# Make Two Democracies and Call Me in the Morning:

Endogenous Regime Type and the Democratic Peace

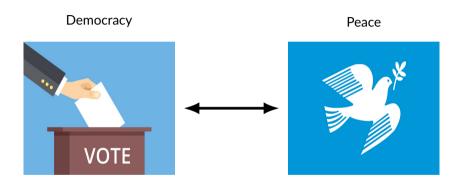
Daina Chiba \* Erik Gartzke †

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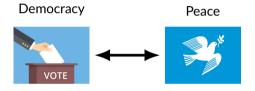
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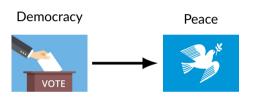
Asian Online Political Science Seminar Series

### The democratic peace: consensus about the correlation



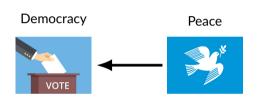
Pairs of democracy rarely, if ever, fight wars with each other.





### 1. "Democratic Peace theory"

- norms (Maoz & Russet 1993)
- institutions (BdM et al. 1999)
- information (Fearon 1994, Schultz 1998)

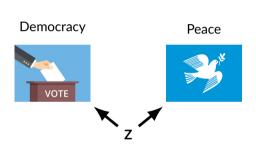


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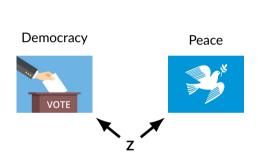
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### 3. Spurious correlation

- Alliance (Farber & Gowa 1997)
- National interests (Gartzke 1998,2000)
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- Stable border (Gibler 2007)



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So many theories; not as many <u>credible</u> empirical tests.

# Looking for causality

### **Previous attempts**

- ▶ Observational studies
  - Too few controls (omitted variable bias)
  - Too many controls (post-treatment bias)
  - Unobservable confounder (endogeneity)
- Experimental studies
  - RCT on war and peace not possible
  - Effect of regime type on something else (e.g., public support for war)

#### **Our contributions**

- ► Quasi-experimental design (IV)
- ► Result: Democracy increases conflict

## Identification strategy: fertility rate as an instrument

A country's average **fertility rate** (# of childbirths per woman)

- ► Relevance: low fertility rate ⇒ democracy
  - Female empowerment → democracy
  - Studies show quantitative and qualitative empirical evidence
- Exclusion restriction: fertility rate is unrelated to international conflict
  - Falsification tests

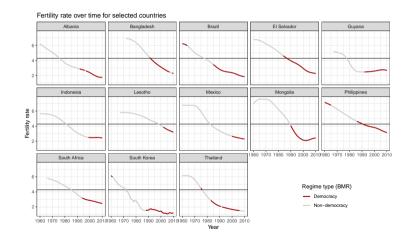
# **Instrument relevance: fertility rate decline** ⇒ **democracy**

#### Countries that transitioned

- Initially, high fertility & non-democratic
- ► Then, a sizable decline in fertility
- ► Then, democratization

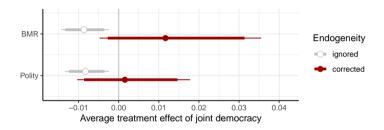
#### **Overall**

Strong relationship when analyzing all countries and controlling for other determinants



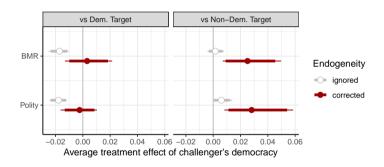
# Main findings

- When ignoring endogeneity, democracy has a negative effect on conflict.
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- When ignoring endogeneity, democracy has a negative effect on conflict.
- When correcting for endogeneity, the effect is zero.
- Dem. challenger vs non-dem target particularly dangerous



# **Critical assumption**

### **Exclusion restriction**

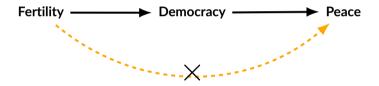
Fertility influences peace exclusively through democracy

Fertility ───── Democracy ───── Peace

# **Critical assumption**

### **Exclusion restriction**

Fertility influences peace exclusively through democracy

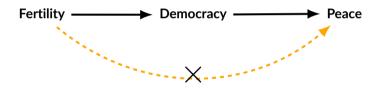


Fertility must not influence peace directly.

# **Critical assumption**

### **Exclusion restriction**

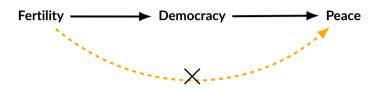
Fertility influences peace exclusively through democracy



Fertility **must not** influence peace directly.

- ► Cannot be **verified** empirically, even if it's true
- ► Can be **falsified**, if it's false

### **Falsification tests**



Three falsification tests to assess the plausibility:

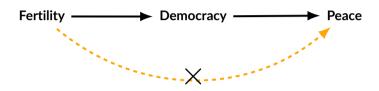
- 1. Fertility and female leader
- 2. Reduced-form analyses
- 3. Model of fertility

### **Conclusions**

- ▶ Joint democracy does not have a pacifying effect.
  - ► If anything, democracy **increases** the risk of conflict initiation.
  - ▶ Need to revisit the debate about causal mechanisms (norm / institution / audience costs)
- ► Caveat: this is LATE (local average treatment effect) ≠ ATE
  - ► Fertility-induced causal effect of joint democracy
  - ► That said, better LATE than nothing!

