

Appendix

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1. *Construction details of the emancipative value variables*

Welzel used a compository logic to construct the index on emancipative values. In this compository logic, the researcher summarizes different variables because they complement each other conceptually and theoretically, not because they overlap empirically. As Welzel notes: “elements are seen in this perspective as ‘components’ that cover separate domains in the definitional range of an overarching construct. (...) Unique variation among elements is not defined as measurement error but simply as complementary parts of variation, each of which contributes to the completion of the construct” (2013a:60; Welzel 2013b: 20-27; see also Welzel and Inglehart 2016).

The subindex autonomy was measured with the following question in the international versions of the questionnaire: “here is a list of qualities (which) that children can be encouraged to learn at home, which, if any, do you consider to be especially important?”ⁱ These three characteristics were asked in all waves. Respondents could select all three as important (imagination, independence and obedience). In the robustness test of the emancipative value index, we compare respondents who selected independence or imagination (or both) but not obedience (1) versus those respondents who selected obedience and not independence or imagination (0). In this way, we compare only those respondents who have a more emancipative versus a less emancipative outlook on important child qualities.

The equality subindex was measured with the following question in the international versions of the questionnaire: “when jobs are scarce, men (should) have more right to a job than women” (asked in all waves with the exception of wave one). Answer categories were agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree.ⁱⁱ Two other questions were also used: “a university education is more important for a boy than for a girl” and “on the whole, men make better political leaders than women do” (both were asked in wave three to six). These questions were scored with strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree.ⁱⁱⁱ For analyses with these items, we made the questions dichotomous (agree versus disagree).

To measure the choice subindex respondents had to indicate on a scale from 1 to 10 whether they thought that homosexuality, divorce and abortion are justified. These questions were asked in all waves. In the robustness analyses, these answers were recoded in three variables that go from 0 to 1.^{iv} We standardized the three questions on the respondent level.^v

Finally, to measure the voice subindex respondents were asked about the aims of their country for the next ten years in the international versions of the questionnaire. They had to say which for them were the first and second most important aims. Answer categories that indicate an

emancipative outlook are “giving people more (to) say in important government decisions” (available for all waves), “protecting freedom of speech” (available for all waves) and “seeing that people have more (to) say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities” (available for wave two to six).^{vi} As a robustness test of analyses with the emancipative value index, we do separate analyses of the items that express the first choice of respondents. In this way, we focus only on those respondents that have a clear opinion on what is the most important aim of their country. They score a one when respondents select emancipative aims. They score a zero when they only select the less emancipative aims (“high level of economic growth”, “strong defence forces”, “trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful”, “maintaining order in the nation” and “fighting rising prices”).^{vii}

A number of outcome variables have a higher missingness than other outcome variables. This is because some outcome variables were not asked in multiple waves or are a combination of questions (the emancipative values index). A way to deal with the missingness is multiple imputation (MI). In MI, the interrelations between the variables and the available information of cases are used to fill in (i.e., impute) the missing data (Enders 2010). However, we have decided not to multiply impute the *outcome* variables, as some were not always asked. Fortunately, data were collected in different waves and complement each other. If, for example, an outcome variable was asked in wave three to six, we have an analysis of the outcome variable.

2. *Further details on data construction (MEPV/WVS/EVS)*

The MEPV dataset considers states or countries as its main unit of analysis. In this article, the criterion for the inclusion of a country as a state and the assignment of episode magnitudes is the independent existence of a territorial unit. A state’s onset date in our dataset corresponds to its first year of independence and from that point onwards the magnitudes of armed conflicts are recorded. Inclusion of new countries in the dataset takes place when a process of secession or disintegration results in the formation of one or more independent states (Marshall 2016:3). We only included in the study those countries that are in the WVS/EVS (see Table 2 for the list of included countries by region). We also excluded a number of armed conflict episodes of the MEPV data. More specifically, we did not include those episodes that took place in non-independent territories (Algeria 1946-1961; Bangladesh 1971; India 1946-1948; Indonesia 1946; Malaysia 1950-1956; Morocco 1953-1955; Pakistan 1946; Rwanda 1959-1961; Tunisia 1952-1954 and Vietnam 1946-1953). In order to have uniformity of analysis, we focused on

armed conflicts that only happened in independent states. Countries that are not in the MEPV data but are present in the WVS/EVS and did not experience a major armed conflict are included in this study. The respondents in these countries did not experience a major armed conflict from 1946 to 2012 and therefore received a zero for the variables that measure the experience of an armed conflict (e.g. respondents in Andorra, Iceland and Malta). Data for Malta starts from 1964 (the independence date). WVS data on Puerto Rico were not included because it is not an independent state. We excluded Hong Kong and Yemen because we could not easily connect the data from the WVS/EVS with the MEPV data.

In the MEPV data, we assigned the pre-1993 magnitude values of Czechoslovakia to the Czech Republic and Slovakia. After this period, these countries have their own values because they became independent. We applied the same procedure for Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo that took Yugoslavia's values from the period of 1946 to 1991. Data for Serbia from 2006-2012 was paired with values for Serbia and Montenegro from 1992 to 2005 and Kosovo took Serbia's values up to 2007 and started as an independent country in 2008 with its own magnitude scores. We combined the MEPV data from 1954 to 1975 of North and South Vietnam into a Viet Nam category.

For countries that were part of the Soviet Union (e.g. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Estonia, Latvia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Lithuania, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan), we could not link the conflict history to a territorial unit during the existence of the Soviet Union without being certain that it is correct (due to the large size of the territory). We therefore only focused on their conflict history from 1991 onwards, when they became separate states.

We combined the WVS/EVS data for Great Britain with Northern Ireland into a United Kingdom country category. Palestine and Israel were 'joined' into an Israel country category. West and East Germany were coded as Germany, as both existed from 1949, joined together again in 1991 and did not experience any major armed conflict in this period. The WVS/EVS data on Bosnia were joined together. We did the same for data on Cyprus and Northern Cyprus. We also combined data for Serbia and Montenegro in the WVS/EVS data. They have a shared history of armed conflict until 2006, after which both experienced zero conflict and therefore the same level of conflict.

Respondents that turned ten years old before 1946 were also excluded from the data because we only have conflict data from 1946 onwards. The oldest birth year is therefore 1936 and includes respondents who became ten years old in 1946. In order to know which respondents were born in 1936 and later, we utilized the age that was reported by the respondents. A number of respondents were younger than 18 years old (3104 of 501132 respondents or 0.6%). These

were excluded from the analysis. A number of respondents had a missing on the age variable (4763 of 501132 respondents or 0.9%). For 38 respondents, we did have their birth year. We manually calculated their age (survey year – birth year). The age of respondents was then used to construct a dataset with only those respondents who were born in 1936 or later. This results in a dataset of 434844 respondents. Other respondents that were ten years old when the country did not yet exist as an independent state are also excluded from the data. These procedures resulted in a final dataset that contains data on 376868 respondents.

3. Construction details of the Polity 2 index

For some countries and surveys, there was no corresponding value for the Polity 2 scale: Andorra (2005), Bosnia (1998, 2001 and 2008), Estonia (1990), Iceland (1984, 1990, 1999 and 2009), Iraq (2004 and 2006), Latvia (1990), Lithuania (1990), Malta (1983, 1991, 1999 and 2008) and Russia (1990). The WVS/EVS surveys of Northern Cyprus get the same Polity 2 values as Cyprus. The same holds for Palestine, which gets the Polity 2 value of Israel. Northern Ireland gets the Polity 2 scores of the United Kingdom. The 1981 survey of West Germany received the Polity 2 score of West Germany for that year. From 1990 onwards, Germany is recorded as a single country category and the polity score is ten for those years. This score was assigned to surveys conducted in Germany East and Germany West (in 1990, 1997, 1999, 2006, 2008 and 2013). The surveys of Serbia and Montenegro in 1996 and 2001 get the Polity 2 values of Yugoslavia. The survey for Serbia and Montenegro of 2008 gets the mean Polity 2 value of Serbia and Montenegro in 2008.

4. Further details on the construction of the action resources index (Vanhanen)

The dataset of Vanhanen has information for each decade starting from 1858 and until 1998. We use the first available information after 1946 for each country and use each datapoint until 1998 to calculate the mean levels of action resources. To calculate the mean level of action resources in a country, we take into account the year that a survey was implemented. For surveys implemented between 1981-1984, the mean level of action resources was calculated with data for 1948, 1958, 1968 and 1978. For surveys implemented between 1989-1998, the mean level of action resources was calculated with data for 1948, 1958, 1968, 1978 and 1988. For surveys implemented between 1999-2014, the mean level of action resources was calculated with data for 1948, 1958, 1968, 1978, 1988 and 1998. In total, there are therefore three mean levels for each action resource (one for 1978, 1988 and 1998).

The mean levels of action resources were *highly correlated to each other* at the country level (in 1978, Spearman correlations ranged from 0.66 to 0.90 and Pearson correlations ranged from 0.65 to 0.89; in 1988, Spearman correlations ranged from 0.64 to 0.90 and Pearson correlations ranged from 0.58 to 0.87 and in 1998, Spearman correlations ranged from 0.67 to 0.91 and Pearson correlations ranged from 0.64 to 0.89). We therefore decided to combine these variables and construct a *compository index on the level of action resources* by calculating the means of the three variables. We did this three times: for surveys that happened between 1981-1984, 1989-1998 and 1999-2014. Each survey received a value depending on the survey year and country. We then rescaled the resulting action resource variable to go from 0 (lowest value) to 1 (highest value). For an overview of countries by their level of action resources in 1978, 1988 and 1998, see Table E in the appendix. We mean-centered this index on the country-year level.^{viii}

For the countries that became independent after the disintegration of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro, Bosnia, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia and Kosovo), we used the level of action resources of Yugoslavia until 1988. For 1998, these countries have specific values for the three selected action resource variables (with the exception of Bosnia, Serbia & Montenegro and Kosovo that therefore get the 1998 values of Yugoslavia). For Germany, we use the mean level of action resources for West and East Germany until 1988. In 1998, Germany's data was reunited and the 1998 values for the new country category were used. For Viet Nam, we used the more complete data of Vietnam North until 1968. From 1978 onwards, there is a new country category for Viet Nam from which values were taken. Survey data on Palestine receive the values from Israel. For Slovakia and the Czech Republic, we used the data of Czechoslovakia. For the Czech Republic, there is a new country category that we use for the 1998 values. Andorra was not available in the data of Vanhanen.

5. *Robustness check of the action resources index with World Bank data*

As a robustness test, we calculated the mean level of action resources using World Bank data (freely available at <http://data.worldbank.org>) and found that the total Vanhanen and World Bank indices are highly correlated: the Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.83 (number of country-years = 309, $p < 0.01$, two-tailed significance test). We obtained the earliest available data for urbanization (the percentage of total population living in urban areas, version of 08/07/2016) as an indicator for connective resources, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (at current US dollars, version of 08/07/2016) as an indicator for material resources and the gross tertiary enrolment ratio for both males and females (the percentage of the population

of the five-year age group after secondary school who are enlisted in higher education, version of 08/07/2016) as an indicator for intellectual resources. The earliest starting date of the World Bank data is 1960.

We obtained the first available information from 1960 onwards for each country and selected each data point before a given survey year to calculate the mean levels of the three types of action resources for each survey in a given country. The Pearson correlation coefficients between the separate mean action resource variables go from 0.49 to 0.55 and the Spearman correlation coefficients go from 0.51 to 0.72 (at country-year level).

We rescaled the separate action resource variables to go from 0 (lowest value) to 1 (highest value) and took the mean of the variables to have a compository action resource variable with a theoretical minimum of 0 and a theoretical maximum of 1.

Information on GDP was not available for any survey year of Taiwan, Estonia (1990), Hungary (1991), Latvia (1990), Lithuania (1990), Poland (1989, 1990), Slovakia (1990) and Slovenia (1992, 1995). The 1996 and 2001 surveys in Montenegro received their values from the data on Serbia. The 2005 and 2008 surveys in Serbia/Montenegro received the mean of the values of both territories before the survey year.

Information on urbanization was not available for any survey year of Taiwan and Kosovo (2008). The 1996, 2001, 2005 and 2008 surveys in Serbia/Montenegro received the mean of the values of both territories before the survey year. Information on tertiary enrolment was not available for any survey year of Taiwan, Andorra (2005), Slovakia (1990, 1991), Bosnia (1998), Brazil (1991, 2006, 2014), Kosovo (2008), Germany (1981, 1990) and Serbia/Montenegro (1996, 2001). The 2005 and 2008 surveys in Serbia/Montenegro received the mean of the values of both territories before the survey year. Surveys in Northern Ireland, Palestine and Northern Cyprus always received their GDP, urbanization and tertiary enrolment scores from respectively the United Kingdom, Israel and Cyprus.

