

CONFLICT DATASET CATALOG

This Conflict Dataset Catalog was created to present a brief overview of the myriad of datasets available to researchers. Information for this page is drawn from working papers of the 2001 Uppsala Conflict Data Conference, from the datasets themselves, and papers written by the principle researchers. Wherever possible, the original wording of the principle researchers is used to describe the datasets, thus, the text below is often taken directly from academic papers, codebooks, user's guides, etc. When the text is taken from someone other than the principle researcher, the source is cited. This Catalog is not meant to be a comprehensive list of all conflict datasets, instead it focuses on the major datasets which are general in nature and which are often used by researchers.

The Catalog is divided into the following sections:

Armed Conflict Datasets Events Data

Information for this document was collected by Kristine Eck, Research Assistant, Dept. for Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. It was last updated on 16 November 2004.

ARMED CONFLICT DATASETS:

AKUF

Description: AKUF stands for Arbeitsgemeinschaft Kriegsursachenforschung, or the Study Group for the Causes of War. It is a database of 218 wars and violent conflicts since 1945. The emphasis has changed in recent years, focusing less on quantitative analysis and more on the examination of single wars in case studies and the systematic comparison of these cases. Work on the database continues, though, as does discussion on developments in methodology and theory. Information on the webpage is only available in German, but the book is available in English translation (please see below).

Temporal Domain: 1945-present (?)

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: A war is a violent mass conflict, fulfilling the following three characteristics:

- 1) two or more armed forces are involved in the fighting, where at least one of them is a regular armed force of a government in power (military, police, paramilitary forces);
- 2) both sides show a minimum of centrally directed organization of the battles even if this means only organized defense or strategically planned attacks; and

- 3) the armed operations show a degree of continuity and are not simply spontaneous, occasional confrontations. The actors involved are acting according to a reasonable strategy.

Armed Conflict is defined as organized collective violent confrontation which does not (yet) fulfill or no longer fulfills the definition criteria for war.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: dates of the start and end of a war or a phase within one war; country and region; warring parties; the nature of the parties and time-scale of their involvement; type of war; outside intervention; matter of dispute/object of conflict, and outcome.

Principal Researcher: Klaus Jürgen Gantzel, University of Hamburg.

Access to Information: <http://www.akuf.de> or Klaus Jürgen Gantzel and Torsten Schwinghammer (2000) *Warfare Since the Second World War*, London: Transaction Publishers. The book was translated to English from the original German and includes the above listed data, as well as descriptive case histories for every conflict.

Alker (Hayward): see SHERFACS.

Ayres (R. William): see VINC (Violent, Intrastate Nationalist Conflicts).

BCOW: see Events Data section.

Bennett (D. Scott): see COW.

Bercovitch (Jacob): see International Conflict.

Bloomfield (Lincoln): see CASCON.

Brecher (Michael): see International Crisis Behavior Project.

Brecke (Peter): see Conflict Catalog.

Brogan (Patrick): see World Conflicts.

Butterworth

Description: Contains both a matrix of quantitative coding and synopses of the various cases.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1974

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Interstate conflict

Definition of Conflict: A conflict is understood to be a particular set of parties and issues. Included are postwar interstate conflicts that centrally involved specific power-political

aims and demands having direct impacts on national behavior, and that were perceived internationally as being focused on political and security affairs. Domestic issues that did not lead directly to interstate conflict are excluded, as well as more diffuse antagonisms (such as the Cold War).

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Issue; Time; Case; Management Agent; Party.

Principal Researcher: Robert Lyle Butterworth; University of Pittsburgh

Access to Information: Robert Lyle Butterworth (1976) *Managing interstate conflict, 1945-1974: data with synopses*, Pittsburgh: University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh.

Carter Center: see State of the World Conflict Report.

CASCON

Description: CASCON stands for Computer Aided System for Analysis of Conflicts. CASCON is a database and computer software program that contains 85 post-WWII conflicts. Each case is coded in up to three phases (see below) for a total of 571 factors, containing a brief case history for every case. CASCON has two broad purposes. First, to serve as an aid to the memory. It does this by storing, in readily accessible form, a structured inventory of historic events and circumstances that might be relevant to an incipient or exploding conflict situation. Second, CASCON serves as an aid to the imagination. It does this by allowing the user to compare his or her new case at any time with violence-generating or violence-minimizing factors in database cases, supplying suggestive repetitious patterns from recent history. Additionally, the CASCON website has a page that answers typical research questions posed in reference to CASCON, which serves as a helpful aid for students.

