

# Does armed conflict influence population size?

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# Agenda

## Overview

## Research Question

## Conceptual Framework

## Methods

## Setting

## Results

## Conclusion

## Questions

# Research Question & Significance

## **How does armed conflict influence population size?**

- ▶ More people or fewer people?
  - ▶ Short term
  - ▶ Long term

## **Why is this important?**

- ▶ Armed conflict common globally
- ▶ Policy making
- ▶ Population projection
- ▶ Shocks that are pervasive beyond armed conflict

# Don't we know this? People die!

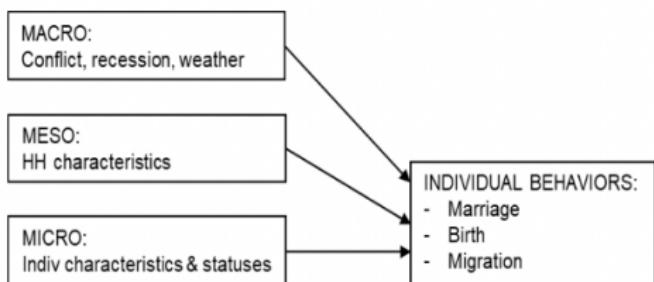
## Armed conflict:

- ▶ People die
  - ▶ People get sick/injured
- } Fewer people

## Armed conflict X other demographic behaviours:

- ▶ Marriage rates
  - ▶ Age at marriage
  - ▶ Fertility rates
  - ▶ Age at births
  - ▶ Education
  - ▶ Employment
  - ▶ Etc.
- } Fewer people? We have no idea!

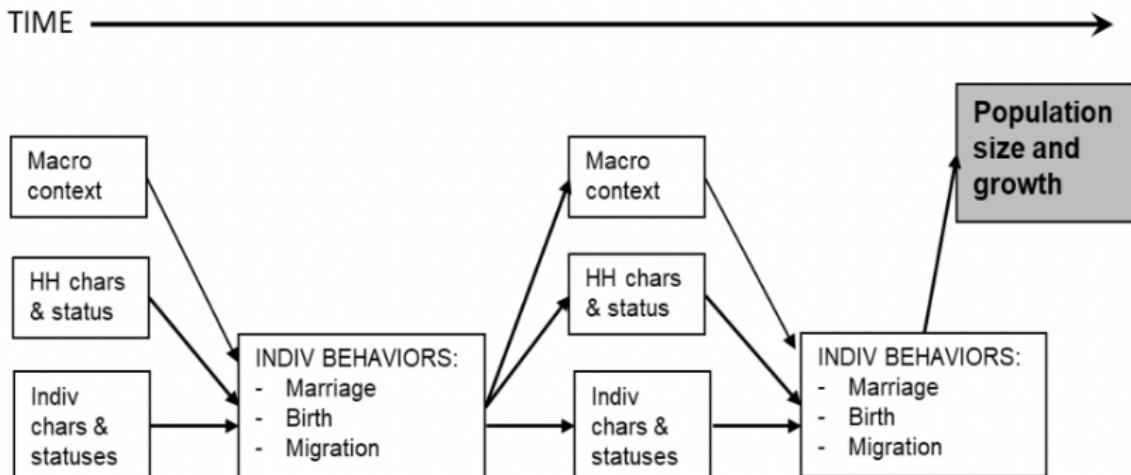
# Conceptual Framework



## Probability of Marriage – Women

$\text{Log } (P/(1-P)) = (-4.9742)$   
+ (gun\_battles \* 0.3624)  
+ (bomb\_blasts \* (-0.0664))  
+ (emergency \* 0.2403)  
+ (instability \* 0.4063)  
+ (age \* 0.0053)  
+ (education \* 0.0385)  
+ (high\_caste \* 0)  
+ (distance \* 0.0437)

