

Web Appendix for:

The Human Rights Peace: How the Respect for Human Rights at Home Leads to Peace Abroad

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*The first section of the appendix examines the coding of the human rights variables in more detail.

Human Rights

The human rights practices of governments are taken from the CIRI human rights dataset (Cingranelli and Richards 2004), which used the annual *US State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* and Amnesty International *Annual Reports* to develop the dataset. The CIRI data has information on the state, but the research design examines the pairs of states in a particular year. As with regime type, this means that a measure, which reflects of human rights respect among that pair of states needs to be constructed. The analyses follow the democratic peace literature and use a weak-link methodology, where the pair can only be as democratic as its least democratic member. So the human rights record of a pair in a given year is the lower of the two state values. For example, if state “A” has a 1 for workers’ rights and state “B” has a 2, the paired value would be 1. The variables are grouped under three concepts: personal integrity rights, women’s rights and empowerment rights.

Personal Integrity Rights

Extra-Judicial Killing, Disappearances, Political Imprisonment, Torture

Each of the four physical integrity variables (extra-judicial killings, disappearances, political imprisonment, and torture) was coded on a three-part scale where “0” equals frequent violations of the right (50 or more a year), “1” indicates some violations (1-49 a year), and “2” means that no violations occurred in the year.

Physical Integrity Index

As with the empowerment rights index, the physical integrity index is an additive scale. The measure includes the variables of extra-judicial killing, disappearances, political imprisonment, and torture. It ranges from “0” (no respect) to “8” (complete respect).

Women's Rights

Women's Political Rights

Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights: to vote, to run for political office, to hold elected and appointed government positions, to join political parties, and the right to petition government officials. A value of "0" indicates that law guarantees none of these rights, and laws exist that completely restrict the participation of women in the political process. A value of "1" denotes that political equality is guaranteed by law, but there are significant limitations in practice, i.e. women hold less than five percent of seats in the national legislature and/or other high-ranking government positions. A value of "2" signifies that political equality is guaranteed by law and women hold more than five percent but less than thirty percent of seats in the national legislature and/or in other high-ranking government positions. A value of "3" means that political equality is guaranteed by law and women hold more than thirty percent of seats in the national legislature and/or in other high-ranking government positions.

Women's Economic Rights & Women's Social Rights

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights: equal pay for equal work, free choice of profession or employment, and the right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent. The rights also include equality in hiring and promotion practices, non-discrimination by employers, freedom from sexual harassment in the workplace, the right to work at night, the right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, and the right to work in the military and the police force.

Women's social rights examine the right to equal inheritance, to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men, to travel abroad, and to obtain a passport. They also comprise the right to confer citizenship to children or a husband, to initiate a divorce, and to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage as well as the rights to participate in social, cultural, and

community activities, obtain an education, and to choose a residence/domicile. Last, the social rights variable measures the protection afforded to the woman's body, which includes the freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children and of adults without their consent, and the freedom from forced sterilization.

Coding for each of the women's economic and social rights follows a general 0-3 categorization. A value of "0" denotes no rights for women under law, and systematic discrimination based on sex may be built into the law. A value of "1" occurs when there are some rights for women under law, but the government does not enforce these laws effectively. A value of "2" is when there are some rights for women under law and the government does enforce these laws effectively but tolerates a low level of discrimination. A value of "3" implies that all or nearly all of women's social rights are guaranteed by law. In practice, these governments fully and vigorously enforce the laws and tolerate no discrimination against women.

Empowerment Rights
Freedom of Assembly and Association

This variable describes the internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly and association are coded "0" if they are severely restricted or denied completely from all citizens. They are coded "1" to indicate limited rights to freedom of assembly and association for all citizens and that they may be severely restricted or denied for select groups. A value of "2" indicates virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed freedom of assembly and association for practically all citizens.

Freedom of Speech

This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Government censorship and/or ownership of the media (including radio, TV, Internet, and domestic news agencies) are coded as "0"

indicating complete censorship. States with limited censorship are coded as “1”, and those with no censorship are coded as “2.”

Freedom of Movement

The freedom to travel within one's country and to leave and return to one's country is a right. There are governments that do not allow citizens to travel within their own country of birth or that restrict the movement of certain groups based on political or religious grounds. The variables are coded “0” if there are restrictions on freedom of movement by the government and “1” otherwise.

Religious Freedom

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. The variables are coded “0” if there are restrictions on some religious practices by the government and “1” otherwise.