Temporal Domain: post-WWII to May 2000

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: CASCON is based on the premise that conflict is a dynamic process in the sense of passing through some or all of a sequence of distinctive and identifiable stages or 'phases.' This is termed the Bloomfield-Leiss Dynamic Phase Model of Conflict. The phases are:

- 1) *Dispute*: indicated by parties quarreling about an issue
- 2) *Conflict*: involving the development of a military option on at least one side
- 3) *Hostilities*: fighting between organized units
- 4) *Post-Hostilities Conflict*: where military options still exist
- 5) *Post-Hostilities Dispute*: a situation where the dispute remains unsettled
- 6) *Settlement*: where the parties create or accept dispute resolution

CASCON provides information on the first three phases (dispute through hostilities), considering 10 different factor categories.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Each case contains information about the conflict parties, dates, region, conflict type (i.e. intervention), and issues. Then there are 10 different factor categories

which are coded for in the three different phases of violence which CASCON examines. Each factor category then has several (3-49) factors which are identified and coded for. The 10 categories are: previous or general relations between sides, great power and allied involvement, external relations generally, military-strategic, international organization (UN, legal, public opinion), ethnic (refugees, minorities), economic/resources, internal politics of the sides, communication and information, actions in disputed area. CASCON also has a brief history for each case (called a *précis*) which gives fairly detailed summaries of the three phases of conflict which CASCON codes for. Also available are maps of the conflict area.

Principal Researchers: Allen Moulten and Lincoln P. Bloomfield, MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Access to Information: <http://web.mit.edu/cascon/> . Additional information is available in: Lincoln P. Bloomfield and Allen Moulton (1997) *Managing international conflict: from theory to policy: a teaching tool using CASCON*, New York: St. Martin's Press.

CIDCM/CPS: see Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV), Minorities at Risk, State Failure, GEDS (Event Data category).

Ciment: see Encyclopedia of Conflicts Since WWII.

Civil War Termination (CWT)

Description: The CWT was created to focus on how civil wars end, rather than how they begin. The dataset was revised in 1997, during which the number of civil wars dropped from 91 to 83. The dataset effectively ends in 1993, and new wars have not been since coded.

Temporal Domain: 1927-1992

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Civil War

Definition of Conflict: A three-part definition of civil wars (all three conditions have to be satisfied):

- 1) Some influential leaders had to be so concerned about possibly having to live in the same political unit with their current enemies after the killing stops that it influences the kind of settlement they are prepared to accept;
- 2) There must be multiple sovereignty, defined by Charles Tilly as the population of an area obeying more than one institution;
- 3) there must be large-scale violence: a) 1,000+ battle deaths per year and b) effective resistance.

Violence Threshold: 1,000

Data Coded: case name, source of information, start and end dates, length, termination mode, mediation variables, goals of fighters, genocide-politicide type, target population of genocide, low and high estimates of geno/politicide deaths, estimated war deaths,

source of war death estimate, civil war after five years from settlement, issue of war, result of war, years of peace before next war.

Principal Researcher: Roy Licklider, Rutgers University

Access to Information: <http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~licklide/>

Clodfelter (Michael): see Warfare and Armed Conflicts.

Collective Security: see Haas Collective Security Data.

Conflict Catalog

Description: The dataset is designed for the purpose of making a conflict taxonomy that is comprehensive in terms of the types of conflicts included. It is also extensive in scope: it covers all the regions of the world, since 1400 AD. Brecke emphasizes that the Conflict Catalogue tries to avoid Eurocentrism by employing data from non-Western sources (particularly from Russian, Chinese, and Japanese sources). The Catalog is still a work in progress and contains over 3500 violent conflicts; by the time the Catalog is complete, the estimated number of conflicts will probably be between 5000 and 6000.

Temporal Domain: 1400 AD-Present

Spatial Domain: Global (when completed).

Type of Event: Violent conflict

Definition of Conflict: An occurrence of purposive and lethal violence among 2+ social groups pursuing conflicting political goals that results in fatalities, with at least one belligerent group organized under the command of authoritative leadership. The state does not have to be an actor. Data can include massacres of unarmed civilians or territorial conflicts between warlords.

Violence Threshold: 32 per year

Data Coded: Information on who, when where and whenever possible, the number of military and civilian fatalities (future research will attempt to identify 19 additional variables).

Principal Researcher: Peter Brecke; Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology

Access to Information: <http://www.inta.gatech.edu/peter/> or peter.brecke@inta.gatech.edu

Correlates of War (COW)

General Information

Description: COW was founded in the late 1960's by J. David Singer, who was later joined by the historian Melvin Small. The original and continuing goal of the project has been the systematic accumulation of scientific knowledge about war. The project attempts to establish a clear temporal and spatial domain for research, promote the use of clearly defined concepts and common variable operationalizations, and allow replication of research. Users should note that coding inconsistencies exist in COW's data, particularly in terms of yearly fatalities (i.e. if there is 1,000 per year or not) and in terms

of actors (i.e. if the fighting involved a state or not, as well as if the victims are civilian or military). In short, there is still a considerable amount of confusion regarding some of COW's definitions and how they have been applied.