# Conceptual Framework



# Agent-based Models

**Computational simulation of hypothetical population**

- ▶ Agents

# Agent-based Models

## Computational simulation of hypothetical population

- ▶ Agents
- ▶ Behavioural rules

### Probability of Marriage – 1

$\text{Log } (\text{P}/(1-\text{P})) = (-4.9742)$   
+ (gun\_battles \* 0.3624)  
+ (bomb\_blasts \* (-0.0664))  
+ (emergency \* 0.2403)  
+ (instability \* 0.4063)  
+ (age \* 0.0053)  
+ (education \* 0.0385)  
+ (high\_caste \* 0)  
+ (distance \* 0.0437)

### Probability of Getting pregnant

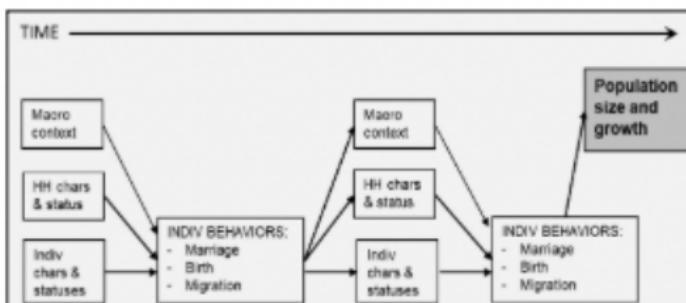
Eligibility: Woman, married, living with spouse,  
not already pregnant, < 45 years old.  
 $\text{Log } (\text{P}/(1-\text{P})) = (-2.1332)$   
+ (gun\_battles \* (-0.1227))  
+ (bomb\_blasts \* (0.0114))  
+ (strikes\_protests \* (-0.2367))  
+ (education \* (0.0256))  
+ (age \* (-0.0309))

# Agent-based Models

## Computational simulation of hypothetical population

- ▶ Agents
- ▶ Behavioural rules
- ▶ Simulate war

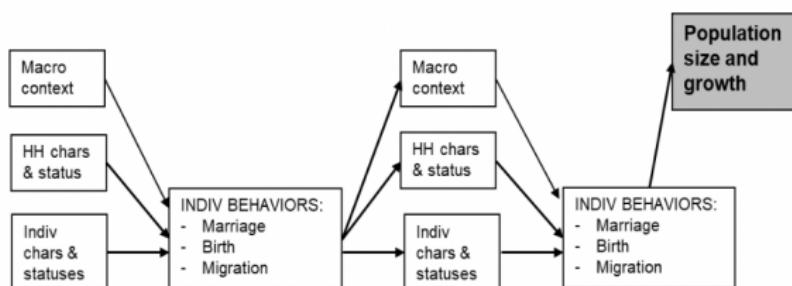
Month	# bombs	# guns
1	4	0
2	9	0
3	3	2
4	2	1
5	5	3
6	12	0



# Agent-based Models

**What do you get out of this?**

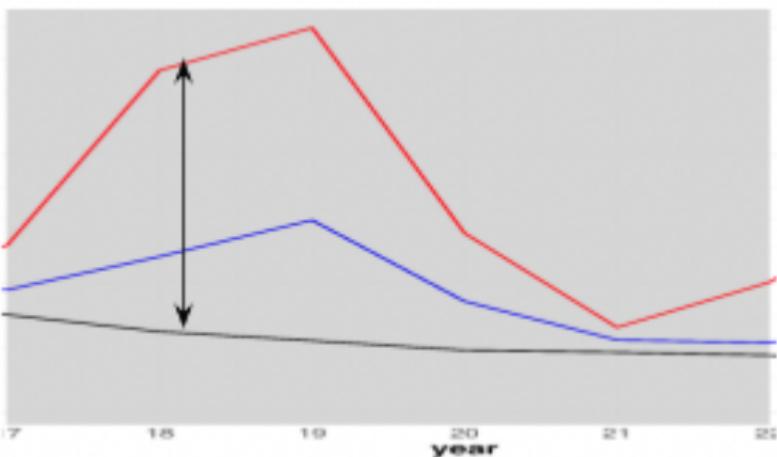
TIME →



- ▶ Complex, non-linear population dynamics
- ▶ Interactions with time-varying context (war)
- ▶ Micro-level behaviours to macro-level outcomes

# Agent-based Models

What do you get out of this?