6. Robustness check with V-Dem, the inclusion of World War Two and UCDP/PRIO-data

In the following two tables (table a and b in this section), we replaced the polity 2 index with the V-Dem Electoral Democracy index from the Varieties of Democracy dataset v9 (2019) (see Coppedge et al. 2019a: 39; the latest version: <https://www.v-dem.net/en/data/data-version-9/>). We used the values for the year in which a given survey took place. We mean-centered this scale with regard to country-year (minimum=0.03, maximum=0.93, mean= 0.67, standard

deviation=0.24, number of country-years=342). We used the “Time-Specific Country Name” to link V-Dem scores with the data (Coppedge et al 2019b: 37). The 2005 survey in Andorra has a missing value in the V-Dem data. For the 2008 survey in Northern Cyprus, we use the value for Cyprus in 2008. For the 1990 and 1991 surveys in Slovakia, we use the 1990 and 1991 values for “Czecho-Slovakia” (Coppedge et al 2019a). For the surveys in Northern Ireland in 1981, 1990, 1999 and 2008, we use the values for “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” (Coppedge et al 2019a). For the surveys in Montenegro/Serbia (1996) and Montenegro/Serbia (2001), we use the values for the “Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” in 1996 and 2001 (Coppedge et al 2019a). For the survey in Palestine (2013), we used the V-Dem value for Israel (2013).

We also included a variable that identifies countries in the dataset where military operations took place during the Second World War. With the help of the Routledge Atlas of the Second World War (Gilbert 2013) and the Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of the Second World War (Folly 2004), we constructed a list of countries affected by the Second World War. We included those countries on whose territory military operations took place, on all fronts. In this way, we could measure the extent to which the material, intellectual and connective resources of a country were affected by war-related military operations (see table c in this section).

Table a – Two-level linear regression. Emancipative value index. Parameters, standard errors & significance levels.

Fixed effects	Level 2 (Country-year)									
	Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 3a	Model 4a	Model 1b	Model 2b	Model 3b	Model 4b	Model 1c	Model 2c
Conflict	-0.561(0.071)**	-0.556(0.069)**	-0.426(0.053)**	-0.363(0.054)**	-0.894(0.162)**	-0.813(0.163)**	-0.428(0.154)**	-0.108(0.173)	-0.754(0.139)**	-0.680(0.139)**
Presence										
Magnitude										
Duration										
V-Dem			1.067(0.107)**	0.918(0.117)**			1.187(0.130)**	0.977(0.130)**		
Action resources index (Vanhanen)				0.421(0.124)**				0.653(0.146)**		
Region										
(Ref. category = Europe)										
Asia / Oceania	-0.481(0.088)**	-0.522(0.084)**	-0.260(0.067)**	-0.265(0.062)**	-0.438(0.117)**	-0.492(0.114)**	-0.239(0.084)**	-0.277(0.075)**	-0.453(0.114)**	-0.507(0.112)**
America	-0.063(0.095)	-0.081(0.089)	-0.075(0.071)	-0.106(0.067)	-0.239(0.109)*	-0.261(0.106)*	-0.221(0.087)*	-0.247(0.079)**	-0.249(0.107)*	-0.270(0.104)**
Africa	-0.590(0.107)**	-0.570(0.102)**	-0.222(0.093)*	-0.181(0.089)*	-0.798(0.123)**	-0.781(0.121)**	-0.355(0.112)**	-0.259(0.102)*	-0.784(0.120)**	-0.770(0.118)**
Independence (Ref. category = 1991-2012) already independent in										
1946	0.382(0.094)**	0.494(0.096)**	0.262(0.082)**	0.317(0.087)**	0.497(0.102)**	0.601(0.105)**	0.300(0.097)**	0.348(0.101)**	0.508(0.103)**	0.611(0.106)**
1947-1972	0.140(0.104)	0.239(0.105)*	-0.013(0.087)	0.070(0.095)	0.189(0.108)*	0.282(0.111)*	-0.021(0.101)	0.082(0.111)	0.206(0.107)*	0.297(0.110)**
Not in World War Two	-0.180(0.066)**	-0.193(0.063)**	-0.153(0.052)**	-0.144(0.051)**	-0.177(0.079)*	-0.184(0.077)*	-0.131(0.064)*	-0.106(0.061)+	-0.172(0.077)*	-0.180(0.076)*
Level 1 (Respondent)										
Male		-0.128(0.007)**	-0.128(0.007)**	-0.128(0.007)**		-0.128(0.007)**	-0.128(0.007)**	-0.128(0.007)**		-0.128(0.007)**
Birth cohort (Ref. category = 1936-1945)										
1946-1955	0.152(0.011)**	0.152(0.011)**	0.152(0.011)**	0.153(0.011)**		0.152(0.011)**	0.152(0.011)**	0.152(0.011)**		0.152(0.011)**
1956-1965	0.221(0.014)**	0.221(0.014)**	0.221(0.014)**	0.221(0.014)**		0.221(0.014)**	0.221(0.014)**	0.221(0.014)**		0.221(0.014)**
1966-1975	0.261(0.018)**	0.261(0.018)**	0.262(0.018)**	0.262(0.018)**		0.261(0.018)**	0.261(0.018)**	0.261(0.018)**		0.261(0.018)**
1976-1985	0.296(0.017)**	0.296(0.017)**	0.296(0.017)**	0.296(0.017)**		0.296(0.017)**	0.296(0.017)**	0.296(0.017)**		0.296(0.017)**
1986-1996	0.313(0.019)**	0.313(0.019)**	0.313(0.019)**	0.313(0.019)**		0.313(0.019)**	0.313(0.019)**	0.313(0.019)**		0.313(0.019)**
Educational level (Ref. category = no formal education)										
Low	0.038(0.021)+	0.038(0.021)+	0.038(0.021)+	0.037(0.021)+		0.038(0.021)+	0.037(0.021)+	0.037(0.021)+		0.037(0.021)+
Medium	0.267(0.025)**	0.267(0.025)**	0.267(0.025)**	0.266(0.025)**		0.267(0.025)**	0.266(0.025)**	0.267(0.025)**		0.267(0.025)**
High	0.550(0.031)**	0.550(0.031)**	0.549(0.031)**	0.549(0.031)**		0.550(0.031)**	0.549(0.031)**	0.549(0.031)**		0.549(0.031)**
Intercept	0.519(0.096)**	-0.025(0.103)	-0.010(0.083)	-0.122(0.098)	0.236(0.086)**	-0.306(0.096)**	-0.215(0.081)**	-0.340(0.100)**	0.245(0.085)**	-0.298(0.095)**
Wave										
(Ref. category = wave six)										
Wave one	-0.285(0.239)	-0.164(0.234)	-0.055(0.158)	-0.038(0.131)	-0.258(0.149)+	-0.131(0.148)	0.005(0.105)	0.049(0.092)	-0.267(0.152)+	-0.136(0.150)
Wave two	0.023(0.094)	0.091(0.091)	0.109(0.090)	0.154(0.086)+	-0.043(0.094)	0.024(0.092)	0.065(0.100)	0.149(0.090)	-0.034(0.093)	0.034(0.092)
Wave three	-0.029(0.085)	0.056(0.085)	0.054(0.071)	0.108(0.071)	-0.061(0.093)	0.025(0.095)	0.032(0.079)	0.124(0.078)	-0.055(0.093)	0.030(0.094)
Wave four	-0.050(0.080)	0.000(0.078)	0.048(0.058)	0.083(0.059)	-0.073(0.091)	-0.025(0.089)	0.031(0.067)	0.086(0.064)	-0.076(0.091)	-0.028(0.089)
Wave five	0.093(0.078)	0.131(0.077)+	0.115(0.068)+	0.142(0.068)*	0.074(0.088)	0.112(0.088)	0.098(0.076)	0.143(0.076)+	0.074(0.087)	0.112(0.088)
Random effects										
Level two residual	0.155***	0.148***	0.102***	0.097***	0.187***	0.183***	0.127***	0.116***	0.186***	0.183***
Level one residual	0.633***	0.586***	0.586***	0.586***	0.633***	0.586***	0.586***	0.586***	0.633***	0.586***
No.free parameters	15	24	25	26	15	24	25	26	15	24
AIC	595316.7	576173.2	576097.7	576088.9	595356.4	576218	576143.7	576126.4	595354.9	576217.2
BIC	595473.1	576423.5	576358.4	576360	595512.8	576468.3	576404.3	576397.5	595511.3	576405.6

Note: * $p < .10$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Two-tailed significance test. In all models: level-1 units = 210, In Nplus 8.1.

In the second table, we replaced the MEPV presence, duration and magnitude variable with data from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (version 18.1) (Gleditsch et al 2002). We

constructed a variable that measures how many times a country experienced episodes of major armed conflict (i.e. with “at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year”) before a given survey year (UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook Version 18.1: 9).

Table b – Two-level linear regression. Emancipative value index. Parameters, standard errors & significance levels.

Fixed effects	Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 3a	Model 4a
<i>Level 2</i>				
<i>(Country-year)</i>				
Conflict				
UCDP	-0.105(0.022)***	-0.098(0.021)***	-0.047(0.021)*	-0.020(0.022)
V-Dem			1.187(0.129)***	0.962(0.130)***
Action resources index (Vanhanen)				0.651(0.136)***
Region				
(Ref. category = Europe)				
Asia / Oceania	-0.464(0.111)***	-0.513(0.107)***	-0.256(0.084)**	-0.276(0.072)***
America	-0.289(0.110)**	-0.305(0.106)**	-0.245(0.087)**	-0.252(0.077)**
Africa	-0.798(0.123)***	-0.780(0.119)***	-0.357(0.113)**	-0.261(0.104)*
Independence				
(Ref. category = 1891-2012)				
already independent in				
1946	0.465(0.098)***	0.574(0.101)***	0.284(0.094)**	0.350(0.100)***
1947-1972	0.189(0.107)+	0.283(0.110)*	-0.024(0.102)	0.089(0.111)
Not World War Two	-0.206(0.079)**	-0.213(0.077)**	-0.142(0.064)*	-0.116(0.061)+
<i>Level 1 (Respondent)</i>				
Male		-0.128(0.007)***	-0.128(0.007)***	-0.128(0.007)***
Birth cohort				
(Ref. category = 1936-1945)				
1946-1955		0.152(0.011)***	0.152(0.011)***	0.152(0.011)***
1956-1965		0.221(0.014)***	0.221(0.014)***	0.221(0.014)***
1966-1975		0.261(0.018)***	0.261(0.018)***	0.262(0.018)***
1976-1985		0.295(0.017)***	0.296(0.017)***	0.296(0.017)***
1986-1996		0.313(0.019)***	0.313(0.019)***	0.313(0.019)***
Educational level				
(Ref. category = no formal education)				
Low		0.038(0.021)+	0.037(0.021)+	0.037(0.021)+
Medium		0.267(0.025)***	0.266(0.025)***	0.266(0.025)***
High		0.550(0.031)***	0.549(0.031)***	0.549(0.031)***
Intercept	0.288(0.084)**	-0.257(0.094)**	-0.193(0.081)*	-0.331(0.101)**
Wave				
(Ref. category = wave six)				
Wave one	-0.211(0.147)	-0.087(0.143)	0.029(0.111)	0.052(0.091)
Wave two	-0.018(0.091)	0.049(0.089)	0.076(0.098)	0.152(0.090)+
Wave three	-0.071(0.093)	0.015(0.095)	0.028(0.079)	0.121(0.078)
Wave four	-0.080(0.091)	-0.032(0.089)	0.027(0.069)	0.085(0.064)
Wave five	0.089(0.088)	0.126(0.088)	0.105(0.075)	0.146(0.075)+
Random effects				
Level two residual	0.188***	0.183***	0.128***	0.116***
Level one residual	0.633***	0.586***	0.586***	0.586***
No.free parameters	15	24	25	26
AIC	595357.7	576218.1	576145.1	576125.7
BIC	595514.1	576468.4	576405.8	576396.8

Note: *p<.10. **p<.05. ***p<.001. Two-tailed significance test. In all models: level-1 units = 210. In Mplus 8.1.

