a negative relationship between democracy and onsets, though not as strong as the two previous variables
 - Western countries have the highest levels of democracy, whereas Middle East and North Africa – the lowest
 - Among the outliers is India with a pretty high democracy level yet a large number of onset (though it had high repression levels and lower state capacity)
 - There is no monotonic relationship between democracy and economic growth as rich Middle Eastern States have the lowest levels of democracy unlike post-materialistic Western communities



- Democracy and Severity of conflict have a less obvious relationship
- Though overall it seems the two are inversely related, certain Middle Eastern and North African countries with high levels of autocracy experienced no violence
- On the other hand, more democratic India had quite severe instances of violence in the given time period
- Moreover, there is a large number of autocratic Sub-Saharan states that experienced little to no violence



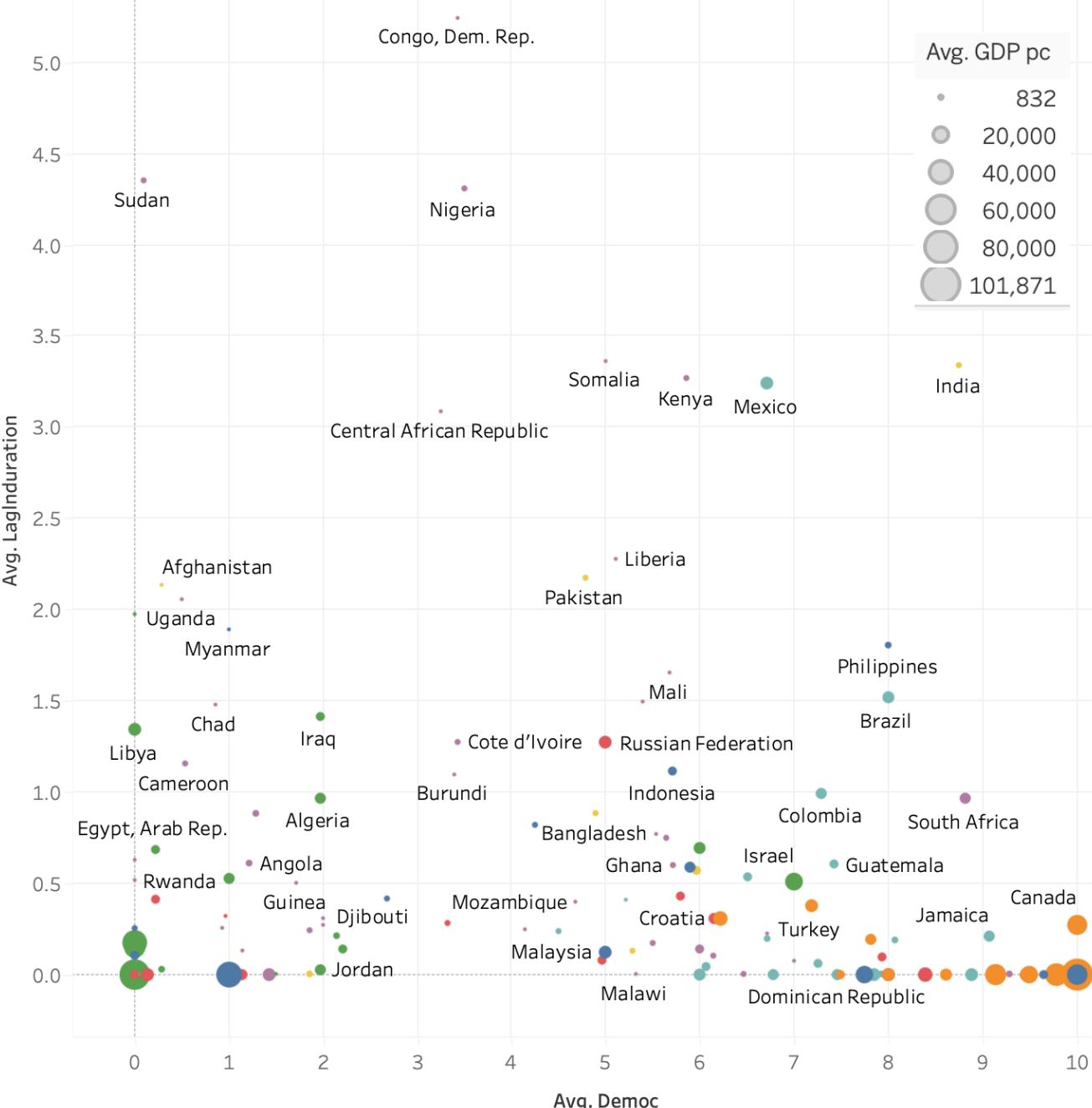
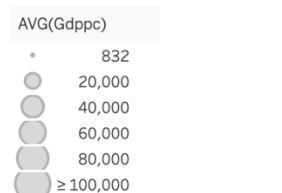
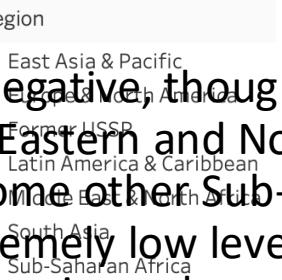
Fatalities and Democracy



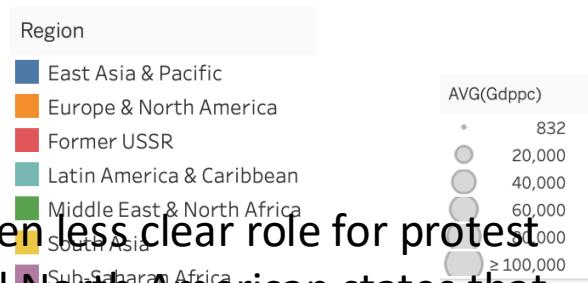
Duration & Democracy

- It is less clear of a relationship between democ and duration
 - Inclines towards more negative, though with a large portion of Middle Eastern and North African states, among some other Sub-Saharan countries that have extremely low levels of democracy yet never experienced much of a conflict
 - These results are quite consistent with both onset and severity

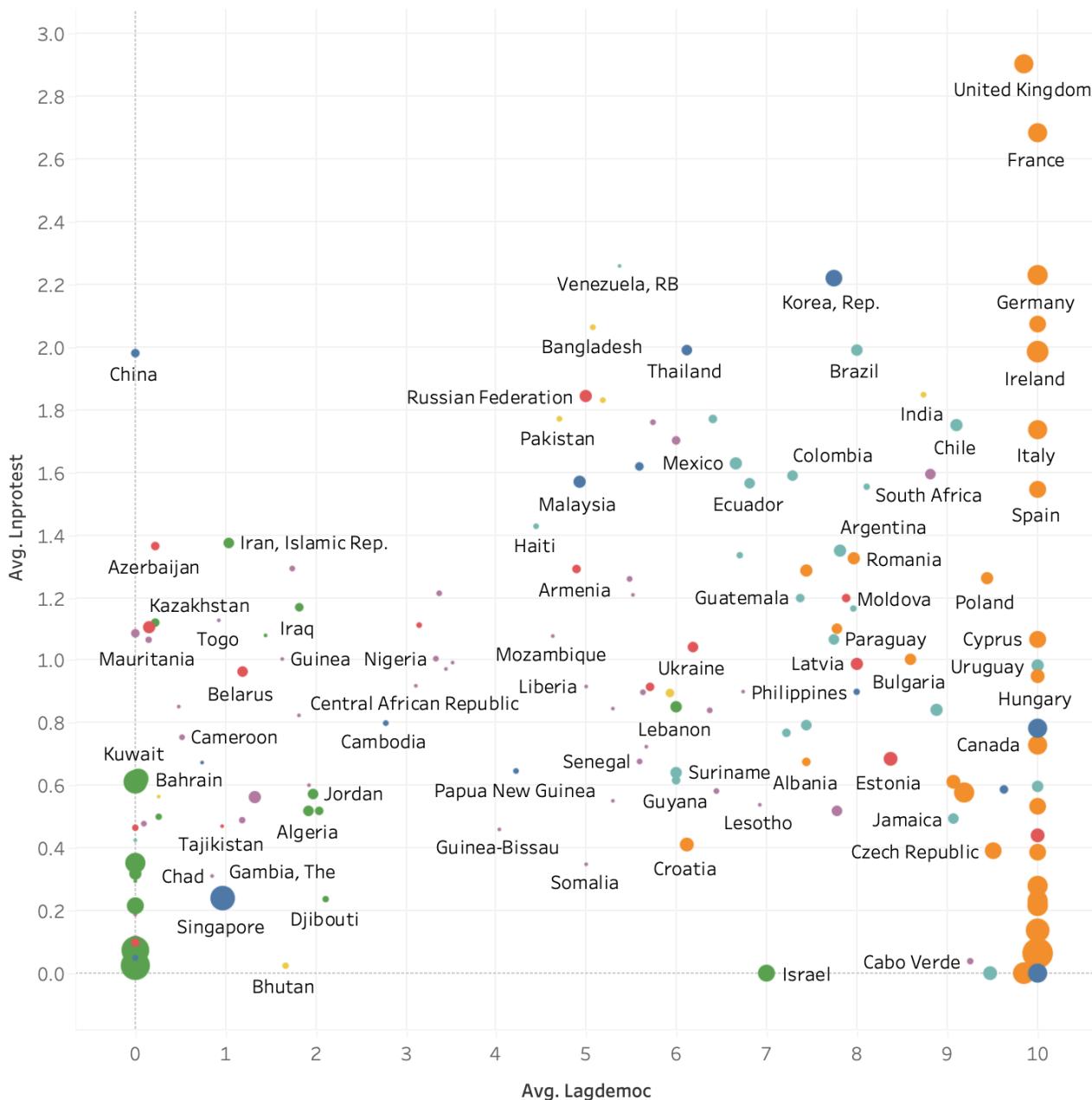
Region	Color
East Asia & Pacific	Blue
Europe & North America	Orange
Former USSR	Red
Latin America & Caribbean	Teal
Middle East & North Africa	Green
South Asia	Yellow
Sub-Saharan Africa	Purple



- Democracy has an even less clear role for protest
- Clearly, European and North American states that have the highest levels of democracy seem to be all over the place with the protest count
- Middle Eastern and North African states have the lowest levels of democ and have the lowest number of protest activity
- Overall, with the exception of these two regions, there seems to be somewhat positive relationship between democracy and protest activity
- For instance, ROK, being the highest in terms of democracy level in its region, seems to encourage more freedom of expression as seen from the higher protest count
- Malaysia, on the other hand, has a much lower democracy level and experienced lower number of protest activity

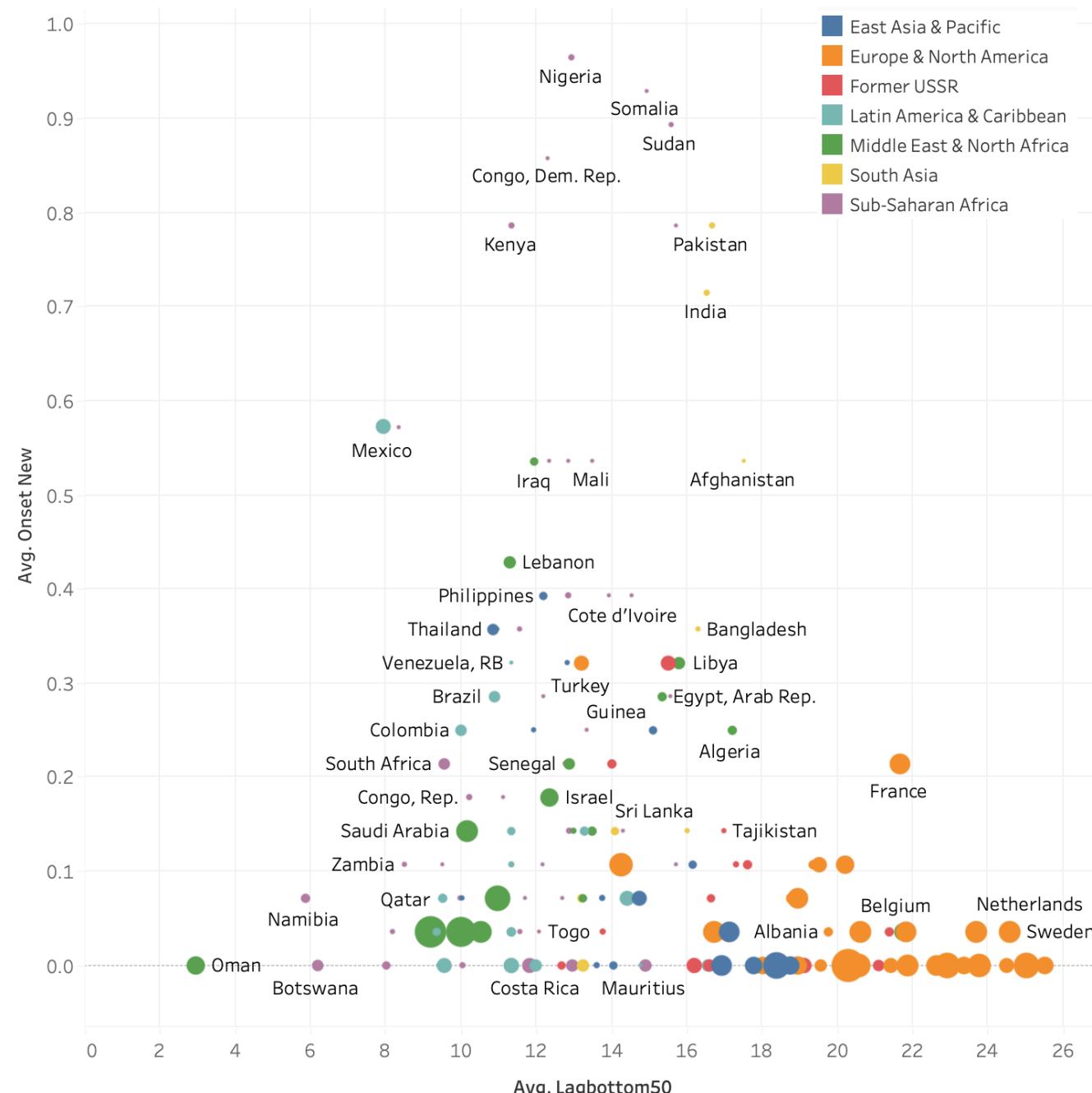
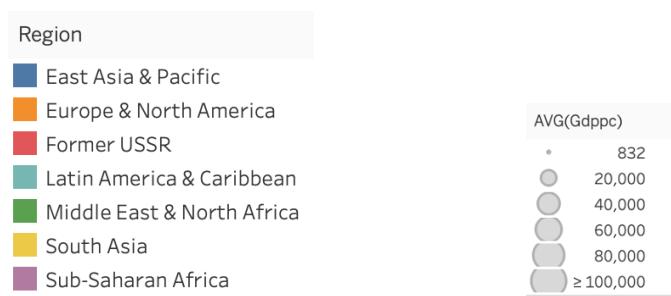


Protest and Democracy



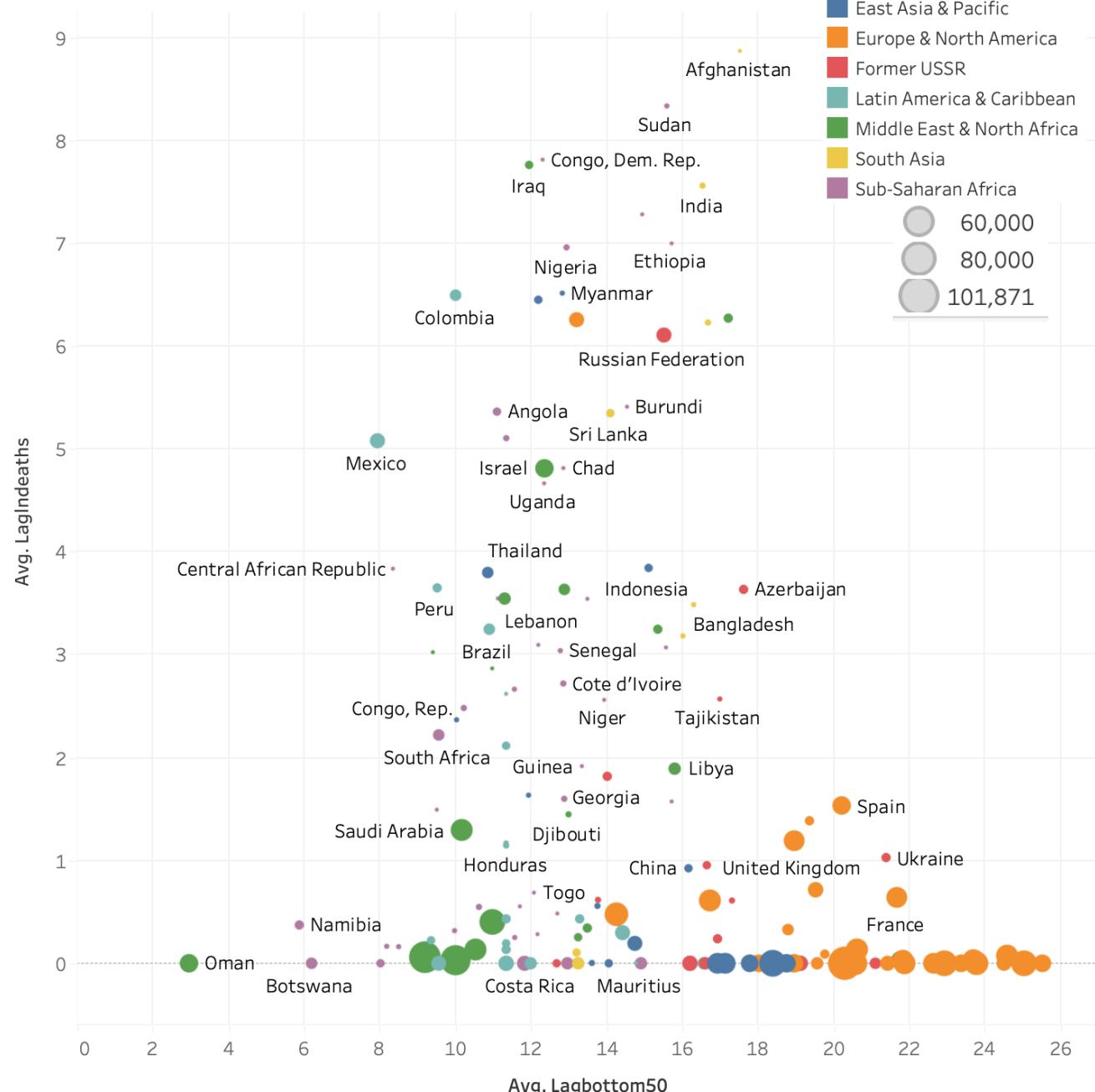
Onset & Income Equality

- There is no clear positive or negative relationship between income equality and the conflict initiation
- European and North American states have the highest level of income equality as well as some post Soviet states such as Belarus and Ukraine, followed by the Pacific (NZ, Australia), East Asia (Singapore, ROK, Japan)
- Among the regions with the lowest income equality are Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, some Latin American states (Mexico)
- Some countries that experienced the highest levels of onsets (Sudan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan) have moderately low income equality, though not the lowest

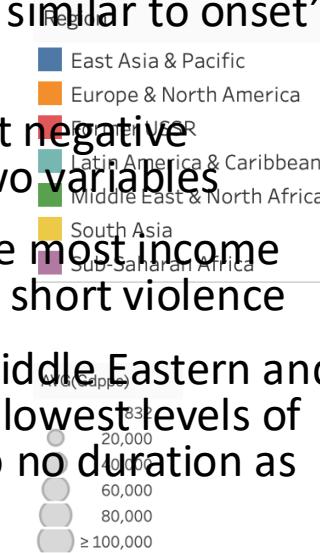


Fatalities & Income Equality

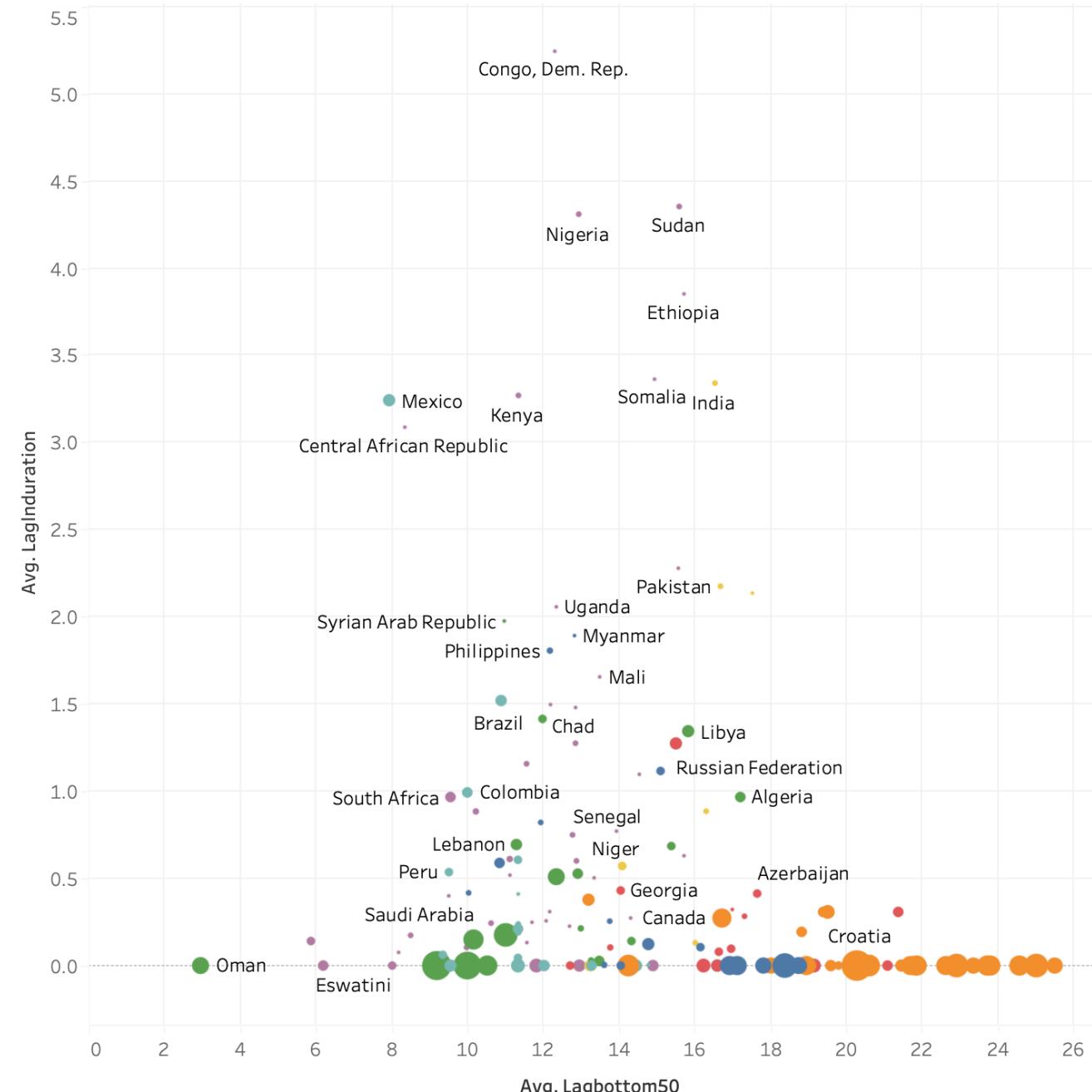
- Overall, there is a somewhat negative relationship between the two variables
- Western states that have the most income equality, experience little to no severe violence
- On the other hand, some Middle Eastern and African states that have the lowest levels of income equality had little to no violence as well
- A group of countries with moderate levels of income equality have the most severe violence levels that seem to be driving the results somewhat backwards making the relationship looking positive (AFG, India, Sudan, Algeria, Somalia, Russia, Pakistan)
- Thus, income equality seems to be somewhat important in predicting the future level of severity, however only as an additional factor, as other variables seem to be driving the severity



- The relationship looks quite similar to onset's and severity's
- Overall, there is a somewhat negative relationship between the two variables
- Western states that have the most income equality, experience little to short violence
- On the other hand, some Middle Eastern and African states that have the lowest levels of income equality had little to no duration as well
- A group of countries with moderate levels of income equality have the most severe violence levels that seem to be driving the results somewhat backwards making the relationship looking positive (AFG, India, Sudan, DRC, Nigeria, Somalia, Ethiopia)
- Thus, income equality seems to be somewhat important in predicting the future level of severity, however only as an additional factor

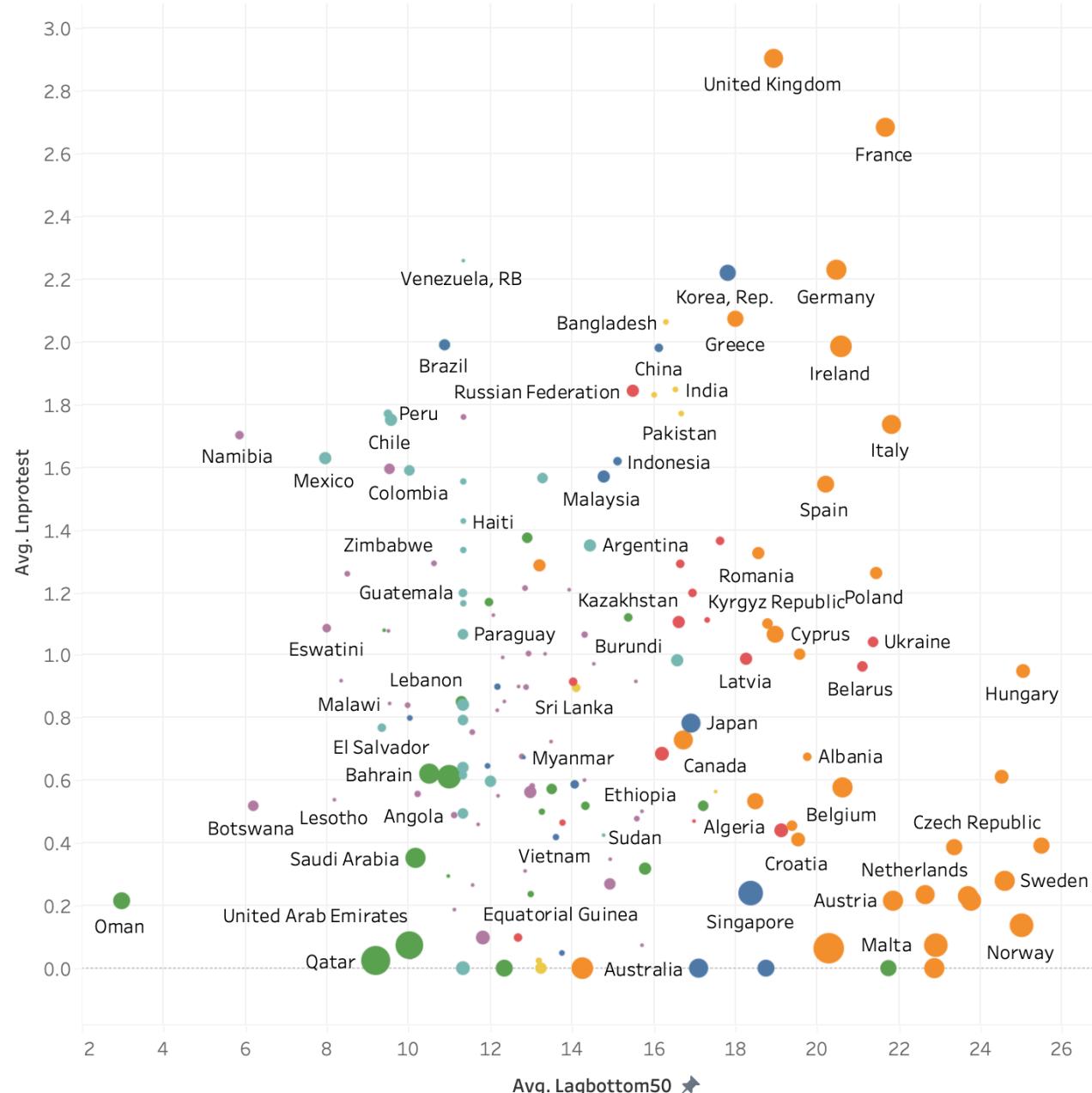
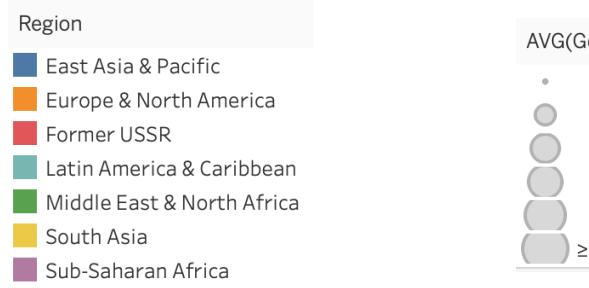


