

PSC/IR 106: The Democratic Peace Theory

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Data Project #1

- Questions?

Problem Set #1

- Grades were good
- Returned already or in recitation this week



Robert Axelrod



Robert Axelrod





Outline

- Brief History of IR Theory
- The Democratic Peace
- Explanations for the Democratic Peace?
- Correlation Does Not Imply Causation
- The McDonald's Peace Theory
- The Capitalist Peace
- The Rise of China

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Roadmap

- Before: Unitary actor assumption
- Now: Perhaps type of government matters
- Next week: Perhaps leaders matter

Intellectual History

- For the majority of IR's history, scholars assumed that states were identical except for in relative power (Realists)
- Other scholars challenged this assumption in the 1980s
 - Evidence overwhelmingly supports the second group

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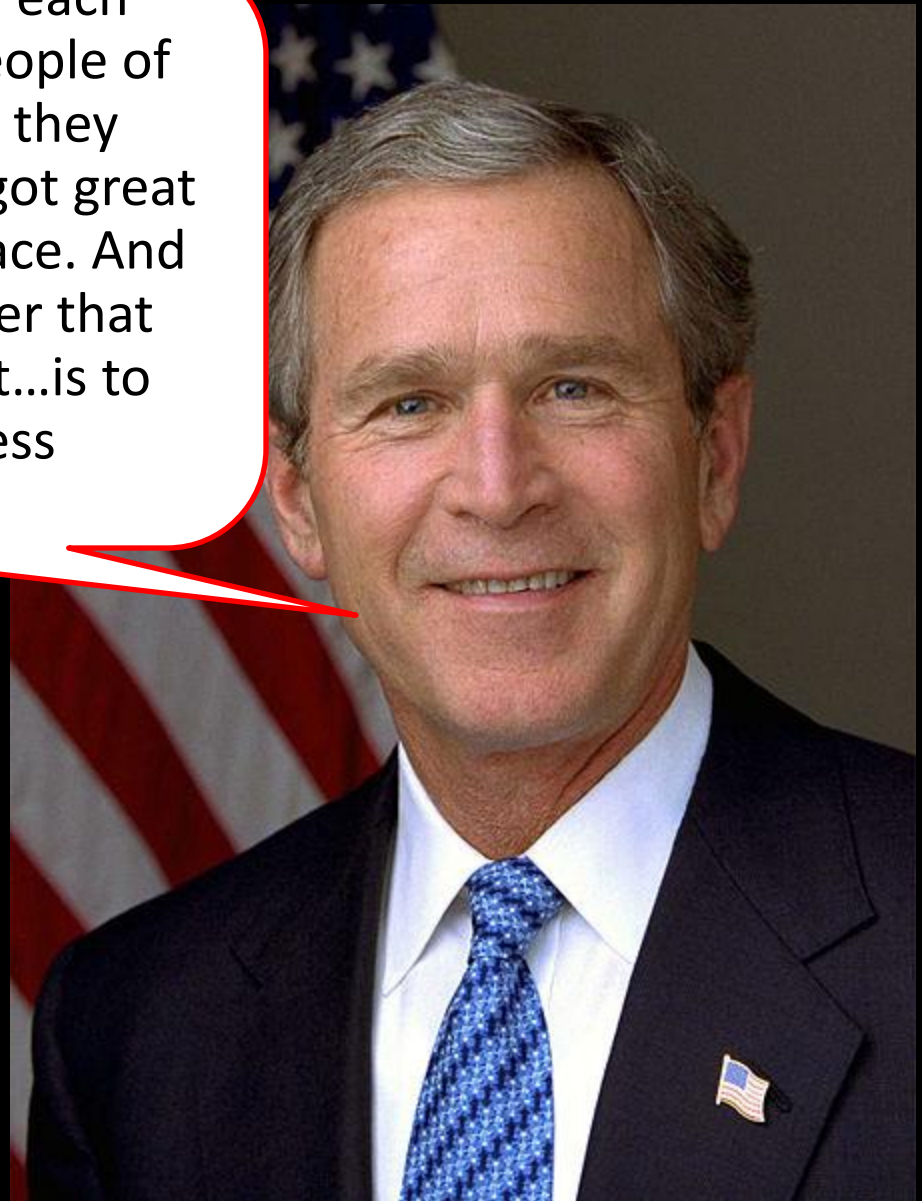
The Democratic Peace Theory

Democracies tend not to fight other democracies.