We identified new episodes for each country with the “conflict identifier”, the “year of observation” and “location”. The “location” variable shows “the government side of a conflict” (UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook Version 18.1: 6). Each actor that is listed in “location” is given the calculated armed conflict score (minimum=0 major armed conflicts, maximum=6 major armed conflicts, mean=0.85, standard deviation=1.50, number of country-

years=343). For the 2008 survey in Northern Cyprus, we use the 2008 value for Cyprus. For the 2013 survey in Palestine, we use the value for Israel in 2013. For the surveys in Northern Ireland in 1981, 1990, 1999 and 2008, we use the values for the United Kingdom in those years. For the surveys in Montenegro in 1996 and 2001, we use the values for Serbia in 1996 and 2001. The UCDP/PRIO, V-Dem and World War Two variables were not used in the imputation phase. We identified the following countries where military operations took place during the Second World War.

Table c – World War Two countries in the dataset

Albania	Singapore
Algeria	Slovakia
Australia	Slovenia
Austria	South Korea
Bangladesh	Taiwan
Belarus	Thailand
Belgium	Tunisia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ukraine
Canada	United States
China	Viet Nam
Croatia	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Egypt	
Estonia	
Ethiopia	
Finland	
France	
Germany	
Great Britain (including Northern Ireland)	
Greece	
Hungary	
Iceland	
India	
Indonesia	
Iran	
Iraq	
Israel (including Palestine)	
Italy	
Japan	
Jordan	
Kosovo	
Latvia	
Lebanon	
Libya	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Macedonia	
Malaysia	
Malta	
Moldova	
Morocco	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Philippines	
Poland	
Romania	
Russia	
Serbia & Montenegro	

7. Analyses with the separate items of the emancipative value index

Unconditional or null models

We build models for the values on reproductive freedom (divorce, homosexuality and abortion), on other people as an important influence in society, emancipative child qualities and gender equality (“university education is more important for a boy than for a girl”, “on the whole, men make better political leaders than women do” and “when jobs are scarce: men (should) have more right to a job than women”).

In an empty model, the intraclass correlations of these outcomes without explanatory variables are respectively 0.20, 0.32, 0.25, 0.12, 0.27, 0.19, 0.23 and 0.33.^{ix} Intraclass correlations show that in a randomly drawn country-year, the correlation between two randomly chosen individuals is respectively 0.20 for values on divorce, 0.32 for values on homosexuality, 0.25 for values on abortion, 0.12 for values on other people as an important influence in society, 0.27 for values on emancipative child qualities, 0.19 for values on gender equality in university education, 0.23 for values on women as political leaders and 0.33 for values on job equality between men and women.

Values on reproductive freedom

The outcome variables that measure the values on reproductive freedom (homosexuality, divorce and abortion) of respondents are standardized. The first four models test the effect of the absence (0) / presence (1) of conflict.

In model 1a, the effect of previous armed conflict on the values on homosexuality, divorce and abortion of respondents is significant and negative. This means that it is more likely for respondents who live in a country with previous armed conflict to hold lower values on reproductive freedom (controlling for the survey wave, region and independence date of countries). More specifically, we see that previous armed conflict decreases values on homosexuality, divorce and abortion by -0.41, -0.30 and -0.31 standard deviation. This means an average decrease of -0.15, -0.10 and -0.10 on a scale of 0 to 1 (= multiplying the standard deviation of the outcomes (0.36, 0.34 and 0.33) with -0.41, -0.30 and -0.31).

In model 2a-4a, we first entered level-one (gender, birth cohort, educational level) and then level-two characteristics (the polity 2 and action resources indices) in the models. The effects

of previous armed conflict stay significant but decrease and become -0.28, -0.21 and -0.24 (or -0.10, -0.07 and -0.08 on a scale of 0 to 1) in the model with all level-two characteristics. This means that previous armed conflict has an effect on values on reproductive freedom, after controlling for the mean level of action resources (or mean societal development) and type of political regime.

The accumulated magnitude and duration of previous armed conflict variables are coded from 0 (the minimum) to 1 (the maximum). When the accumulated magnitude of armed conflict increases from the lowest to the highest value, we notice that the values on homosexuality, divorce and abortion decreases with -0.75, -0.69 and -0.54 standard deviation (model 1b, controlling for the survey wave, region and independence date of countries) (or -0.27, -0.23 and -0.18 on a scale from 0 to 1). When the accumulated duration of armed conflict increases from the lowest to the highest value, we notice that the values on homosexuality, divorce and abortion decrease with -0.65, -0.58 and -0.47 standard deviation (model 1c, controlling for the survey wave, region and independence date of countries) (or -0.23, -0.20 and -0.15 on a scale from 0 to 1).

These effects decline when we enter respondent characteristics. For models 2b and 2c: the accumulated conflict magnitude effects lower to -0.72, -0.65 and -0.51 (or -0.26, -0.22 and -0.17 on a scale from 0 to 1) and the effects of the duration of conflict lower to -0.63, -0.55 and -0.45 (or -0.23, -0.19 and -0.15 on a scale from 0 to 1) for values on homosexuality, divorce and abortion. As expected, the effects are explained the most after the inclusion of the polity 2 and action resources index (model 3b, 4b, 3c and 4c).

Valuing other people as an important influence in society, emancipative child qualities and gender equality

We also model the variables that measure the values on other people as an important influence in society, emancipative child qualities and gender equality. All of them are scored dichotomously and analyzed with multilevel logistic regression in Mplus.

In model 1a-4a, the presence/absence of previous armed conflict is always negatively related in a significant way to emancipative values. More specifically, results show that respondents who live in a country with an armed conflict history value significantly less other people as an *important influence in society*, as well as towards *emancipative child qualities* and *gender equality*.

These significant effects are maintained, although slightly lower, after controlling for gender, age and educational level (model 2a). The polity 2 and action resources indices at the second level lowers the significant effects yet they are still in the expected direction (see models 3a-4a).

The effects of accumulated magnitude and duration of previous armed conflict on the dichotomous outcome variables show similar results to those in the previous section. However, the effects of the magnitude and duration of armed conflict are less significant in the analysis of the gender equality questions compared to the others.

8. Additional tables

Table A – Countries classified according to year of existence

<i>Countries already independent in 1946</i>	United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, Argentina, France, New Zealand, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Andorra, Iceland, Luxembourg, Chile, Spain, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, Ireland, Turkey, Lebanon, Greece, South Africa, Ecuador, Portugal, Brazil, Mexico, Jordan, Finland, Poland, Romania, Venezuela, Iraq, Philippines, Bulgaria, Colombia, El Salvador, Yugoslavia, Guatemala, Iran, China, Peru, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Albania, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia.
<i>Newly independent countries in 1947-1972</i>	Egypt (1951), Israel (1948), Tunisia (1956), Algeria (1962), Morocco (1956), Libya (1952), Malaysia (1957), Trinidad and Tobago (1962), Kuwait (1961), Zambia (1964), South Korea (1948), Nigeria (1960), India (1949), Indonesia (1949), Pakistan (1947), Ghana (1957), (West and East) Germany (1949) (reunited in 1991), Viet Nam (1954), Tanzania (1961), Bangladesh (1972), Mali (1960), Burkina Faso (1960), Uganda (1962), Rwanda (1962), Cyprus (1960), Malta (1964), Singapore (1965), Bahrain (1971), Zimbabwe (1966), Qatar (1971), Taiwan (1949).
<i>Newly independent countries in 1991-2012</i>	The Czech Republic (1993), Russia (1991), Estonia (1991), Latvia (1991), Lithuania (1991), Armenia (1991), Ukraine (1991), Belarus (1991), Kazakhstan (1991), Croatia (1991), Georgia (1991), Slovenia (1992), Azerbaijan (1991), Moldova (1991), Uzbekistan (1991), Kyrgyzstan (1991), Slovakia (1993), Bosnia (1992), Serbia and Montenegro (1992) and (2006), Kosovo (2008), Macedonia (1993).

Note: based on the classification of countries by the Center for Systemic Peace on Major Episodes of Political Violence (version MEPV2012n). Andorra, Malta and Iceland were not included in the conflict data and were given an independence date with the use of the Independence List of the World Factbook of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>). To determine the independence years of the countries, we use the independence dates provided by the MEPV dataset. This is the case for all countries (except for Andorra, Malta, and Iceland) that are not included in the MEPV and have not experienced an armed conflict since 1946. For these countries we use the Independence List of the World Factbook of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to determine their independence year (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>)

Table B – Countries classified according to region

REGION	COUNTRIES
Africa	South Africa, Ethiopia, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Zambia, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe.
America	United States, Uruguay, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago.
Asia and Oceania	Japan, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Philippines, Iran, China, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Malaysia, Kuwait, South Korea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Singapore, Bahrain, Qatar, Taiwan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, Australia.
Europe	United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, France, Austria, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Andorra, Iceland, Luxembourg, Spain, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, Ireland, Turkey, Greece, Portugal, Finland, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Cyprus, Malta, the Czech Republic, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, Slovenia, Moldova, Slovakia, Bosnia, Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia.

Table C – Countries with only a single armed conflict episode according to duration and magnitude of the episode (1946-2012)

		Magnitude								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Duration	0	Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, (West and East) Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Macedonia, Burkina Faso, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.								
	1-5	Venezuela (1958) Tunisia (1961) Zambia (1964) The Czech Republic (1968) Slovakia (1968) Brazil (1980) Romania (1989) Ecuador (1995) Saudi Arabia (2003-2007)		Dominican Republic (1965) Albania (1997) Kyrgyzstan (2010)		Hungary (1956) Armenia (1991-1994) Croatia (1992-1995)		Libya (2011)	Greece (1946-1949) Kuwait (1990-1991)	Bosnia (1992-1995)
	6-10	Moldova (1991-1997)								
	11-15	Italy (1970-1982)								
	> 15			Bangladesh (1975-1992)						

Note: based on data from the Center for Systemic Peace on Major Episodes of Political Violence (version MEPV2012n). In this table, the magnitude score is the magnitude score of the conflict episode. If a country has a conflict episode of magnitude one, the magnitude score will be one. The duration score shows how many years the conflict episode endured.

Table D – Countries with more than one armed conflict episode according to duration and magnitude of the episode (1946-2012)

	Magnitude						
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	> 30
Duration	1-5	Georgia (1991-1993, 1998, 2008) Ghana (1981, 1994) Tanzania (1964, 1978-1979)	Chile (1973-1976, 1987) Serbia and Montenegro / Kosovo (1998-1999) Taiwan (1950, 1954-1955)				
	6-10	Cyprus (1963-1968, 1974) Malaysia (1957-1960, 1962-1966) Mali (1990-1995, 2012)	Azerbaijan (1991-1997) Argentina (1955, 1976-1980, 1982) South Korea (1948, 1950-1953, 1979-1980)	Jordan (1948-1949, 1967-1970)			
	11-15	Mexico (1994-1997, 2006-2012) Portugal (1961-1975) South Africa (1976, 1983-1996)	El Salvador (1969, 1979-1992) Zimbabwe (1972-1979, 1981-1987)				
	16-20	Morocco (1957-1958, 1963-1964, 1975-1989) Peru (1982-1997)	Algeria (1962-1964, 1991-2004) France (1946-1962, 1968) Russia (1994-1996, 1999-2006, 2008-2012)	Egypt (1952, 1956, 1967-1970, 1973, 1992-1999, 2011)	Rwanda (1962-1964, 1990-2002)		
	21-25				Iran (1946-1947, 1953, 1963, 1974-1975, 1978-1993) Lebanon (1948-1949, 1958, 1975-1991, 2006-2008)		
	26-30			United States (1950-1953, 1964-1973, 1989, 2001, 2003-2012)			
	31-35	United Kingdom (1948-1954, 1969-1994)	Turkey (1974-1999, 2004-2012) Guatemala (1954, 1966-1996) Thailand (1951, 1965-1987, 2003-2012)		Nigeria (1966-1970, 1980-1993, 1997-2012) Viet Nam (1958-1989)		
	36-40			Uganda (1966, 1971-1979, 1981-2006)	Ethiopia (1962-1991, 1998-2000, 2007-2012)		
	> 40		Philippines (1950-1952, 1972-2012) Colombia (1948-1960, 1975-2012)		Israel (1948-1949, 1965-2012) India (1949, 1952-2012)	Indonesia (1949-1993, 1997-2005)	China (1946-1975, 1969, 1979-1998) Iraq (1958-1959, 1961-2012) Pakistan (1947-1949, 1961-1962, 1965, 1971, 1973-1977, 1983-1999, 2001-2012)

Note: based on data from the Center for Systemic Peace on Major Episodes of Political Violence (version MEPV2012n). In this table, the magnitude score is calculated by summing the magnitude scores of individual conflict episodes. If a country has two episodes of magnitude one, the magnitude score will be two. The duration scores show how many years a country has experienced conflict.