- ▶ Experimental laboratory
  - ▶ Number of people in war scenario?
  - ▶ Number people in non-war scenario?

# Our ABM

## Chitwan Valley

- ▶ Rural agricultural area
- ▶ 5 year armed conflict
- ▶ ABM population matches real population – survey data (CVFS)
- ▶ Behavioural rules: Regression equations from survey data (CVFS)
- ▶ Armed conflict events: INSEC, SATP, local sources, news

# Population Size

Population Size (Closed Population)

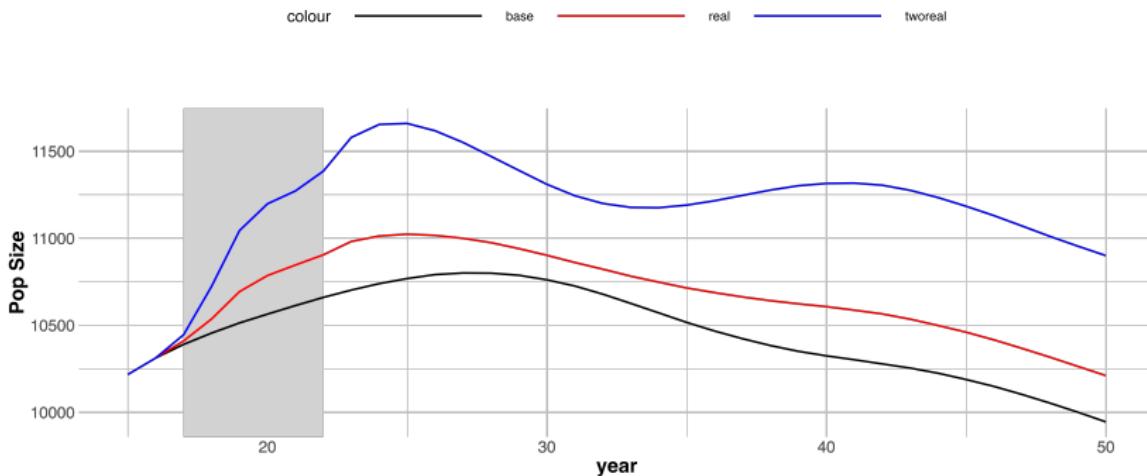


Figure 1: Population size (Conflict period)

- ▶ LARGER population during and after conflict period

# Population Growth

## Population Growth Rate

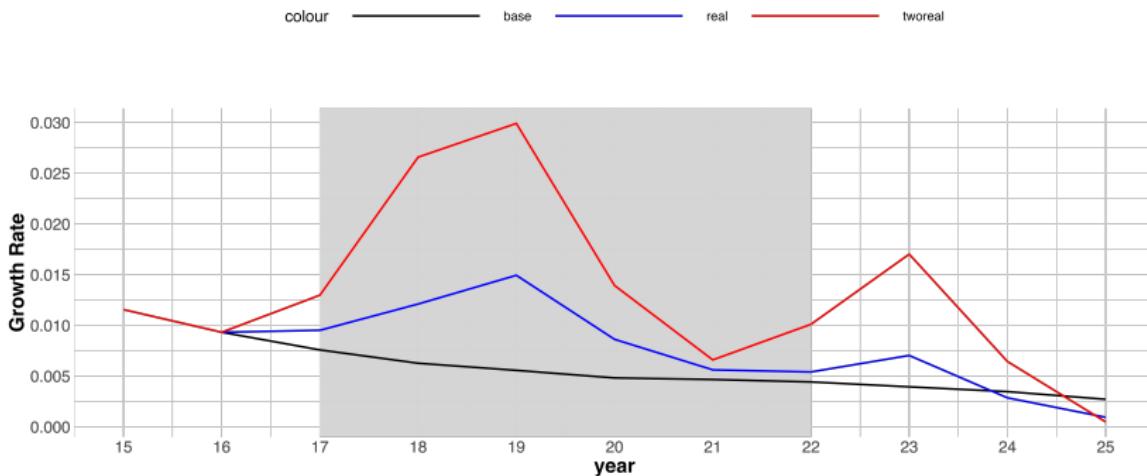


Figure 2: Population growth (Conflict period)