Duration & Income Equality



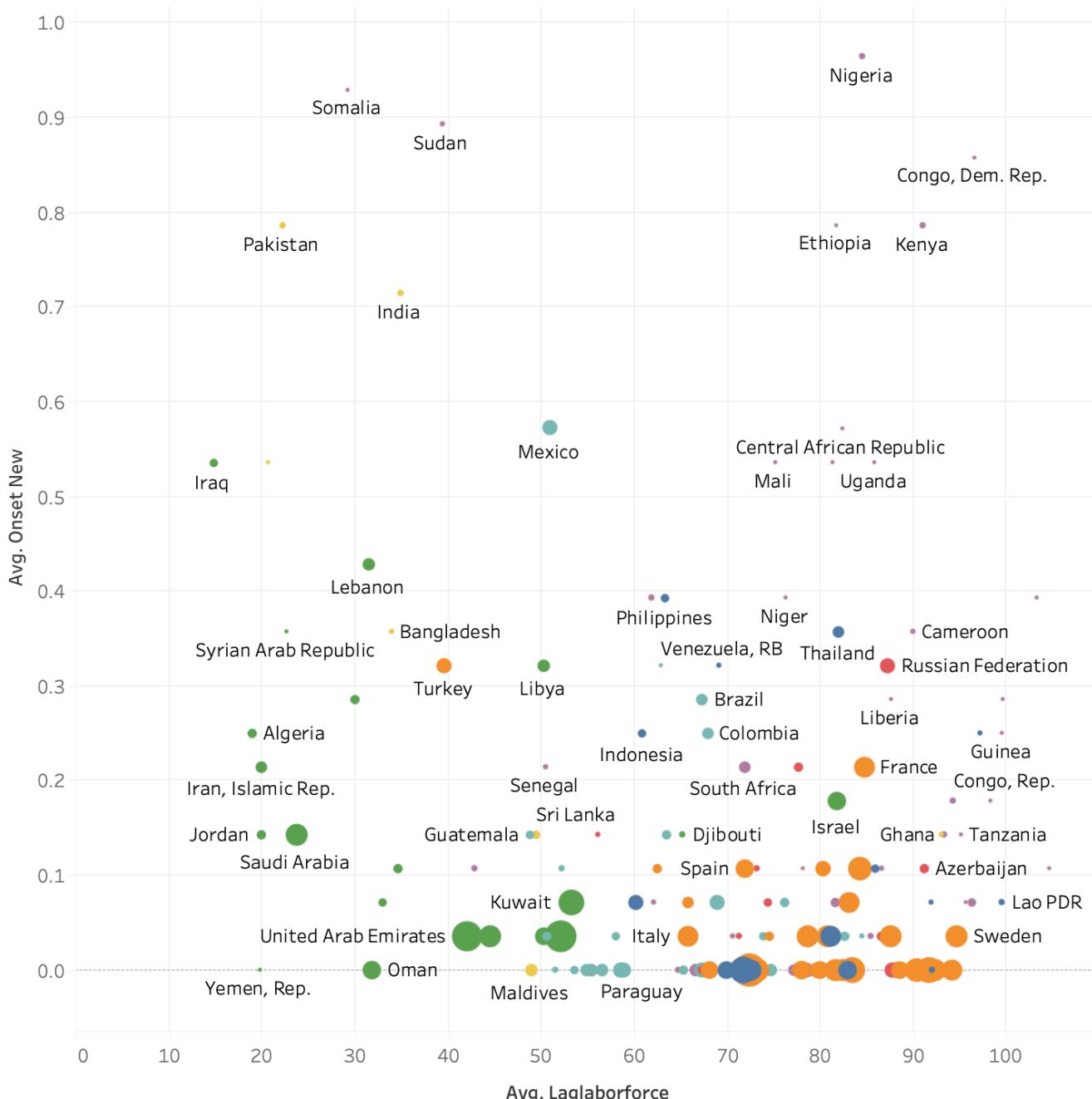
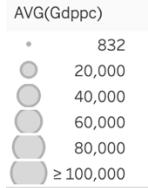
Protest and Income Equality

- There is no clear relationship between income equality and protest count
- States with high levels of income equality have various spectrum of protest events
- Regions with lower income equality levels (Middle east), despite being highly developed, have lower level of protest
- This suggest that other factors but the level of development and income equality, are responsible for protest frequency

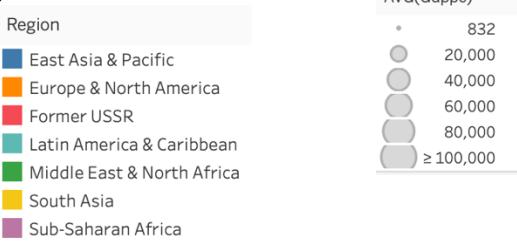


Onset & Gender Equality

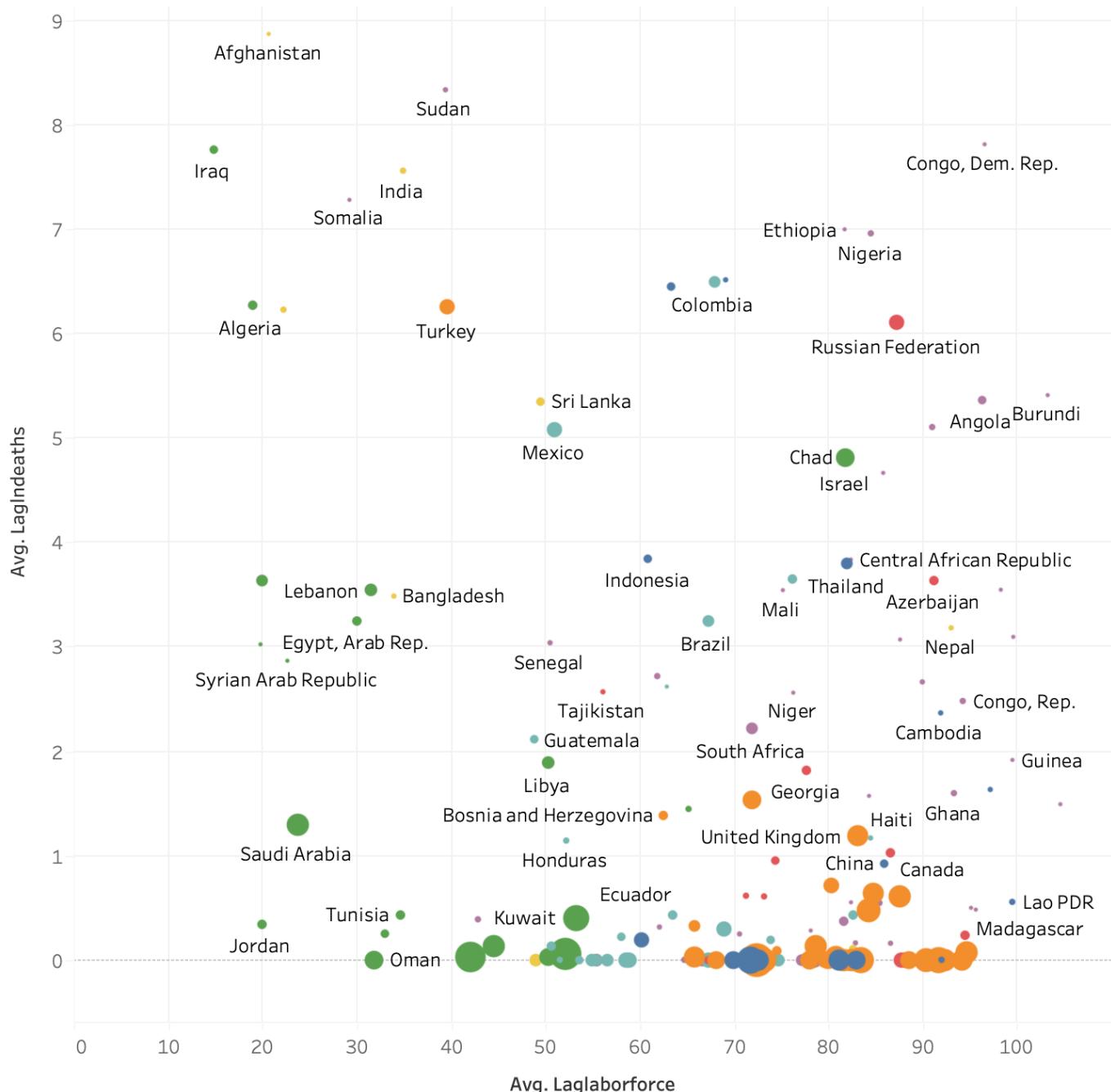
- There is a weak negative relationship between gender equality and onset number
- Very interestingly, not only richer Western states have high gender equality, but lots of poorer Sub-Saharan countries (Mozambique, Guinea, Burundi, DRC) as well as East Asian & Pacific states (Laos, Papua New Guinea)
- Among the outliers are Kenya and Ethiopia that have relatively high gender equality, yet very high number of onsets (though those have high levels of repression and low state capacity)
- Overall, clearly Middle Eastern and North African countries have lowest levels of gender equality, though they have relatively high levels of economic development
 - This suggests that no clear relationship exists between the level of country's economic development and the gender equality (similar to the regime type inferences)



- The picture is even less obvious with gender equality
- Some states with very high levels of gender equality, predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa (DRC, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia) have the most severe violence
- Though same is true for the least gender equal societies such as Sudan and Somalia
- It almost seems as the two variables are positively related as some of the most equal Sub-Saharan states had little to no violence (Burundi, Mozambique, Guinea, Congo)
- Though some countries with moderate to low levels of gender equality, experienced severe conflicts (Sudan, Somalia, India, Pakistan)

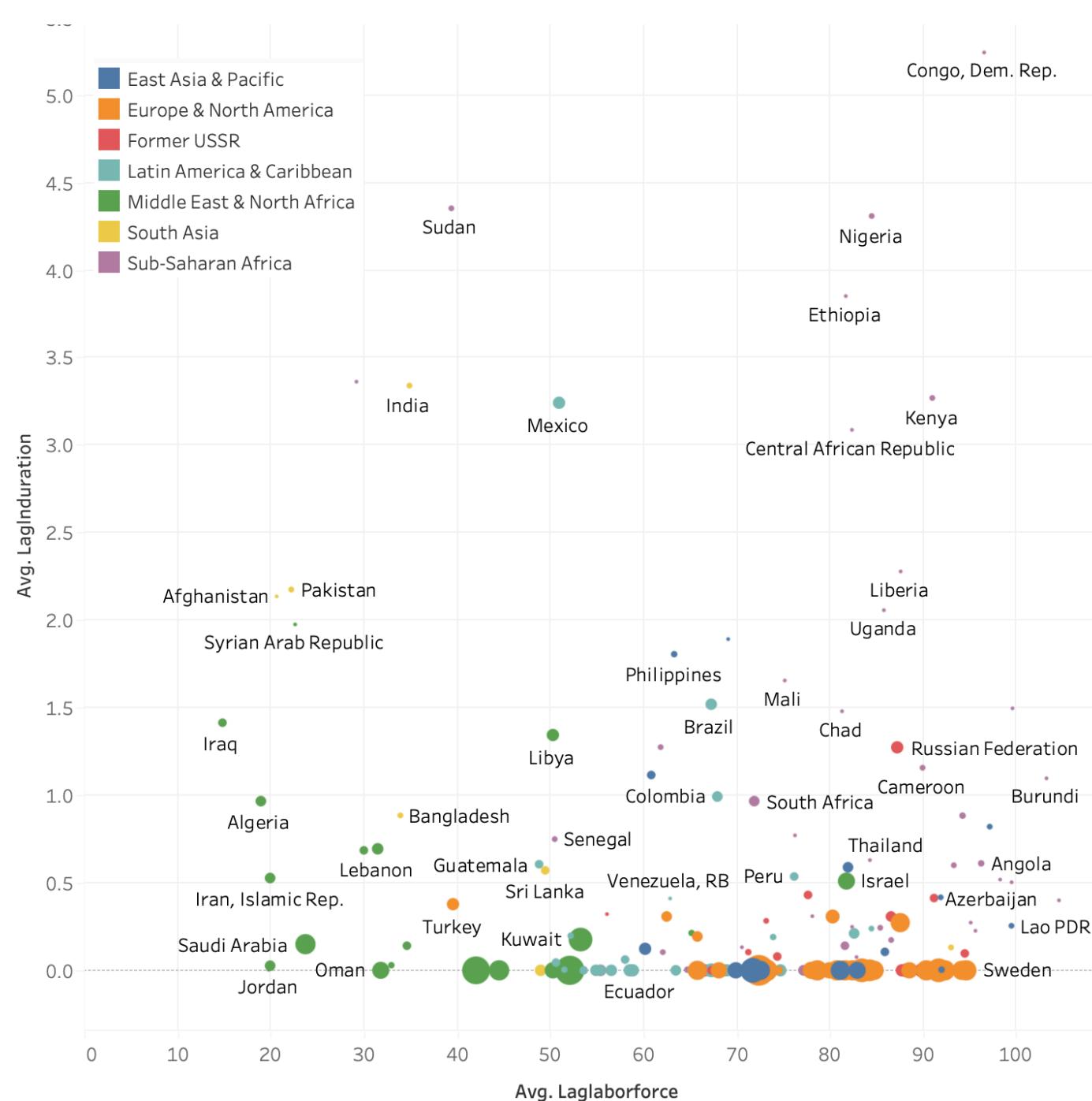
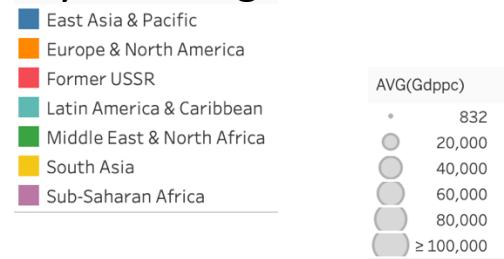


Fatalities & Gender Equality



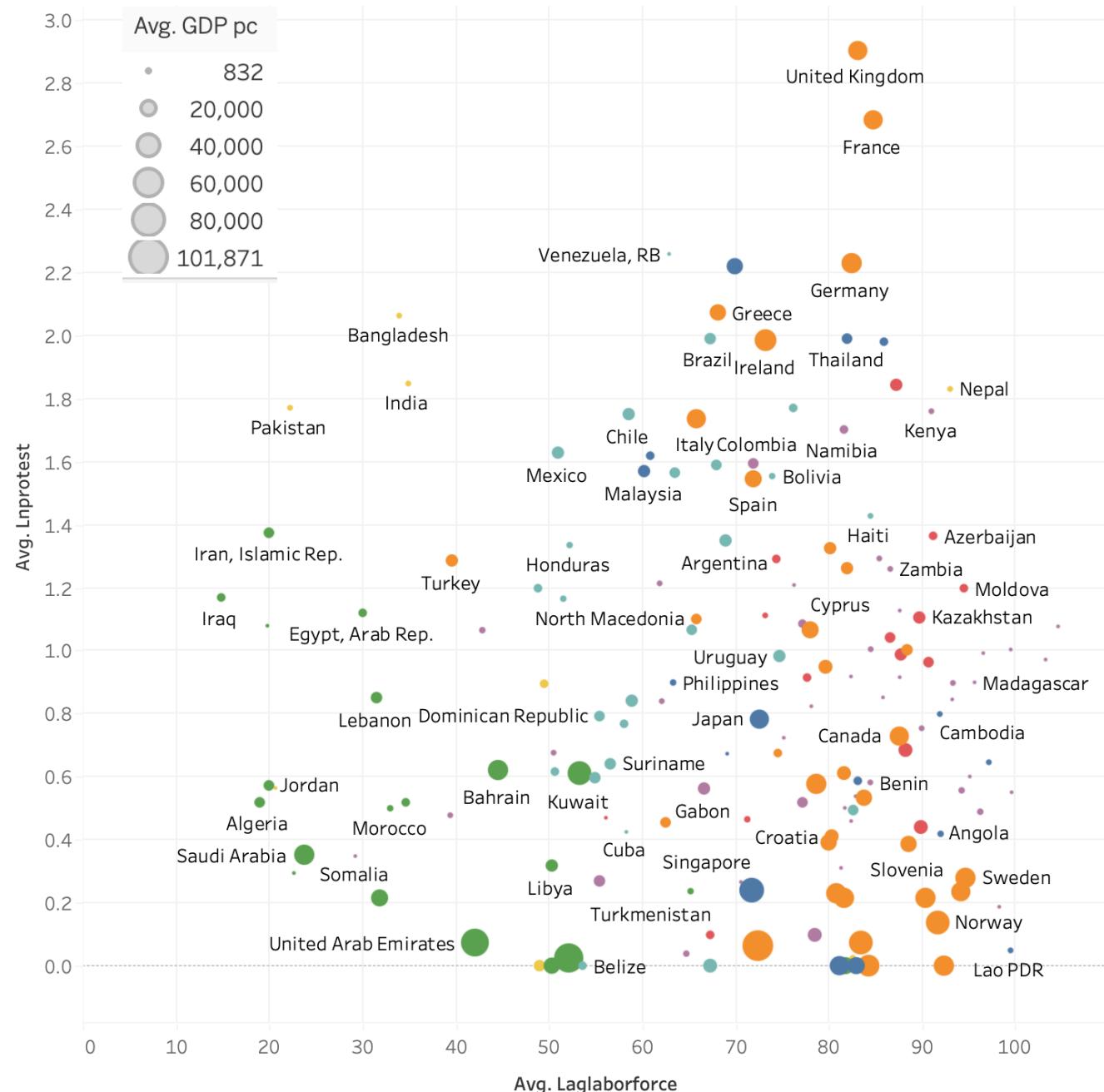
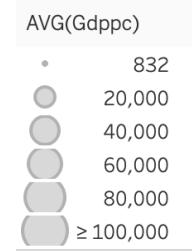
Duration & Gender Equality

- Results for Duration look quite different from onset's and severity's
 - There is a less obvious relationship between the duration of conflict and the gender equality
 - Predominantly, European and North American states have the highest levels of gender equality and experience almost no violence
 - However, the majority of Middle Eastern and North African states have the lowest levels of gender equality and seem to have very short violence
 - Clearly, for some groups of SS countries with the highest levels of gender equality war seems to go on for a long time, whereas other states such as India, Somalia and Mexico have much less gender equality and longer conflict



Protest and Gender Equality

- There is a somewhat positive relationship between gender equality and protest number
- some of the states with the highest gender inequality (predominantly Middle east and North Africa) have the lowest protest rates
- Perhaps, more economically active women are likely to go out and express their thoughts and freedoms, thus potentially increase the overall protest count
- For instance, France, Germany and UK have clearly higher gender equality and also high rates of protest



Onset & Neighbor Spillover

- On average, there is a positive relationship between the neighbor conflict and the onset within the state
 - those Sub-Saharan states that experienced the most onsets (Somalia, Sudan, Nigeria, DRC), on average, had neighbor violence going on
 - Though some states that, on average, had neighbor at war did not necessarily have their own conflicts and that is true for many regions
 - This suggests that neighbor conflict may not necessarily be exclusively a region-specific thing, though some regions seem to be more prone to neighbor violence (Sub-Saharan Africa)
 - Clearly, North America and Europe did not have a huge history of violence in the given period, neither did their neighbors



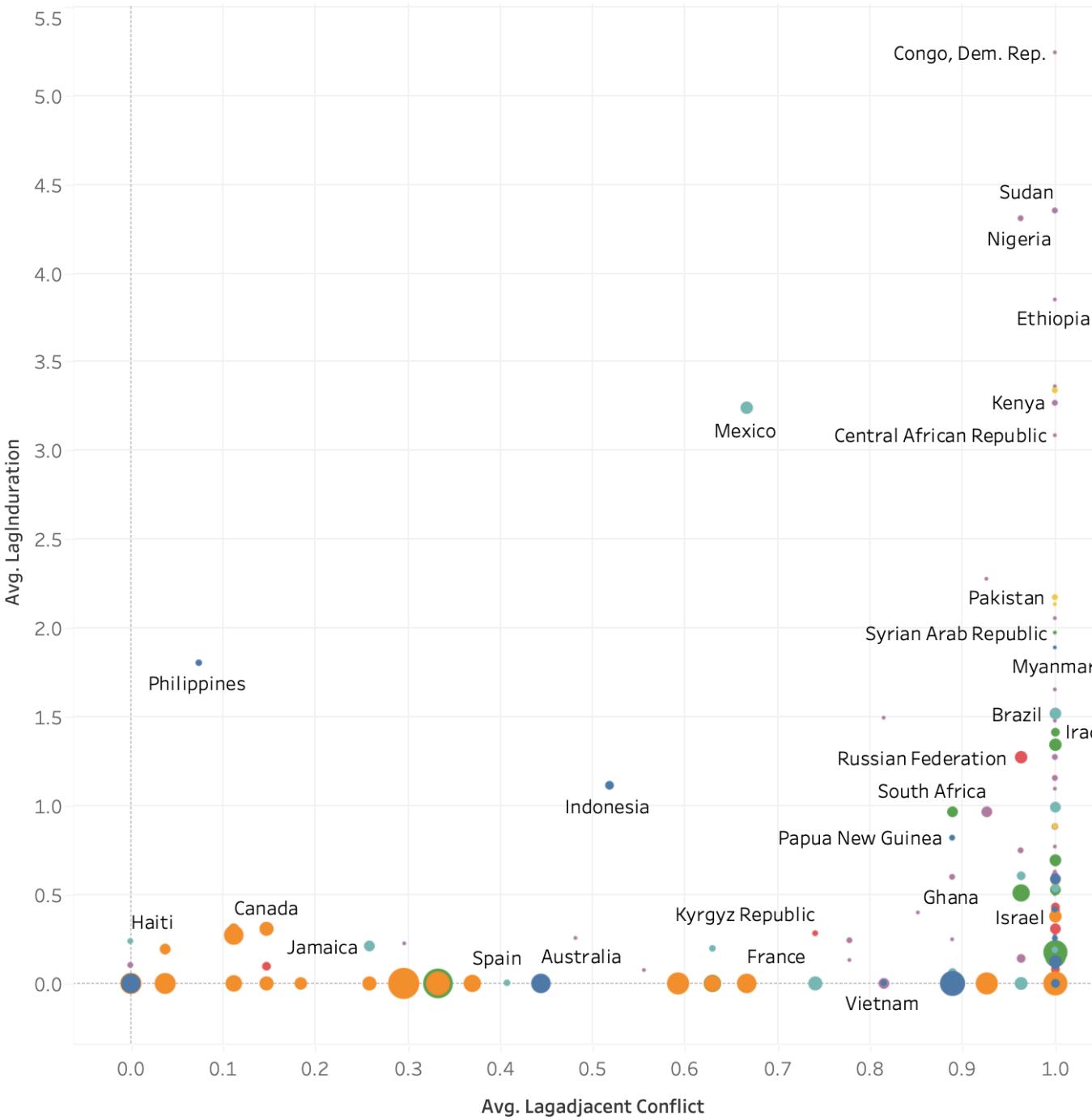
Fatalities & Neighbor Spillover

- There is a positive relationship between the border violence and the severity of internal conflict, though it looks more curve-like nonlinear in nature
- That is especially true for that same group of Sub-Saharan states (DRC, Sudan, Nigeria) as well as some South Asian countries (India and AFG)
- Philippines is a clear outlier as a country with no neighbor violence, yet high severity
- Same is true for certain district states such as Norway, Mongolia, Kuwait, among others, that have had neighbor fight, but never experienced their own violence



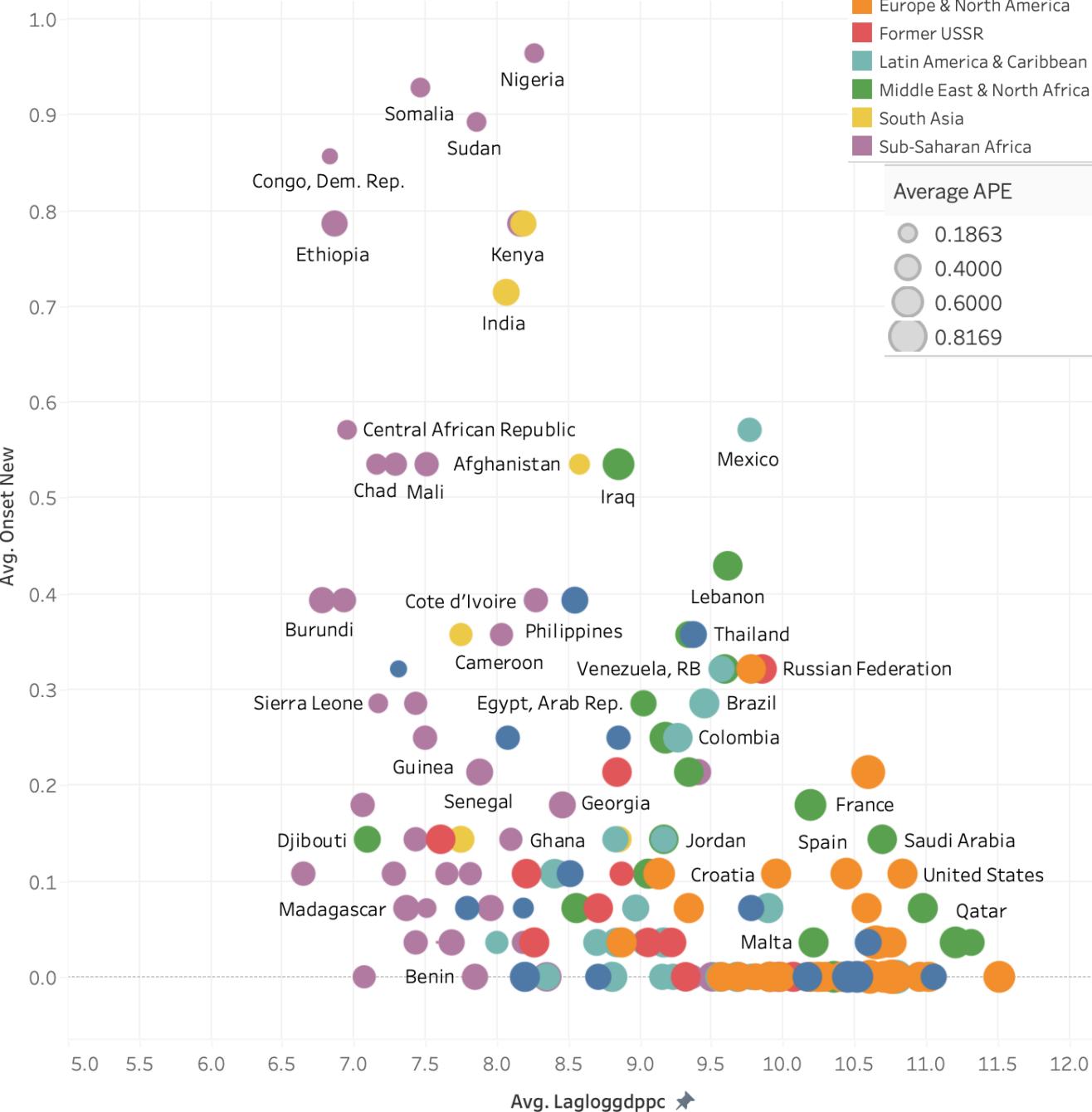
Duration & Neighbor Spillover

- Results for Duration look quite similar to onset's and severity's
- Overall, it seems that neighbor violence increases potential duration of internal conflict
- Though there is a good number of countries that experienced border violence, yet it never spilled over into a domestic conflict and this is true regardless of the region (some European, Middle eastern, African states are examples)