Principal Researchers: Project founded by J. David Singer, University of Michigan.

Correlates of War (COW)—interstate war

Temporal Domain: 1816-1997

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of (inter-state) War: Sustained armed combat between two or more state members of the international system which meets the violence threshold

Violence Threshold: an inter-state war must have sustained combat involving regular armed forces on both sides and 1,000 battle fatalities among all of the system members involved. There is no fixed time in which these deaths must occur. Only military battle-deaths are included.

Data Coded: The dataset is composed of two files: Inter-state Wars and Inter-state War Participants. Inter-state Wars includes: war number, name of war, start and end dates, length, total battle deaths, location by region, involvement of a major power or central subsystem member. Inter-state War Participants includes: war number, COW country code, participant, start and end dates, length, battle-related deaths of participant, war outcome for participant, did state initiate the war, system membership status of state, pre-war population, pre-war armed forces, location by region.

Access to Information: <http://cow2.la.psu.edu/>

Correlates of War (COW)—extrastate war

Temporal Domain: 1816-1997

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of (extra-state) War: Sustained combat between a state member of the international system and a political entity (not a system member) outside of its territorial boundaries that meets the violence threshold. Extra-state war can be divided: state vs. independent non-state actor or state vs. dependent non-state actor.

Violence Threshold: 1,000 battle-related fatalities per year. Only military battle-deaths are included.

Data Coded: The dataset is composed of two files: Extra-state Wars and Extra-state War Participants. Extra-state Wars includes: war number, name of war, war type, start and end dates, name of non-state participant, victorious side, outside intervention, minimum and maximum duration, total battle deaths of state participants and all participants, existence of a central sub-system member or major power, location by region. Extra-state War Participants includes: war number, COW country code, participant, start and end dates, minimum and maximum length, battle-related deaths of participant, which side the participant intervened on, did state initiate war, system membership status of state, pre-war population, pre-war armed forces, location by region.

Access to Information: <http://cow2.la.psu.edu/>

Correlates of War (COW)—intrastate war

Temporal Domain: 1816-1997

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of (intrastate) War: Sustained combat between two armed forces within the territorial boundaries of a state that meets the violence threshold. Can be divided into civil war and inter-communal war. *Civil war* is defined as sustained combat between the armed forces of the government and forces of another entity for central control or for local issues. *Inter-communal war* is defined as sustained combat between two or more communal groups (not involving the armed forces of the government).

Violence Threshold: 1,000 battle-related fatalities per year. Military and civilian deaths are counted (though massacres are excluded).

Data Coded: The dataset is composed of two files: Intra-state Wars and Intra-state War Participants. Intra-state Wars includes: war number, name of war, war type, start and end dates, name of major insurgent group, victorious side, outside intervention, minimum and maximum duration, total battle deaths of state participants, total battle deaths of all participants, war fought in member of the central sub-system or major power, location by region. Intra-state War Participants includes: war number, COW country code, participant, start and end dates, minimum and maximum length, battle-related deaths of participant, which side the participant intervened on, system membership status of state, pre-war population, pre-war armed forces, location by region.

Access to Information: <http://cow2.la.psu.edu/>

Correlates of War (COW)—Militarized Interstate Disputes (MID)

Description: An outgrowth of the COW project, MID originally contained data from 1816-1992, but has been recently updated to 2001. A militarized interstate dispute is a united historical case in which the threat, display, or use of force short of war by one state is explicitly directed towards the government, official representatives, official forces, property, or territory of another state. Threats are defined as verbal indications of hostile intent. Displays of force are military demonstrations that do not involve combat. Uses of force involve active military operations. Each militarized dispute is made up of at least one (and usually many) militarized incidents.

The MID dataset is distributed as two different datasets, one that summarizes information for the dispute as a whole, and the other that contains information for each state that participates in the dispute.

Temporal Domain: 1816-2001

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Dispute

Definition of Dispute: A militarized interstate dispute involves the threat, display or use of force short of war by one member state, explicitly directed towards the government, official representatives, official forces, property or territory of another state. The outcome variable is recorded on a five-point ordinal scale ranging from non-reciprocated action, threat, display, use of force to interstate action.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: *At the dispute level*, the data variables are: start and end dates of the dispute, outcome of the dispute (win or yield by either side, stalemate, compromise, release of

people or objects held, or unclear), and whether any settlement was negotiated or imposed. Also included is an ordinal categorization of the total number of fatalities, the highest level of military action in the dispute, and the number of states involved on both sides. *At the state level* the data variables are: dates of involvement of the state, and the side on which the state participated. Here is also a code for whether the state was seeking a revision to the status quo in the dispute, as well as an ordinal categorization for the level of fatalities suffered by the state, and the highest level of action taken by the state.