Table E – Classification of countries according to the level of action resources

Category	Index on the level of action resources (1978)	Index on the level of action resources (1988)	Index on the level action resources (1998)
1	Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, India, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Tanzania, Burkina Faso.	Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, India, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Morocco.	Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, India, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Morocco, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Viet Nam, Thailand, Egypt.
2	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, South Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Viet Nam, Slovenia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Macedonia, Egypt, Serbia and Montenegro, Morocco, Zambia, Kosovo.	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, South Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Viet Nam, Slovenia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Macedonia, Egypt, Serbia and Montenegro, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kosovo, Romania, South Africa.	Zimbabwe, Albania, Algeria, Bosnia, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Iraq, Jordan, South Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, Tunisia, Turkey, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Zambia, Kosovo, Romania, South Africa, Bulgaria.
3	Romania, South Africa, Bulgaria, Chile, the Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.	Cyprus, Qatar, Bulgaria, Chile, the Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Austria, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Switzerland, Uruguay.	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Taiwan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Cyprus, Qatar, Chile, the Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Austria, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Switzerland, Uruguay, Argentina, Denmark, France, Israel, Sweden.
4	Austria, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Switzerland, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Germany.	Bahrain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Singapore, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Germany.	Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Bahrain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Singapore, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States, Germany.

Note: Categories constructed with the use of the mean and standard deviation (+1 and -1 standard deviation) and the data of Vanhanen. A higher category means a higher level of action resources. Countries with no values for 1978: Zimbabwe, Cyprus, Qatar, Bahrain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta and Singapore. Countries with no values for both 1978 and 1988: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Taiwan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia.

Table G – Two-level linear regression. Justifiability: homosexuality. Parameters, standard errors & significance levels.

Fixed effects												
Level 2 (Country-year)												
	Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 3a	Model 4a	Model 1b	Model 2b	Model 3b	Model 4b	Model 1c	Model 2c	Model 3c	Model 4c
Conflict												
Presence	-0.409(0.060)***	-0.408(0.061)***	-0.401(0.055)***	-0.279(0.055)***								
Magnitude					-0.751(0.157)***	-0.724(0.161)***	-0.558(0.131)***	0.019(0.148)				
Duration									-0.655(0.122)***	-0.629(0.123)***	-0.485(0.114)***	-0.085(0.116)
Polity 2 index												
Action resources index (Vanhanen)			0.041(0.004)***	0.032(0.005)***			0.039(0.005)***	0.029(0.005)***		0.039(0.005)***		0.029(0.005)***
				0.830(0.118)***				1.087(0.133)***				1.047(0.130)***
Region												
(Ref. category = Europe)												
Asia / Oceania												
America	-0.455(0.070)***	-0.491(0.070)***	-0.257(0.064)***	-0.219(0.062)***	-0.415(0.084)***	-0.457(0.086)***	-0.265(0.077)**	-0.270(0.066)***	-0.426(0.082)***	-0.467(0.083)***	-0.276(0.075)***	-0.255(0.066)***
Africa	-0.176(0.075)*	-0.202(0.076)**	-0.138(0.073)*	-0.160(0.065)*	-0.298(0.074)***	-0.326(0.075)***	-0.271(0.072)***	-0.262(0.064)***	-0.306(0.073)***	-0.334(0.074)***	-0.278(0.072)***	-0.260(0.063)***
	-0.584(0.084)***	-0.615(0.085)***	-0.310(0.079)***	-0.136(0.083)	-0.754(0.083)***	-0.787(0.084)***	-0.504(0.084)***	-0.207(0.089)*	-0.741(0.082)***	-0.775(0.083)***	-0.500(0.083)***	-0.214(0.089)*
Independence												
(Ref. category = 1991-2012)												
already independent in 1946	0.458(0.080)***	0.548(0.084)***	0.408(0.084)***	0.468(0.083)***	0.540(0.080)***	0.629(0.084)***	0.485(0.085)***	0.509(0.087)***	0.556(0.080)***	0.644(0.084)***	0.499(0.086)***	0.517(0.088)***
1947-1972	0.278(0.091)**	0.346(0.094)***	0.224(0.090)*	0.321(0.091)***	0.341(0.092)***	0.408(0.097)***	0.281(0.095)**	0.359(0.096)***	0.354(0.091)***	0.420(0.095)***	0.292(0.094)**	0.365(0.096)***
Male												
Level 1 (Respondent)												
	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***	-0.123(0.009)***
Birth cohort												
(Ref. category = 1936-1945)												
1946-1955	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***	0.155(0.009)***
1956-1965	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***	0.237(0.013)***
1966-1975	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***	0.301(0.015)***
1976-1985	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***	0.365(0.017)***
1986-1996	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***	0.380(0.019)***
Educational level												
(Ref. category = no formal education)												
Low	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.090(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.090(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.089(0.016)***	-0.090(0.016)***
Medium	0.023(0.018)	0.023(0.018)	0.023(0.018)	0.022(0.018)	0.023(0.018)	0.023(0.018)	0.023(0.018)	0.022(0.018)	0.023(0.018)	0.023(0.018)	0.022(0.018)	0.022(0.018)
High	0.196(0.023)***	0.196(0.023)***	0.196(0.023)***	0.195(0.023)***	0.197(0.023)***	0.197(0.023)***	0.196(0.023)***	0.195(0.023)***	0.197(0.023)***	0.196(0.023)***	0.195(0.023)***	0.195(0.023)***
Intercept	0.202(0.085)*	-0.131(0.091)	-0.117(0.084)	-0.310(0.092)**	0.005(0.083)	-0.327(0.090)***	-0.308(0.086)***	-0.480(0.093)***	0.014(0.082)	-0.318(0.088)***	-0.302(0.085)***	-0.474(0.093)***
Wave												
(Ref. category = wave six)												
Wave one	-0.339(0.103)**	-0.204(0.105)*	-0.227(0.094)*	-0.220(0.088)*	-0.309(0.107)**	-0.173(0.109)	-0.186(0.102)*	-0.175(0.096)*	-0.314(0.106)**	-0.177(0.107)*	-0.190(0.100)*	-0.181(0.095)*
Wave two	-0.358(0.095)***	-0.262(0.096)**	-0.258(0.089)**	-0.194(0.085)*	-0.377(0.099)***	-0.280(0.101)**	-0.273(0.096)***	-0.179(0.089)*	-0.376(0.098)***	-0.279(0.100)**	-0.272(0.095)**	-0.183(0.089)*
Wave three	-0.086(0.097)	0.005(0.100)	0.016(0.092)	0.105(0.089)	-0.101(0.101)	-0.009(0.104)	0.002(0.097)	0.125(0.090)	-0.104(0.100)	-0.012(0.103)	-0.001(0.097)	0.120(0.090)
Wave four	-0.123(0.080)	-0.062(0.082)	-0.039(0.072)	0.005(0.069)	-0.135(0.087)	-0.075(0.089)	-0.055(0.081)	0.006(0.073)	-0.138(0.086)	-0.077(0.088)	-0.057(0.080)	0.004(0.073)
Wave five	-0.030(0.078)	0.002(0.080)	-0.021(0.073)	0.022(0.072)	-0.050(0.084)	-0.019(0.087)	-0.041(0.082)	0.018(0.078)	-0.051(0.083)	-0.020(0.086)	-0.042(0.081)	0.017(0.078)
Random effects												
Level two residual	0.186***	0.193***	0.163***	0.143***	0.208***	0.215***	0.189***	0.157***	0.205***	0.213***	0.188***	0.157***
Level one residual	0.669***	0.642***	0.642***	0.642***	0.669***	0.642***	0.642***	0.642***	0.669***	0.642***	0.642***	0.642***
No. free parameters	14	23	24	25	14	23	24	25	14	23	24	25
AIC	804603	791249	791200.6	791163.3	804636.8	791282.6	791245.6	791191	804632.8	791279.1	791243.3	791190.6
BIC	804752.9	791495.2	791457.6	791431	804796.7	791528.8	791502.5	791458.6	804782.6	791525.3	791500.2	791458.2

Note: + p < .10. * p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001. Two-tailed significance test. In all models: level-1 units = 329622, level-2 units = 306.

Table I – Two-level linear regression. Justifiability: abortion. Parameters, standard errors & significance levels.

Fixed effects												
Level 2 (Country-year)												
Conflict												
Presence	-0.306(0.045)***	-0.304(0.045)***	-0.299(0.043)***	-0.242(0.048)***	-0.542(0.143)***	-0.512(0.146)***	-0.429(0.138)**	-0.125(0.146)	-0.475(0.116)***	-0.446(0.116)***	-0.373(0.118)**	-0.163(0.121)
Magnitude												
Duration												
Polity 2 index			0.023(0.004)***	0.018(0.004)***			0.021(0.004)***	0.016(0.005)***		0.021(0.004)***	0.021(0.004)***	0.016(0.005)***
Action resources index (Vanhanen)			0.394(0.113)***	0.394(0.113)***				0.560(0.118)***				0.540(0.116)***
Region												
(Ref. category = Europe)												
Asia / Oceania	-0.415(0.057)***	-0.439(0.057)***	-0.311(0.057)***	-0.292(0.065)***	-0.389(0.071)***	-0.419(0.071)***	-0.312(0.066)***	-0.315(0.060)***	-0.397(0.068)***	-0.426(0.068)***	-0.322(0.064)***	-0.311(0.059)***
America	-0.514(0.088)***	-0.528(0.058)***	-0.493(0.057)***	-0.502(0.052)***	-0.604(0.062)***	-0.619(0.061)***	-0.589(0.060)***	-0.584(0.055)***	-0.610(0.061)***	-0.624(0.061)***	-0.594(0.060)***	-0.584(0.055)***
Africa	-0.585(0.063)***	-0.588(0.062)***	-0.416(0.066)***	-0.329(0.073)***	-0.708(0.064)***	-0.712(0.064)***	-0.553(0.068)***	-0.395(0.078)***	-0.697(0.063)***	-0.702(0.063)***	-0.549(0.067)***	-0.399(0.077)***
Independence												
(Ref. category = 1991-2012)												
already independent in 1946	0.112(0.060)+	0.162(0.063)*	0.086(0.064)	0.112(0.067)+	0.171(0.064)**	0.219(0.066)**	0.142(0.069)*	0.151(0.073)*	0.183(0.064)**	0.230(0.066)**	0.153(0.069)*	0.159(0.073)*
1947-1972	-0.026(0.067)	0.011(0.068)	-0.050(0.066)	-0.009(0.070)	0.016(0.070)	0.051(0.072)	-0.011(0.071)	0.024(0.075)	0.026(0.069)	0.060(0.071)	-0.002(0.071)	0.030(0.076)
Level 1 (Respondent)												
Male		0.006(0.005)	0.006(0.005)	0.006(0.005)		0.006(0.005)	0.006(0.005)	0.006(0.005)		0.006(0.005)		0.006(0.005)
Birth cohort												
(Ref. category = 1936-1945)												
1946-1955		0.137(0.008)***	0.137(0.008)***	0.137(0.008)***		0.137(0.008)***	0.137(0.008)***	0.137(0.008)***		0.137(0.008)***		0.137(0.008)***
1956-1965		0.171(0.010)***	0.171(0.010)***	0.171(0.010)***		0.171(0.010)***	0.171(0.010)***	0.171(0.010)***		0.171(0.010)***		0.171(0.010)***
1966-1975		0.182(0.011)***	0.182(0.011)***	0.183(0.011)***		0.182(0.011)***	0.182(0.011)***	0.182(0.011)***		0.182(0.011)***		0.182(0.011)***
1976-1985		0.211(0.012)***	0.211(0.012)***	0.211(0.012)***		0.211(0.012)***	0.211(0.012)***	0.211(0.012)***		0.211(0.012)***		0.211(0.012)***
1986-1996		0.213(0.014)***	0.213(0.014)***	0.213(0.014)***		0.213(0.014)***	0.213(0.014)***	0.213(0.014)***		0.213(0.014)***		0.213(0.014)***
Educational level												
(Ref. category = no formal education)												
Low		-0.032(0.015)*	-0.032(0.015)*	-0.033(0.015)*		-0.032(0.015)*	-0.033(0.015)*	-0.033(0.015)*		-0.032(0.015)*		-0.033(0.015)*
Medium		0.082(0.016)***	0.082(0.016)***	0.082(0.016)***		0.082(0.016)***	0.082(0.016)***	0.082(0.016)***		0.082(0.016)***		0.082(0.016)***
High		0.211(0.020)***	0.211(0.020)***	0.211(0.020)***		0.211(0.020)***	0.211(0.020)***	0.211(0.020)***		0.211(0.020)***		0.211(0.020)***
Intercept	0.352(0.074)***	0.061(0.078)	0.058(0.074)	-0.034(0.087)	0.201(0.077)**	-0.098(0.081)	-0.087(0.080)	-0.176(0.088)*	0.207(0.076)**	-0.092(0.080)	-0.084(0.079)	-0.171(0.088)*
Wave												
(Ref. category = wave six)												
Wave one		0.029(0.110)	0.090(0.110)	0.077(0.106)	0.082(0.102)	0.119(0.108)	0.110(0.105)	0.117(0.100)	0.053(0.107)	0.116(0.108)	0.108(0.105)	0.114(0.100)
Wave two		0.118(0.084)	0.156(0.084)+	0.157(0.082)+	0.190(0.082)*	0.105(0.087)	0.146(0.085)+	0.197(0.085)*	0.107(0.087)	0.145(0.086)+	0.147(0.085)+	0.196(0.085)*
Wave three		0.175(0.071)*	0.220(0.072)*	0.228(0.071)**	0.269(0.072)***	0.168(0.075)*	0.213(0.076)**	0.282(0.075)***	0.166(0.075)*	0.212(0.076)**	0.216(0.076)**	0.279(0.075)***
Wave four		-0.013(0.066)	0.020(0.066)	0.033(0.062)	0.066(0.061)	-0.019(0.072)	0.024(0.068)	0.087(0.065)	-0.020(0.072)	0.013(0.072)	0.023(0.068)	0.056(0.065)
Wave five		0.026(0.066)	0.044(0.066)	0.031(0.062)	0.062(0.062)	0.013(0.072)	0.018(0.070)	0.049(0.068)	0.013(0.071)	0.031(0.072)	0.018(0.069)	0.049(0.068)
Random effects												
Level two residual	0.124***	0.124***	0.115***	0.110***	0.136***	0.137***	0.129***	0.121***	0.135***	0.136***	0.128***	0.120***
Level one residual	0.744***	0.733***	0.733***	0.733***	0.744***	0.733***	0.733***	0.733***	0.744***	0.733***	0.733***	0.733***
No free parameters	14	23	24	25	14	23	24	25	14	23	24	25
AIC	862702.5	857248.2	857227.3	857217	862732	857278.5	857262.5	857243.6	862728.6	857275.6	857260.5	857242.3
BIC	862852.8	857495	857484.9	857485.3	862862.3	857523.4	857520.1	857511.9	862878.9	857522.5	857518.1	857510.6

