

Appendix

This section includes analyses that were mentioned but not displayed in the main text. It summarizes and performs analyses on alternative measures for variables, and explores alternative model specifications. In general, the results are consistent across specifications, measures, and estimators.

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Binary variable proportions

Variable		
ICB crisis	7% participants	93% nonparticipants
UCDP civil conflict	15% occurring	85% no civil conflict
Cold war	42% during	58% not during

Table 2: Descriptive statistics for key variables:

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation
CIRI index (rescaled)	3.09	2.33
Latent repression measure (rescaled)	1.31	1.36
Borders	5.53	3.36
Job insecurity	.19	.16

Alternative DV: Overall MID Participation

Instead of the target and initiation results washing out, they combine to indicate an net increase in all conflict participation associated with high levels of repression. The result is positive and significant in the basic probit analyses and motly positive but insignificant once instruments are introduced. Table ?? illustrates this result:

Table 3: Probit regressions of repression on MID participation

	Models			
	Probit 1	Probit 2	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
Repression	.10** (.03)	.11*** (.03)	.07 (.13)	.05 (.13)
Material capabilities	13.96*** (3.93)	8.86** (2.95)	21.02*** (4.62)	21.28*** (4.80)
Borders	.05*** (.01)	.05*** (.01)	.04* (.02)	.04* (.02)
Civil war	.22* (.09)	.13 (.09)	.15 (.21)	.16 (.21)
XPolity	.00 (.01)		.02 (.03)	.00 (.02)
Junta		-.11 (.15)		
Strongman		-.06 (.12)		
Machine		-.38** (.14)		
Boss		-.21 (.15)		
Other Authoritarian		-.06 (.08)		
New Regime		-.16* (.08)		

N = 3851 N = 3684 N = 1207 N = 1147

Carter & Signorino time adjustment coefficients suppressed.

Standard errors in parentheses. All tests are two-tailed.

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$ *** $p \leq .001$

Alternative DV: ICB Crisis Participation

The International Crisis Behavior project has a higher bar than the Correlates of War for what counts as an international dispute. The ICB codes over 800 events in the sample as international crises. When we use the ICB measure of international dispute instead of the COW measure, we see similarly positive results: repressors are associated with more crisis participation. The results are significant in half of the analyses.

Table 4: Probit regressions of repression on ICB crisis participation

	Models			
	Probit 1	Probit 2	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
Repression	.09 (.05)	.13** (.04)	.31 (.16)	.33* (.13)
Material capabilities	8.14* (3.72)	5.73 (3.38)	14.69*** (2.10)	14.39*** (2.20)
Borders	-.01 (.02)	-.05 (.02)	.03 (.02)	-.04 (.02)
Civil war	.45** (.15)	.40** (.12)	.23 (.37)	.19 (.38)
XPolity	-.04*** (.01)		.00 (.03)	.01 (.03)
Junta		.04 (.23)		
Strongman		.16 (.12)		
Machine		.07 (.18)		
Boss		.38 (.21)		
Other Authoritarian		.19 (.14)		
New Regime		.00 (.13)		

N = 3851 N = 3684 N = 1207 N = 1147

Carter & Signorino time adjustment coefficients suppressed.

Standard errors in parentheses. All tests are two-tailed.

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$ *** $p \leq .001$

Alternative Explanation: Anticipating Conflict Spikes Repression

Scholars find that repression increases when a country is involved in an international conflict, and that larger conflict processes appear to drive this increase. I add that repression prior to conflict could have a different, independent effect on later conflict. One extension of the conflict as a cause of repression explanation could be that states prepare for conflict by repressing. If this is the case, we could observe repression occurring before a conflict even though the conflict is causing the repression. However, this explanation implies that we see a spike in violence domestically before a conflict. As Table ?? demonstrates, an increase in repression does not have a significant, positive relationship with conflict in the following year:

Table 5: Probit regressions of MID participation following a change in repression

	Models			
	Probit 1	Probit 2	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
Repression	.06 (.04)	.05 (.04)	1.74 (1.55)	1.17 (2.31)
Material capabilities	13.93*** (3.88)	8.59** (2.91)	13.77 (16.51)	.90 (13.12)
Borders	.05*** (.01)	.05*** (.01)	.03 (.02)	.04 (.02)
Civil war	.31*** (.09)	.22* (.09)	.01 (.30)	.10 (.31)
XPolity	-.01 (.01)		-.02 (.01)	.01 (.03)
Junta		-.03 (.17)		
Strongman		.02 (.12)		
Machine		-.31* (.13)		
Boss		-.11 (.17)		
Other Authoritarian		.02 (.09)		
New Regime		-.07 (.07)		

N = 3851 N = 3684 N = 1207 N = 1147

Carter & Signorino time adjustment coefficients suppressed.