Ultimately, the best strategy to ensure our security and to build a durable peace is to support the advance of democracy elsewhere. Democracies don't attack each other.
(1994 State of the Union)



Democracies don't go to war with each other. And the reason why is the people of most societies don't like war, and they understand what war means.... I've got great faith in democracies to promote peace. And that's why I'm such a strong believer that the way forward in the Middle East...is to promote democracy. (2004 Press Conference)



Big question: Are democratic
countries more peaceful?

Answer: Kind of.

Democracy + Democracy = Little
War

Democracy + Democracy = Little War

Democracy + Non-Democracy = Some War

Democracy + Democracy = Little War

Democracy + Non-Democracy = Some War

Non-Democracy + Non-Democracy = Some War

Some Caveats

- How do we define democracy?
 - Is Mexico a democracy?
 - Is Russia a democracy?
 - Was the United States in 1796 a democracy?

Some Caveats

- How do we define war?
- Correlates of War is the standard dataset for war (1816-present).
 - Requirements
 - 1000 battle deaths (lots of death).
 - At least 100 battle deaths per side or 1000 troops committed (balanced fight).
 - Continuous conflict.
 - Ancient Greece ruled out.

Some Caveats

- Democracies sometimes do fight other democracies.
 - Ancient Greece
 - War of 1812
 - Spanish-American War
 - Lebanon/Israel Six Day War
 - Kargil War

Some Caveats

- Democracies aren't always friendly to democratic ideals.
 - Iran 1953
 - Indonesia 1957
 - Chile 1973
 - Nicaragua 1984

Some Caveats

- Very few democracies existed before the end of World War II.
- Virtually all of the democracy versus democracy data we have comes from the Cold War.
 - But just about all of the democracies were allied against communism at the time!

Some Caveats

- Lots of regional clustering
- Few democratic dyads that are in close proximity

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Big question: How does
democracy cause peace?

Theories of the Democratic Peace

1. Culture of contracts.
2. Transparency.
3. Electoral incentives.

Theories of the Democratic Peace

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Culture of Contracts

- Behavioral explanation for the democratic peace.
- In democracies, citizens have incentive to cooperate through contractual agreements.
 - Violence is not allowed.

Theories of the Democratic Peace

1. Culture of contracts.
2. Transparency.
3. Electoral incentives.

Transparency

- Rationalist explanations for war: uncertainty about resolve causes conflict.
- How can rival states be uncertain about a democracy's level of resolve?
 - Public polling data is readily available to *everyone*, including the evil dictators of the world.
 - Less private information → less war.

Theories of the Democratic Peace

1. Culture of contracts.
2. Transparency.
3. Electoral incentives.

Electoral Incentives

- *Selectorate*—the pool of individuals who can make up winning coalitions.
- *Winning coalition*—a group of individuals necessary to remain in power.
 - Democracies: Half of all voters plus 1.
 - Autocracies: Military commanders, a handful of politicians.

Electoral Incentives

- War is costly, but some benefit.
- Easy to buy off a small number of people.
 - Saddam Hussein → steal Kuwaiti oil → buy off his cronies.
- Hard to buy off a large number of people.
 - Since democracies share the burden of war relatively equally, democratic leaders have less incentive to fight.

Democracy + Democracy → Little
War

Democracy + Democracy → Little War

Non-Democracy + Non-Democracy → Some War

Democracy + Democracy → Little War

Democracy + Non-Democracy → A Little More War

Non-Democracy + Non-Democracy → Some War

Democracy + Democracy = Little War

Democracy + Non-Democracy = Some War

Non-Democracy + Non-Democracy = Some War

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Big question: What is the
difference between correlation
and causation?