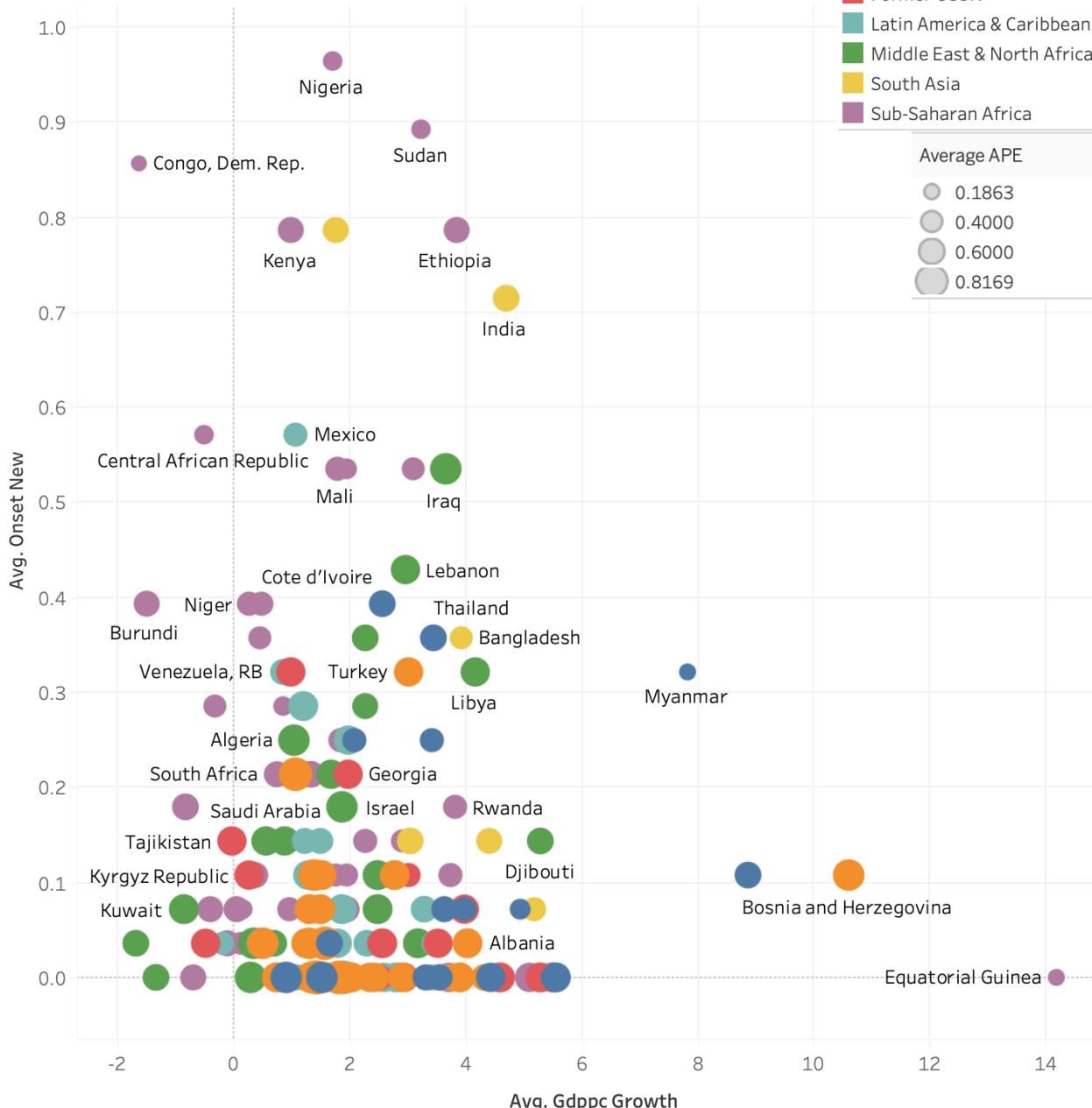
- There is a weak negative relationship between economic development and the onset of conflict
- Clearly, least developed states (predominantly Sub-Saharan as well as some South Asian) have the largest number of onsets
- That is consistent with the level of political capacity as both most capable and rich states seem to be less likely to experience new violence
- Though some Sub-Saharan states such as Malawi, Togo or Benin, on average, experience no conflict regardless of their low economic status
- This means there are other far more important factors that influence the likelihood of conflict initiation

Onset & Economic Development



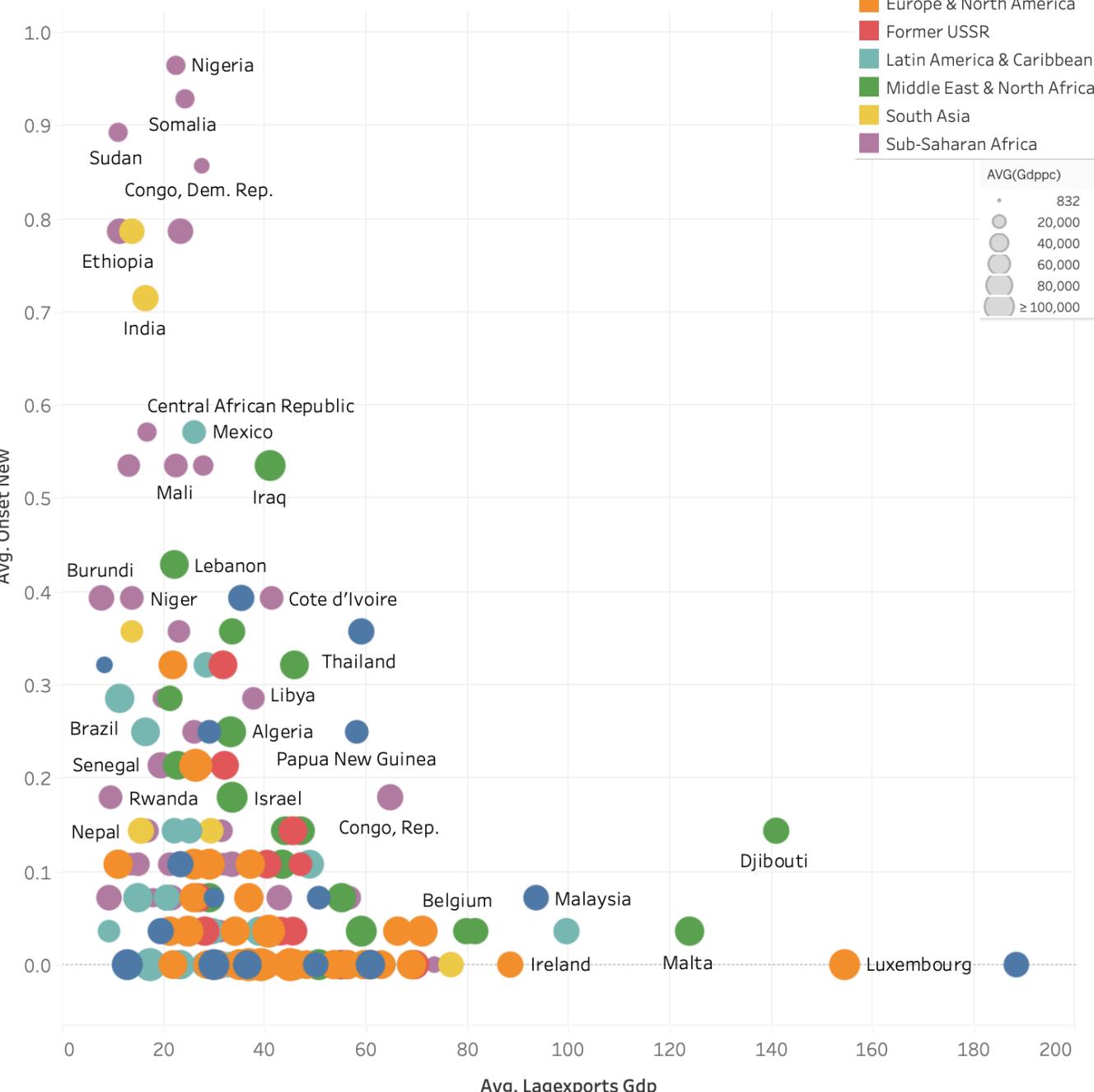
- Once removing a few outliers, the relationship becomes weakly negative
- The four states, Equatorial Guinea, Bosnia, China and Myanmar are among the highest in terms of economic growth and the least conflict prone
- Less strong relationship holds for the rest of the states
- Sub-Saharan African countries experience the smallest levels of economic growth and most of them have increased levels of onsets
- Among other regions with the highest rates of growth are East Asian states, Post Soviet Baltic states, Eastern European countries, North African and South Asian countries

Onset & Economic Growth



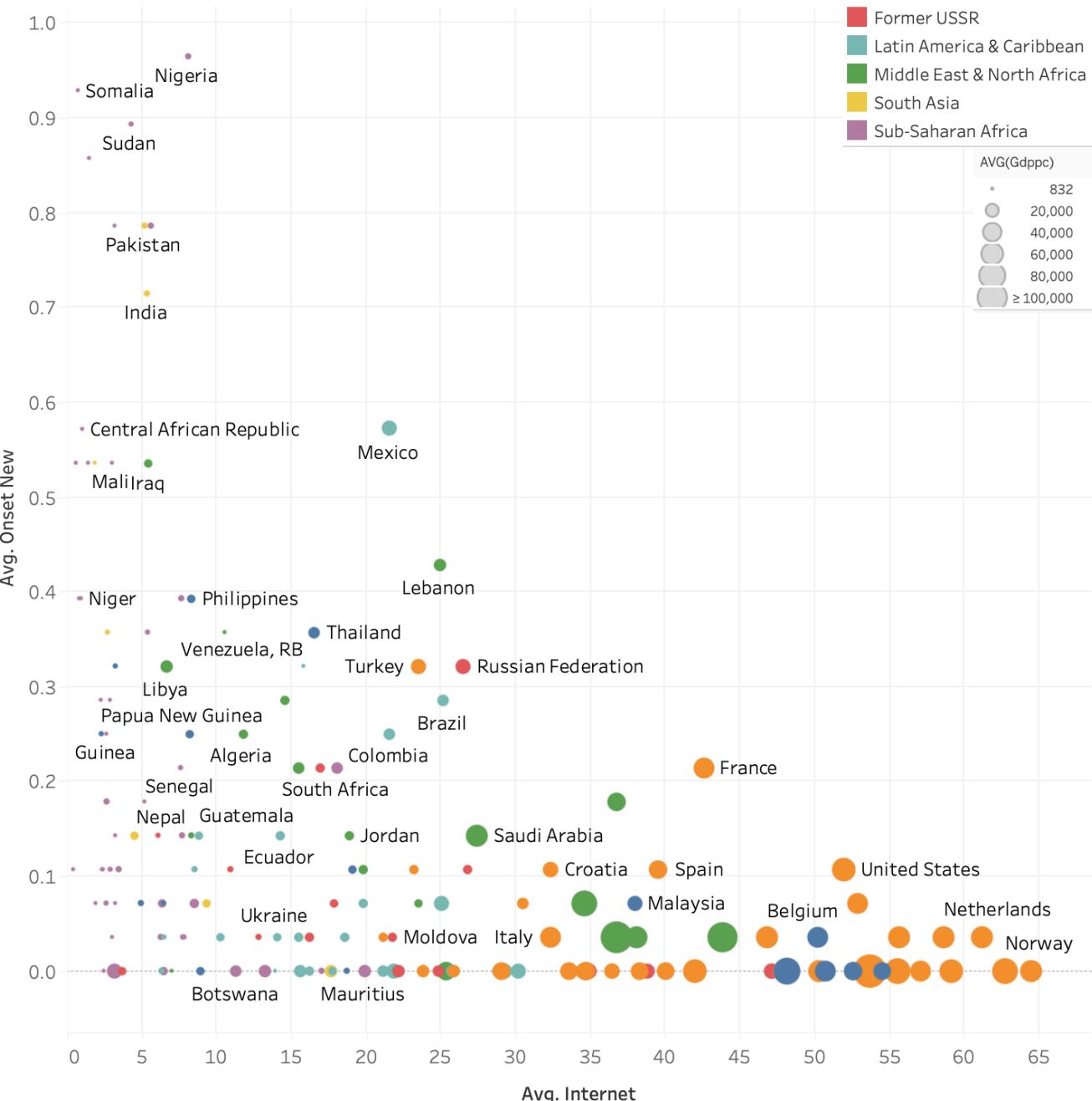
- Similar to Economic growth, openness has a weakly negative relationship with the onset count
- Some of the most open states such as Singapore, Luxembourg, Malta and Djibouti experienced the least number of onsets
- European & North American region, Some East Asian countries have the largest levels of trade openness
- The opposite is true for Sub-Saharan region

Onset & Economic Openness



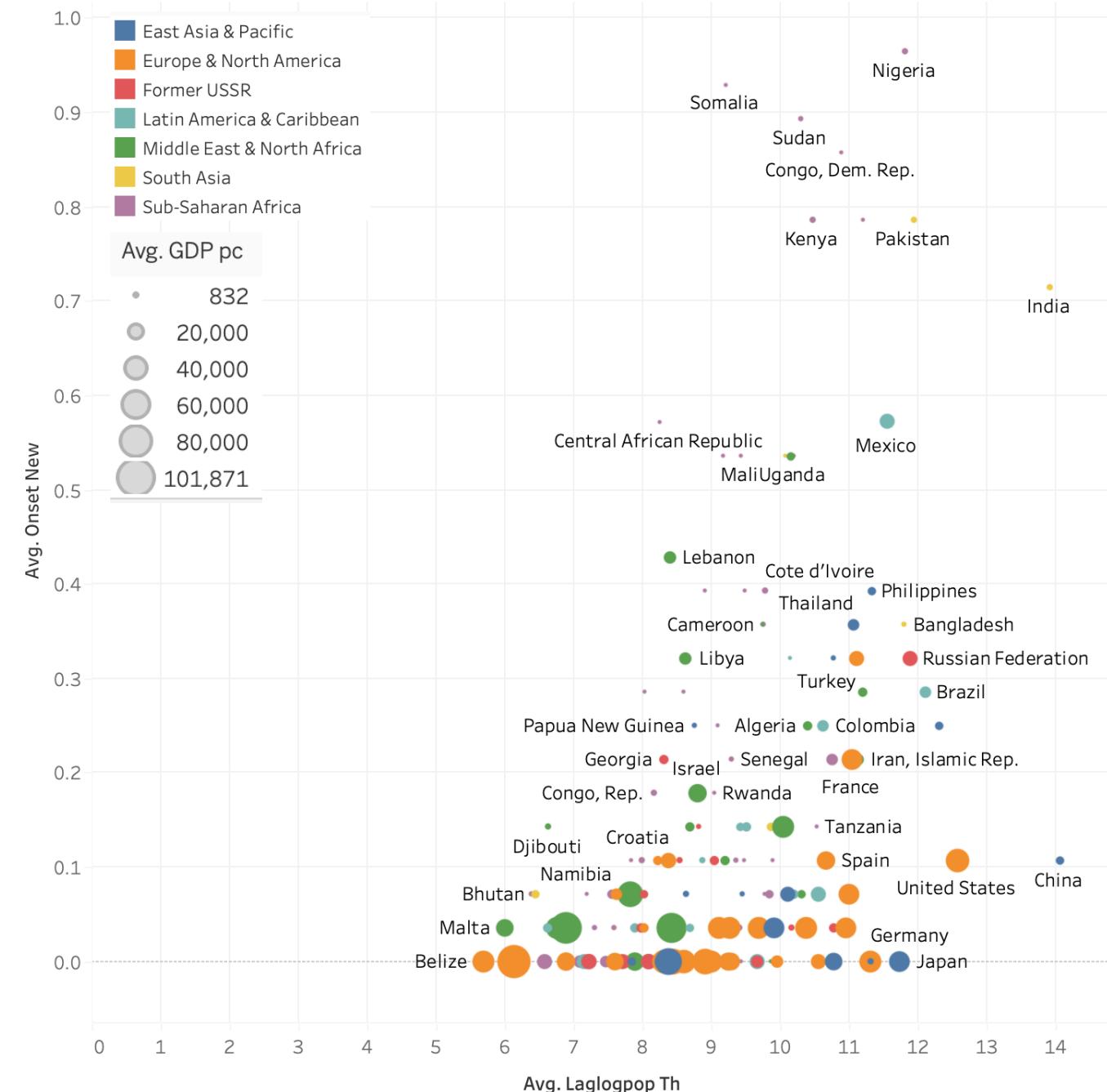
Onset & Internet Use

- Not surprisingly, the most number of internet users comes from Europe and North America, followed by some advanced East Asian and Pacific states
- There is an overall negative relationship between the internet use and the onset of violence though weakly
- This is largely attributed to several Sub-Saharan and South Asian states, as seen before, that drive the results
- Clearly, economic development and internet use among population are positively related as seen from the bubble size



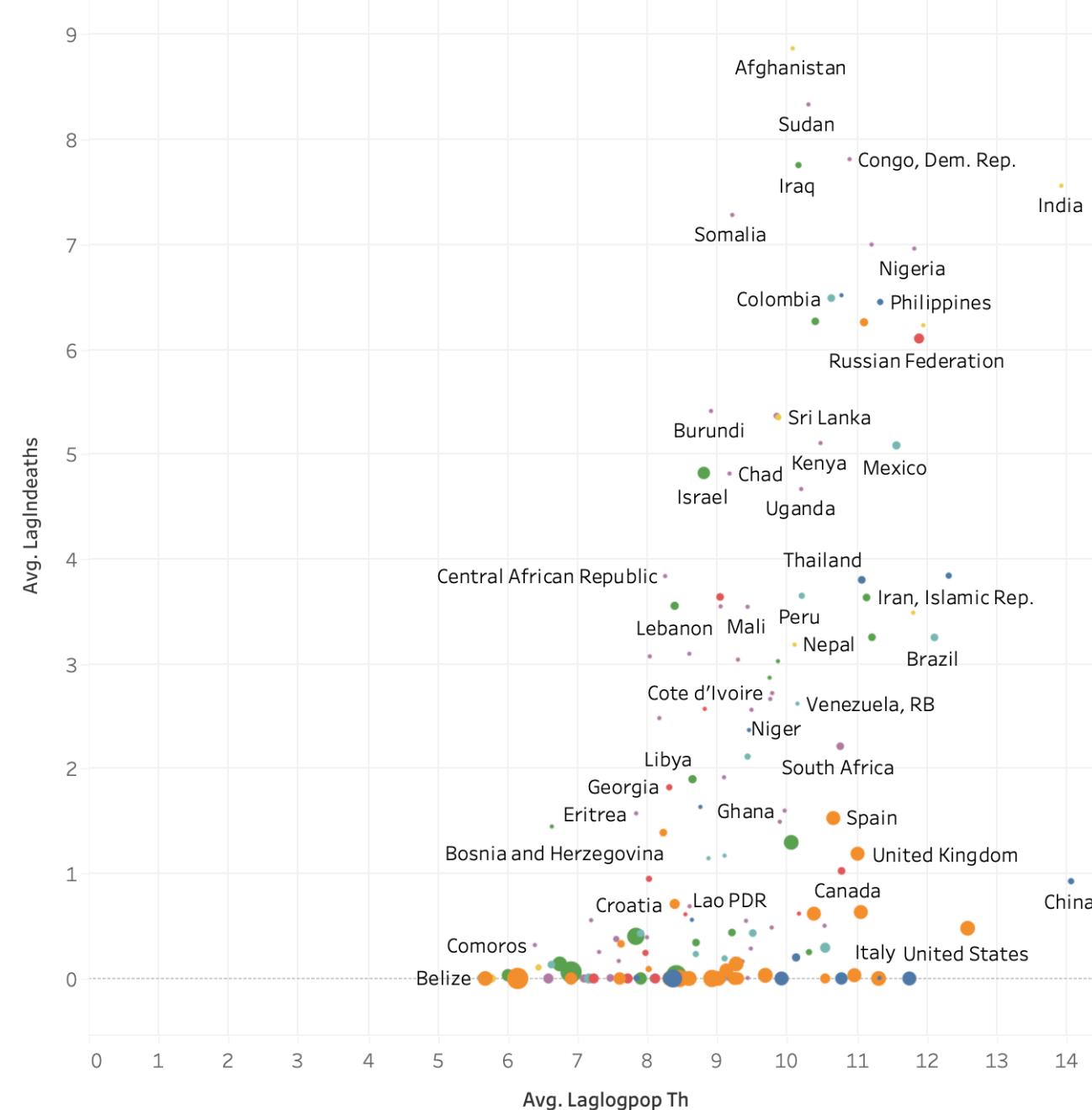
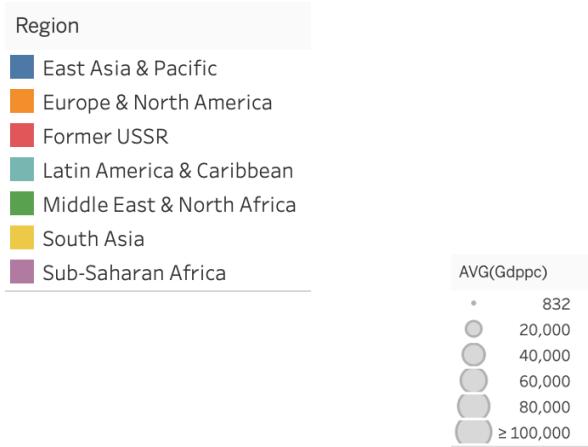
Onset & Log Population

- There seems to be a positive relationship between the two variables
- Clearly, China is an outlier as the largest state in the world with a very small number of onsets
- India is also an outlier, though it has more onsets than China
- Overall, large states such as Nigeria, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Sudan, DRC have the most number of onsets



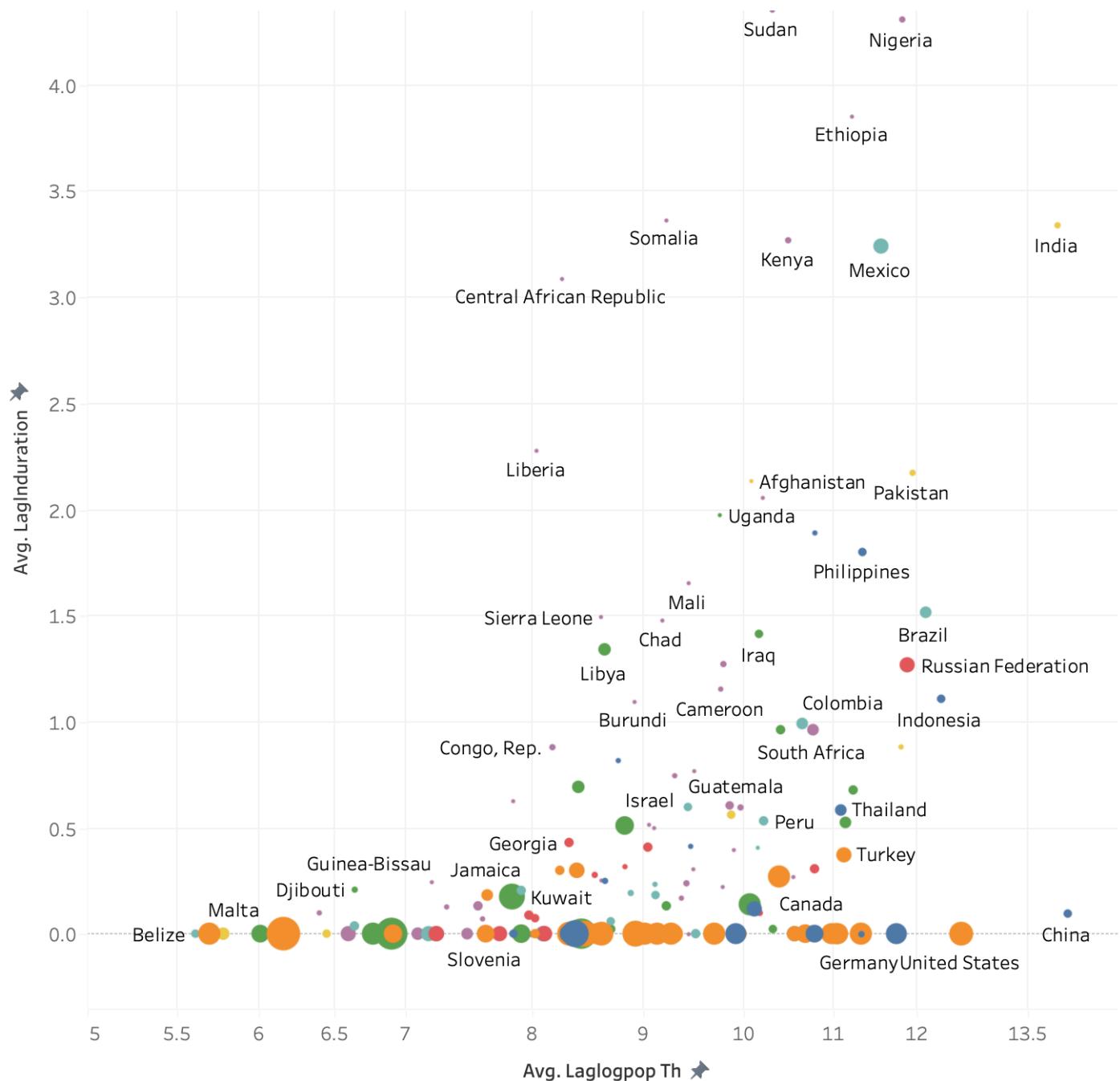
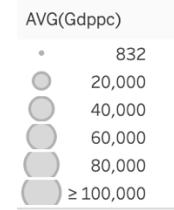
Fatalities & Log Population

- The two variables seem to be positively related
 - Though similar to onset with some outliers (China)
 - The population size inferences seem to be unrelated to regions



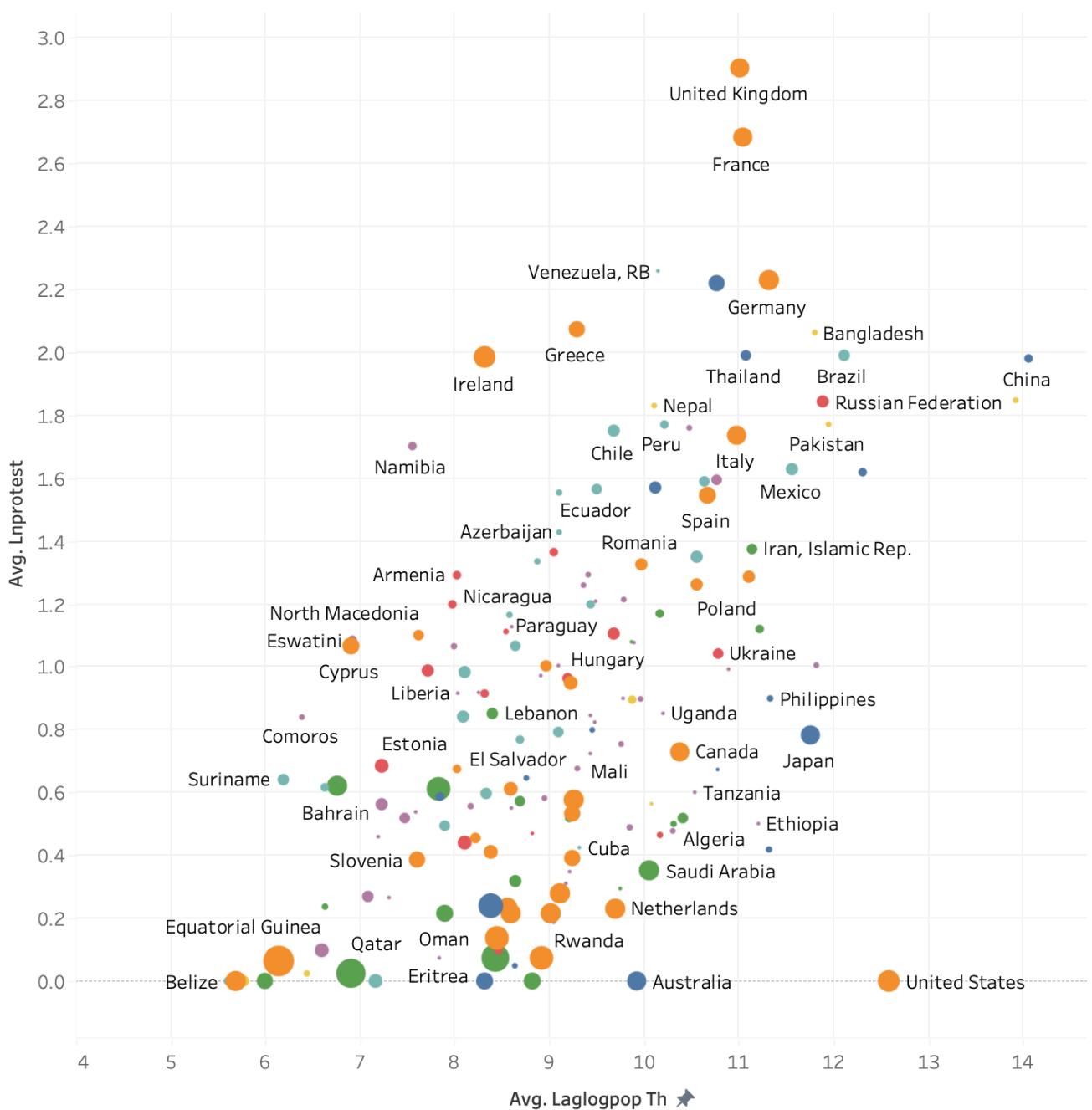
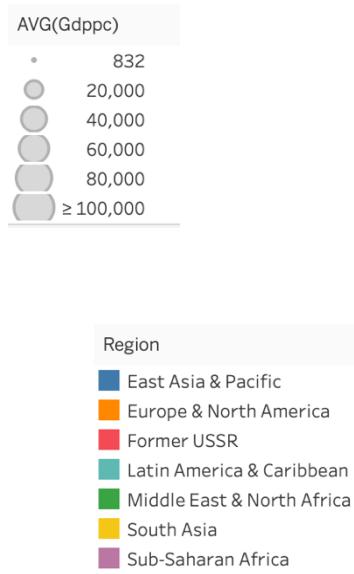
Duration & Population