Note: + $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. Two-tailed significance test. In all models: level-1 units = 338645, level-2 units = 309.

Table M – Two-level logistic regression. “University is more important for a boy than for a girl”. Parameters (log odds), standard errors & significance levels.

Fixed effects												
Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 3a	Model 4a	Model 1b	Model 2b	Model 3b	Model 4b	Model 1c	Model 2c	Model 3c	Model 4c	
Level 2 (Country-year)												
Conflict												
Presence	0.739(0.129)***	0.716(0.128)***	0.704(0.117)***	0.543(0.122)***	0.678(0.322)*	0.504(0.314)	0.421(0.318)	-0.413(0.304)	0.563(0.283)*	0.417(0.276)	0.315(0.283)	-0.426(0.263)
Magnitude												
Duration												
Polity 2 index												
Action resources index (Vanhanen)												
Region												
(Ref. category = Europe)												
Asia / Oceania	0.700(0.154)***	0.761(0.150)***	0.602(0.147)***	0.588(0.137)***	0.756(0.183)***	0.838(0.178)***	0.686(0.178)***	0.731(0.149)***	0.771(0.181)***	0.653(0.177)***	0.701(0.176)***	0.722(0.148)***
America	-0.032(0.134)	0.003(0.131)	-0.028(0.128)	0.033(0.122)	0.230(0.160)	0.257(0.158)	0.225(0.154)	0.260(0.131)*	0.233(0.159)	0.266(0.157)*	0.230(0.154)	0.257(0.131)*
Africa	0.564(0.191)**	0.502(0.184)**	0.284(0.199)	0.159(0.203)	0.879(0.184)***	0.815(0.183)***	0.584(0.205)**	0.243(0.212)	0.870(0.186)***	0.771(0.182)***	0.577(0.204)**	0.230(0.212)
Independence												
(Ref. category = 1891-2012)												
already independent in 1946	-0.598(0.133)***	-0.702(0.137)***	-0.596(0.146)***	-0.664(0.152)***	-0.649(0.148)***	-0.791(0.151)***	-0.655(0.161)***	-0.703(0.171)***	-0.694(0.148)***	-0.790(0.152)***	-0.659(0.161)***	-0.684(0.172)***
1947-1972	-0.305(0.164)*	-0.423(0.164)*	-0.335(0.162)*	-0.436(0.177)*	-0.290(0.167)*	-0.433(0.168)*	-0.331(0.175)*	-0.475(0.191)*	-0.338(0.165)*	-0.454(0.169)**	-0.335(0.174)*	-0.461(0.193)*
Level 1 (Respondent)												
Male												
	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***	0.533(0.029)***
Birth cohort												
(Ref. category = 1936-1945)												
1946-1965												
1966-1985												
1986-1975												
1976-1985												
1986-1996												
Educational level												
(Ref. category = no formal education)												
Low												
Medium												
High												
Intercept												
	-1.828(0.134)***	-1.056(0.152)***	-1.071(0.146)***	-0.865(0.170)***	-1.528(0.126)***	-0.722(0.145)***	-0.756(0.146)***	-0.521(0.173)**	-1.496(0.125)***	-0.728(0.145)***	-0.761(0.146)***	-0.506(0.176)**
Wave												
(Ref. category = wave six)												
Wave one	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wave two	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wave three	0.256(0.124)*	0.171(0.123)	0.180(0.122)	0.070(0.123)	0.284(0.143)*	0.222(0.146)	0.209(0.141)	-0.024(0.136)	0.286(0.143)*	0.210(0.144)	0.210(0.140)	-0.030(0.136)
Wave four	-0.021(0.143)	-0.066(0.141)	-0.089(0.136)	-0.168(0.130)	0.010(0.156)	-0.021(0.154)	-0.057(0.151)	-0.204(0.136)	0.013(0.156)	-0.021(0.153)	-0.050(0.150)	-0.212(0.136)
Wave five	-0.198(0.125)	-0.251(0.120)*	-0.241(0.120)*	-0.292(0.117)*	-0.165(0.137)	-0.216(0.135)	-0.210(0.134)	-0.308(0.127)*	-0.167(0.137)	-0.222(0.135)	-0.208(0.134)	-0.315(0.127)*
Random effects												
Level two residual	0.406***	0.395***	0.377***	0.360***	0.486***	0.478***	0.459***	0.398***	0.487***	0.473***	0.461***	0.397***
Level one residual	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
No. free parameters												
AIC	11	20	21	22	11	20	21	22	11	20	21	22
BIC	215365.6	209640.7	209634.5	209626.7	215399.5	209676.4	209671.1	209645	215399.6	209676.7	209671.6	209644
Note: + p < .10. * p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001. Two-tailed significance test. In all models: level-1 units = 220798, level-2 units = 188.												

Table N – Two-level logistic regression. “Men make better political leaders than women”. Parameters (log odds), standard errors & significance levels.

Fixed effects												
Level 2 (Country-year)												
Conflict												
Presence	0.792(0.124)***	0.775(0.125)***	0.759(0.108)***	0.707(0.115)***	0.866(0.292)**	0.684(0.295)*	0.535(0.281)*	0.041(0.322)	0.731(0.259)**	0.582(0.254)*	0.400(0.254)	-0.065(0.288)
Magnitude												
Duration												
Polity 2 index												
Action resources index (Vanhanen)												
Region												
(Ref. category = Europe)												
Asia / Oceania	0.748(0.155)***	0.808(0.154)***	0.514(0.142)***	0.520(0.138)***	0.778(0.196)***	0.866(0.197)***	0.618(0.179)**	0.627(0.158)***	0.796(0.196)***	0.871(0.196)***	0.639(0.179)***	0.630(0.158)***
America	-0.354(0.137)*	-0.363(0.139)**	-0.419(0.134)**	-0.374(0.129)**	-0.113(0.157)	-0.084(0.160)	-0.137(0.153)	-0.107(0.141)	-0.089(0.155)	-0.077(0.159)	-0.116(0.155)	-0.127(0.140)
Africa	0.956(0.210)***	0.919(0.212)***	0.541(0.217)*	0.508(0.215)*	1.236(0.222)***	1.255(0.227)***	0.884(0.232)***	0.643(0.225)**	1.228(0.220)***	1.210(0.225)***	0.880(0.230)***	0.654(0.223)**
Independence												
(Ref. category = 1991-2012)												
already independent in 1946	-0.804(0.143)***	-0.945(0.148)***	-0.735(0.144)***	-0.764(0.143)***	-0.907(0.158)***	-1.039(0.168)***	-0.806(0.167)***	-0.843(0.171)***	-0.924(0.159)***	-1.029(0.166)***	-0.808(0.168)***	-0.825(0.172)***
1947-1972	-0.545(0.176)**	-0.689(0.181)***	-0.514(0.162)**	-0.557(0.173)**	-0.547(0.185)**	-0.710(0.190)***	-0.527(0.185)**	-0.606(0.194)**	-0.580(0.182)**	-0.675(0.189)***	-0.530(0.183)**	-0.613(0.194)**
Level 1 (Respondent)												
Male	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***	0.649(0.025)***
Birth cohort												
(Ref. category = 1936-1945)												
1946-1955	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.125(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.125(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***	-0.126(0.025)***
1956-1965	-0.191(0.028)***	-0.192(0.028)***	-0.192(0.028)***	-0.192(0.028)***	-0.191(0.028)***	-0.191(0.028)***	-0.191(0.028)***	-0.192(0.028)***	-0.191(0.028)***	-0.191(0.028)***	-0.192(0.028)***	-0.192(0.028)***
1966-1975	-0.188(0.032)***	-0.189(0.032)***	-0.189(0.032)***	-0.189(0.032)***	-0.188(0.032)***	-0.188(0.032)***	-0.188(0.032)***	-0.189(0.032)***	-0.188(0.032)***	-0.188(0.032)***	-0.189(0.032)***	-0.189(0.032)***
1976-1985	-0.214(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.214(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.214(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***	-0.215(0.036)***
1986-1996	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.194(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.194(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***	-0.195(0.040)***
Educational level												
(Ref. category = no formal education)												
Low	-0.200(0.060)**	-0.199(0.060)**	-0.199(0.060)**	-0.199(0.060)**	-0.200(0.060)**	-0.200(0.060)**	-0.200(0.060)**	-0.199(0.060)**	-0.200(0.060)**	-0.199(0.060)**	-0.199(0.060)**	-0.199(0.060)**
Medium	-0.570(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.570(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.570(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***	-0.569(0.066)***
High	-0.830(0.070)***	-0.828(0.070)***	-0.828(0.070)***	-0.828(0.070)***	-0.830(0.070)***	-0.829(0.070)***	-0.829(0.070)***	-0.828(0.070)***	-0.830(0.070)***	-0.829(0.070)***	-0.828(0.070)***	-0.828(0.070)***
Intercept	-0.426(0.139)**	0.091(0.157)	0.044(0.136)	0.105(0.151)	-0.056(0.129)	0.443(0.150)**	0.367(0.142)*	0.526(0.165)**	-0.056(0.126)	0.422(0.149)**	0.365(0.141)*	0.530(0.166)**
Wave												
(Ref. category = wave six)												
Wave one	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wave two	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wave three	0.119(0.136)	0.052(0.140)	0.046(0.130)	0.015(0.135)	0.159(0.154)	0.093(0.160)	0.088(0.149)	-0.057(0.153)	0.176(0.154)	0.071(0.158)	0.085(0.150)	-0.065(0.153)
Wave four	-0.014(0.132)	-0.052(0.134)	-0.103(0.122)	-0.110(0.126)	0.023(0.146)	-0.014(0.149)	-0.063(0.139)	-0.146(0.137)	0.021(0.146)	-0.002(0.148)	-0.057(0.139)	-0.158(0.137)
Wave five	-0.127(0.130)	-0.185(0.132)	-0.170(0.127)	-0.168(0.127)	-0.103(0.145)	-0.141(0.149)	-0.128(0.143)	-0.181(0.142)	-0.105(0.144)	-0.140(0.148)	-0.130(0.143)	-0.190(0.142)
Random effects												
Level two residual	0.428***	0.445***	0.390***	0.388***	0.517***	0.539***	0.487***	0.461***	0.519***	0.537***	0.489***	0.459***
Level one residual	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
No.free parameters	11	20	21	22	11	20	21	22	11	20	21	22
AIC	256765.9	250037	250014.7	250015.8	256801.2	250072.7	250054.4	250047.1	256801.3	250073	250055.2	250047.1
BIC	256879	250242.7	250230.6	250242.1	256914.3	250278.4	250270.4	250273.4	256914.5	250278.7	250271.2	250273.3

Note: + p < .10. * p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001. Two-tailed significance test. In all models: level-1 units = 216147, level-2 units = 188.