Standard errors in parentheses. All tests are two-tailed.

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$ *** $p \leq .001$

Multiple Imputation

There is considerable missing data in the dataset. The default solution to missingness is list-wise deletion, which excludes every observation with missing information. One alternative explored here is multiple imputation, which builds a multivariate normal distribution of variables and fills in missing data with simulated draws from the distribution, generating less biased estimates than list-wise deletion (King et al. 2001, Little 2002, Rubin 1987).

Multiple imputation generates a number of datasets—in this case 5—and calculates the standard errors using the variance within and between the imputed datasets (Rubin 1987). The multiple imputation approach to missing data generates considerably less biased estimates than list-wise deletion and facilitates appropriate comparison between models by maintaining the sample size across analyses (King et al. 2001, Little 2002).

The multiple imputation model uses XPolity scores instead of regime categories and the sample runs from 1980 to 2004. The restricted sample ensures that the imputation model fills in data that was missing for a unit in a given year, and does not fill in data for years in which no data was collected for a given variable.

Table 6: Probit regressions of repression on MID targets with imputed data, 1980-2004

	Models		
	Probit 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
Repression	-.34*** (.06)	-.60*** (.12)	-.59*** (.12)
Material capabilities	.28 (2.37)	-.15 (1.92)	-.12 (1.93)
Borders	.05*** (.01)	.05*** (.01)	.05*** (.01)
Civil war	.19 (.16)	.52** (.19)	.51* (.19)
XPolity	-.01 (.01)	-.03* (.01)	-.03* (.01)

N = 4,931

Carter & Signorino time adjustment coefficients suppressed.

Standard errors in parentheses. All tests are two-tailed.

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$ *** $p \leq .001$

Table 7: Probit regressions of repression on MID initiators with imputed data, 1980-2004

	Models		
	Probit 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
Repression	.20*** (.03)	.36*** (.09)	.33*** (.09)
Material capabilities	8.5*** (2.02)	8.65*** (2.27)	8.63*** (2.22)
Borders	.03** (.01)	.03* (.01)	.03** (.01)
Civil war	.15 (.08)	-.05 (.15)	-.01 (.15)
XPolity	.01 (.01)	.02 (.01)	.01 (.01)

N = 4,931

Carter & Signorino time adjustment coefficients suppressed.

Standard errors in parentheses. All tests are two-tailed.

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$ *** $p \leq .001$

Table 8: Probit regressions with alternative measures of repression on imputed data, 1980-2004

	Targets		Initiators	
	Probit 1	Probit 2	Probit 1	Probit 2
Repression: CIRI score	-.13*** (.02)		.09*** (.01)	
Repression: Latent measure		.28*** (.04)		.19*** (.03)
Material capabilities	1.16 (2.33)	1.28 (2.30)	8.02*** (2.07)	8.08*** (2.14)
Borders	.04** (.01)	.05*** (.01)	.03** (.01)	.03** (.01)
Civil war	.12 (.16)	.16 (.16)	.17* (.08)	.15 (.09)
XPolity	-.01 (.01)	-.02 (.01)	.00 (.01)	.01 (.01)

N = 4,931

Carter & Signorino time adjustment coefficients suppressed.

Standard errors in parentheses. All tests are two-tailed.

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$ *** $p \leq .001$

For more robustness checks, please request the replication data and .do file.

References

Gary King, James Honaker, Anne Joseph, and Kenneth Scheve. Analyzing incomplete political science data: An alternative algorithm for multiple imputation. *American Political Science Review*, (01):49–69, 2001.

Roderick J. A. Little. *Statistical Analysis with Missing Data*. Wiley, Hoboken, 2002.

Donald B. Rubin. *Multiple imputation for nonresponse in surveys*. Wiley series in probability and mathematical statistics. Applied probability and statistics. Wiley, New York, 1987. ISBN 047108705X.