- These results are consistent with the Onset and Severity
- Overall, larger population size seems to be associated with the longer conflict
- Though the relationship is not as straightforward since some medium sized states such as Liberia, CAR have experienced quite long violence
- Moreover, some large states such as the US, Japan have not experienced much internal conflict



Protest and Population

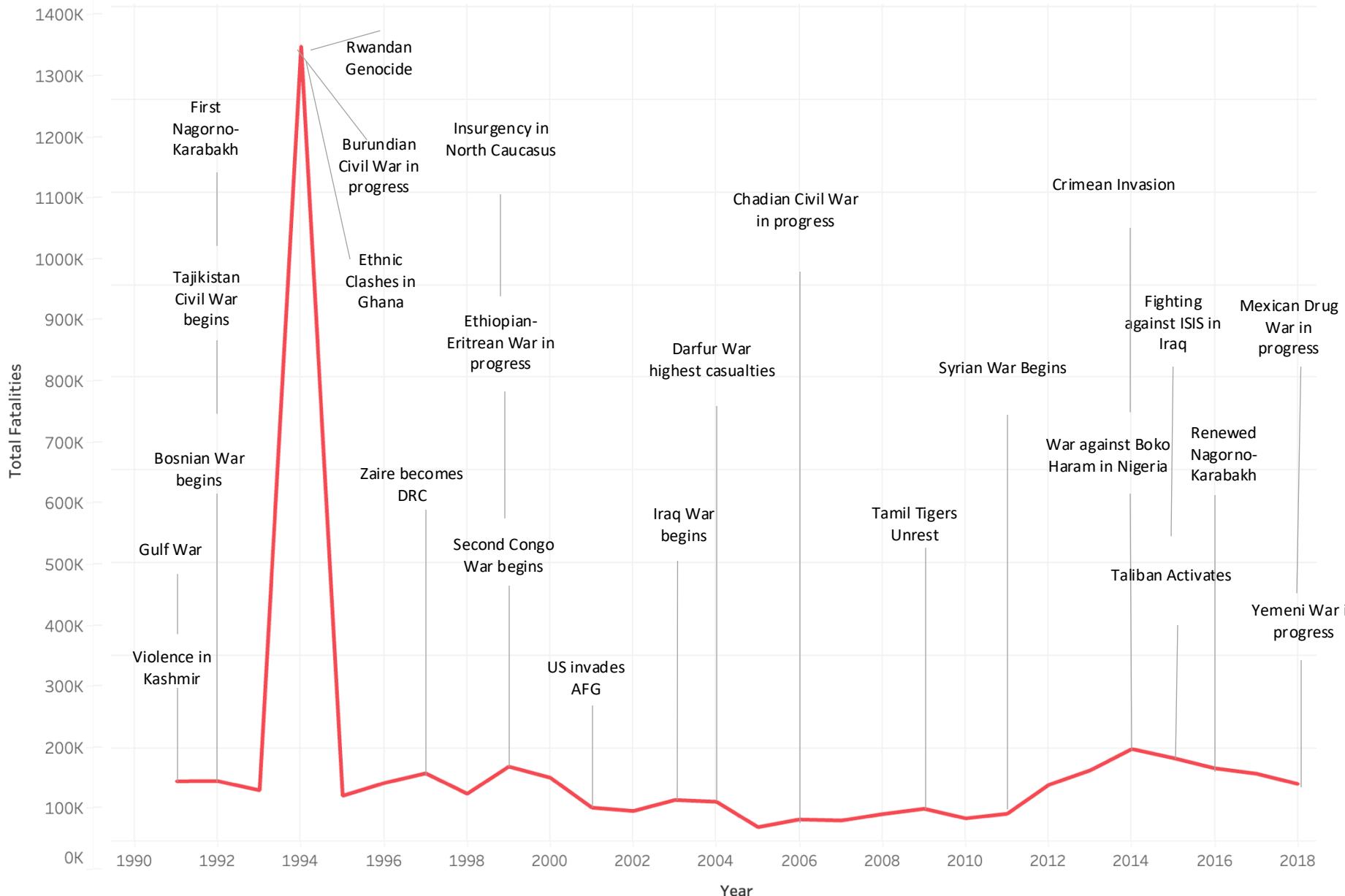
- There is a clear positive relationship between the population size and the protest frequency
- This appears very intuitive as more population implies more forces for potential mobilization
- Though some outliers such as the US still exist



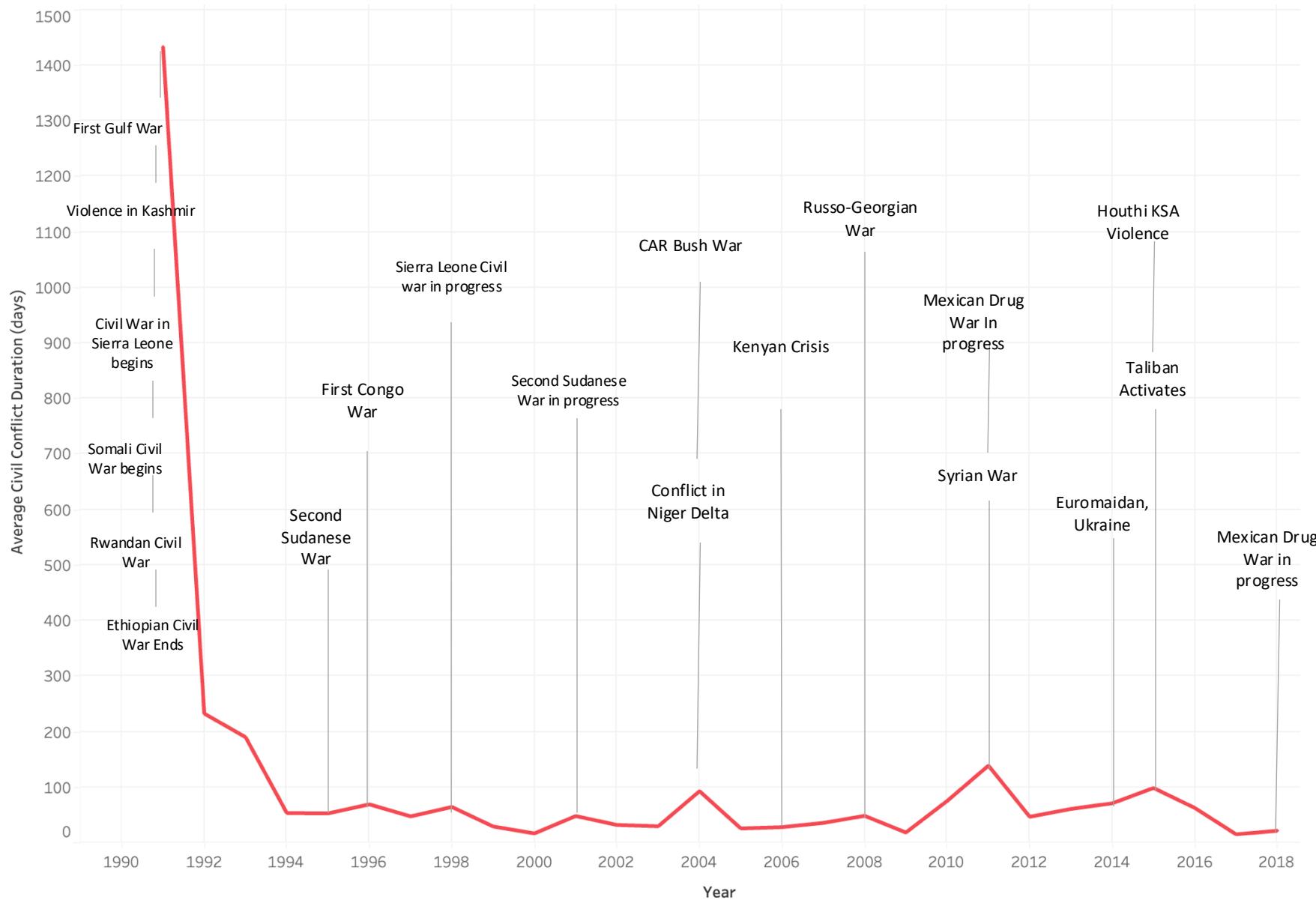
Severity of Civil Violence

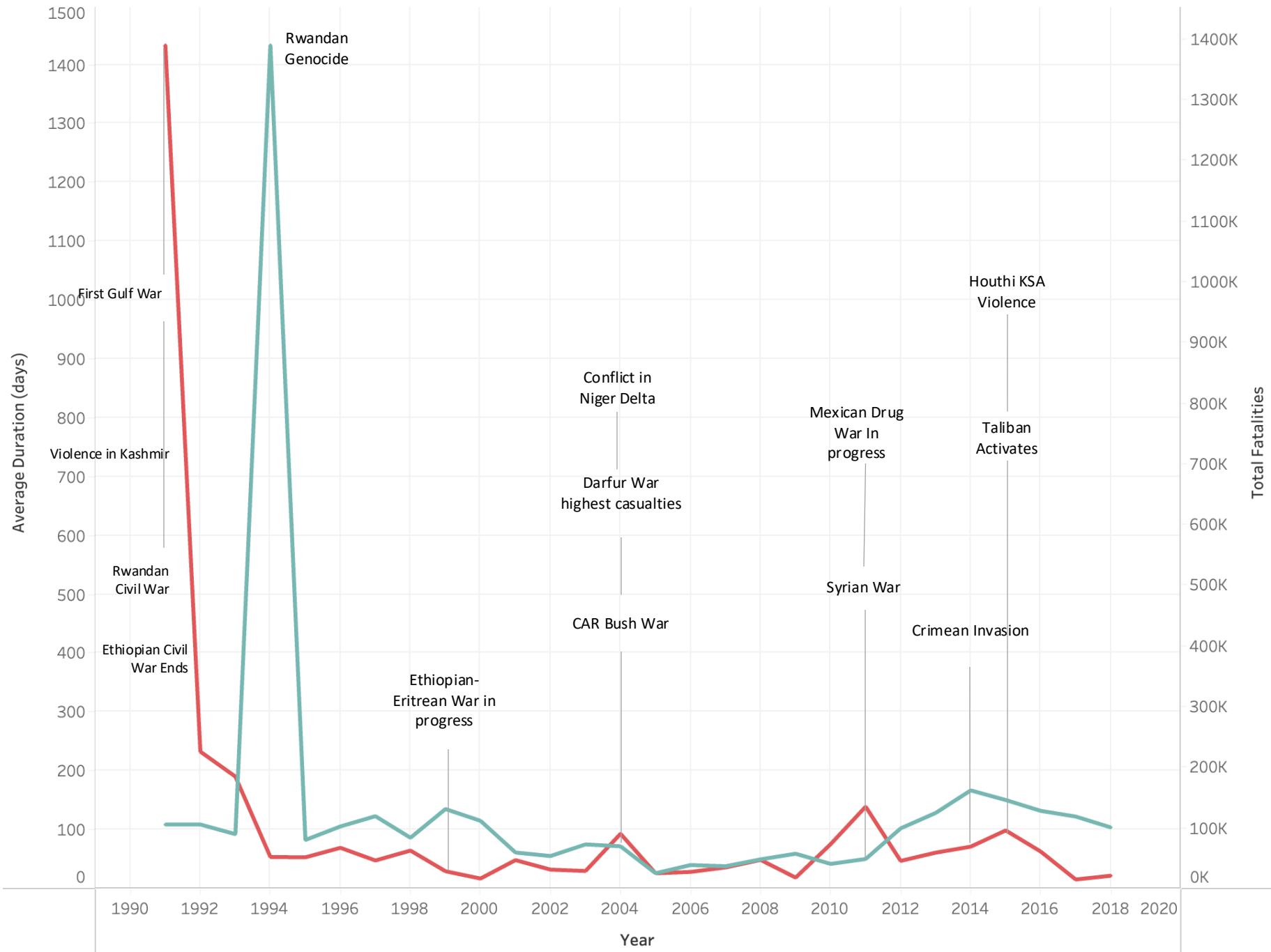
Log Fatalities

Total Annual Fatalities Count

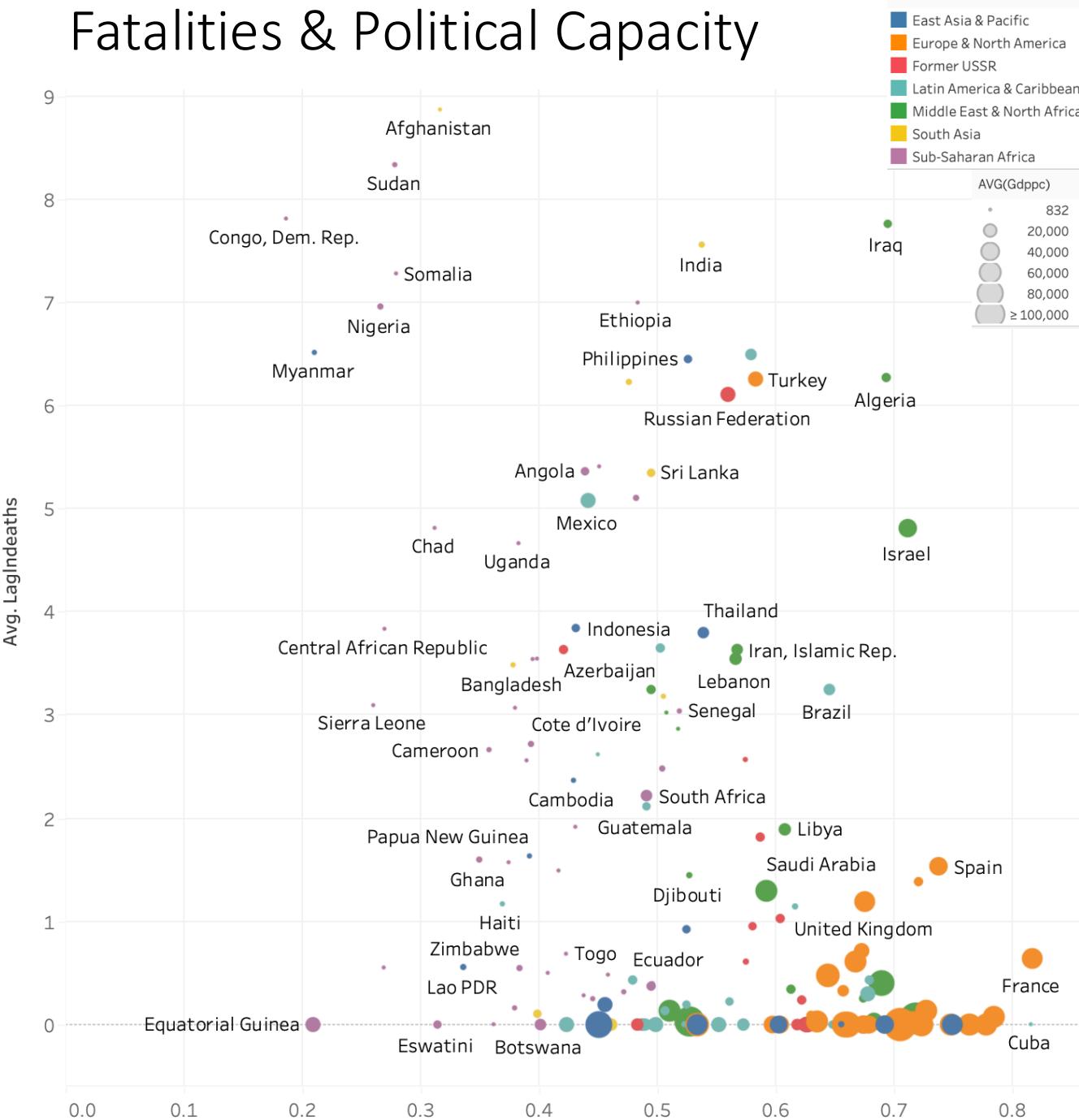


Average Civil Conflict Duration in days





- There is a negative relationship between capacity and the severity of violence
 - Overall, highly capable Western states experience less severe violence
 - Iraq seems to be an outlier, with a relatively high level of capacity, experienced moderate levels of violence
 - Same pocket of least developed Sub-Saharan(SS) states with lowest capacity shows the most severe violence
 - Though other SS countries with low capacity have nearly no violence (Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Sierra Leone)



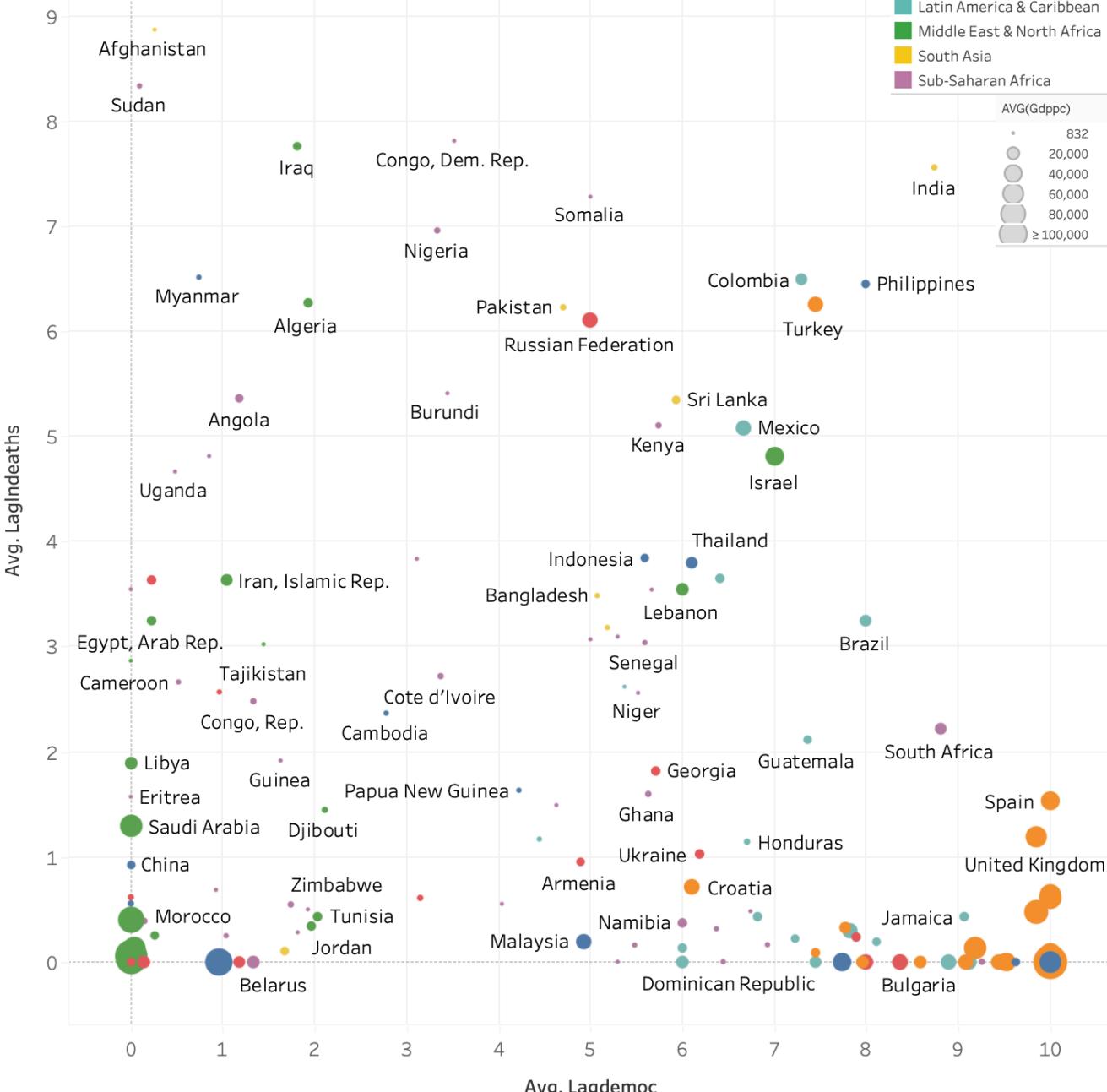
Fatalities & Political Repression

- Clearly a very strong positive relationship between the two variables
- Least repressive states also seem to be more developed (Western world, East Asia and the Pacific)
- These results are consistent with the Onset, indicating that more government repression leads to higher casualty figures



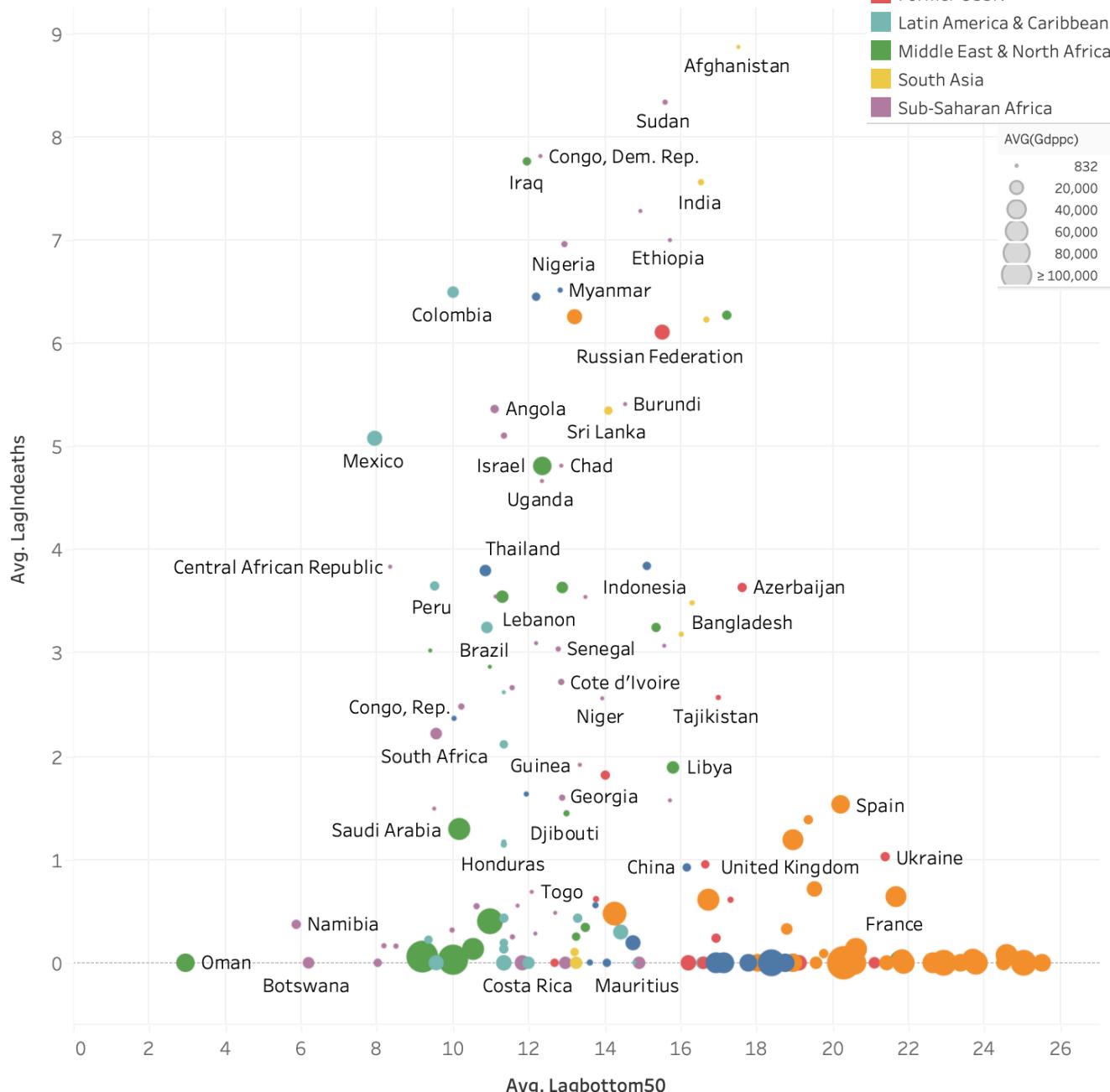
- Democracy and Severity of conflict have a less obvious relationship
 - Though overall it seems the two are inversely related, certain Middle Eastern and North African countries with high levels of autocracy experienced no violence
 - On the other hand, more democratic India had quite severe instances of violence in the given time period
 - Moreover, there is a large number of autocratic Sub-Saharan states that experienced little to no violence

Fatalities and Democracy

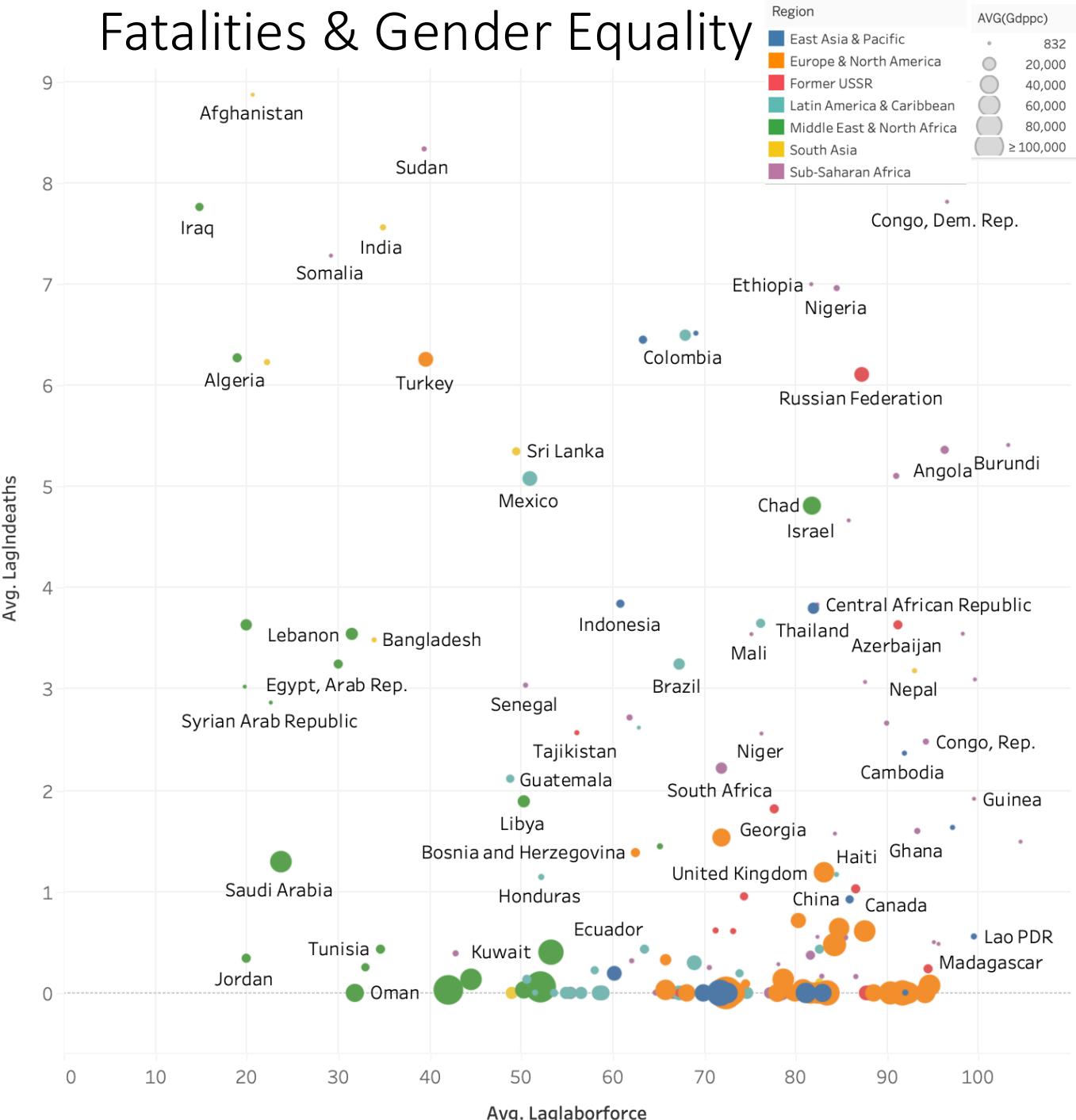


- Overall, there is a somewhat negative relationship between the two variables
- Western states that have the most income equality, experience little to no severe violence
- On the other hand, some Middle Eastern and African states that have the lowest levels of income equality had little to no violence as well
- A group of countries with moderate levels of income equality have the most severe violence levels that seem to be driving the results somewhat backwards making the relationship looking positive (AFG, India, Sudan, Algeria, Somalia, Russia, Pakistan)
- Thus, income equality seems to be somewhat important in predicting the future level of severity, however only as an additional factor, as other variables seem to be driving the severity