Table O – Accumulated magnitude and duration of armed conflict by country-year of survey

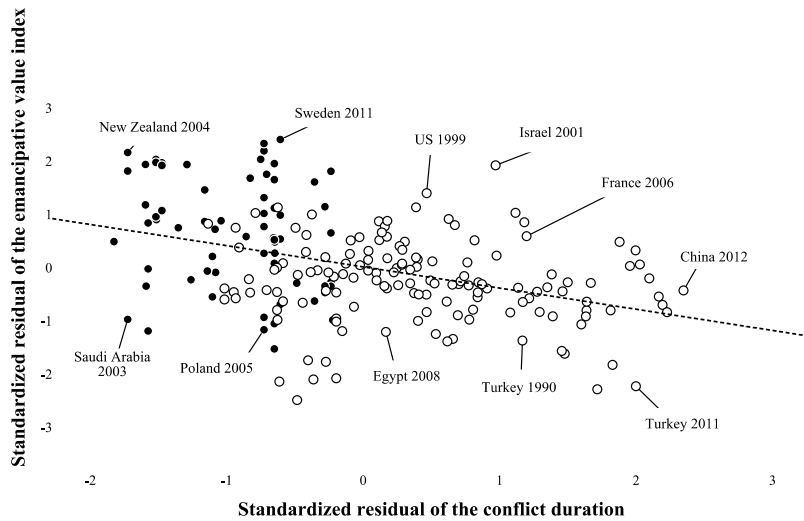
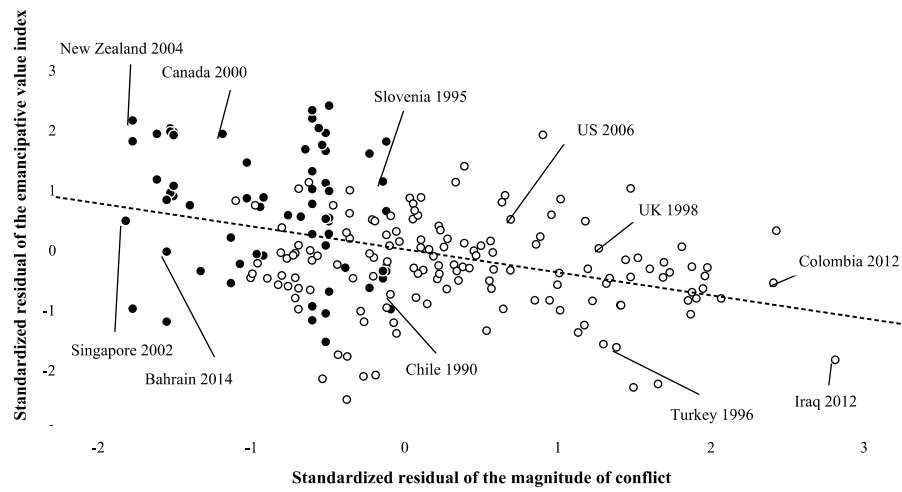
Accumulated magnitude	Duration	Country-year of survey
0	0	Australia (1981, 1995, 2005, 2012), Austria (1990, 1999, 2008), Bahrain (2014), Belgium (1981, 1990, 1999, 2009), Bulgaria (1991, 1997, 1999, 2005, 2008), Belarus (2000, 2008, 2011), Canada (1982, 1990, 2000, 2006), Denmark (1981, 1990, 1999, 2008), Estonia (1999, 2008, 2011), Finland (1990, 1996, 2000, 2005, 2009), Ireland (1981, 1990, 1999, 2008), Japan (1981, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010), Kazakhstan (2011), Kyrgyzstan (2003), Latvia (1999, 2008), Lithuania (1999, 2008), Luxembourg (1999, 2008), Mexico (1981, 1990), Netherlands (1981, 1990, 1999, 2006, 2008, 2012), New Zealand (1998, 2004, 2011), Norway (1982, 1990, 1996, 2007, 2008), Poland (1989, 1990, 1997, 1999, 2005, 2008, 2012), Qatar (2010), Saudi Arabia (2003), Singapore (2002, 2012), Slovenia (1992, 1995, 1999, 2005, 2008, 2011), Spain (1981, 1990, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2007, 2008, 2011), Sweden (1982, 1990, 1996, 1999, 2006, 2009, 2011), Switzerland (1989, 1996, 2007, 2008), Trinidad and Tobago (2006, 2011), Ukraine (1999, 2006, 2008, 2011), Macedonia (1998, 2001, 2008), Burkina Faso (2007), Uruguay (1996, 2006, 2011), Uzbekistan (2011), Serbia and Montenegro (1996), Germany (1981, 1990, 1997, 1999, 2006, 2008, 2013)
0.003	0.01	Brazil (1991, 2006, 2014), Zambia (2007), Venezuela (1996, 2000), Tunisia (2013), South Africa (1982), Czech Republic (1991, 1998, 1999, 2008), Ecuador (2013), Mexico (1995), Romania (1993, 1998, 1999, 2005, 2008, 2012), Slovakia (1990, 1991, 1998, 1999, 2008)
0.01	0.01	Albania (1998, 2002, 2008), Libya (2014), Kyrgyzstan (2011), Hungary (1991, 1998, 1999, 2008, 2009), Dominican Republic (1996)
0.01	0.03	Ghana (2007, 2012), Mexico (1996)
0.01	0.06	Mexico (2000, 2005)
0.01	0.04	Tanzania (2001)
0.02	0.08	Mali (2007)
0.02	0.1	Moldova (2002, 2006, 2008)
0.03	0.06	Armenia (2008, 2011), Croatia (1996, 1999, 2008), Georgia (2008)
0.03	0.07	Georgia (2009, 2014)
0.03	0.15	Italy (1981)
0.03	0.03	Kuwait (2014), Kosovo (2008), Serbia and Montenegro (2001, 2005, 2008)
0.03	0.04	Russia (1999)
0.04	0.07	Chile (1990, 1996, 2000, 2006, 2011)
0.04	0.04	Taiwan (2006, 2012)
0.04	0.1	Cyprus (2006, 2008, 2011)
0.04	0.18	Italy (1990, 1999, 2005, 2009)
0.05	0.1	Argentina (1984, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2006, 2013)
0.05	0.13	Malaysia (2006, 2012)
0.06	0.06	Greece (1999, 2008)
0.06	0.14	Mexico (2012)
0.06	0.11	South Africa (1990)
0.07	0.21	Portugal (1990, 1999, 2008)
0.08	0.08	Jordan (2001, 2007, 2014)
0.08	0.1	South Korea (1990, 1996, 2001, 2005, 2010)
0.09	0.1	Azerbaijan (2011)
0.09	0.21	Egypt (2001, 2008)
0.09	0.23	Egypt (2013)
0.09	0.27	United Kingdom (1981)
0.1	0.25	Bangladesh (1996, 2002)
0.11	0.14	Russia (2006)
0.11	0.2	South Africa (1996)
0.11	0.21	Zimbabwe (2001, 2012)
0.12	0.2	Peru (1996)
0.12	0.21	South Africa (2001, 2006, 2013)
0.13	0.25	France (1981, 1990, 1999, 2006, 2008)
0.13	0.15	Russia (2008)
0.13	0.2	United States (1982)
0.13	0.21	United States (1990, 1995, 1999)
0.14	0.2	Algeria (2002), Russia (2011)
0.14	0.27	Morocco (2001, 2007, 2011)
0.14	0.23	Peru (2001, 2006, 2012), Turkey (1990)
0.14	0.39	United Kingdom (1990)
0.15	0.21	Nigeria (1990)
0.15	0.39	Thailand (2007)
0.16	0.37	Pakistan (1997)
0.16	0.27	United States (2006)
0.17	0.24	Algeria (2013)
0.17	0.27	Nigeria (1995)
0.17	0.41	Pakistan (2001)
0.17	0.23	Rwanda (2007, 2012)
0.17	0.48	Thailand (2013)
0.17	0.46	United Kingdom (1998, 1999, 2005, 2008, 2009)
0.18	0.31	Nigeria (2000)
0.19	0.31	Turkey (1996)
0.2	0.34	United States (2011)
0.23	0.37	Turkey (2001)
0.24	0.21	El Salvador (1999)
0.24	0.41	Turkey (2007)
0.24	0.44	Turkey (2009)
0.25	0.46	Turkey (2011)
0.27	0.46	Nigeria (2011)
0.3	0.42	Uganda (2001)

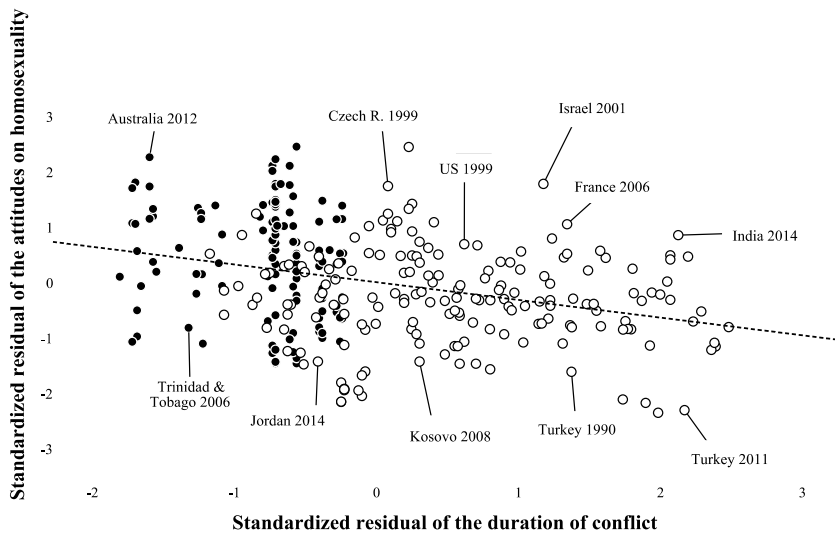
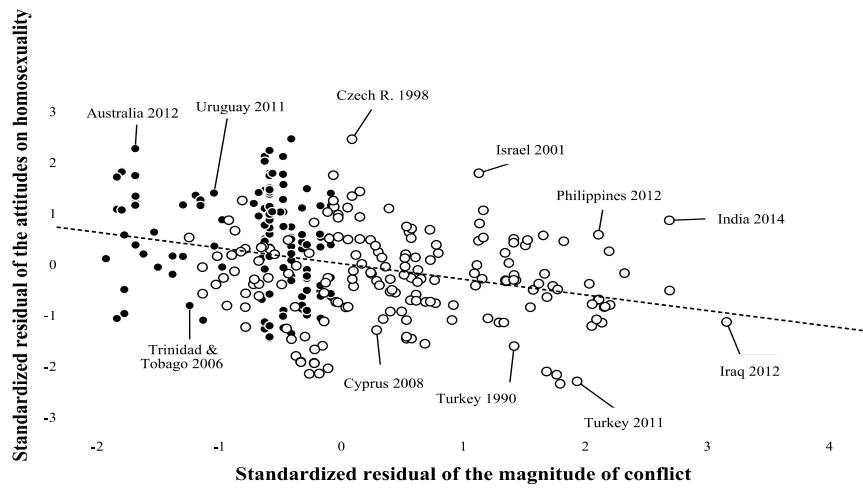
0.31	0.56	Pakistan (2012)
0.35	0.55	India (1990)
0.39	0.32	Lebanon (2013)
0.4	0.54	Israel (2001)
0.41	0.46	Ethiopia (2007)
0.42	0.49	Colombia (1997)
0.42	0.31	Iran (2000, 2007)
0.43	0.51	Colombia (1998)
0.43	0.38	Philippines (1996)
0.44	0.45	Guatemala (2004)
0.47	0.7	Israel (2013)
0.48	0.62	India (1995)
0.51	0.61	Colombia (2005)
0.52	0.45	Philippines (2001)
0.57	0.45	Viet Nam (2001, 2006)
0.59	0.86	China (1990)
0.59	0.7	Colombia (2012)
0.6	0.7	India (2001)
0.61	0.61	Philippines (2012)
0.62	0.94	China (1995)
0.64	1	China (2001, 2007, 2012)
0.68	0.69	Indonesia (2001)
0.7	0.76	Indonesia (2006)
0.71	0.77	India (2006)
0.85	0.87	India (2014)
1	0.75	Iraq (2012)