Correlation

- When A is present, B tends to be present as well and vice versa.

Correlation

- When A is present, B tends to be present as well and vice versa.
 - When two democracies are present, peace tends to be present as well.

Correlation

- When A is present, B tends to be present as well and vice versa.
 - When two democracies are present, peace tends to be present as well.
- This tells us nothing about causation!

Correlation

- For the moment, assume there actually is a causal relationship.
 - Correlations can exist randomly.
 - A fair coin appears biased every now and then.
 - We have statistical tests to ensure this is not the case.

Problems with Inferring Causation

1. B causes A.
2. A and B cause each other.
3. C causes A and B.
4. A causes C which causes B. But D also causes C which causes B.

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Example: United Nations Failure?

- Presence of United Nations troops is correlated with the outbreak of civil war. Therefore, we should not station U.N. troops in hotspots.

Example: United Nations Failure?

- Presence of United Nations troops is correlated with the outbreak of civil war. Therefore, we should not station U.N. troops in hotspots.
 - But U.N. troops go to the *hardest* places to keep the peace. Of course they fail frequently!

Peace Causes Democracy

- Democracies are not as efficient as autocracies
 - Benefit: check and balance on power
- With external threats, citizens might be willing to concentrate power
 - So democracies only arise in places not prone to war

Problems with Inferring Causation

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Example: Wealth and Democracy

- Democracy is correlated with high domestic wealth. Therefore, democracy causes wealth.

Example: Wealth and Democracy

- Democracy is correlated with high domestic wealth. Therefore, democracy causes wealth.
 - Yes.
 - But wealth also gives the middle class political power. So wealth causes democracy. The relationship goes both ways.

Democracy and Peace

- Perhaps democracies causes peace but peace also causes democracy
- We cannot estimate the effectiveness of democracy by looking at the correlation between democracy and peace

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Example: Arms Races

- Arms races are correlated with the outbreak of war. Therefore, arms races cause war.

Example: Arms Races

- Arms races are correlated with the outbreak of war. Therefore, arms races cause war.
 - No. Bargaining problems (i.e., rationalist explanations for war) cause war. States engage in arms races to prepare for war.

ARMS RACES



WAR

**BARGAINING
PROBLEMS**

```
graph TD; A[BARGAINING PROBLEMS] --> B[ARMS RACES]; A --> C[WAR];
```

ARMS RACES

WAR

Democracy, Economics, and War

- Perhaps wealth causes democracy
- Perhaps the creation of wealth (i.e., trade) causes peace

```
graph TD; WEALTH[WEALTH] --> DEMOCRACY[DEMOCRACY]; WEALTH --> PEACE[PEACE];
```

WEALTH

DEMOCRACY

PEACE

Problems with Inferring Causation

1. B causes A.
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Cold and the Cold

- Cold weather and sickness are correlated.
Therefore, cold weather causes sickness.

Cold and the Cold

- Cold weather and sickness are correlated.
Therefore, cold weather causes sickness.
 - Not quite. Cold weather forces people indoors.
Sharing cramped spaces allows germs to spread more easily.

```
graph LR; A[COLD WEATHER] --> B[BEING INDOORS]; B --> C[SICKNESS]
```

COLD
WEATHER

BEING
INDOORS

SICKNESS



COLD
WEATHER

BEING
INDOORS

SICKNESS

```
graph LR; A[COLD WEATHER] --> D[BEING INDOORS]; B[EXTREME HEAT] --> D; D --> C[SICKNESS]
```

COLD
WEATHER

EXTREME
HEAT

BEING
INDOORS

SICKNESS



DEMOCRACY

BEING
INDOORS



PEACE



DEMOCRACY

CAPITALISM

PEACE

DEMOCRACY

The diagram consists of four blue, 3D-style arrow-shaped boxes. Two boxes on the left, labeled 'DEMOCRACY' (top) and 'OTHER THINGS' (bottom), point towards a central box labeled 'CAPITALISM'. This central box then points to a final box on the right labeled 'PEACE'. The entire sequence is set against a black background.