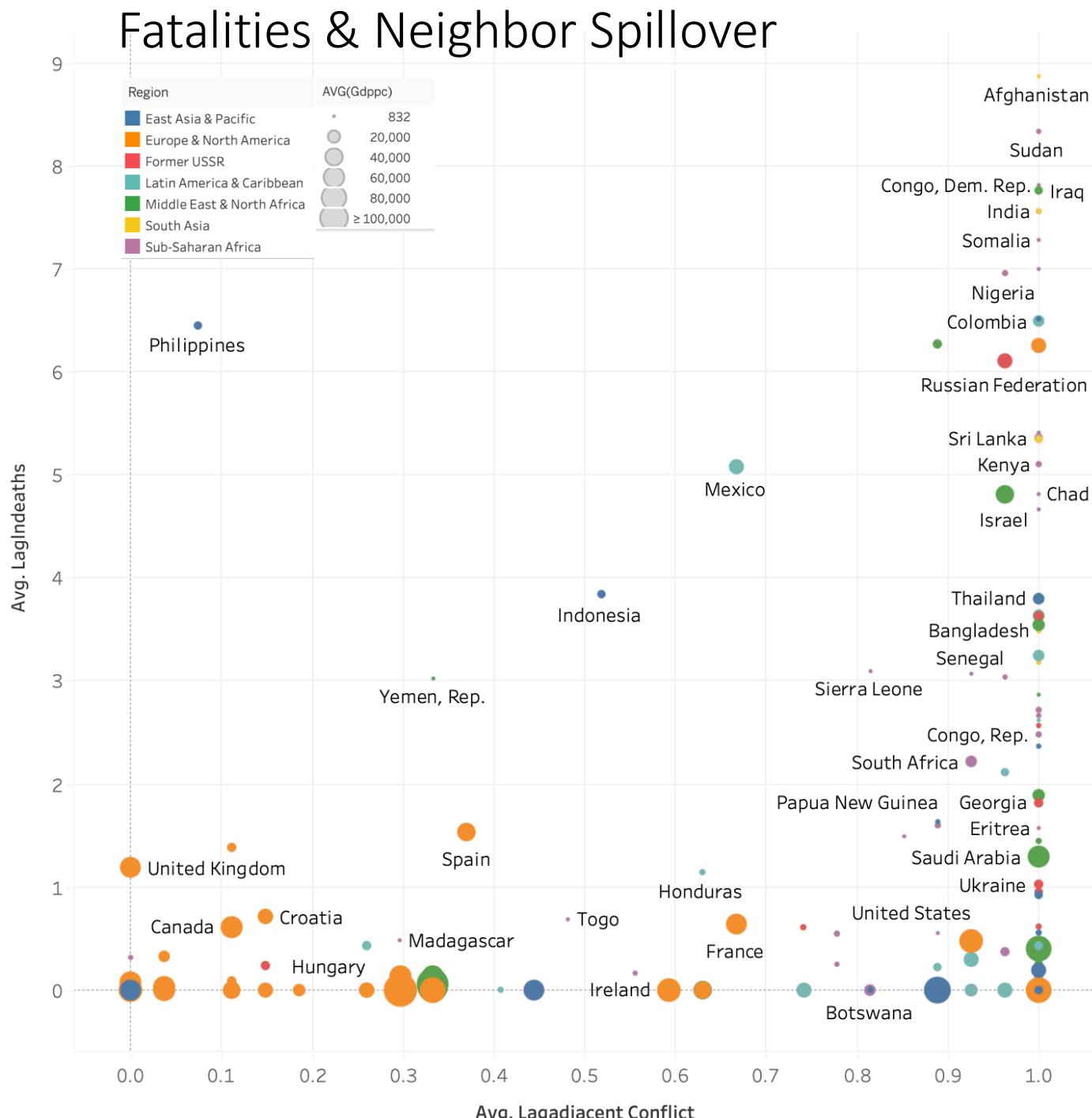
Fatalities & Income Equality



- The picture is even less obvious with gender equality
- Some states with very high levels of gender equality, predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa (DRC, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia) have the most severe violence
- Though same is true for the least gender equal societies such as Sudan and Somalia
- It almost seems as the two variables are positively related as some of the most equal Sub-Saharan states had little to no violence (Burundi, Mozambique, Guinea, Congo)
- Though some countries with moderate to low levels of gender equality, experienced severe conflicts (Sudan, Somalia, India, Pakistan)

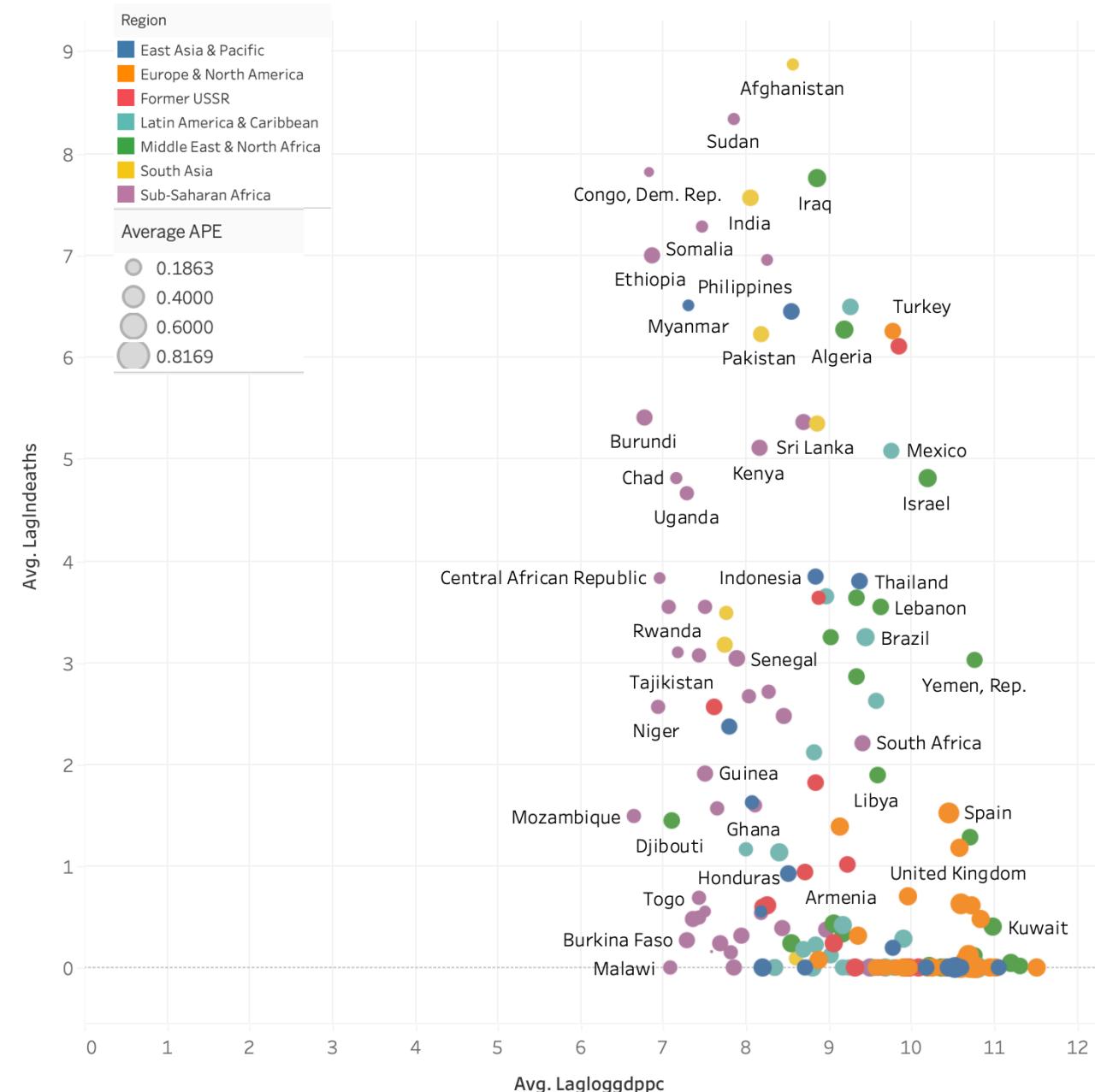


- There is a positive relationship between the border violence and the severity of internal conflict, though it looks more curve-like nonlinear in nature
- That is especially true for that same group of Sub-Saharan states (DRC, Sudan, Nigeria) as well as some South Asian countries (India and AFG)
- Philippines is a clear outlier as a country with no neighbor violence, yet high severity
- Same is true for certain district states such as Norway, Mongolia, Kuwait, among others, that have had neighbor fight, but never experienced their own violence



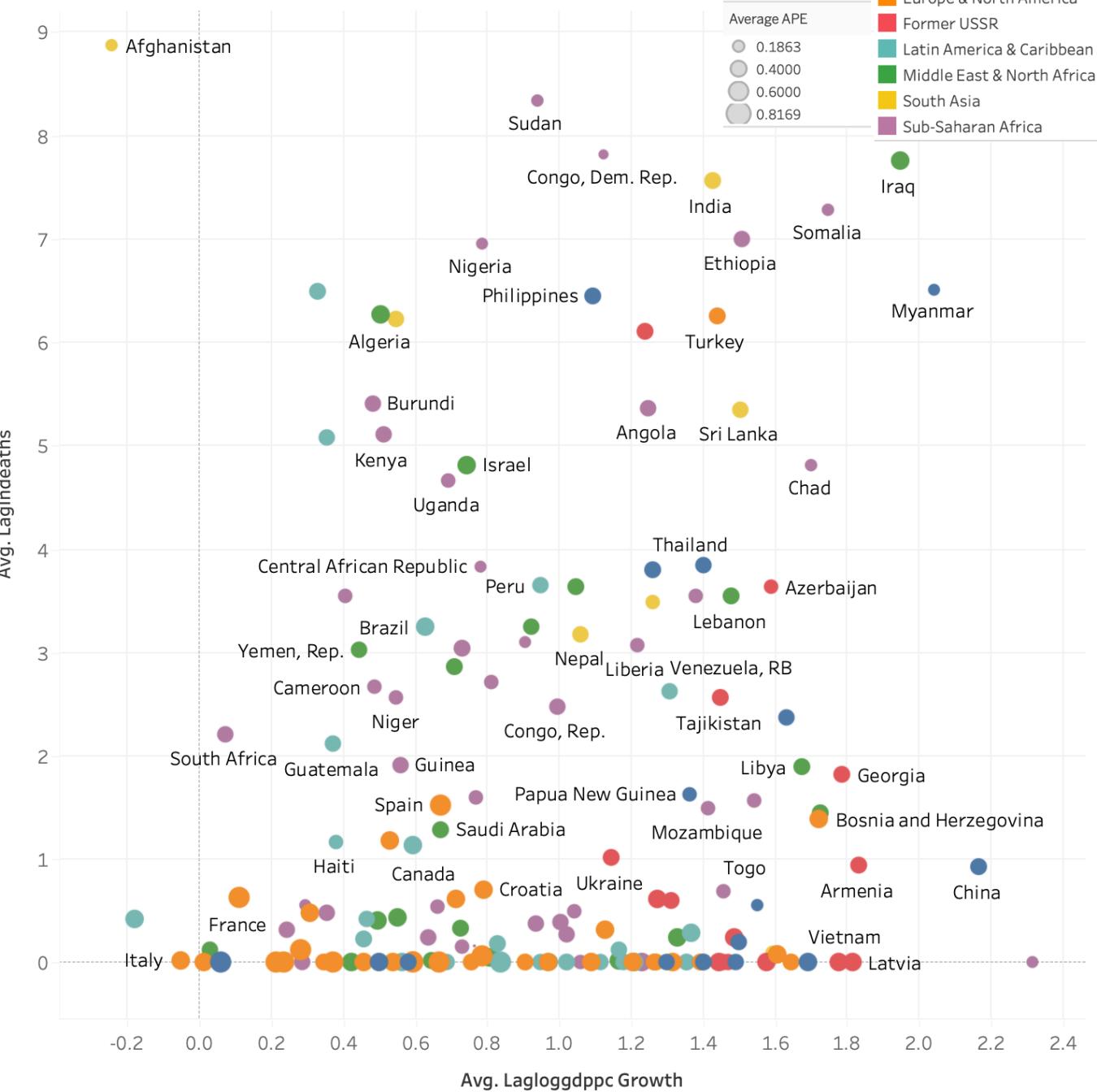
- Somewhat negative relationship between economic development and severity of violence
- This is definitely is a less strong predictor of severity
- For instance, weakly developed Sub-Saharan Africa has a spectrum of countries that both never experienced severe violence and experienced the most severe violence. That being said, economic development seems to make no difference for this region

Fatalities & Economic Development



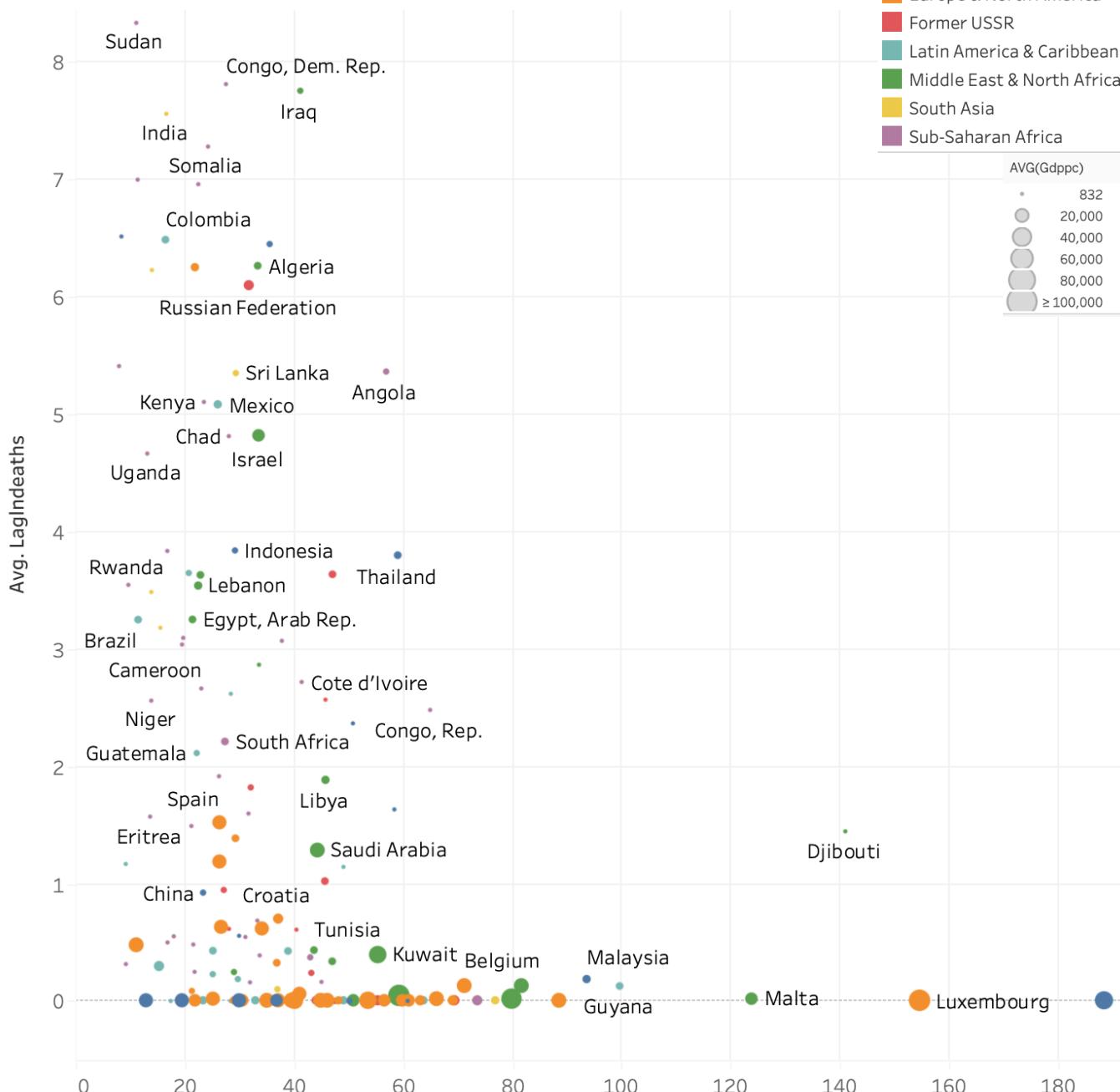
- There is no clear relationship between growth and severity
- The results indicate that even states with highest growth (Iraq) can have the most severe violence
- Same is true for the slowly growing economies (post-materialistic Europe) that has no volatility in terms of violence

Fatalities & Economic Growth



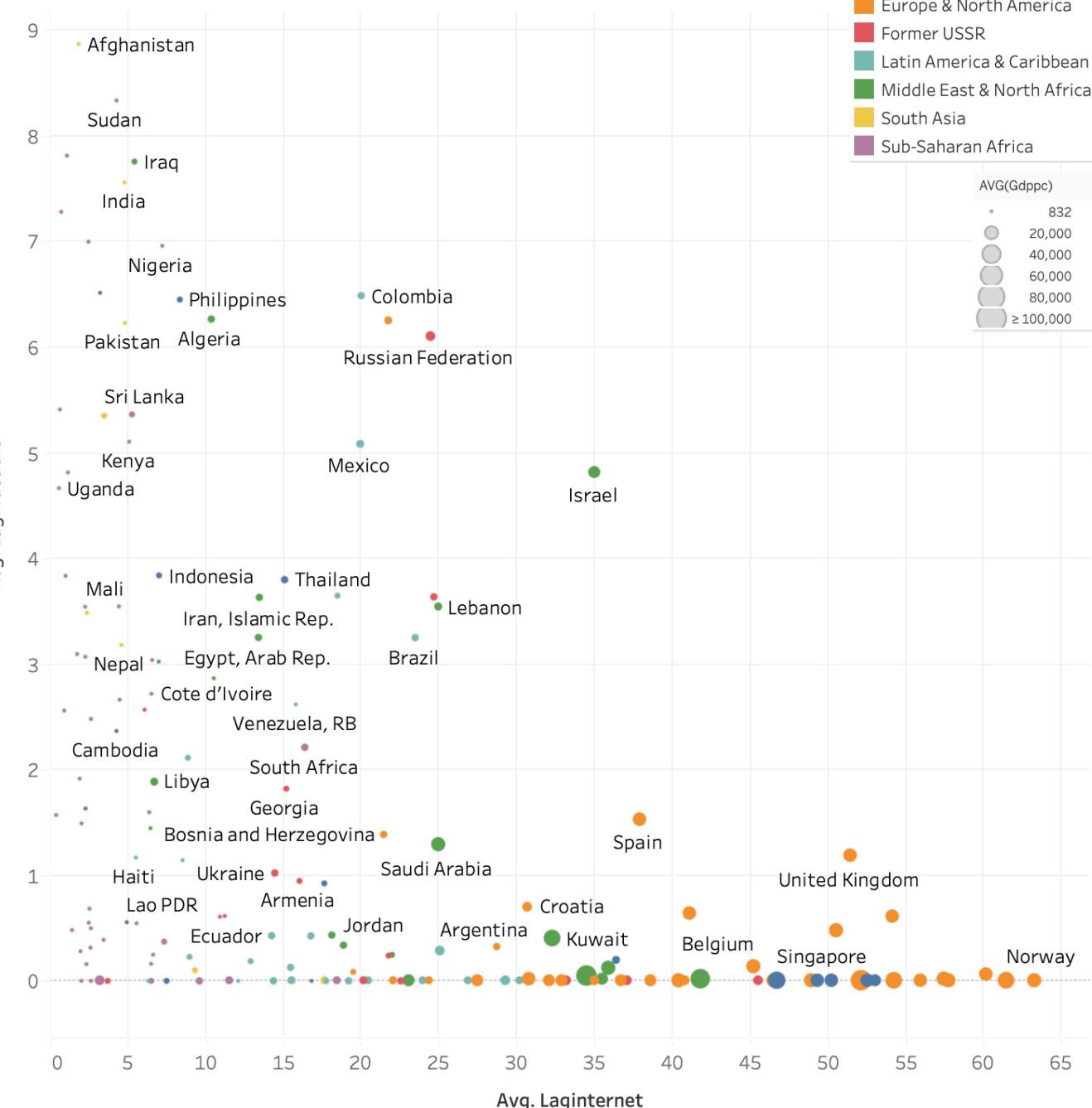
- There is a weakly inverse relationship between severity and economic openness
- Singapore, Luxembourg and a couple more outliers with the highest trade openness have little to no casualties in the given time frame
- The general patterns seems that less open economies are also less well developed
- the most obvious regional difference is the European/North American region that is both most open economically and has experienced least number of civilian casualties

Fatalities & Economic Openness



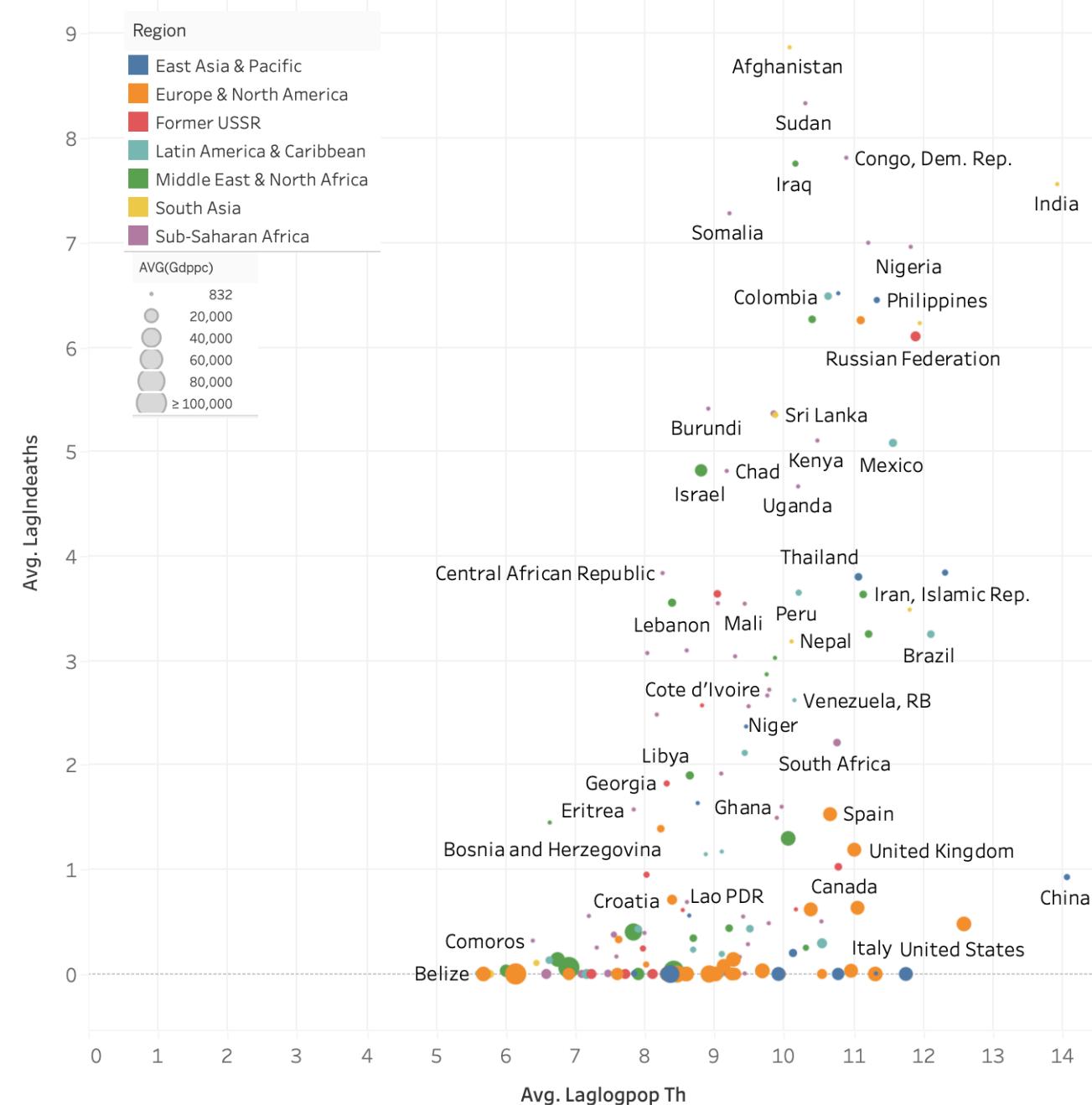
- Somewhat negative relationship
- Though lots of poorly developed states with low levels of internet use (SS Africa, Latin America, former USSR) had low levels of casualties
- This indicates that internet use is not a very strong predictor of the severity

Fatalities & Internet Use



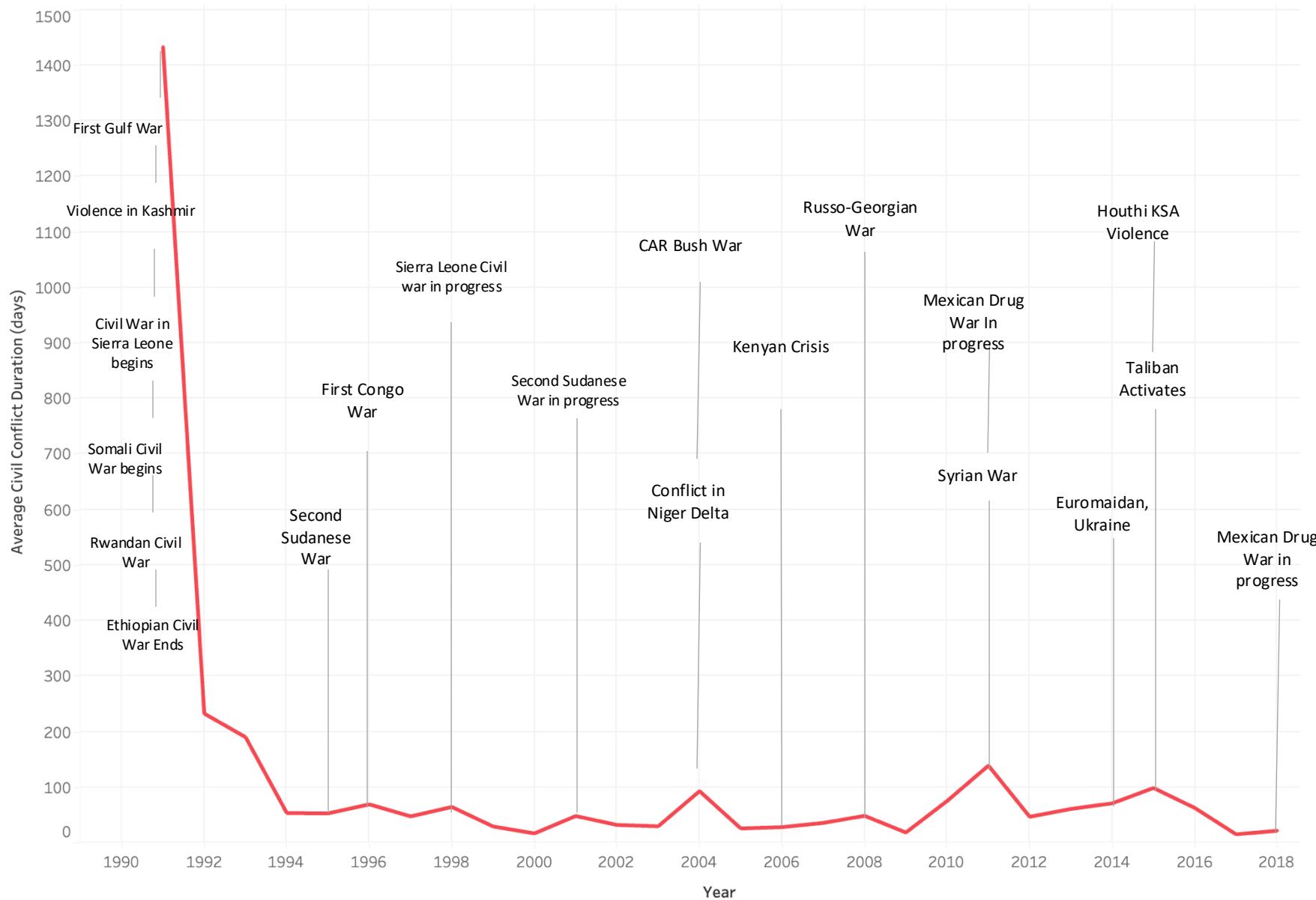
- The two variables seem to be positively related
- Though similar to onset with some outliers (China)
- The population size inferences seem to be unrelated to regions