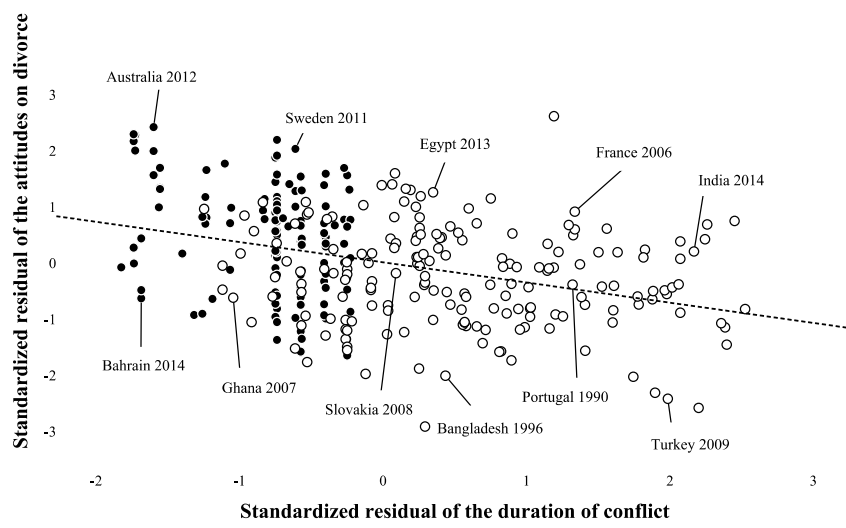
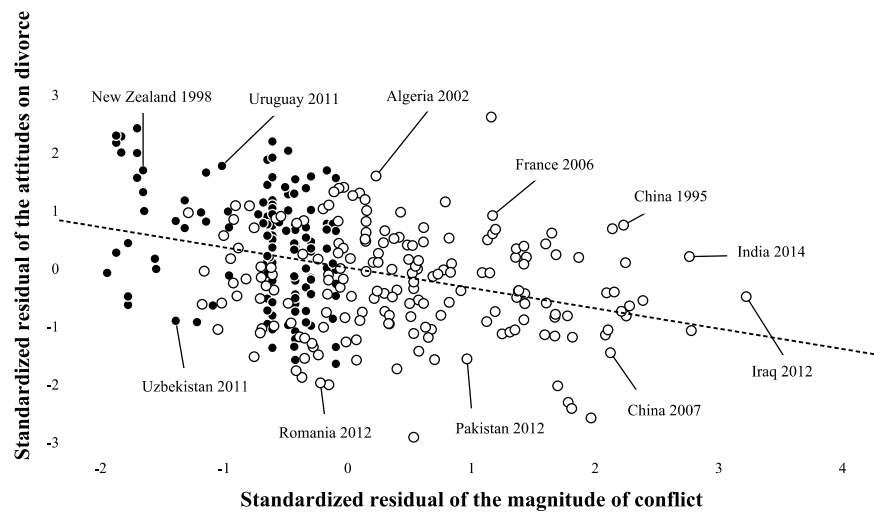
Note: the accumulated magnitude and duration of armed conflict history are coded from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum). Surveys without Polity 2 or Vanhanen index score are excluded.

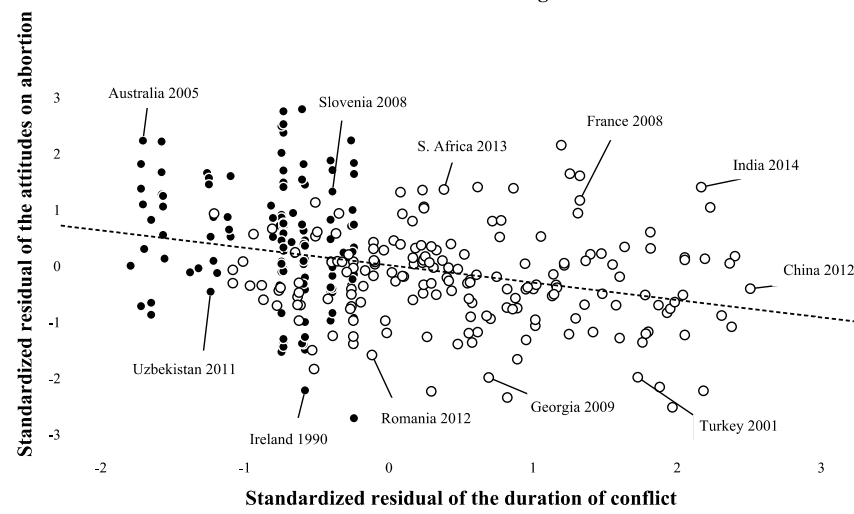
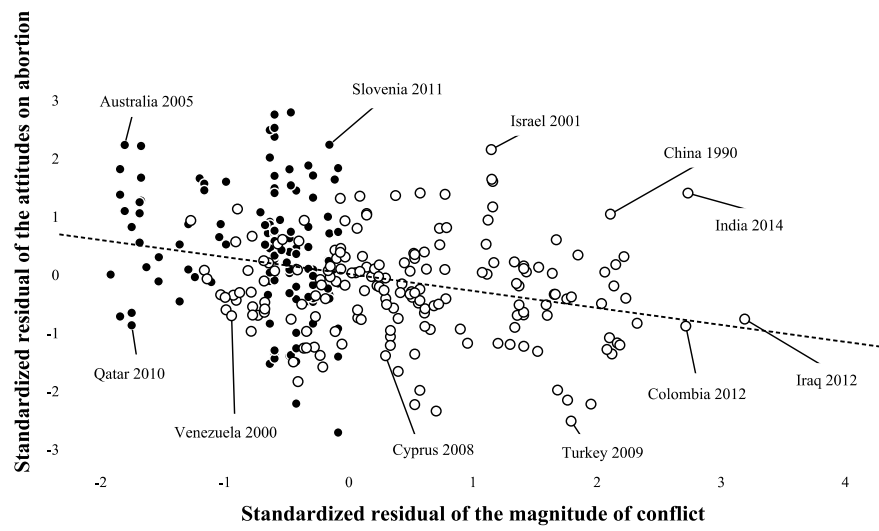
9. Additional Figures

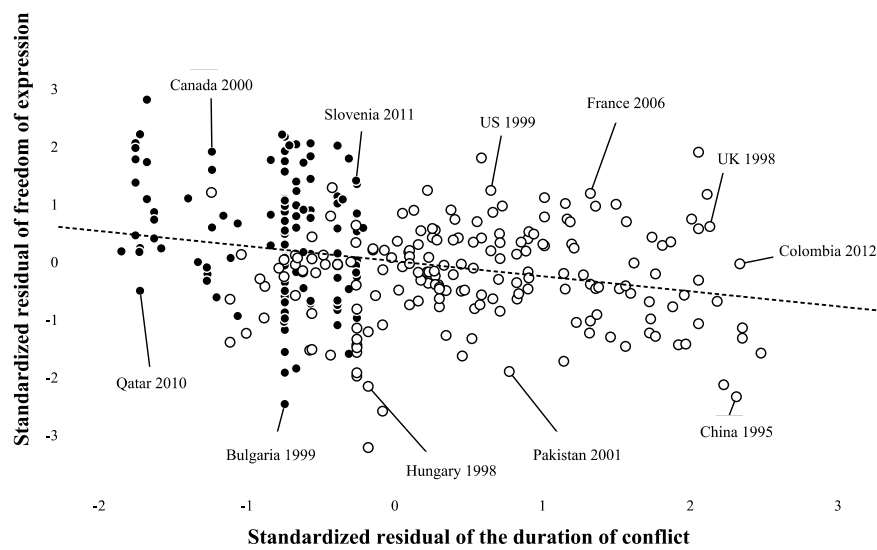
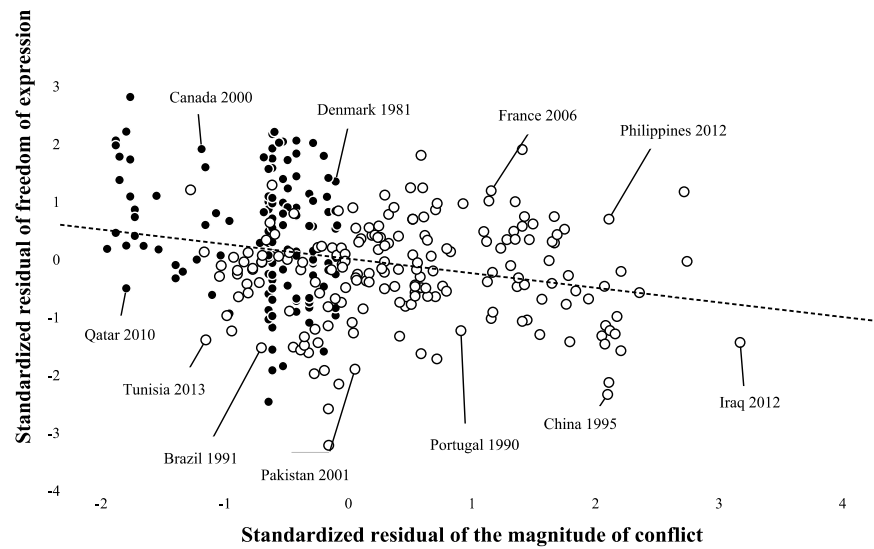
Partial regression plots of the outcome and conflict magnitude and duration variables at the country-year level

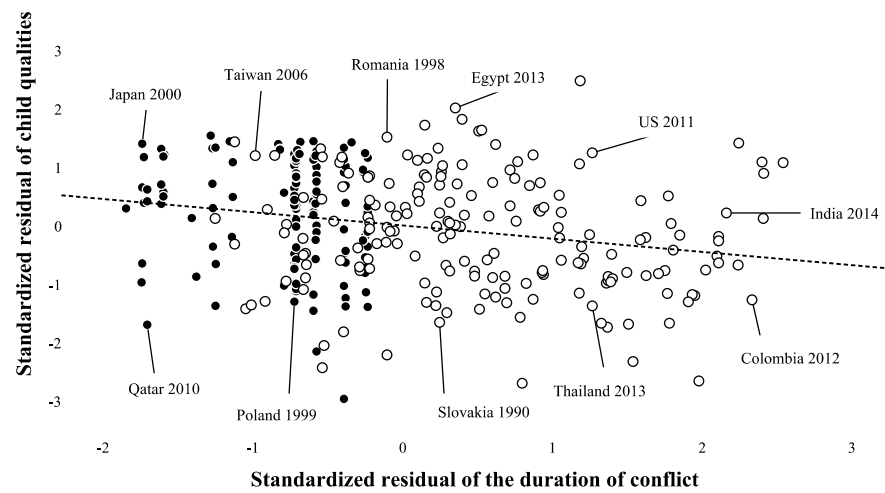
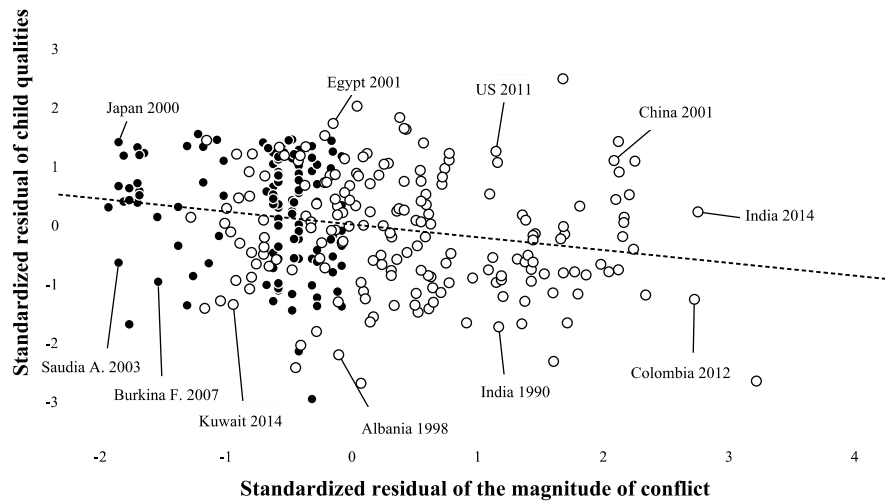