OTHER
THINGS

CAPITALISM

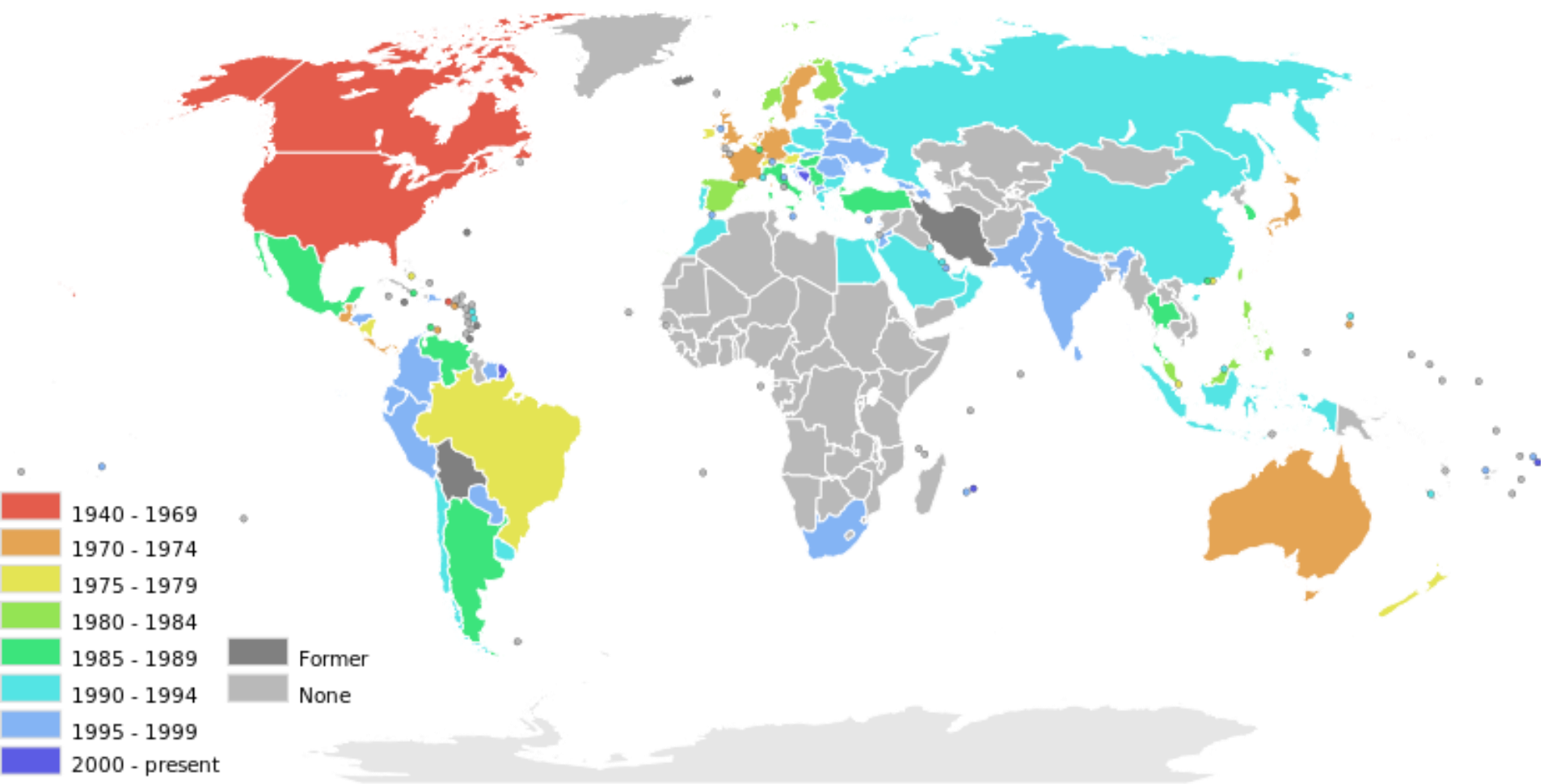
PEACE

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McDonald's Peace Theory

- Countries with McDonald's restaurants tend not to fight other countries with McDonald's restaurants.
 - Originates from a 1996 NYT article by Thomas Friedman.