Principle Researchers: Stuart Bremer, Jim Ray, Dan Geller, Paul Diehl, Doug Gibler, Paul Hensel, Chuck Gochman, Glenn Palmer, Brian Pollins, Ric Stoll, Pat Regan and Zeev Maoz; the project is centered at Pennsylvania State University.

Access to Information: regular MID data: <http://cow2.la.psu.edu/> . A dyadic version of the MID set developed by Zeev Maoz is available which permits scholars to consider the interactions of particular dispute participants, something that is complicated by the lumping together of different dyadic interactions into one dispute record as the current MID dataset does (Diehl 2001). Zeev Maoz' dyadic MID data codebook:

<ftp://spirit.tau.ac.il/zeevmaoz/dyadmids.doc> (not always possible to access); data: <ftp://spirit.tau.ac.il/zeevmaoz/dyadmids60.xls>

Current Status of the World's Major Armed Conflicts: see Major Episodes of Political Violence.

Davenport (Christian): see Minorities at Risk (MAR).

Diehl (Paul): see Rivalry, Territorial Change, COW—MID.

DON

Description: DON stands for Dimensionality of Nations project: attributes and behavior of nation dyads. It contains two datasets, one on the attributes of nations, the other on the behavior of nation dyads.

Temporal Domain: 1950-1965

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: conflict behavior is measured in the behavior of nation dyads set; some variables for intra-state violence are also provided in the nations attributes dataset (i.e. riots, killed in domestic violence, etc.)

Data Coded: Attributes of nations dataset: nearly everything that one can measure in a state, such as GNP, energy consumption, population, Bloc membership, riots, domestic violence, divorce rate, immigration, language, etc. (a total of 453 variables). In the Nation Dyads dataset, 276 variables are measured. Some of those which relate to conflict include: military actions, negative behavior, severance of diplomatic relations, expulsion or recall of diplomats and lesser officials, boycott or embargo, aid to subversive groups or enemies, accusations, protests, attacks on embassy, and lost territory from one nation to the other.

Principal Researcher: Rudolph J. Rummel, University of Hawaii

Access to Information: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu> The codebook and summary is available from ICPSR, but the dataset is available only to registered users. Please see also Rudolph J. Rummel (1975) *National Attributes and Behavior*, Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

Doyle and Sambanis

Description: In this data collection, Doyle and Sambanis focus on the proposition that international peace building can improve the prospects that civil war will be resolved. To study this proposition, they create a cross-sectional dataset of all civil wars since 1944. Since the dataset focuses on the result of peacebuilding efforts, Doyle and Sambanis adopted a periodization rule: they code a separate event if war recurs after the parties sign a peace treaty after a prolonged break in the fighting (at least two years).

Temporal Domain: 1944-December 1999. Analysis is confined to those that terminated before 1997 or were ongoing as of December 1999 but had at least one significant settlement, truce, or third-party operation since 1997.

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Civil war

Definition of Civil War: an armed conflict that meets all the following conditions: causes more than 1000 deaths overall and in at least a single year; challenges the sovereignty of an internationally recognized state; occurs within the recognized boundary of that state; involves the state as a principal combatant; includes rebels with the ability to mount organized armed opposition to the state, and has parties concerned with the prospect of living together in the same political unit after the end of the war.

Violence Threshold: 1,000 annually, though Doyle and Sambanis note that “we relaxed that threshold in a few cases, when the overall amount and nature of the violence were substantial...and most of our other criteria were satisfied” (795).

Data Coded: log of deaths and displacement, type of conflict, number of hostile factions, level of ethnic division, outcomes of the war, proxy for socioeconomic measures of development (real per capita GDP, energy consumption, etc.), strength and mandate of peace operations, amount of economic assistance available to the country at war, controls for systemic constraints such as the Cold War or the decade during which the war started, type of UN observer mission (observer mission, traditional peacekeeping, multidimensional peacekeeping and peace enforcement). The dependent variable is peacebuilding success or failure 2 years after the end of the war, using both a lenient and strict variable.

Principal Researchers: Michael W. Doyle, Princeton University and Nicholas Sambanis, The World Bank.

Access to Information: Michael W. Doyle and Nicholas Sambanis, “International Peacebuilding: A Theoretical and Quantitative Analysis,” *American Political Science Review*, Vol.94, No. 4 (December 2000). Users should also consult Sambanis’ more recent work on ethnic conflict/civil conflict at:

<http://www.yale.edu/unsy/civilwars/sambaniscv.htm>

ECOR (Ethnic Conflicts Research Project)

Description: ECOR is an attempt to expand upon armed conflict lists like COW and UCDP by including non-state actors and including non-military types of mass violence like gang wars, genocide and inter-ethnic conflict. ECOR is closely affiliated with the PIOOM project.