Worker's Rights

This variable measures government respect for freedom of association at the workplace, the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, the effective abolition of child labor, and acceptable conditions of work. This list is much the same as the International Labor Organization's list of five-core labor rights. The variable was coded on a three-point scale. Worker rights are “0” when they are not protected by the government, “1” when they are somewhat protected by the government, or “2” when they are protected by the government.

Empowerment Rights Index

The measure of overall respect for rights of empowerment is a ten-point additive index of the following rights: freedom of speech, assembly and association, worker rights, freedom of religion, and political participation. This index ranges from a low value of “0” indicating no respect for empowerment rights to “10” implying complete respect.

The following section of the appendix examines the distribution of joint respect for human rights in both jointly democratic and jointly autocratic dyads. It also looks at the correlations between human rights and low democracy.

Tables

Table 1 examines the distribution of human rights respect by the type of dyad (jointly autocratic or jointly democratic). The freedom of assembly and association and freedom of speech indices conform to one's intuitive expectation. In these cases, virtually no jointly autocratic dyads jointly respect these rights. Not all variables follow this pattern. For example, few differences exist for the extra-judicial killings and disappearances categories. In addition, both sets of dyads have equally poor records in all three measures of women's rights. In terms of the aggregate measures of human rights, it appears that the dyads are not strongly differentiated in terms of the physical integrity index, although jointly democratic dyads do have better records especially in empowerment rights.

Table 2 reinforces the argument that there exists significant variation between the joint democracy and joint respect for human rights. This table contains the correlations between 'weak link' measures of human rights variables, and the weak link index of democracy. While the correlations are positive, none exceed 0.67. In fact, the correlations between low democracy and low values of disappearances, torture, and extra-judicial killings approach 0. In addition, over half of the correlations are below 0.4 and three-quarters are below 0.5. The relatively low correlations, taken in conjunction with the distributions seen in table 1, provide consistent support to the view that a significant portion of "off-diagonal" cases exists.

Table 1: Policies of Jointly Autocratic (Democracy High < -7) and Democratic Dyads (Democracy Low > -7)

		Percent of Jointly Democratic Dyads (29,073 cases)	Percent of Jointly Autocratic Dyads (9,561 cases)
Low Political Imprisonment Value	0	34.9	62.9
	1	23.4	28.1
	2	41.7	9.0
Low Freedom of Movement	0	31.0	63.9
	1	69.0	36.1
Low Religious Freedom	0	38.3	68.1
	1	61.7	31.9
Low Worker's Rights	0	30.0	80.9
	1	37.8	18.0
	2	32.2	1.0
Low Women's Economic Rights	0	15.2	20.2
	1	53.1	72.0
	2	30.2	7.4
	3	1.6	0.4
Low Women's Political Rights	0	14.6	37.5
	1	16.3	21.5
	2	66.2	39.7
	3	2.9	1.3
Low Women's Social Rights	0	24.7	46.8
	1	48.4	47.2
	2	19.8	6.0
	3	7.1	0.0
Low Disappearances	0	10.8	14.2
	1	16.3	22.7
	2	72.9	63.2
Low Extra-Judicial Killings	0	22.5	25.6
	1	30.4	34.2
	2	47.1	40.2
Low Torture	0	44.8	55.5
	1	39.0	36.2
	2	16.2	8.3
Low Freedom of Assembly and Association	0	24.5	91.7
	1	30.6	7.9
	2	44.9	0.4
Low Freedom of Speech	0	16.2	72.7
	1	50.3	26.9
	2	33.5	0.5
Low Physical Integrity Index	0	6.0	11.1
	1	5.5	9.3
	2	8.6	8.2
	3	8.6	12.7
	4	12.3	17.0
	5	13.0	17.8
	6	14.3	12.5
	7	17.9	7.2
8	13.8	4.2	
Low Empowerment Rights Index	0	7.1	26.0
	1	2.8	14.6
	2	4.9	15.9
	3	5.6	15.3
	4	5.2	14.0
	5	5.8	8.9
	6	7.2	3.8
	7	9.4	1.5
	8	15.0	0.0
	9	18.7	0.1
10	18.4	0.1	

Table 2: The Correlations between Low Democracy and Low Dyadic Values of Human Rights Policies

Variable	Correlations
Political Prisoners	0.43
Freedom of Movement	0.42
Religious Freedom	0.36
Worker's Rights	0.47
Women's Economic Rights	0.25
Women's Political Rights	0.33
Women's Social Rights	0.29
Disapperances	0.07
Extrajudicial Killings	0.07
Torture	0.05
Freedom of Assembly and Association	0.67
Freedom of Speech	0.57
Physical Integrity Index	0.23
Empowerment Rights Index	0.66

Note: 183224 Observations