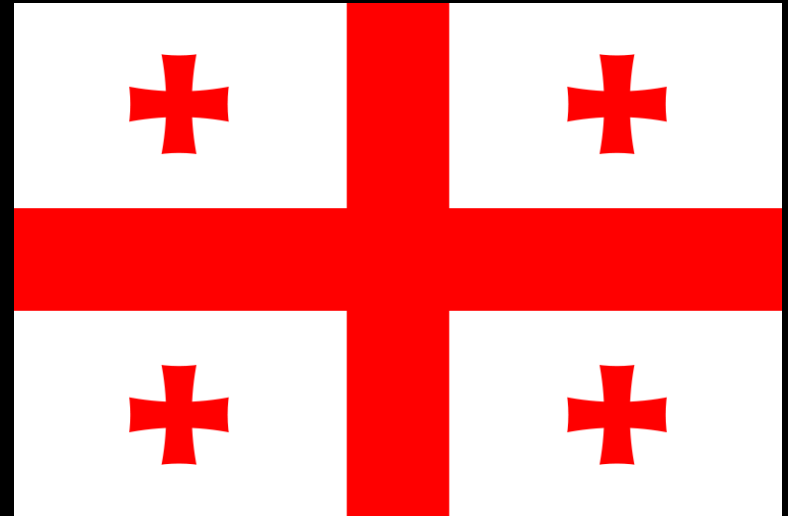


Perfect Theory?

- Yes!

Perfect Theory?

- Yes...until Russia and Georgia screwed everything up in the summer of 2008.



But Wait

- “Wars” are armed conflicts with at least 1000 battle deaths
- South Ossetian war only killed 281
- Theory still holds!!!

Correlation versus Causation

- Clearly, Big Macs are not suddenly causing the peace.

Correlation versus Causation

- Clearly, Big Macs are not suddenly causing the peace.
- But countries with McDonald's tend to be better economically developed and open to trade.
 - Perhaps open trade is causing the peace.
 - In other words, peace is based in capitalism.

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Big question: How does
capitalism (trade) cause peace?

Explaining the Peace

- Last unit: trade creates a surplus.
 - Splitting the surplus makes everyone better off.