Fatalities & Log Population



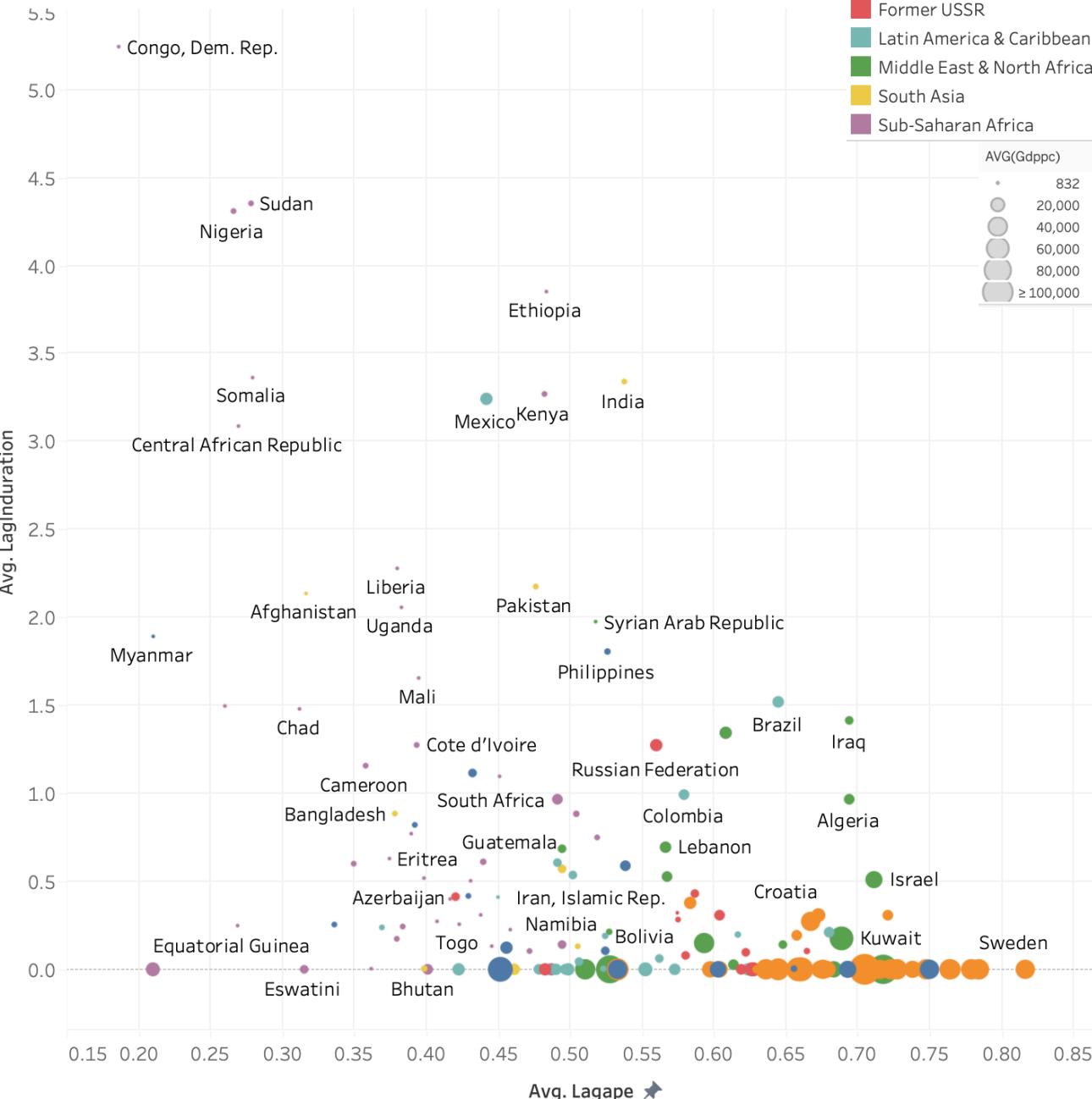
Duration of Civil Violence

Average Civil Conflict Duration in days



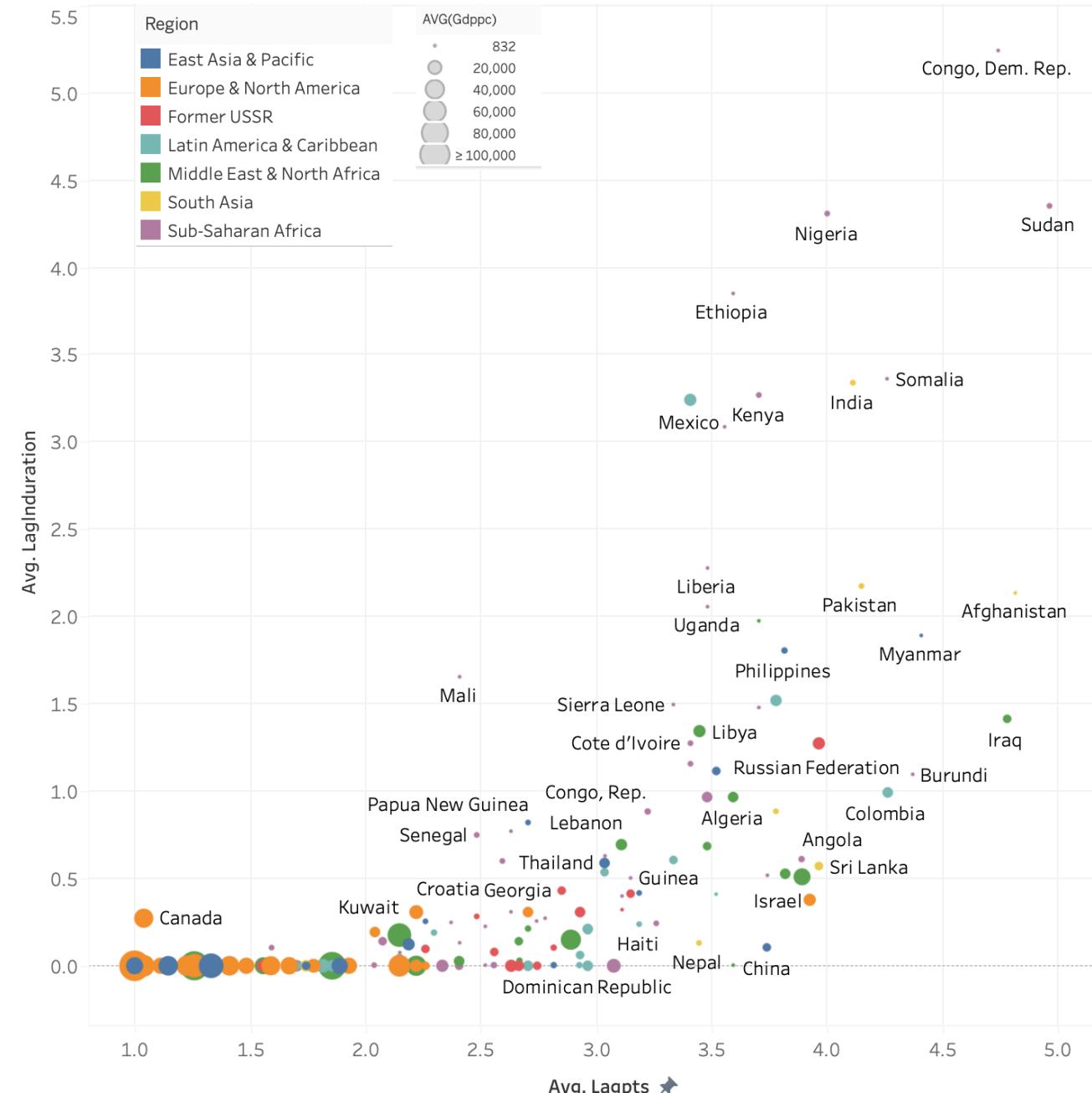
- There is an overall negative relationship between the two variables
- These results are similar to the two previous DVs (onset and severity)
- Thus, the most capable Western states have clearly not experienced much violence, nor many civilian casualties nor the length

Duration & Capacity

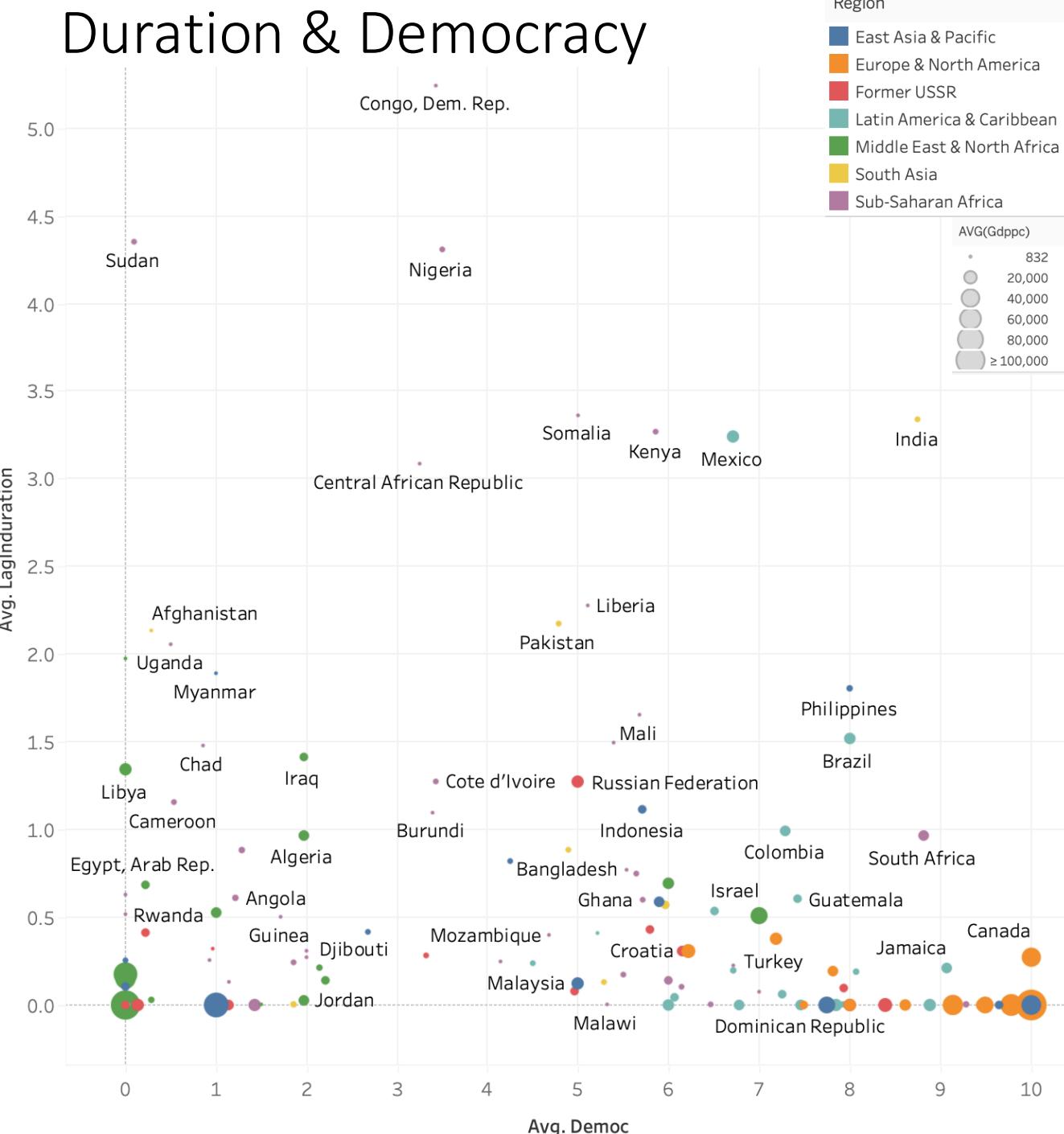


- There is a positive relationship between repression and duration
- Consistent with onset and severity, though not as strong
- Certain Sub-Saharan states not only experienced the most severe, but also longest conflicts (Sudan, DRC, Nigeria, Somalia, Kenya)
- Among those is also India and even Mexico

Duration & Repression

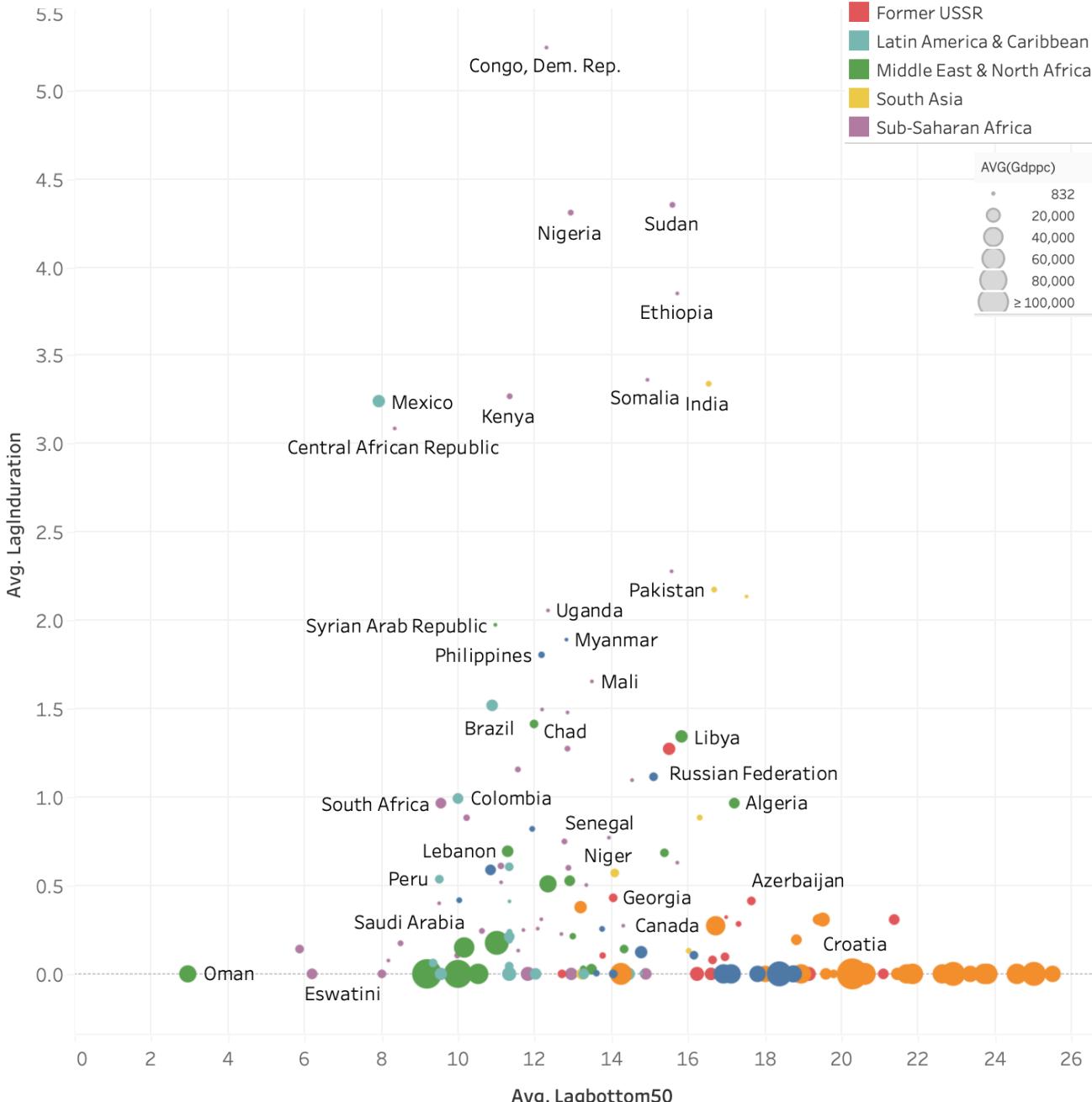


- It is less clear of a relationship between democ and duration
- Inclines towards more negative, though with a large portion of Middle Eastern and North African states, among some other Sub-Saharan countries that have extremely low levels of democracy yet never experienced much of a conflict
- These results are quite consistent with both onset and severity

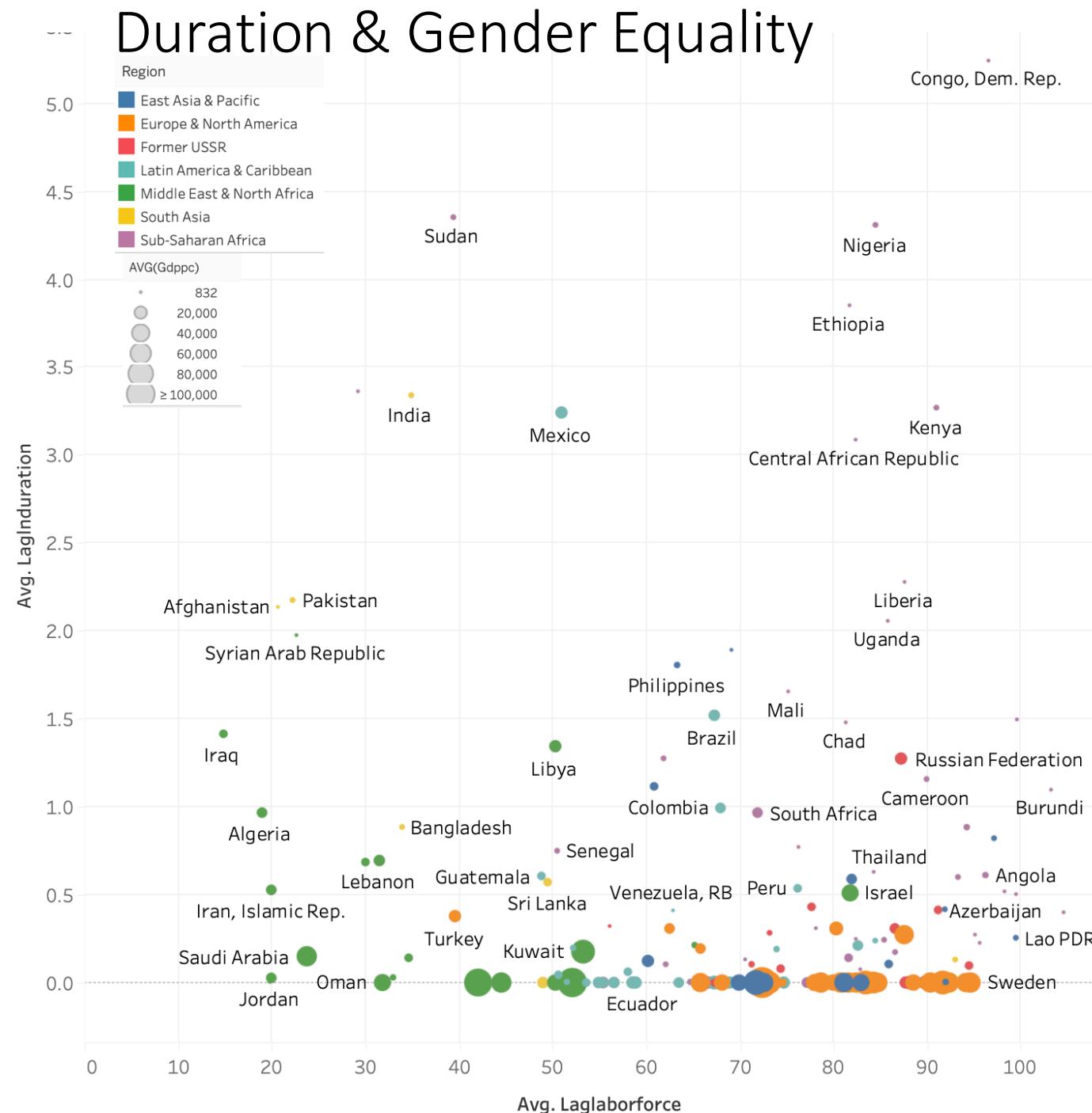


- The relationship looks quite similar to onset's and severity's
- Overall, there is a somewhat negative relationship between the two variables
- Western states that have the most income equality, experience little to short violence
- On the other hand, some Middle Eastern and African states that have the lowest levels of income equality had little to no duration as well
- A group of countries with moderate levels of income equality have the most severe violence levels that seem to be driving the results somewhat backwards making the relationship looking positive (AFG, India, Sudan, DRC, Nigeria, Somalia, Ethiopia)
- Thus, income equality seems to be somewhat important in predicting the future level of severity, however only as an additional factor

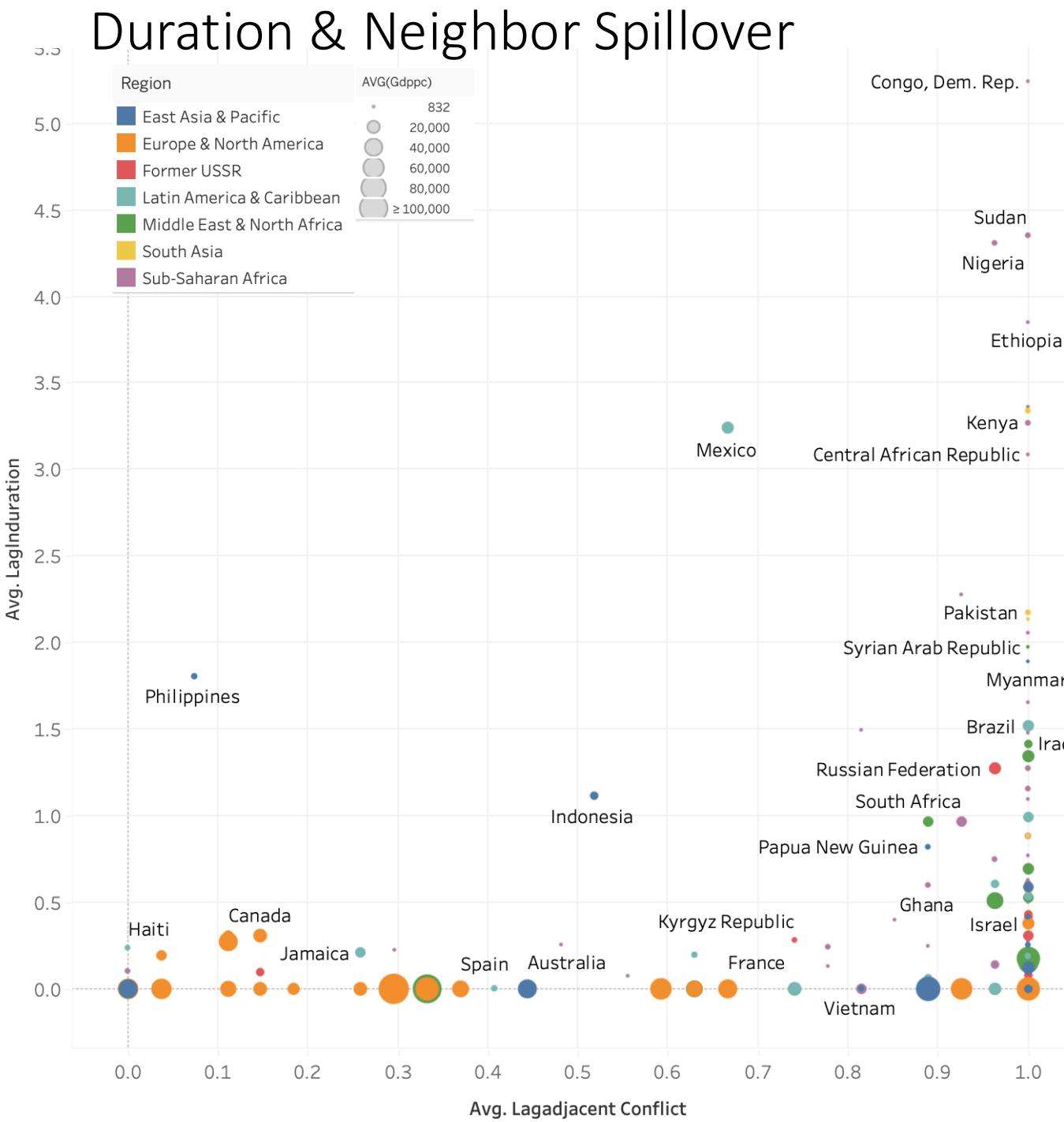
Duration & Income Equality



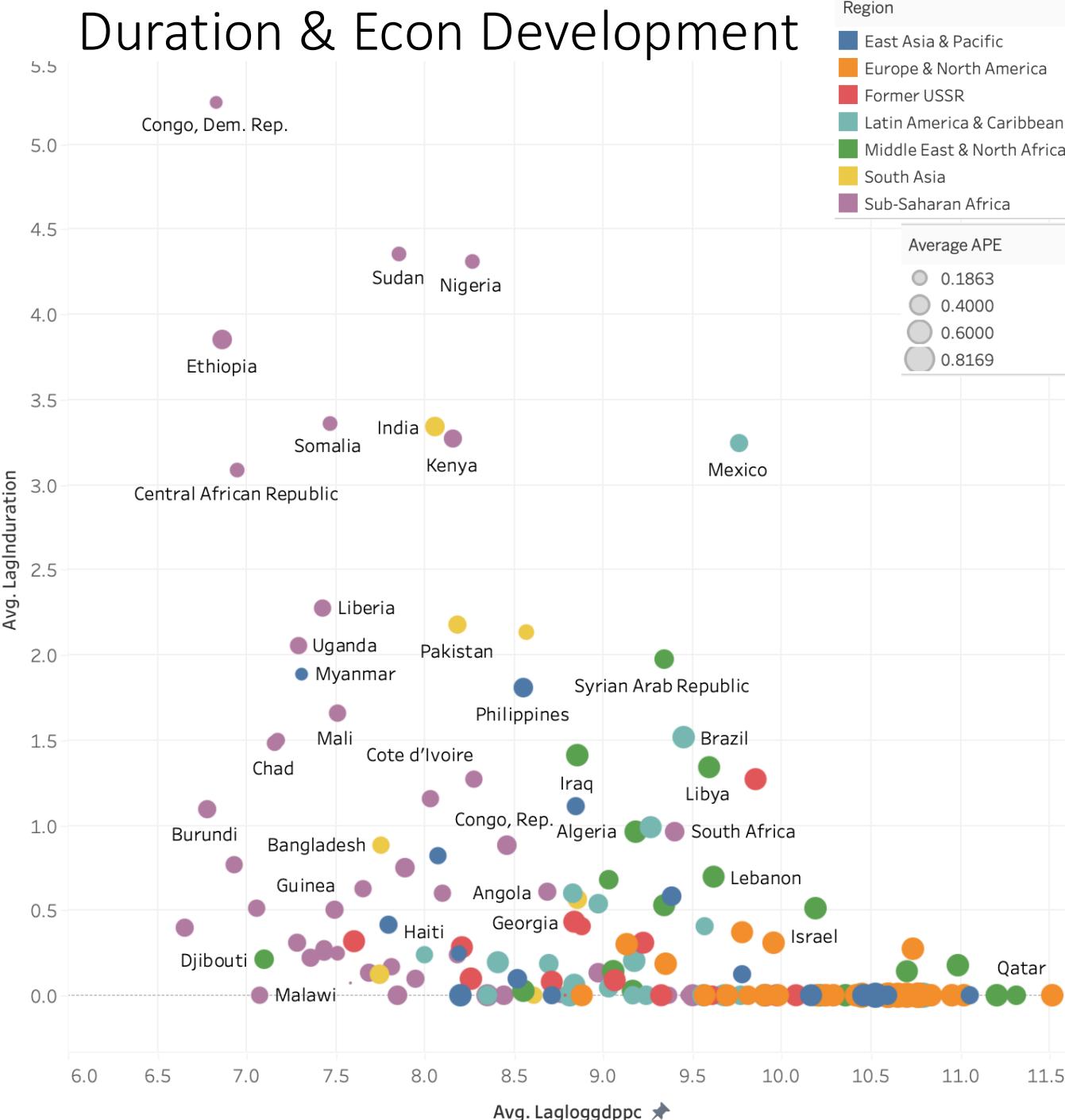
- Results for Duration look quite different from onset's and severity's
- There is a less obvious relationship between the duration of conflict and the gender equality
- Predominantly, European and North American states have the highest levels of gender equality and experience almost no violence
- However, the majority of Middle Eastern and North African states have the lowest levels of gender equality and seem to have very short violence
- Clearly, for some groups of SS countries with the highest levels of gender equality war seems to go on for a long time, whereas other states such as India, Somalia and Mexico have much less gender equality and longer conflict