Temporal Domain: 1985-2000

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict ('mass violence')

Definition of Conflict: *War* is defined as a violent mass conflict involving two or more armed forces as combatants/actors in warfare. When discussing *major wars and mass violence*, Scherrer refers to COW and UCDP violence thresholds, saying that these kinds of conflicts "are distinguished from other armed conflicts or massacres by various degrees of medium or high intensity, claiming usually more than an estimated 1000 victims per annum or as an average during the course of the conflict" (p.15).

There is a seven-part typology of mass violence, including wars and non-military types of mass violence:

- 1) *Anti regime wars* (or political and ideological conflict): state vs. insurrection with goal of replacing the government
- 2) *Ethno-nationalist conflicts*: Mostly intra-state with state vs. national groups, but can also be inter-state conflicts
- 3) *Interstate conflicts*
- 4) *Decolonization wars or foreign state occupations*: Most of which have an ethno-nationalist character
- 5) *Inter-ethnic conflicts* aims are characterized by collective (non-private) interests. The issues are narrowly defined: particular interests, tribalism, clan disputes, chauvinism and narrow nationalism
- 6) *Gang wars*: by non-state actors (mixed with criminal elements) acting according to private interests (resources)
- 7) *Genocide*: state-organized mass murder

Violence Threshold: *Usually* more than 1,000 victims per year, although the fatality threshold seems to fluctuate. The issue of violence thresholds in ECOR's dataset remains unclear.

Data Coded: case number, country, groups/actors, conflict types, period/phases.

Principal Researcher: Christian P. Scherrer, ECOR, Netherlands

Access to Information: Christian P. Scherrer (2002) *Structural Prevention of Ethnic Violence*, NY: Palgrave.

Encyclopedia of Conflicts Since WWII

Description: This two-volume set of books is divided into three sections: Roots of War (thematic essays), Alliances and Treaties (also essays) and Conflicts. The conflicts section has 151 entries and provides short case histories. The roots of war thematic

essays cover the following topics: Cold War confrontations, anti-colonialism, people's wars, coups, invasions and border disputes, ethnic and religious conflicts, terrorism and international incidents and international arms trade.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1998

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: not given

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: country, name of conflict/issue (i.e. Cuban Missile Crisis), area, type of conflict, year, outside participant/s.

Principal Researchers: James Ciment, New School University (USA) and Kenneth Hill, LaSalle University (USA).

Access to Information: Ciment and Hill (1999) *Encyclopedia of Conflicts since WWII*, Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers. A two-volume set.

Eckhardt (William): see World Military and Social Expenditures.

Eriksson (Mikael): see Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP).

Fearon and Laitin

Description: Fearon and Laitin's research focuses on the patterns and causes of civil war. In order to do statistical treatments of the subject, they have developed their own dataset, which includes a list of 122 conflicts, 13 of which were anticolonial wars. Fearon and Laitin, unlike many datasets, includes anticolonial wars (such as the French vs. FLN in Algeria), counting them as occurring within the colonial empire. The case list and accompanying data is not yet available; it will be published shortly in the *American Political Science Review*.

Temporal Domain: 1945-present

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Civil conflict

Definition of Civil Conflict: Civil conflicts must meet the following criteria:

- 1) they involved fighting between agents of (or claimants to) a state and organized, non-state groups who sought either to take control of a government, take power in a region, or use violence to bring about a change in government policies
- 2) the conflict killed or has killed at least 1000 over its course, with a yearly average of at least 100
- 3) at least 100 of the dead are on the side of the government (including civilians attacked by rebels).

This last condition is intended to rule out state-led massacres where there is no organized or effective rebel opposition.

Violence Threshold: see definition, above

Data Coded and Robustness Checks: The following are a list of the various variables Fearon and Laitin employed when constructing their data and analyzing their hypotheses, as well as a number of checks for robustness. Since the dataset is not yet available, it is difficult to determine exactly what is included. The variables referred to in the draft paper are: start and end dates, per capita income, ethnic and religious composition, ethnic war, democracy and civil liberties, linguistic and religious discrimination, inequality, new states and political instability, mountains and noncontiguous territory, population, oil, percentage of population Islamic, proportion of population young males, foreign support, anticolonial wars, regional effects, primary commodity exports, trade openness, alternative definition and coding for civil war. In an earlier draft of the paper, Fearon and Laitin include a draft case list, which includes the following information: country, start and end dates, conflict parties.

Principal Researchers: James D. Fearon and David D. Laitin, Stanford University.

Access to Information: <http://www.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/workingpapers/papers.htm> (published in *American Political Science Review* Vol. 97, No.1, February 2003).

Gantzel (Klaus Jürgen): see AKUF.

Gleditsch (Nils Petter): see Uppsala Conflict Data Project.

Goertz (Gary): see Rivalry, Territorial Change.