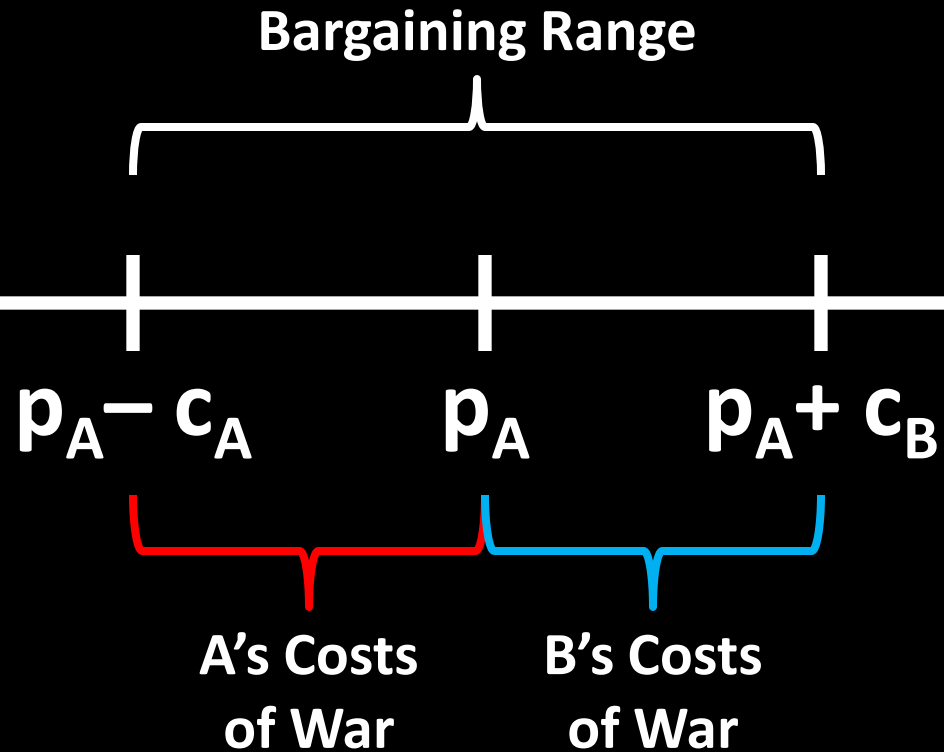
Explaining the Peace

- Last unit: trade creates a surplus.
 - Splitting the surplus makes everyone better off.
- Two units ago: peaceful bargains are easier to reach when war is costlier.

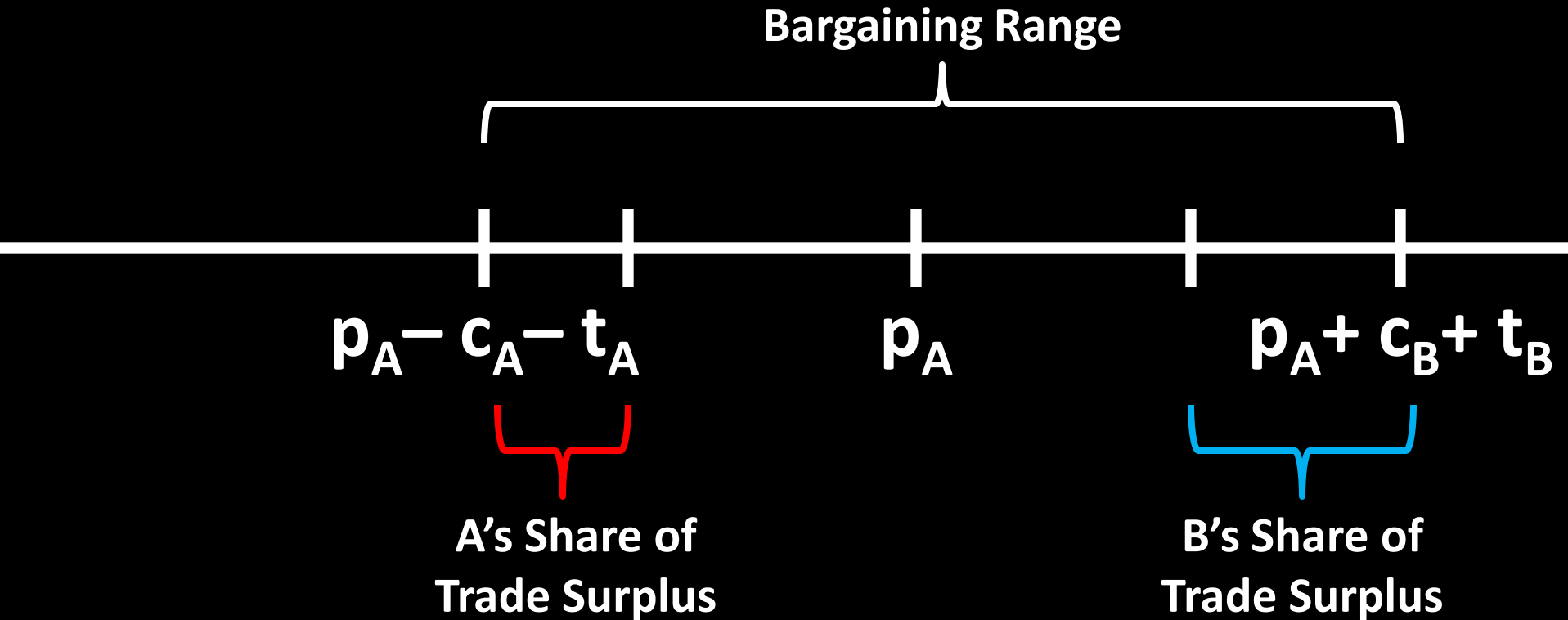
Explaining the Peace

- Last unit: trade creates a surplus.
 - Splitting the surplus makes everyone better off.
- Two units ago: peaceful bargains are easier to reach when war is costlier.
 - States cannot trade if they are at war.
 - So the trade surplus makes war costlier!