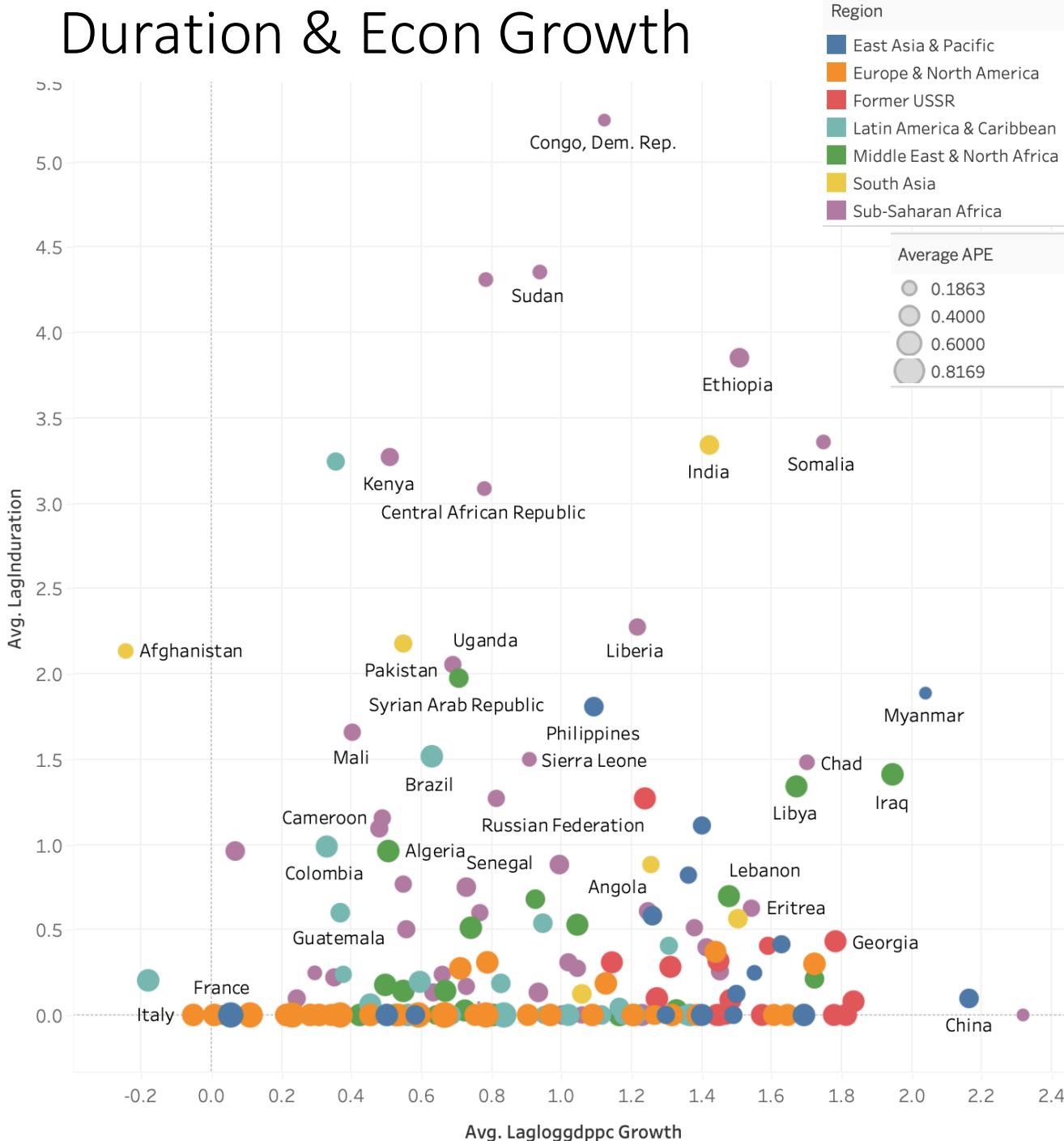
- Results for Duration look quite similar to onset's and severity's
- Overall, it seems that neighbor violence increases potential duration of internal conflict
- Though there is a good number of countries that experienced border violence, yet it never spilled over into a domestic conflict and this is true regardless of the region (some European, Middle eastern, African states are examples)



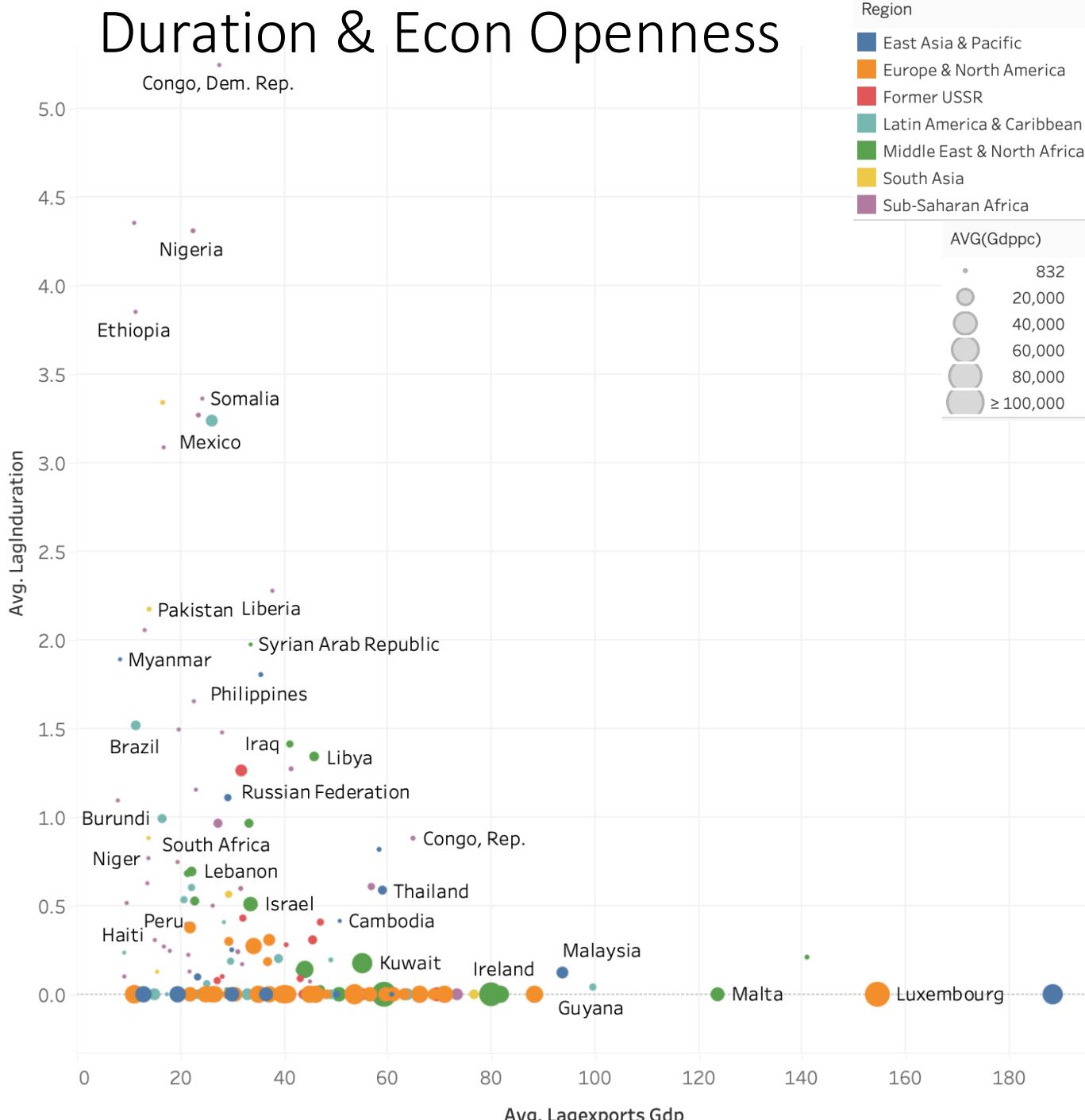
- Clearly, economic development seems to hinder the duration of internal violence
- Least developed states such as DRC, Ethiopia, Somalia, CAR have had some of the longest intrastate conflicts
- Regions with mid levels of development, such as Former USSR countries have had relatively shorter violence compared to the SS African region
- Middle Eastern states, being moderately to highly developed, have had relatively short conflicts



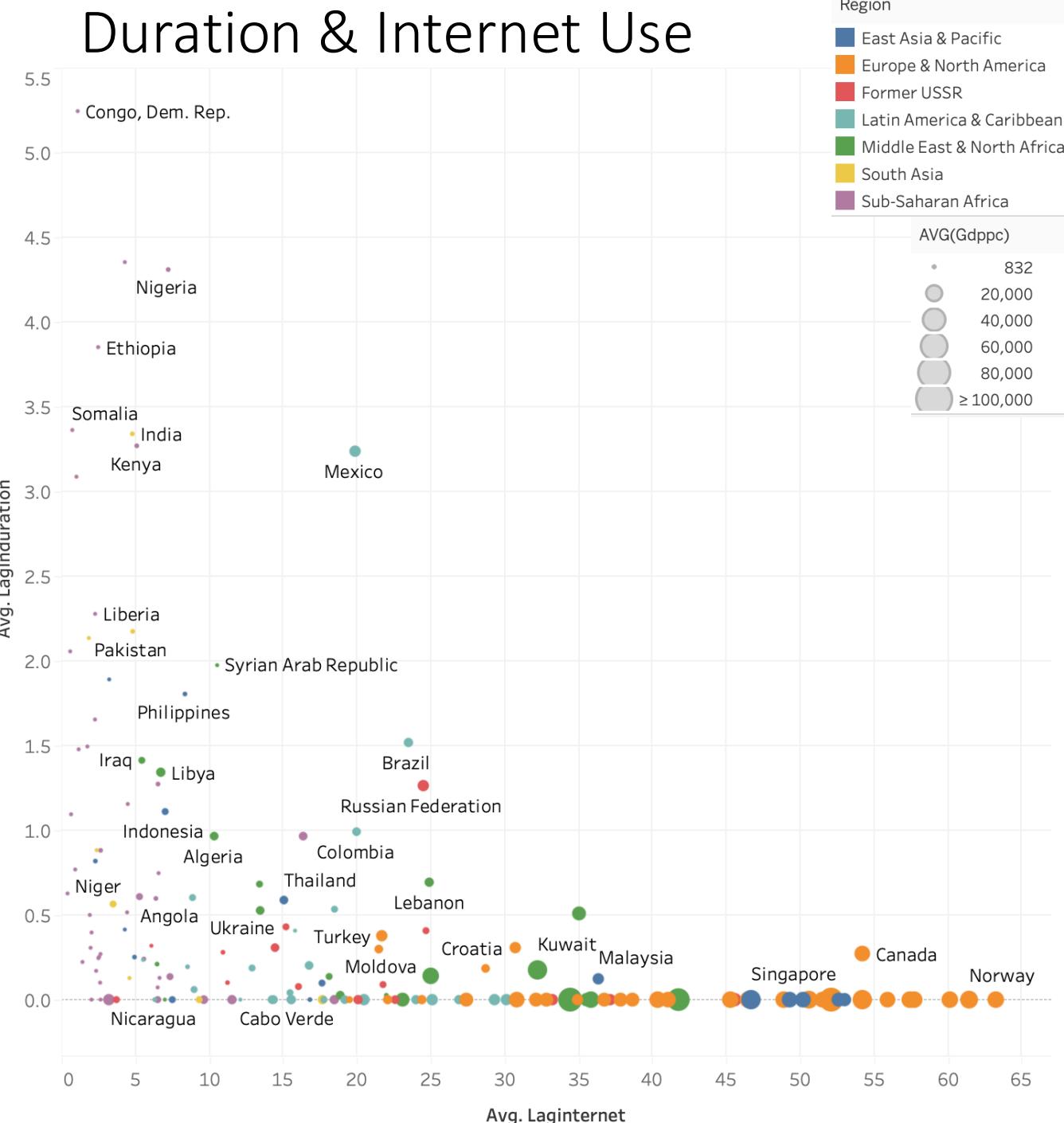
- There is a less clear relationship between economic growth and the duration of violence
 - SS African states that have both high and low rates of growth may experience same duration of violence
 - Already developed states with lower rates of growth (Europe and N America) have little violence
 - The relationship is not linear and monotonic



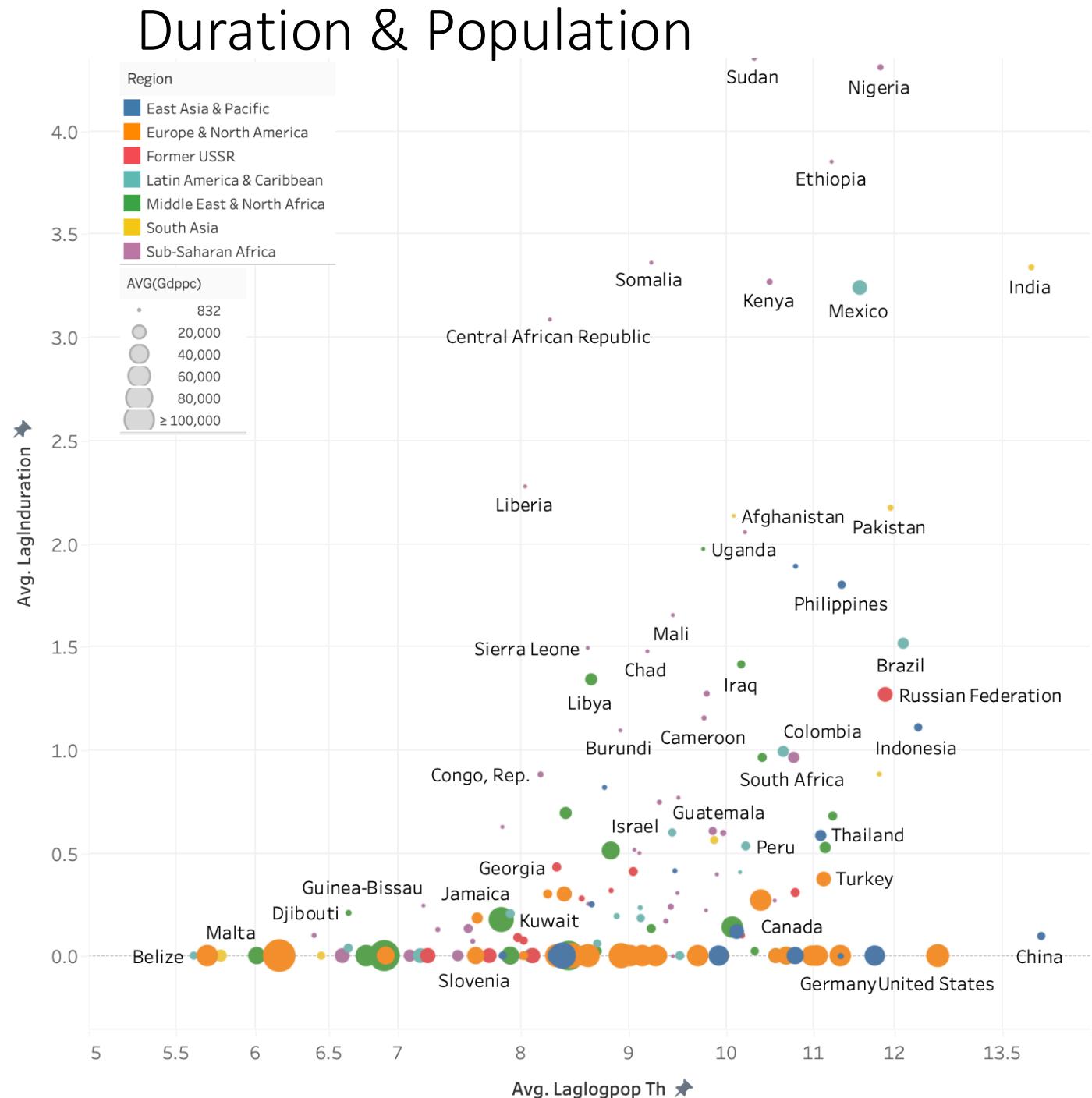
- There seems to be a negative relationship between the duration of violence and economic openness
- Same pocket of states (DRC, Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, India, Mexico) that have the worst and longest conflicts, also seem the least open economically
- Overall, these results are strongly consistent with the severity and onset



- At first glance, these results are consistent with Onset and Severity
 - Clearly post-materialistic states are also highly interconnected via internet and have little to no violence
 - Though similar is true for some least developed states from Sub-Saharan Africa that have almost no access to the Internet, yet do not experience violence
 - Thus, Internet use does not seem to have a straightforward relationship with duration of civil conflict



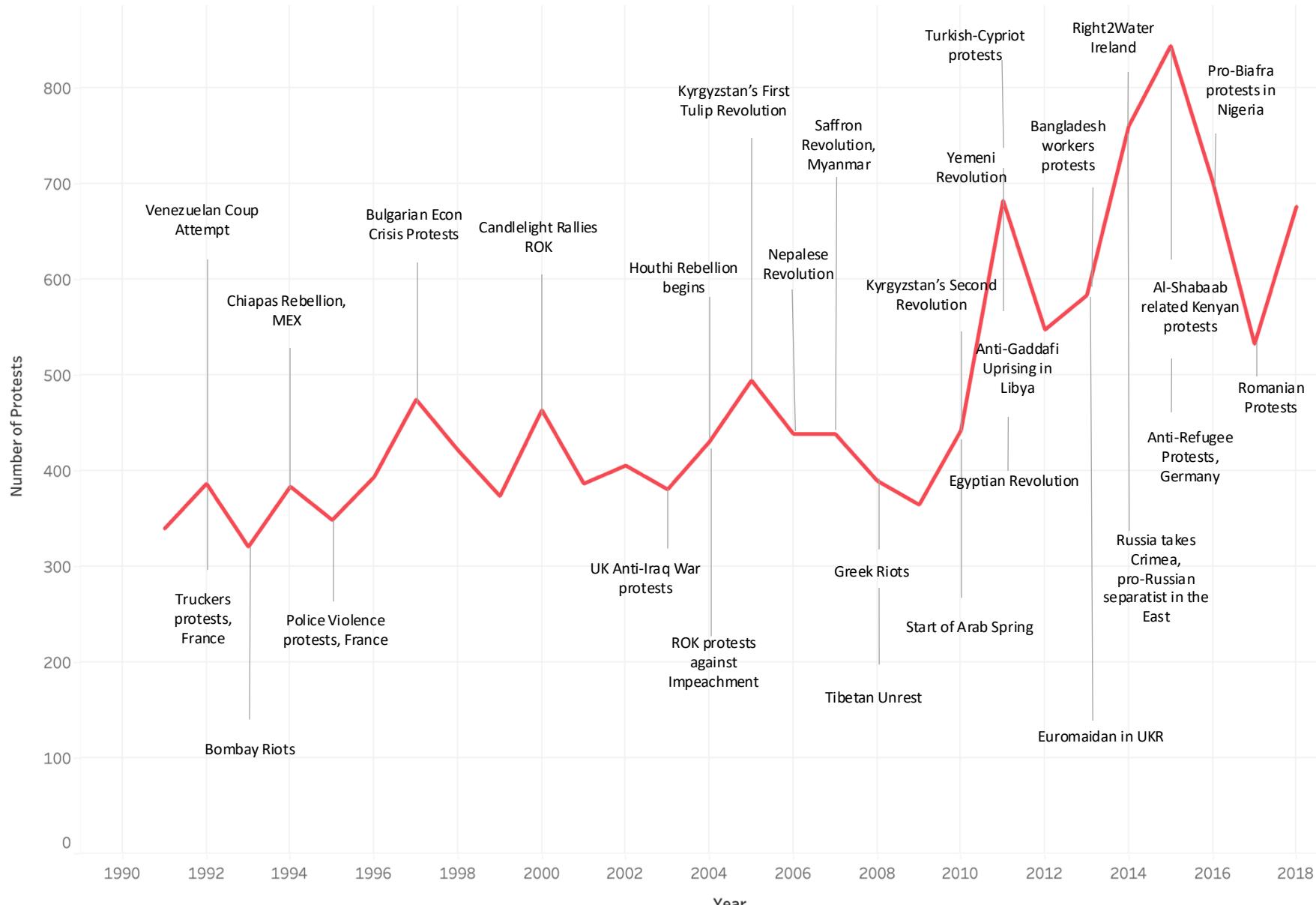
- These results are consistent with the Onset and Severity
- Overall, larger population size seems to be associated with the longer conflict
- Though the relationship is not as straightforward since some medium sized states such as Liberia, CAR have experienced quite long violence
- Moreover, some large states such as the US, Japan have not experienced much internal conflict



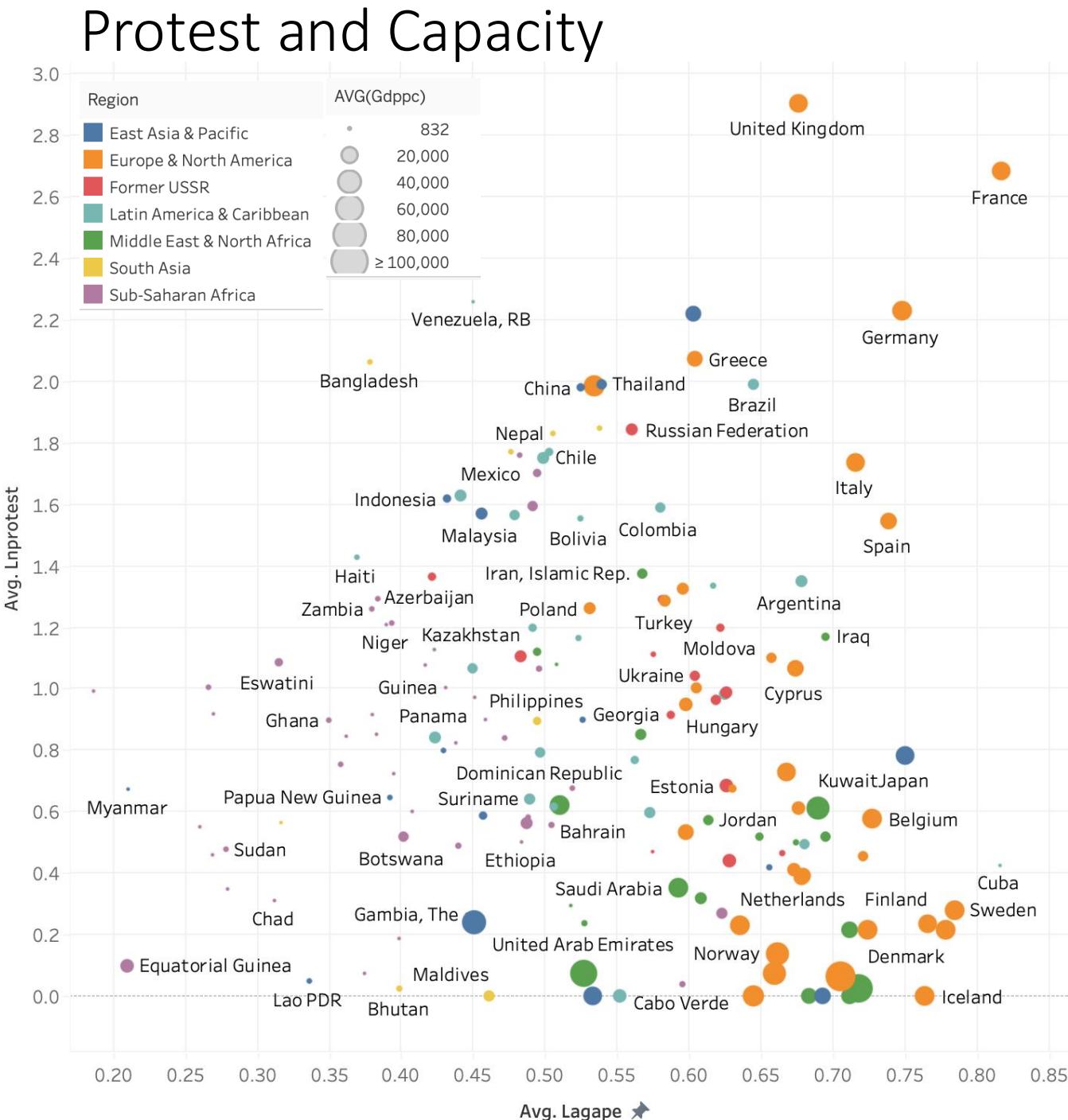
Frequency of Low-Level Violence

Log Protest Count

Total Annual Protests (sum)

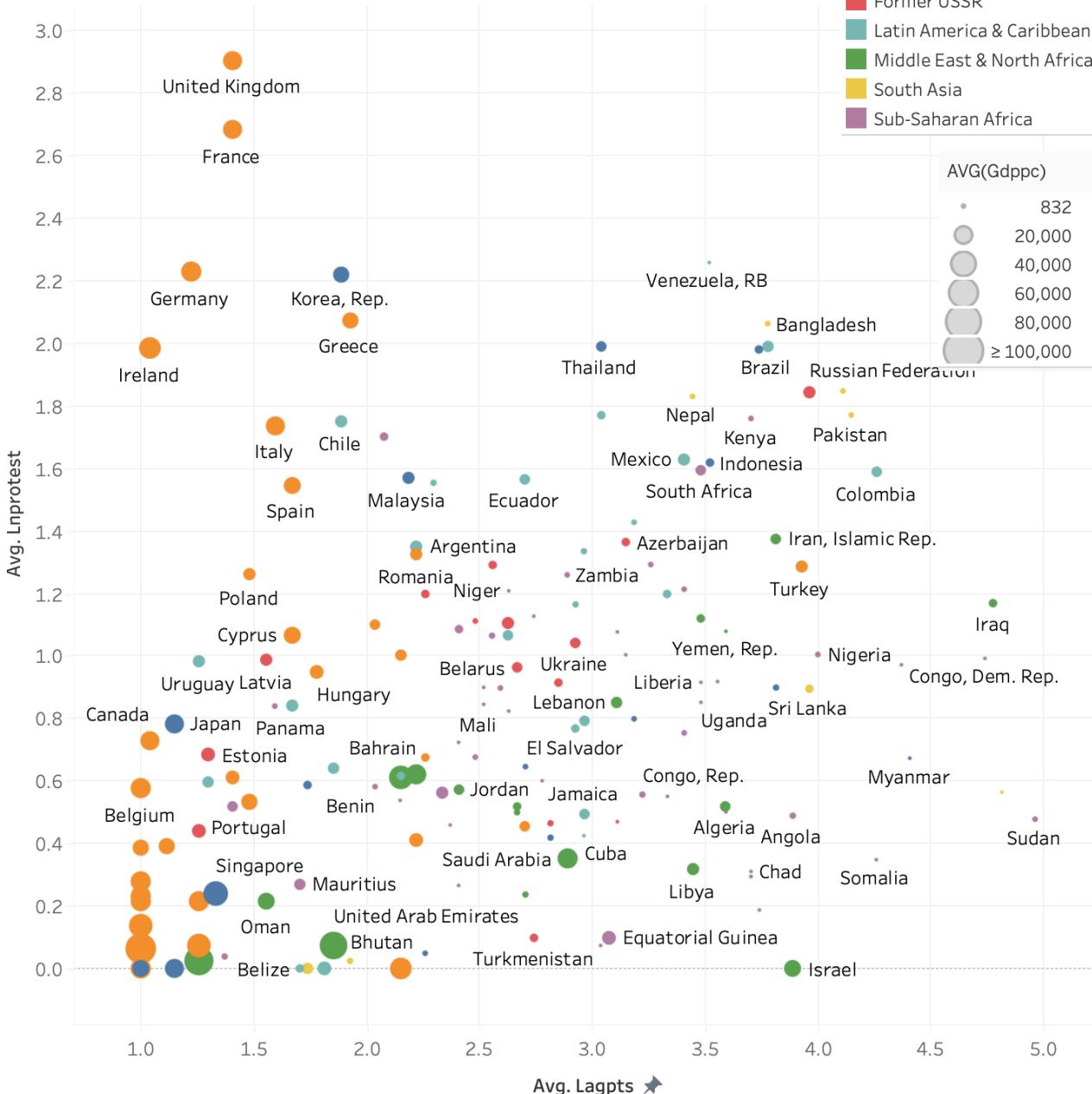


- It is not quite clear whether state capacity predisposes a country towards more protest activity or vice versa
 - Some highly capable Western states such as France, Germany and UK among others, have had the highest levels of low-violence activity
 - On the other hand, low capacity states such as Venezuela, Bangladesh have also had large protest activity
 - Interestingly, those states that had lots of violent activity going on (as we can recall these were Sudan, Nigeria, DRC, Somalia among others) did not experience much low-level protest activity
 - One thing is certain: low level violence is not an exclusive activity for the least capable and least developed states, but also holds true for more developed and capable countries