Great Power Wars

Description: This dataset identifies ‘great power’ wars, i.e. major-minor wars, or those involving at least one great power on each side which meet the violence threshold. *Great powers* are defined as countries or states that play a major role in international politics with respect to security-related issues. Such powers must have a high level of military-capability relative to other states and be able to project military power beyond their borders with the option of using force, or the threat of force, to help shape their external environment. They play a large role in international organizations and politics and are perceived as great powers by other members of the international community. More information on determining the great powers is available in the codebook.

Temporal Domain: 1595-1815 (coded by Levy); 1816-2000 (taken from COW data).

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: a substantial armed conflict between the organized military forces of independent political units. This definition is fairly inclusive and incorporates all types of wars, but since this dataset is concerned with (great power) interstate war, it focuses only on those wars in which at least some of the independent political units met the criteria for inclusion in the great power system. Substantial armed conflict is defined as meeting the violence threshold. Because COW data is used from 1816-on, the definitions used in this dataset are harmonized as closely as possible with COW’s.

Violence Threshold: 1,000 battle deaths per year

Data Coded: war code, duration of war, severity in terms of number of battle-connected deaths, extent of the war (defined as the number of great powers participating in the fighting), magnitude of the war (combining extent and duration indicators), and the concentration of war (ratio of the severity to magnitude).

Principal Researcher: Jack Levy

Access to Information: Codebook and summary is available to the public at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>; the dataset available to registered users only. See also: Jack Levy (1983) *War in the Modern Great Power System, 1495-1975*, University of Kentucky Press.

Gurr (Ted Robert): See Minorities at Risk, State Failure.

Gustavsson (Micaela): see IISS Armed Conflict Database.

Haas Collective Security Data

Description: In much of his work, Haas has sought to examine the UN Collective Security System. In this dataset, Haas concentrates on cases of conflict management by international organizations in an attempt to ascertain correlates of successful conflict management. While there is a great deal of information relating to conflicts, Haas' data are particularly suited for those studying international organizations' role in conflict management (including peacekeeping). The online data, however, do not come with a codebook, leading to a certain degree of confusion; one interested in Haas' data would be well advised to consult *all* of the sources listed below for clarification.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1990

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Haas focuses on intervention by international organizations in conflict. Thus, Haas codes both for conflict details and for intervention details.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: The variables listed below come directly from Haas (1993). The data in the dataset is similar, but it somewhat differently organized and more detailed. It also includes extra variables not listed here (conflict name, era, power, Cold War alignment) and omits some which are. The dataset found online does not come with a codebook, thus making it somewhat difficult to interpret (for instance, no explanation is given to the variable 'joint-L'). Thus, for the sake of clarity, the variables coded for in Haas (1993) are listed here, but it is important to note that the Haas dataset is considerably larger than just the variables listed here.

- 1) *Salience:* conflict intensity (fatalities, duration of hostilities, likelihood of abatement for three years, likelihood of disappearance, likelihood of isolation, major war, intensity scale)
- 2) *Warfare type:*
 - a) no military operations, very limited, support diplomacy, defeat enemy,
 - b) bilateral, local, regional, global

- 3) *Global Context*: a) issue: colonial, interstate-Cold War, interstate-other, internal-Cold War, internal-non-Cold War; b) alignment with reference to Cold War: members of the same bloc, members of opposing blocs, one member of a bloc-one non aligned, both nonaligned; c) power of parties: coded by scale; d) coded by several dyads
- 4) *Management*: a) decision: none, weak, strong; b) operations: none, small (investigation, mediation, conciliation), large (supervision, truce observation, peacekeeping, enforcement measures); c) leadership; d) consensus
- 5) *Success*: a) Success in stopping hostilities; b) Success in conflict abatement for three years; c) Success in conflict settlement; d) Success in isolating conflict

Principal Researcher: Ernst Haas, University of California—Berkeley

Access to Information: <http://www.usc.edu/dept/ancntr/Paris-in-LA/Database/haas.html> contains the dataset referred to here. See also Ernst Haas (1993) “Collective Conflict Management: Evidence for a New World Order?” in Thomas G. Weiss, ed. *Collective Security in a Changing World*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers. Finally, ICPSR (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>) has additional Haas datasets, including one on international organizations in conflict management 1945-1970.

Harff (Barbara): see State Failure.

Hensel (Paul): see International Correlates of War.

Hill: see Encyclopedia of Conflicts Since WWII.

Holsti (Kalevi): two datasets, see Major Armed Conflicts (1945-1995)—the updated dataset and Major Armed Conflict (1648-1989)—the older, but temporally more inclusive dataset.

ICOW: see International Correlates of War.