Bargaining without Trade



Bargaining with Trade



Bargaining Range with Trade



Bargaining Range without Trade



Explaining the Peace

- Trade makes war less appealing.
- The less appealing war is, the less likely information problems or shifting power will lead to fighting.

Type of Trade

- Suppose you and I trade mostly *substitute* products
 - I make tequila; you make wine
- Suppose Gleason and Matt trade completely different things
 - Gleason produces authentic Mexican food and Matt's chief export is Nickelback

Type of Trade

- All else equal, which of these dyads is more likely to fight?
- Why?

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Big question: Is China going to kill
us any time soon?

Hint: The answer is no.

Red Dawn

- A really crummy 2012 movie based on a kinda crummy 1984 film.
- The story of a secret Chinese plot to destroy the United States. Fortunately, Thor saves the day.



Movies Are Silly...

- ...but some Americans are actually worried that China is going to get more belligerent.
- Should we be worried about a Chinese invasion? Should we launch preventive war?

Preventive War

- Silly!
 - Oops #1: China has nuclear weapons.

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Preventive War

- Silly!
 - Oops #1: China has nuclear weapons.
 - Oops #2: U.S and China exchange \$500 billion in trade every year.
 - Oops #3: You thought Iraq was bad...China has one billion people!
- Conclusion: Preventive war is not an option.

But China Will Take Us Over!

- This is paranoia.

But China Will Take Us Over!

- This is paranoia.
 - Oops #1: China enjoys trading with us.

Red Dawn

- A really crummy 2012 movie based on a kinda crummy 1984 film.
- The story of a secret Chinese plot to destroy the United States.
 - Except the producers realized **they wanted to sell the movie to the large Chinese audience**. So they changed the villains to North Koreans post-production.

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- This is paranoia.
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 - Oops #2: They own us already. (China holds \$1.3 trillion of U.S. debt.)

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 - Oops #4: Did China see what happened in Iraq?

But China Will Take Us Over!

- This is paranoia.
 - Oops #1: China enjoys trading with us.
 - Oops #2: They own us already. (China holds \$1.1 trillion of U.S. debt.)
 - Oops #3: We have nukes.
 - Oops #4: Did China see what happened in Iraq?
- Conclusion: No communist takeover.

But China Will Be Stronger

United States

- 1990: \$5,800,525,000,000
 - First in world.

China

- 1990: \$390,279,000,000
 - Tenth in world.

But China Will Be Stronger

United States

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But China Will Be Stronger

United States

- 1990: \$5,800,525,000,000
 - First in world.
- 2011: \$15,094,025,000,000
 - First in world.
- 2050: \$83,805,000,000,000
 - Third in world (India).

China

- 1990: \$390,279,000,000
 - Tenth in world.
- 2011: \$11,299,967,000,000
 - Second in world.
- 2050: \$205,321,000,000,000
 - First in world.

But China Has Its Own Problems

United States

- 1990: \$5,800,525,000,000
 - First in world.
- 2011: \$15,094,025,000,000
 - First in world.
- 2050: \$83,805,000,000,000
 - Third in world (India).
- 2011 *Per Capita*: \$48,387
 - Sixth in world (Qatar, Luxemburg, Singapore, Norway, Brunei).

China

- 1990: \$390,279,000,000
 - Tenth in world.
- 2011: \$11,299,967,000,000
 - Second in world.
- 2050: \$205,321,000,000,000
 - First in world.
- 2011 *Per Capita*: \$8,382
 - 92nd in world, in between Ecuador and Belize.



Summary

- We have to accept China will have a more prominent role in international affairs.
- But we are so preoccupied with our economic relationship, it is not that big of a deal.
- China has domestic problems looming.