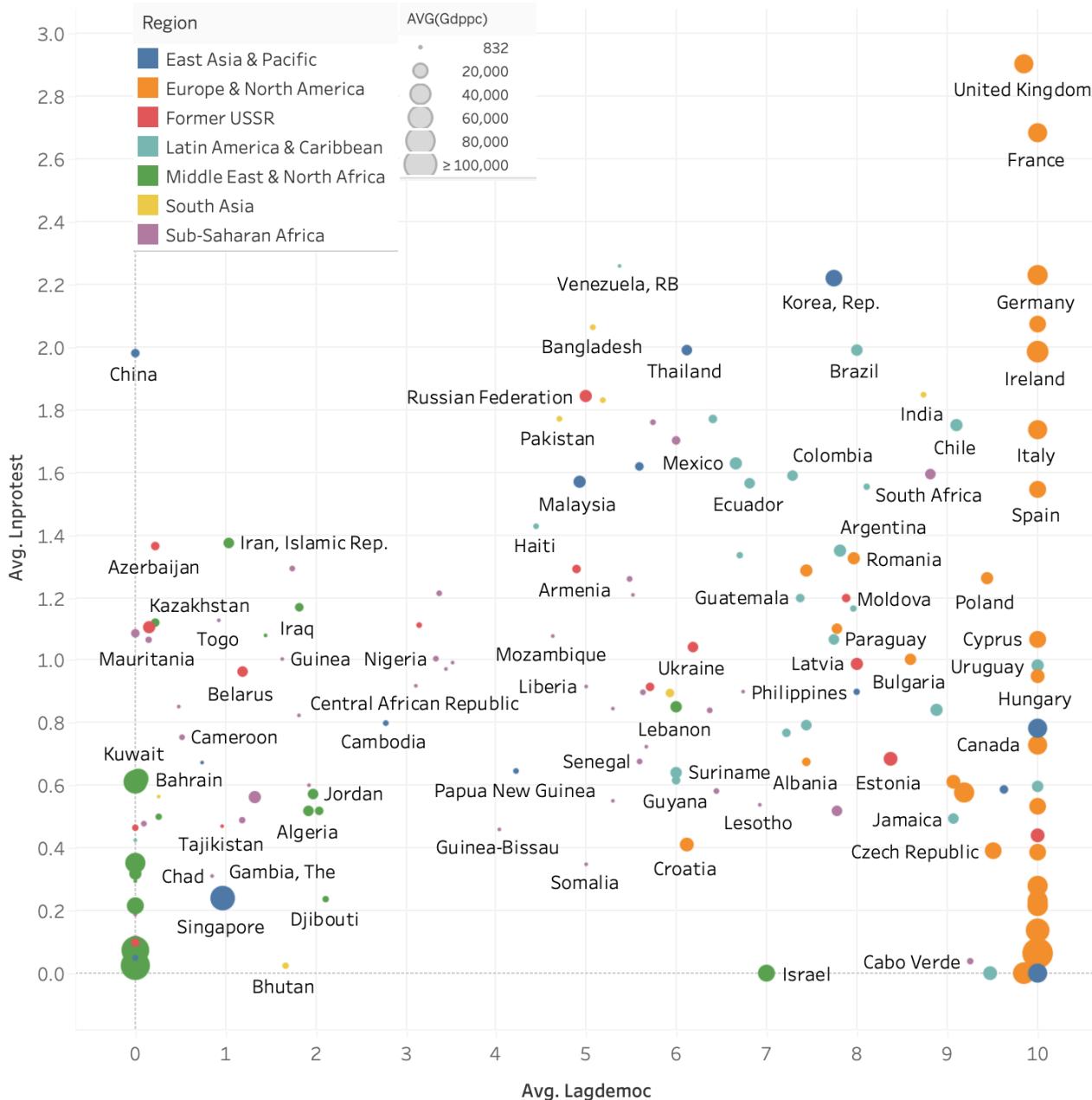
Protest and Repression

- Repression, unlike with severe violence, seems to have pacifying effects on protest activity
- While it was clear that it aggravated the severity and increased the chances for new onset, the opposite seems to be true for low-level violence
- In fact, lots of European states with low repression rates (UK, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland) have a large protest activity, whereas states with high levels of repression (Sudan, AFGg, Somalia, Myanmar) have lower levels of protest
- Though there are lots of European and Middle eastern states with low repression rates that do not have many protests going on, the overall tendency is towards decreasing of protest activity still holds

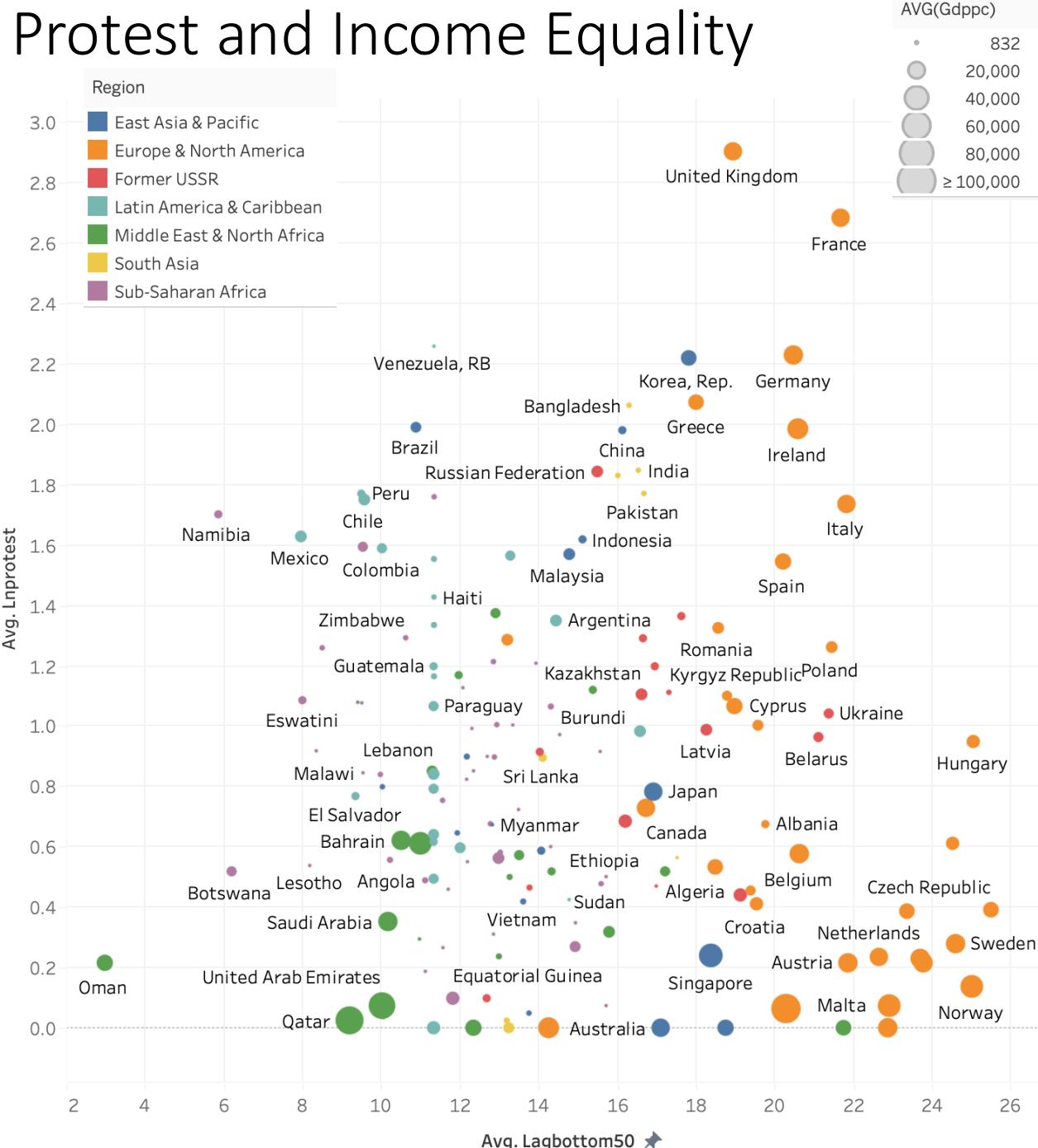


- Democracy has an even less clear role for protest
- Clearly, European and North American states that have the highest levels of democracy seem to be all over the place with the protest count
- Middle Eastern and North African states have the lowest levels of democ and have the lowest number of protest activity
- Overall, with the exception of these two regions, there seems to be somewhat positive relationship between democracy and protest activity
- For instance, ROK, being the highest in terms of democracy level in its region, seems to encourage more freedom of expression as seen from the higher protest count
- Malaysia, on the other hand, has a much lower democracy level and experienced lower number of protest activity

Protest and Democracy

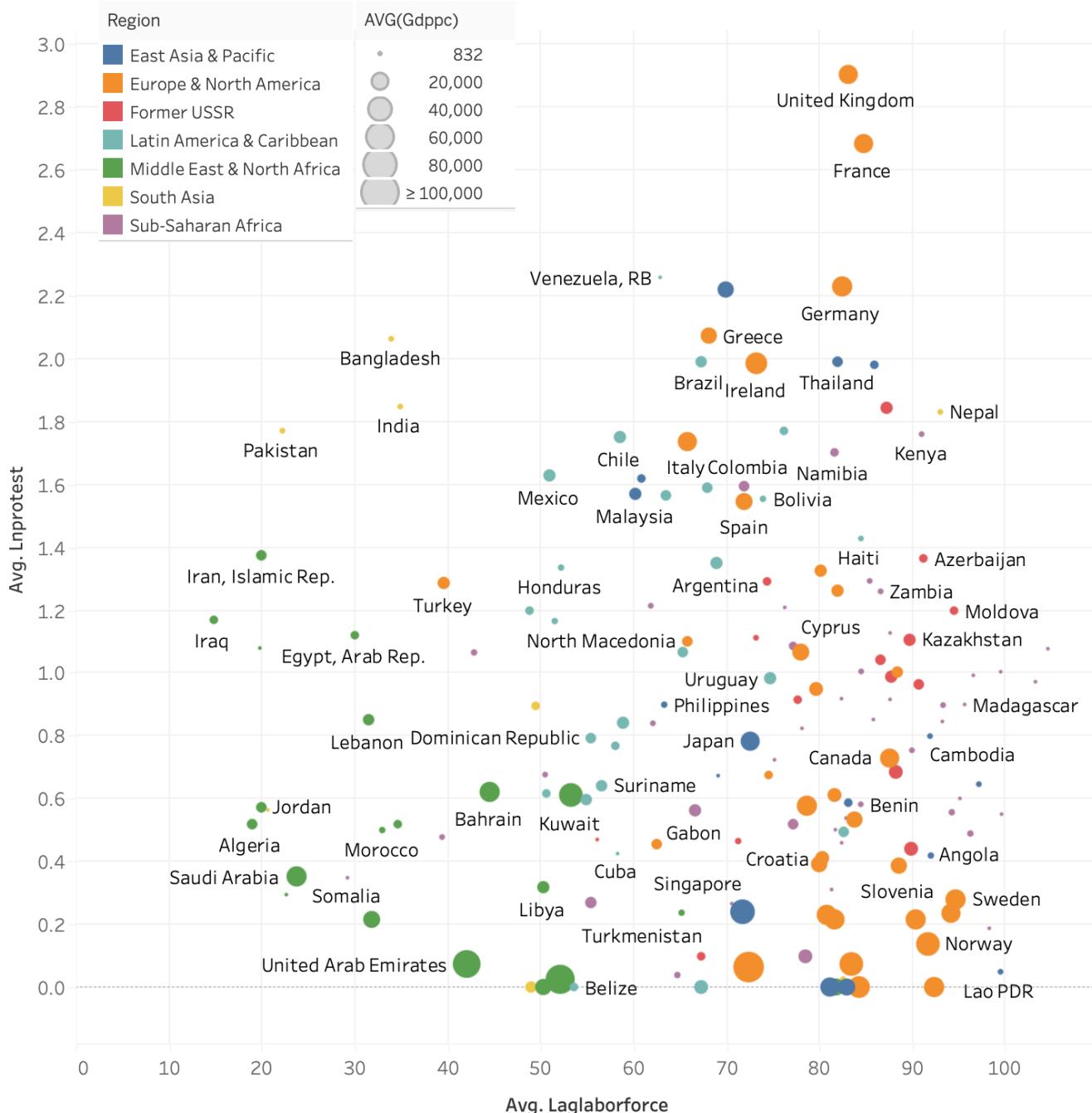


- There is no clear relationship between income equality and protest count
 - States with high levels of income equality have various spectrum of protest events
 - Regions with lower income equality levels (Middle east), despite being highly developed, have lower level of protest
 - This suggest that other factors but the level of development and income equality, are responsible for protest frequency



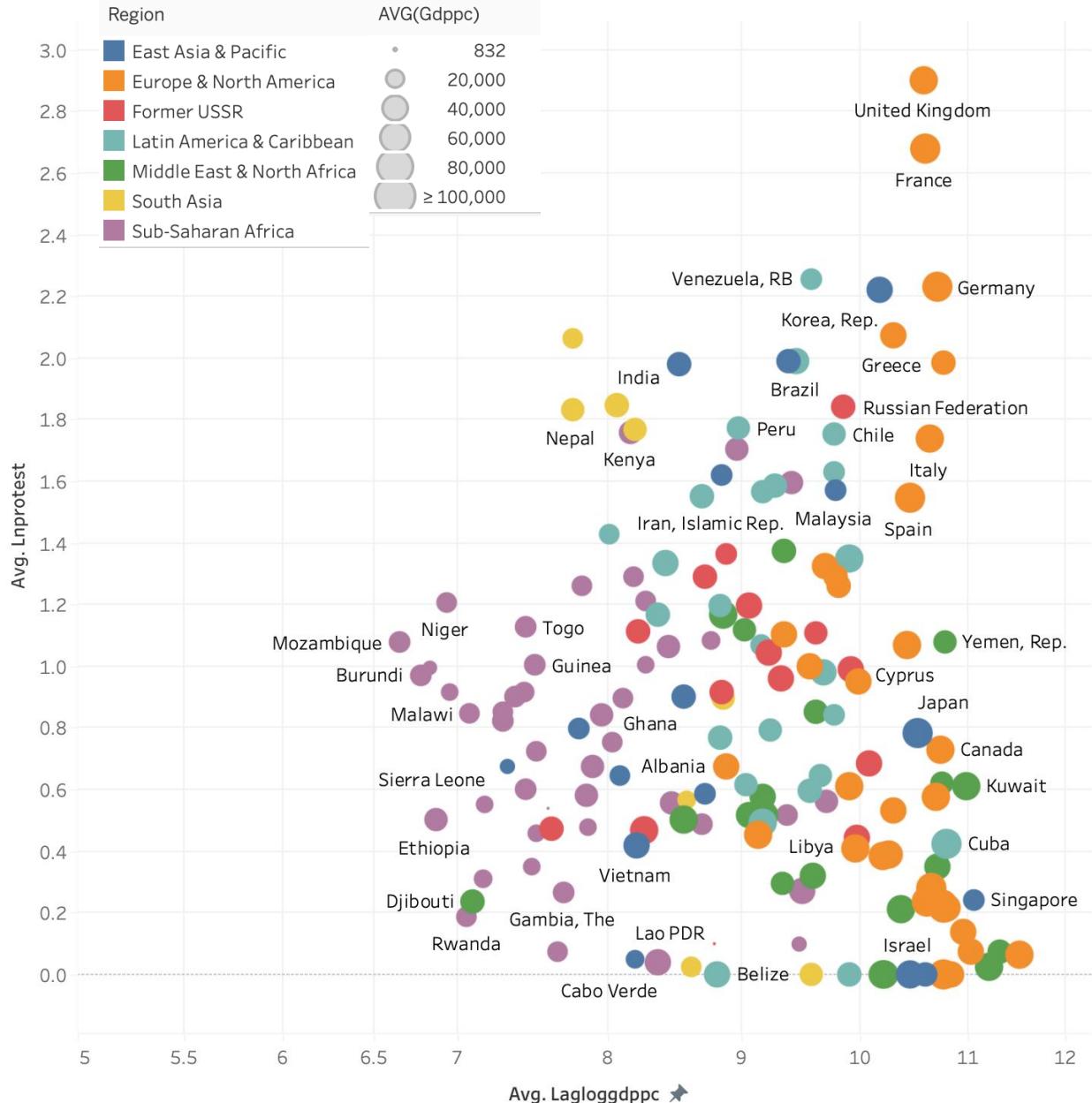
- There is a somewhat positive relationship between gender equality and protest number
- some of the states with the highest gender inequality (predominantly Middle east and North Africa) have the lowest protest rates
- Perhaps, more economically active women are likely to go out and express their thoughts and freedoms, thus potentially increase the overall protest count
- For instance, France, Germany and UK have clearly higher gender equality and also high rates of protest

Protest and Gender Equality



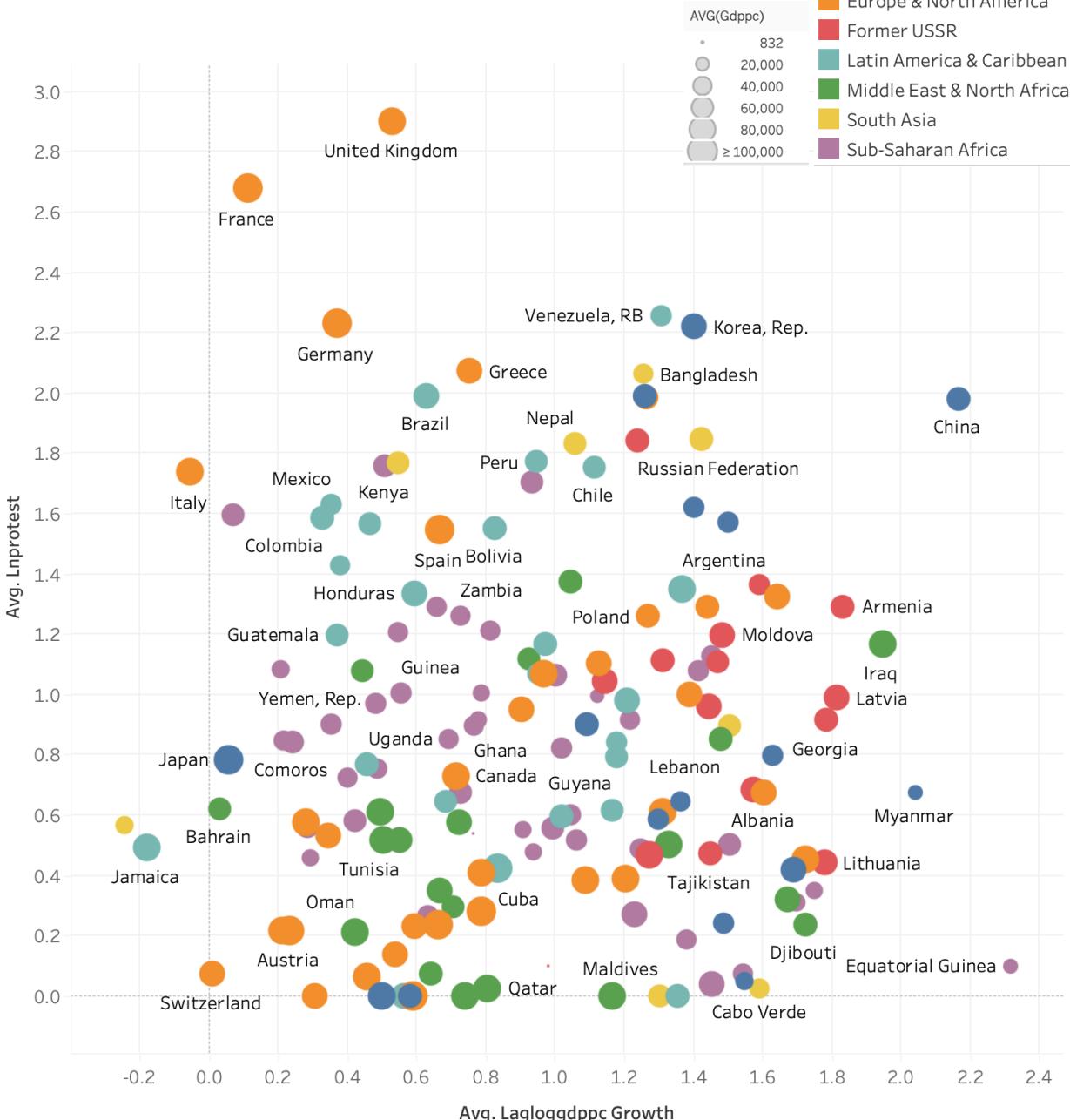
Protest and Econ Development

- There is a somewhat positive relationship between the protest number and the development, although the relationship is not monotonic
- Again, the most developed states (Europe and N America) have a various number of both high and low number of protests
- Sub-Saharan Africa, being the least developed, has a relatively smaller number of protest outbreaks
- Clearly, there is a large difference between low-level violence and high level violence

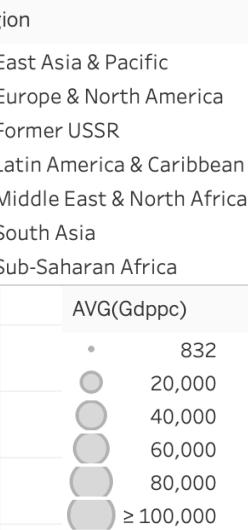


Protest and Econ Growth

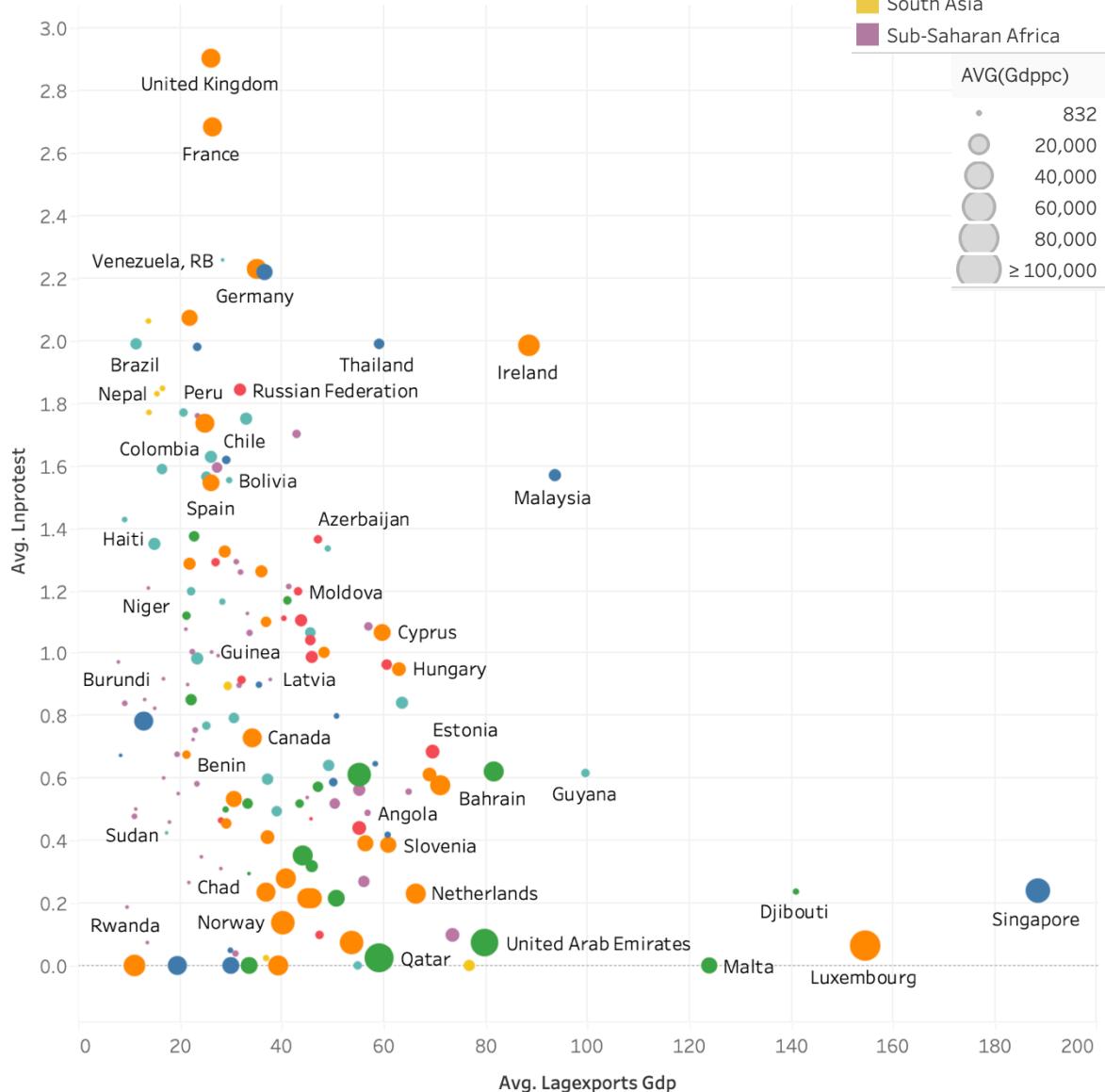
- There is a quite unclear pattern between economic growth rate and the protest
- Some of the fastest growing economies (such as China) have also a relatively large number of protests, though some of the slowest growing post-materialistic societies(UK, Germany, Greece, France) have also had lots of protest activity



Protest and Econ Openness

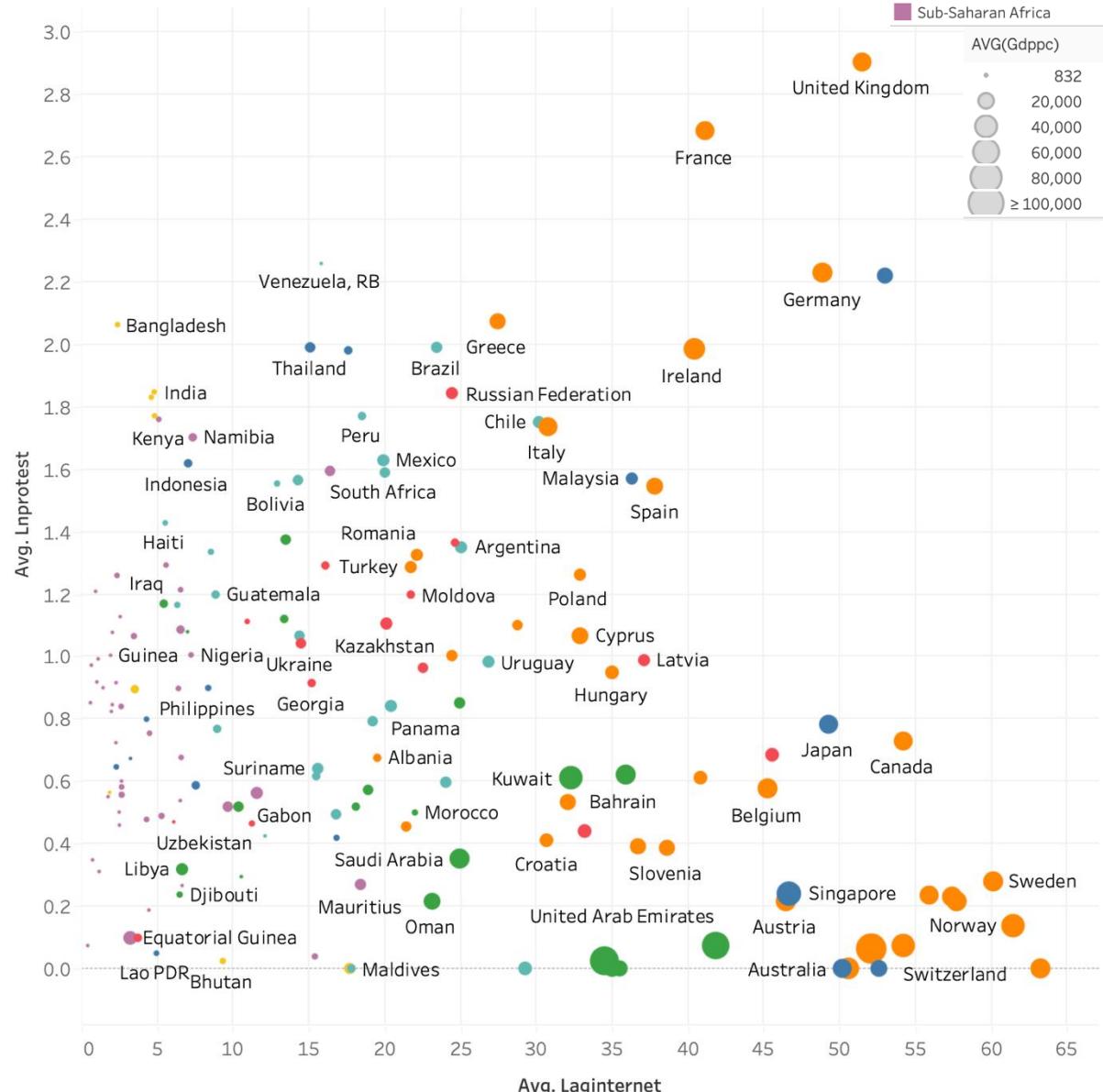


- Clearly, there is a somewhat negative relationship between the trade openness and protest activity
- These results are very similar to severity's
- Though a large number of states that do not fit this pattern exist (somewhat open states economically still don't have any protest activity going on, including Switzerland, UAE, Qatar, etc.)



Protest and Internet Use

- The relationship between internet use and protest frequency is not so obvious
- Some European states that have lots of internet use have almost no protest activity, whereas other European highly interconnected states have a lot of protests going on



- There is a clear positive relationship between the population size and the protest frequency
- This appears very intuitive as more population implies more forces for potential mobilization
- Though some outliers such as the US still exist