IISS Armed Conflict Database

Description: IISS data on armed conflict at present is limited to its yearly Map of Armed Conflict. The map contains a list over world conflicts that year, recording for a variety of different information. These are: type of conflict (active, ceasefire, peace accord), internal armed conflict, status of conflict, year started, terrorist incident, cost of conflict (in U.S. dollars), existence of peacekeeping operations (both UN and non-UN), existence of foreign military intervention, and fatality statistics. The map also shows conflict *regions* within a country, in an attempt to better locate exactly where conflicts are taking place. The Map is available from 1997-present as part of the yearly IISS *Military Balance* publication. The Map also includes a list of over 60 wars since 1945, however, this information is taken from World Military and Social Expenditures. The IISS is

currently building an armed conflict database which will be a user-friendly and interactive source of information on over 80 armed conflicts (as well as terrorism). The following information describes the forthcoming dataset.

Temporal Domain: 1997-present (conflicts which occurred during this period will include short case histories describing the conflict roots and timeline).

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict:

- 1) *International Armed Border and Territorial Conflict:* Involving governments in armed conflict over sovereignty or territory
- 2) *Internal Armed Conflict:* Taking place between government forces and organized groups, which control sufficient territory to sustain concerted military operations. These conflicts sometimes spill across international borders without being considered international conflicts between state parties
- 3) *Terrorism:* involving one or more factions in significant armed opposition to the state. The intensity in violence in such attacks varies. Violence directly attributable to organized crime is not included.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: latest updates; annual updates; background descriptions; time period; political status (active, ceasefire, peace accord); fatalities; refugees, returned refugees and IDPs; economic costs; weapons.

Principal Researcher: Hanna Ucko, IISS

Access to Information: The database is available to paying subscribers at <http://www.iiss.org/> The Map of Armed Conflict can be found as an insert in yearly *Military Balance* publication.

International Conflict

Description: The International Conflict data collection includes information on interstate armed conflicts, internationalized civil wars, militarized disputes and political incidents. A total of 292 armed conflicts are listed, and short case studies are provided.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1995

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: Conflict is defined as a process of interaction between two or more parties that seek to thwart, injure or destroy their opponent because they perceive that they have incompatible goals or interests. The conflict relationship is characterized by a specific set of attitudes and behaviors, and the conflict process implies a level of interdependence and dynamism between the parties. International conflict is divided into four categories: interstate conflict, internationalized civil conflict, militarized disputes and political incidents.

- 1) *Interstate armed conflict:* conflicts between states that involved actual military hostilities or significant shows of force, such as large troop mobilizations along border areas, occupations of disputed territory, or the

firing of warning shots. The decision to use force is the critical moment that turns a conflict into an armed international conflict.

- 2) *Internationalized civil conflicts*: Occurs when another state becomes involved in a violent civil conflict, either directly by invasion, or indirectly by actively supporting a faction in the other country. Only those cases with verifiable and significant international aspects are included. Indirect support can take many forms, like sending arms, providing training and advisers or allowing rebels to use territory from which to launch attacks. In this category cases of secession or attempted secession where the seceding party was accorded international recognition are also included, even if it failed to win full independence, such as Biafra, Chechnya, East Timor).
- 3) *Militarized disputes*: only included are political incidents which had the potential for wider, more serious conflict. These usually occurred in unstable regions. This definition allows for cases like the Cuban Missile crisis, which caused no combat deaths but was a threat to international peace and security.
- 4) *Political Incidents*: interstate disputes that escalate beyond the level of normal day-to-day conflicts between states, such as conflicts over trade, visas, diplomatic etiquette, etc. Usually political incidents involve verbal and political demonstrations. They occur, however, between states that are normally friendly, and the disputants tend to be democracies, where there is no history of violence nor the likelihood that the dispute will escalate into war. The Anglo-Icelandic fishing dispute of 1972-73 is one such example.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Case number, parties, conflict issue, dates, description of case.

Principal Researchers: Jacob Bercovitch and Richard Jackson, while at University of Canterbury (New Zealand)

Access to Information: Bercovitch and Jackson (1997) *International Conflict: a chronological encyclopedia of conflicts and their management, 1945-1995*, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly.

International Crisis Behavior Project (ICB)

Description: The ICB project was started in 1975, and it examines international crises and foreign policy crises (for individual states). A *foreign policy crisis* is a situation with three necessary and sufficient conditions: a threat to one or more basic values, along with an awareness of finite time for response to the value threat, and a heightened probability of involvement in military hostilities. An *international crisis* has two broad conditions: 1) a change in type and/or increase of disruptive, that is, hostile verbal or physical, interactions between two or more states, with a heightened possibility of military hostilities, that, in turn 2) destabilizes their relationship and challenges the structure of an international system—global, dominant, or subsystem.

