Table 3. Dependent variables

SCCS Variable/Study	Code
(Ross 1983)	
Frequency of conflict	1 = endemic: a reality of daily existence (physical violence, feuding)
767 in the local community	2 = high: conflict present, but not a pervasive aspect of daily life
768 between communities of the same society	3 = moderate: disagreements do not result in high violence
	4 = mild or rare
773 Internal warfare (between communities of same society)	1 = frequent, occuring at least yearly
774 External warfare (with other societies)	2 = common, at least every five years
	3 = occasional, at least every generation
	4 = rare or never
(Nammour 1974, follows Otterbein 1970)	
Frequency of	1 = continual
891 internal warfare	2 = frequent
892 external warfare	3 = infrequent
(Nammour 1974)	
909 Subjugation of territory or people	1 = present
910 Collection of tribute	2 = absent or not mentioned
911 Acquisition of land	
912 Plunder	

Table 4. Logit-models for internal violent conflict

Model	Fitted marginals	L^2	df	p
2	(PHS) (V767)	8.03	7	.330
2	(PHS) (V768)	3.44	7	.841
2	(PHS) (V773)	5.13	7	.643
2	(PHS) (V891)	6.18	7	.519

External war

The two variables measuring the frequency of external warfare have different points of reference. While Ross (V774) determines external warfare if two *societies* fight with each other, Nammour (V892) coded the *political community* as the war leading unit. This may be the reason why the analysis yields different results. While the independence model fits for V774 ($L^2 = 6.86$, $df = 7$, $p = .443$), it does not for V892, if one accepts $p = .10$ as the significance level that should be reached to accept a model (Table 5). In subsequently adding one of the three effects (models 3,4,5), only stratification substantially reduces the L^2 of the independence model ($\Delta L^2 = 12.19-5.35 = 6.84$ with $df = 7-6 = 1$ is significant at $p<.01$). As none of the subsequent models including additional effects significantly improve the fit, the model chosen for this dependent variable is model 5 (Figure 3).