- ▶ Shorter-term spikes in population growth

# Population Growth

— base — real — tworeal

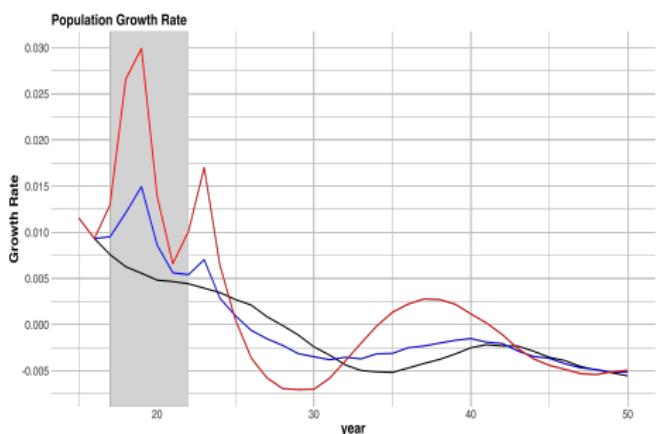


Figure 3: Population growth

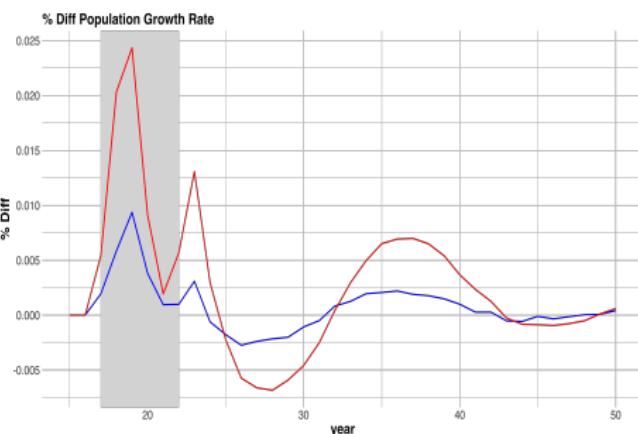


Figure 4: % Diff Population growth

- ▶ Why? Differences in birth and death rates?

