

Web Appendix for “Individual Identity Attachments and International Conflict: The Importance of Territorial Threat.”

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We use this Web Appendix to provide interested readers with a brief overview of our cases. Appendix Table 1 lists the summary statistics for each survey year. Examining these descriptives, we do find a clear difference between the Afrobarometer and the World Values Survey samples. For example, the mean fractionalization levels for the samples are substantially different for Afrobarometer countries (at 0.70) and for WVS countries (at 0.47), which suggests substantial differences between Africa and other regions. Despite these differences, however, the ethnic fractionalization performs consistently across datasets and affirms the expectations of the social psychology literature—increases in the level of fractionalization are correlated with increases in the number of individuals self-identifying with their respective group. We also tested a curvilinear hypothesis by adding the square of the fractionalization term to our models, but we find no empirical support for the argument in our analyses. Finally, our results are robust to different specifications of the wealth variable. We estimated our models using per capita income, country-year GDP and population, the natural logarithm of GDP, and the GDP figures we list below. However, the conflict/identity relationships we discuss in the manuscript remained unchanged in every specification.

Appendix Table 1. Descriptive State-level Variables						
	Country	Survey Year	Electoral Proximity	Electoral Competitiveness	Ethnic Fractionalization	GDP (\$ millions)
Afrobarometer	Botswana	2003	15	25.7	0.35	\$6,193
	Botswana	2005	8	25.7	0.35	\$6,741
	Cape Verde	2002	16	0.0	0.42	\$577
	Ghana	2002	21	13.4	0.85	\$5,420
	Ghana	2005	4	9.6	0.85	\$6,385
	Kenya	2003	3	31.3	0.85	\$13,683
	Lesotho	2003	10	32.5	0.25	\$946
	Lesotho	2005	38	32.5	0.25	\$988
	Malawi	2003	12	8.8	0.83	\$1,808
	Malawi	2005	13	8.8	0.83	\$1,986
	Mali	2002	6	27.8	0.75	\$2,828
	Mozambique	2002	28	33.3	0.77	\$4,621
	Mozambique	2005	7	33.3	0.77	\$5,773
	Namibia	2002	31	69.1	0.72	\$3,729
	Namibia	2003	14	69.1	0.72	\$3,858
	Nigeria	2001	30	25.6	0.80	\$43,382
	Nigeria	2003	6	29.8	0.80	\$48,766
	Senegal	2002	35	17.4	0.73	\$4,642
	South Africa	2002	18	57.3	0.88	\$141,549
	South Africa	2004	6	57.3	0.88	\$152,276
	Tanzania	2003	21	55.4	0.95	\$10,291
Uganda	2002	18	41.5	0.93	\$6,622	
Uganda	2005	10	21.9	0.93	\$7,706	
Zambia	2003	17	1.9	0.73	\$3,688	
Zimbabwe	2004	20	14.2	0.37	\$5,908	
World Values Survey	Albania	1998	18	45.2	0.10	\$2,769
	Algeria	2002	25	78.6	0.32	\$56,215
	Bangladesh	2002	10	2.6	0.22	\$49,610
	Belarus	1996	30	60.2	0.37	\$9,379
	Bulgaria	1997	13	22.2	0.30	\$11,606
	Chile	1996	27	33.6	0.50	\$61,359
	Egypt	2000	60	100.0	0.16	\$94,752
	India	1995	5	3.0	0.81	\$322,203
	Indonesia	2001	40	21.8	0.77	\$165,021
	Jordan	2001	46	65.0	0.51	\$8,464
	Latvia	1996	13	0.3	0.59	\$5,946
	Lithuania	1997	8	0.7	0.34	\$9,678
	Macedonia	1998	20	7.0	0.53	\$3,181
	Mexico	1996	13	22.9	0.54	\$445,845
	Moldova	1996	1	8.0	0.51	\$1,451
	Morocco	2001	14	0.6	0.48	\$37,021
	Nigeria	1995	40	25.6	0.80	\$38,578
	Nigeria	2000	20	25.6	0.80	\$43,628
	Pakistan	2001	14	0.1	0.53	\$73,952
	Russia	1995	7	13.4	0.33	\$250,072
	Saudi Arabia	2003	60	100.0	0.55	\$189,716
	Serbia and Montenegro	1996	11	6.2	0.57	\$5,443
	Slovenia	1995	24	37.2	0.23	\$15,503
	South Africa	1996	23	42.5	0.88	\$115,812
	Spain	1995	5	4.3	0.50	\$462,110
	Spain	2000	8	10.5	0.50	\$552,760
	Taiwan	1994	9	32.9	0.27	\$222,629
Ukraine	1996	26	7.1	0.42	\$34,538	
United States	1995	13	8.0	0.49	\$7,803,050	
Uruguay	1996	24	1.2	0.22	\$20,558	
Venezuela	1996	27	6.9	0.48	\$112,851	