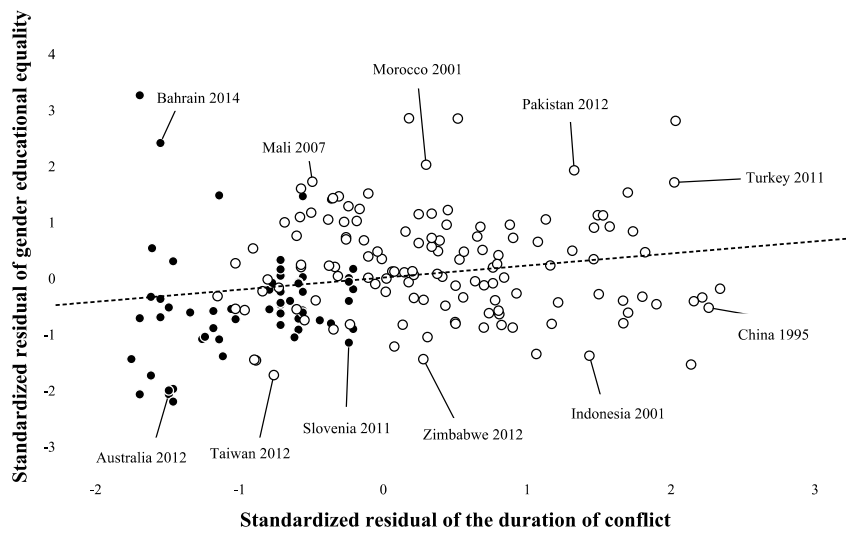
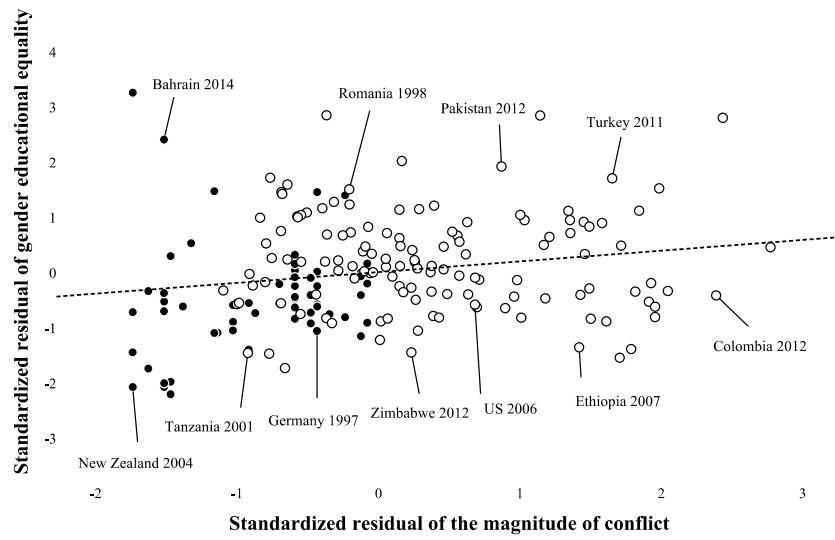


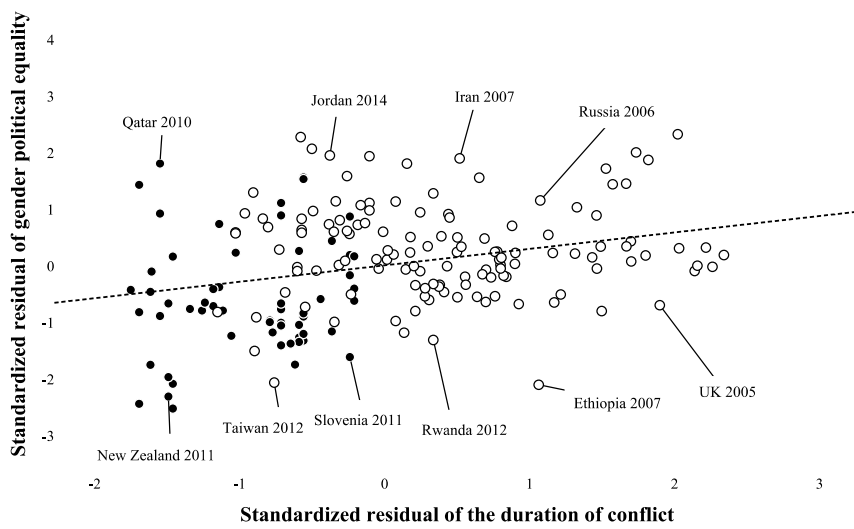
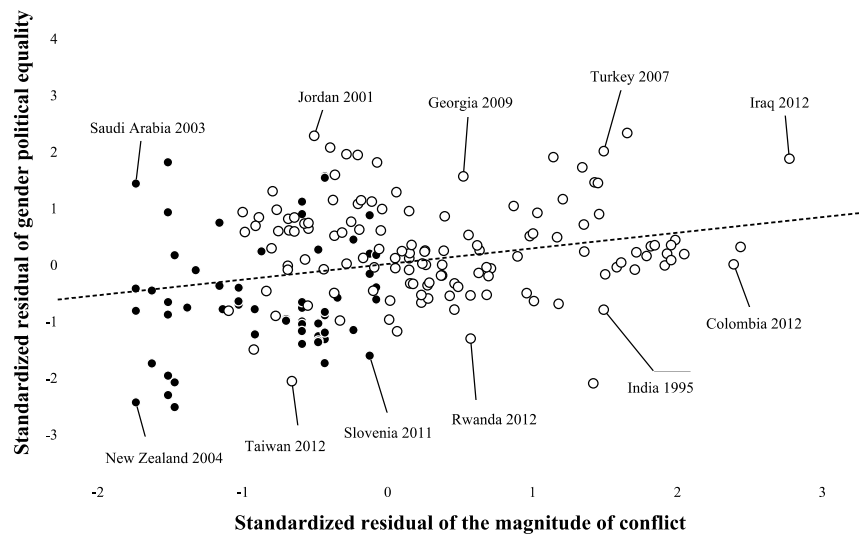


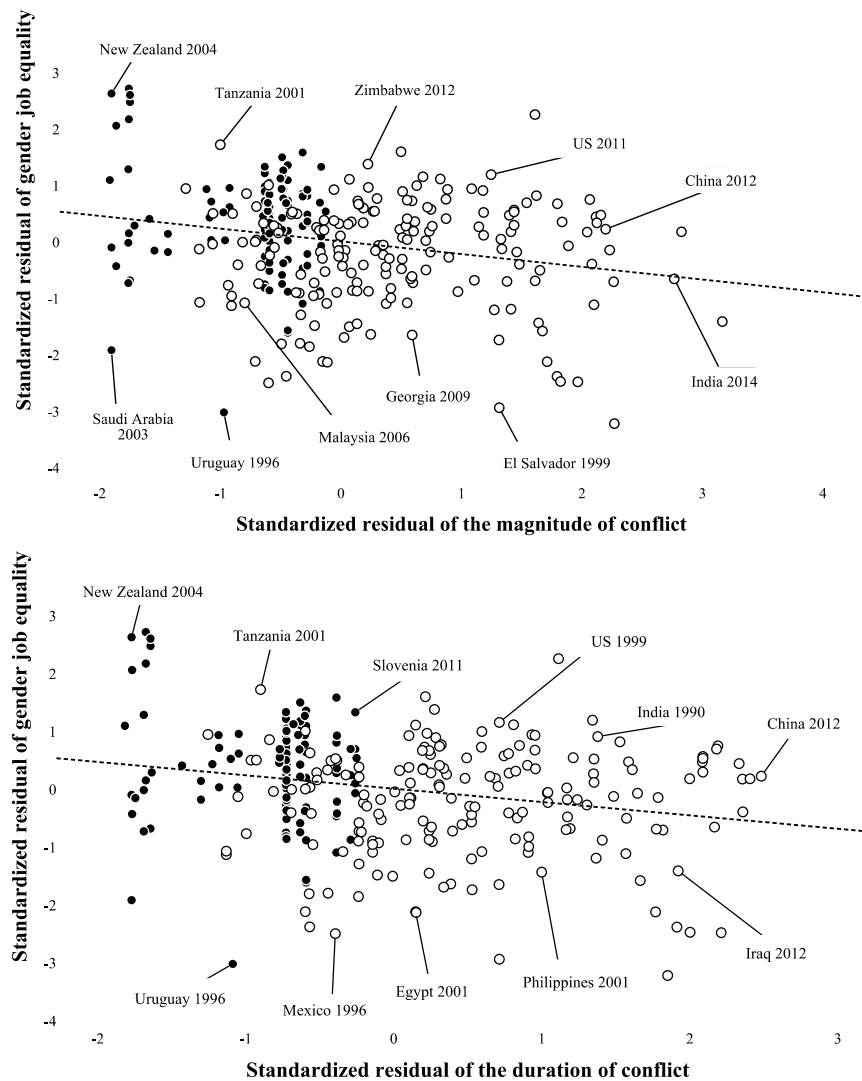












Note: Linear regression analyses with country-year means of the emancipative value index (country-years = 210), attitudes on homosexuality (country-years = 306), divorce (country-years = 312) & abortion (country-years = 309). A higher mean indicates higher emancipative values at the country-year level. We used percentages at the country-year level of the binary outcomes that measure freedom of expression (country-years = 313), child qualities (country-years = 312) and gender equality (country-years of job equality = 294, country-years of educational equality = 188 and country-years of political equality = 188). A higher percentage indicates higher emancipative values at the country-year level (with the exception of gender political equality and gender educational equality). The outcomes and conflict variables were separately regressed on different background variables (the independence date and region of a country and the wave of the survey). We then plotted the standardized residuals of both regressions. Black dots represent countries without armed conflict. White dots represent countries with armed conflict. Surveys without Polity 2 or Vanhanen index score are excluded.

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ⁱ If respondents mention independence or imagination, they score a one in the emancipative value index. If they mention obedience, they score a zero in the emancipative value index. If they do not mention obedience, they also get a one.

ⁱⁱ In the construction of the emancipative value index, this question was recoded as 0 (agree), 0.5 (neither agree nor disagree) and 1 (disagree).

ⁱⁱⁱ Similarly, in the construction of the emancipative value index, these questions were recoded as respectively 0, 0.25, 0.75 and 1.

^{iv} In the construction of the emancipative value index, these questions were also recoded from 0 to 1.

^v For each respondent: (value of the scale – grand mean of the scale) / standard deviation of the scale. Surveys without Polity 2 or Vanhanen index score are excluded.

^{vi} Welzel used these questions in a specific way to make a subindex. Answer categories that indicate an emancipative outlook in the first set of questions are “giving people more (to) say in important government decisions” and “protecting freedom of speech”. Other options were non-emancipative: “maintaining order in the nation” and “fighting rising prices”. In a second set of questions, there was the option: “seeing that people have more (to) say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities” besides other less emancipative options (“a high level of economic growth”, “strong defence forces” and “trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful”). If respondents in the first set of questions indicated that “giving people more say in important government decisions” and “protecting freedom of speech”, have priority as a first and second aim, they score a one. If they only ranked one of these goals as first priority, they score a 0.66. If they only select one of them as second aim, they score a 0.33. If they did not select any of these items, they score a zero. In the second set of questions, if they selected the emancipative option as a first aim, they score a 1. If they selected the emancipative option as a second aim, they score a 0.50. They score a zero when they did not highlight the emancipative option as a first or second aim. Both constructed variables with a range of zero to one were averaged to one subindex.

^{vii} Welzel used a specific procedure to deal with missing values (2013b). If all items of a subindex were available, he averaged these items to construct the subindex. When one item was missing, he used a linear transformation of the other item(s) (with a constant and item coefficients) to fill in the missing item. He then averaged all items. To obtain the linear transformation, he regressed the mean of all items on the non-missing item(s) of the particular subindex. Depending on the number of items in a subindex, this technique was performed separately for each combination of non-missing items of a subindex. The same technique was executed with the subindexes of the emancipative value index. If one of the indexes was missing, the other subindexes were used to fill in the missing one.

^{viii} Surveys without Polity 2 or Vanhanen index score are excluded.

^{ix} The residual variances at the second level (country-year) in unconditional or null models with no explanatory variables in the model is respectively 0.471, 1.235, 0.752, 0.968 and 1.637 for the models on people as an important influence in society, emancipative child qualities and gender equality (“university is more important for a boy than for a girl”, “men make better political leaders than women do” and “jobs scarce: men should have more right to a job than women”). For the standardized outcome variables (the values on reproductive freedoms), the intraclass correlations are the residual variances at the country-year level. The intraclass correlation formula is $\rho = \frac{\tau_{00}}{(\tau_{00} + \sigma^2)}$ with τ_{00} as the level-two variance term and σ^2 as the level-one variance term (Heck and Thomas 2015, p. 77). For the multilevel logistic regression models, we assumed that the level 1 variance term is constrained to 3.29 ($\pi^2/3$) and then calculated the intraclass correlation (see also Hox 2010; Ruiter and Van Tubergen 2009).