# Birth Rate

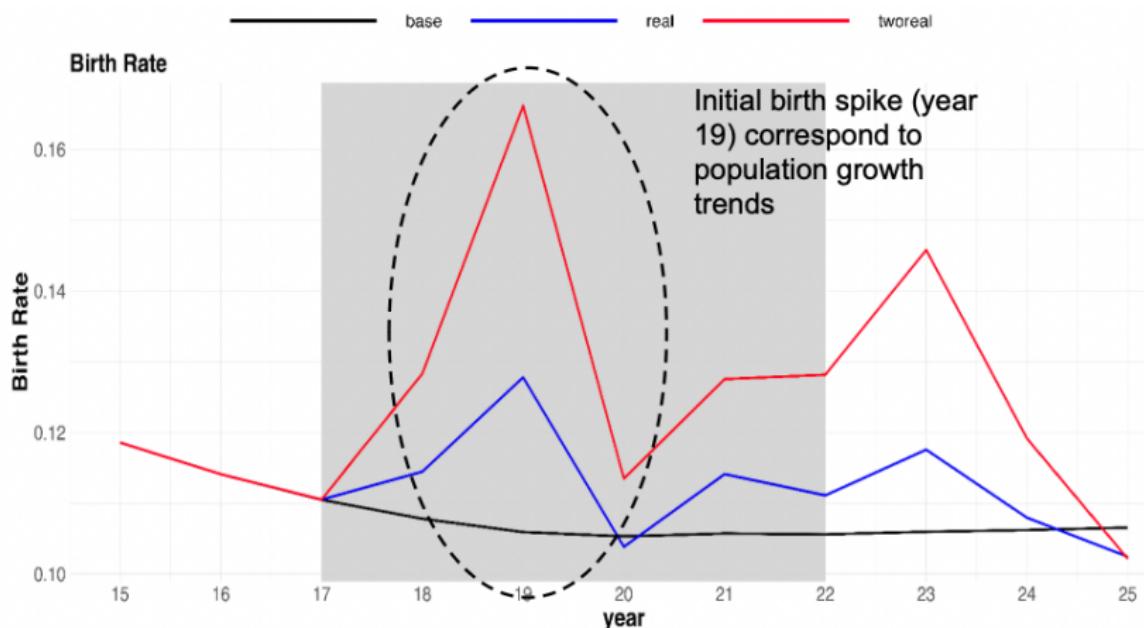


Figure 5: Birth rate (Conflict period)

- ▶ Short-term spikes in birth rates

# Birth Rates

— base — real — tworeal

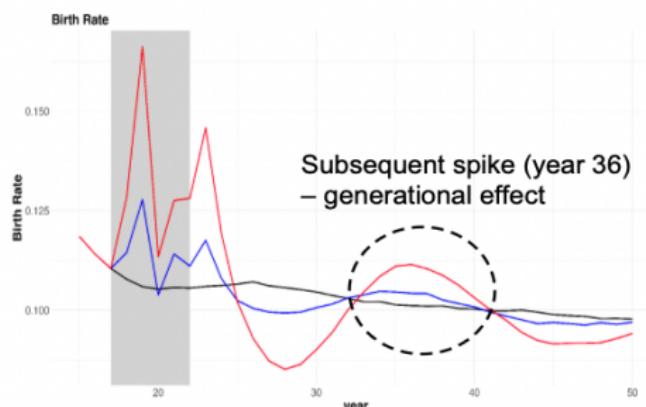


Figure 6: Birth Rates

Short-term spikes in birth rates. Why?