# **Appendix**

### **Falsification tests**



Three tests to assess the plausibility:

- 1. Fertility and female leader
- 2. Reduced-form analyses
- 3. Model of fertility

Some studies find: fertility rate  $\Rightarrow$  conflict

- ► Caprioli (2000): positive
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### The theoretical argument:

- ► (a) Women have more peaceful preference than men
- ► Mechanism

  Lower fertility rate

  ↓ (b)

  female empowerment

  ↓ (c)

  peace

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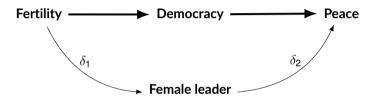
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  female empowerment

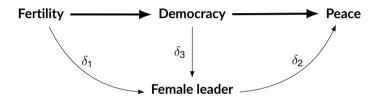
  ↓ (c)

  peace

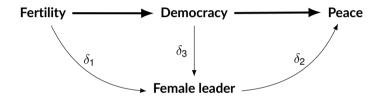
We agree with (a) and (b). Can (c) happen in the absence of democracy?



▶ If  $\delta_1 \neq 0$  AND  $\delta_2 \neq 0$  ⇒ exclusion restriction is **violated** 



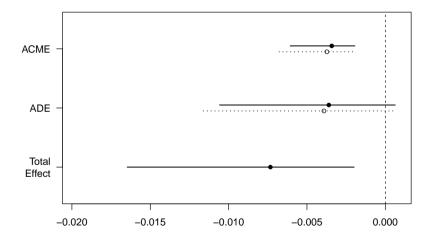
- ▶ If  $\delta_1 \neq 0$  AND  $\delta_2 \neq 0$  ⇒ exclusion restriction is **violated**
- ▶ However, if  $\delta_1 = 0$  (maybe  $\delta_3 \neq 0$ ) OR  $\delta_2 = 0$ , exclusion restriction still holds.



Causal mediation analyses to estimate

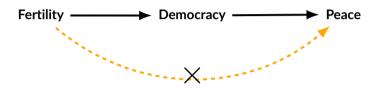
- ►  $\delta_1$  = direct effect (ADE)
- $\delta_3$  = causal mediation effect (ACME)

# Falsification test 1: leader gender



ADE  $(\delta_1) = 0 \Rightarrow$  support exclusion restriction

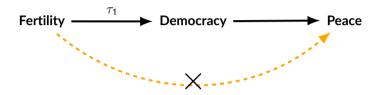
### Falsification test 2: reduced-form



Three tests to assess the plausibility:

- 1. Fertility and female leader
- 2. Reduced-form analyses = Look at fertility-peace
- 3. Model of fertility

### Falsification test 2: reduced-form



If we drop democracy from the model:

- fertility should affect peace as long as the  $\tau_1$  path is open
- fertility should NOT affect peace if the  $\tau_1$  path were blocked

Find situations where the  $\tau_1$  path were blocked.

# Imagine a hypothetical experiment

#### **Ideal RCT**

Outcome: peace or not

Treatment: democracy or not

Treatment assignment: fertility rate

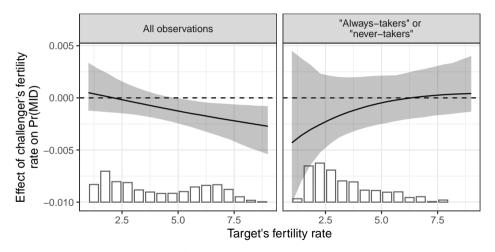
"Patients" could be either:

- Compliers
- ► Always-takers
- ▶ Never-takers
- Defiers

	Fertility	
	Low	High
Dem	C or Always-T	D or Always-T
Non-Dem	D or Never-T	C or Never-T

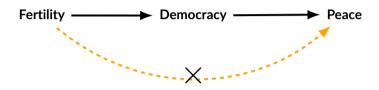
Assuming there is no defier (monotonicity assumption), off-diagonal cells are either "never-takers" (i.e., low fertility but non-democratic, e.g., China) or "always-takers"

### Falsification test 2: reduced-form



Null findings for "never-takers" and "always-takers"

### **Falsification tests**



Three tests to assess the plausibility:

- 1. Fertility and female leader
- 2. Reduced-form analyses
- 3. Model of fertility: Peace ⇒ fertility?

# Falsification test 3: Peace ⇒ fertility?

Table: OLS models of fertility DV=fertility DV=change in fertility (3)(1)(2)(4)(5) (6) # of conflicts -0.088-0.003in previous year (0.097)(0.003)# of conflicts -0.044-0.002in past 3 years (0.045)(0.002)# of conflicts -0.032-0.002in past 5 years (0.031)(0.001)Ν 7,402 7,211 7,010 7,297 7,109 6,915

# of conflicts during past n years (n = 1, 3, 5) all insignificant.