1. Eligibility of birth (marriage)
2. Behavioural equations (conflict events)

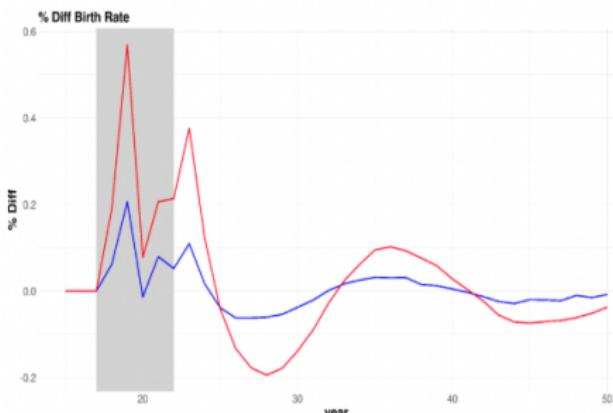


Figure 7: % Diff Birth Rates

# Marriage Rates

— base — real — tworeal

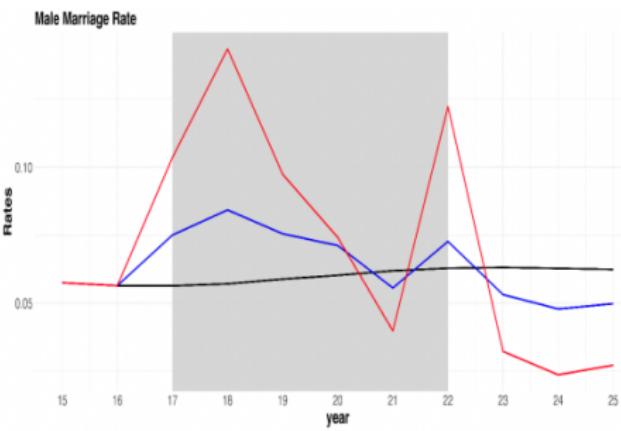
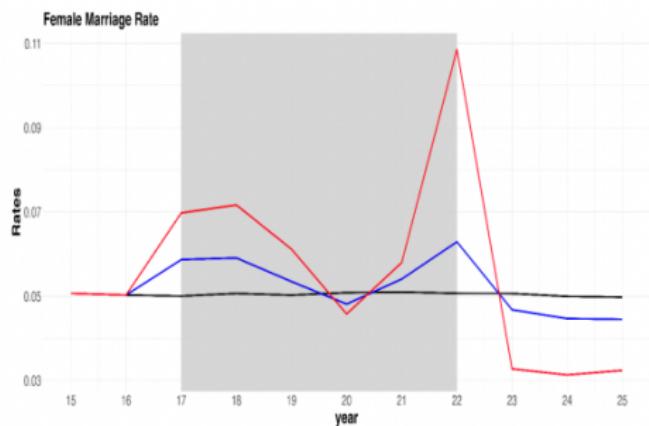


Figure 8: Female marriage rates (Conflict period)

Figure 9: Male marriage rates (Conflict period)

- ▶ Short-term spikes in marriage rates

# Marriage Rates

— base — real — tworeal

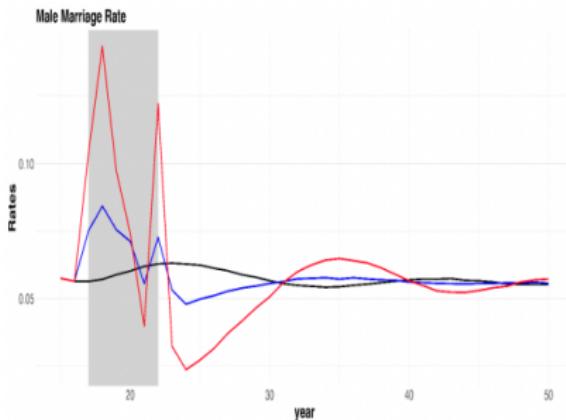
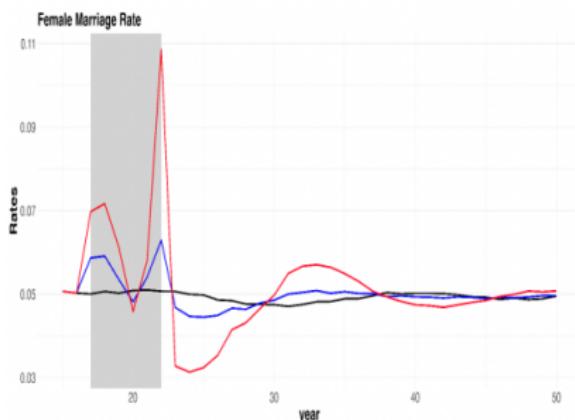


Figure 10: Female marriage rates

Figure 11: Male marriage rates

- ▶ Gender asymmetry in marriage proportions – difference in behavioural equations?
- ▶ Effect on marriage weakens in the long term

# Marriage and Birth Rates

colour ————— birthRate ————— female\_marriage

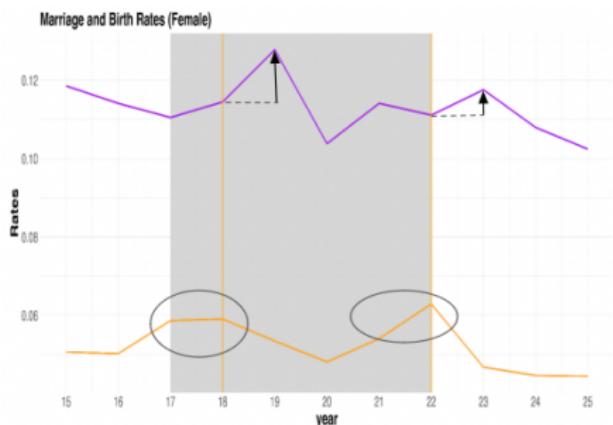


Figure 12: Female marriage + birth rates

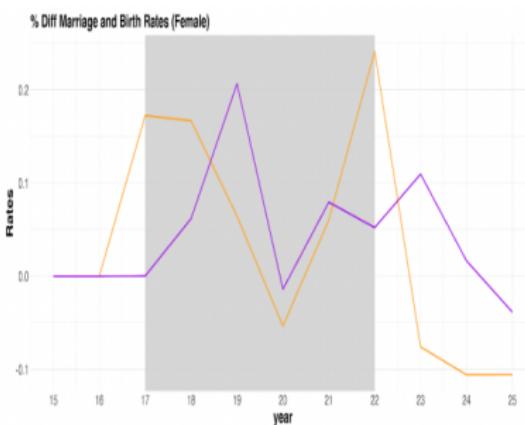


Figure 13: % Diff Female marriage + birth rates

- ▶ Peak in marriage rates precede peaks in birth rates & population growth by 1 year
- ▶ Conflict events that affect birth rates too

# Marriage and Birth Rates

colour ————— birthRate ————— female\_marriage

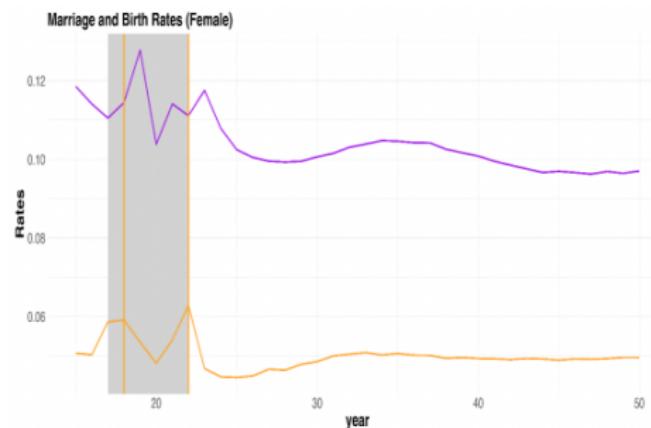


Figure 14: Female marriage + birth rates

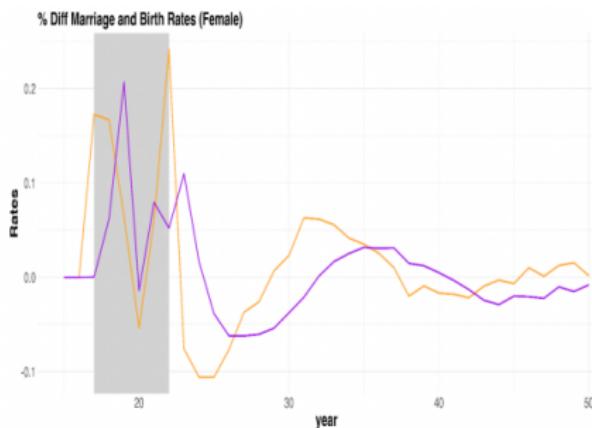


Figure 15: % Diff Female marriage + birth rates

- ▶ Trends in marriage rates precede birth rates

# Conclusion

## **Conflict increases population size**

- ▶ Short-term increases in marriage and birth
  - ▶ Long-term increase in population size
- ▶ Long-term stability in population trajectories; but overall higher population size

## Moving forward

- ▶ Population age structure. Younger population?
- ▶ Number of children ever born. Higher?
- ▶ Age at first marriage. Younger?
- ▶ Age at first birth
- ▶ Tempo of births

# Questions

- ▶ Birth Rate
  - ▶ How do we distinguish between birth rate patterns due to marriage from other independent birth effects?