Temporal Domain: 1918-2001

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of event: Crisis

Definition of Conflict: Violence is coded by the most intense form of violence employed in the crisis as: no violence, minor clashes, serious clashes and full-scale war.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Two datasets: 1) *Dyadic-Level Crisis Data* (version 2.0, released July 2003): This data set contains information about 882 non-directed crisis dyads identified from the main data collections offered by the ICB Project. The data set spans the years 1918-2001. A crisis dyad is a pair of states satisfying each of the following three conditions: (1) both are members of the interstate system, (2) at least one of the states satisfies all three of the ICB necessary conditions for crisis involvement, and (3) at least one of the states has directed a hostile action against the other. Each case in this data set represents an annual observation of each of the crisis dyads over the complete duration of their confrontation. 2) *One-Sided Crisis Data*: A one-sided crisis is an international crisis in which one actor perceives itself to be in crisis by virtue of a verbal or physical act by an adversary, but where that adversary does not perceive itself to be in crisis mode.

Principal Researcher: Jonathan Wilkenfeld, University of Maryland and Michael Brecher, McGill University.

Access to Information: The most recent versions of the primary ICB data sets (version 4.1) contain information for all crises occurring during the 1918-2001 period. Version 4.1 contains an entirely new coding for the mediation variable at the international system level, as well as minor corrections to several other variables. Summaries have been updated to reflect newly-coded information pertaining to mediation, where appropriate. It can be accessed at: <http://www.icbnet.org/Data/index.html> This website contains a wealth of information about the ICB project. For more information on the construction of the Dyadic-Level Crisis Data, as well as a comparison of crisis dyads to militarized interstate dispute dyads, see Hewitt 2003 ("Dyadic Processes and International Crises" in *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 47:669-692). See also Brecher and Wilkenfeld (1997) *A Study of Crisis*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Intervention: see Third-Party Intervention.

IPRIS

Description: Like several other projects, this is a map over annual armed conflict. A map is produced for 2002 conflicts, and a list is provided for conflicts since 1990. The primary source of information for the project is the Uppsala Conflict Data Project, with additional data on world terrorism, UN peacekeeping operations, Portuguese contributions to international operations (all based on other sources than UCDP). Produced by the Instituto Português de Relações Internacionais e Segurança (IPRIS), it has been published only since 2002; further additions are planned. Available only in Portuguese.

Temporal Domain: list: 1990-2001, map: 2002

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: same as Uppsala Conflict Data project, with the one difference being that internal conflicts where one party receives external support are called internationalized internal armed conflicts ('conflito armado interno internacionalizado'). IPRIS has changed and supplemented some aspects of the UCDP data presentation, but

the basic definition and reliance on an incompatibility over government or territory remains.

Violence Threshold: same as UCDP

Data Coded: Conflict Data: location, incompatibility, parties, year the conflict started, year the conflict ended, 2001 intensity, total deaths up to 2000. Other data: UN peacekeeping operations, Portuguese contributions to international operations, terrorism statistics, regional breakdown of conflicts, peace accords 2001-2002, confirmed and presumed weapons of nuclear, biological or chemical terrorism.

Principal Researchers: Instituto Português de Relações Internacionais e Segurança (IPRIS)

Access to Information: Distributed by Portuguese newspaper *Diario de Noticias*, otherwise please contact IPRIS, <http://www.ipris.org>

Issue Correlates of War (ICOW)

Description: ICOW began in 1997. The project's goal is to collect systematic data on contentious issues in world politics, with a focus on identifying the issues regardless of whether action was taken to resolve them. The fact that contentious issues are recorded irregardless of whether they proceed to militarized conflict is distinctive to this dataset. Presently, territorial, river and maritime disputes are covered.

Temporal Domain: 1816-2000

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Contentious Issues.

Definition of Contentious Issue: The most important requirement for each ICOW dataset is explicit evidence of contention involving official representatives of two or more nation-states over some type of issue. Claims that are not made explicitly, are not made by official representatives of at least one state government, or do not involve at least one nation-state on each side of the claim are not included in the dataset.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Each ICOW dataset (territorial, river, or maritime) actually includes three separate data files: a dyadic claim-level data file, a dyad-year level data file, and an attempted settlement data file. The Dyadic Claim Level Data includes descriptive information on each claim—name of the claim, identification of challenger and target states, dates the claim was active, etc. The Dyad Year-Level Data includes information on each dyadic claim—including indicators for claim salience (such as claimed territory, tangible contents, etc. in the Territory dataset). The Attempted Settlement Data includes details of each attempt to settle a dyadic claim peacefully—dates of the settlement attempt, details about which countries were involved, outcome, etc.

Principal Researchers: Paul Hensel (territorial and river claims data) and Sara McLaughlin (maritime data) Mitchell; Florida State University.

Access to Information: <http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~phensel/icow.html>

Jackson (Richard): see International Conflict.

Kende

Description: Kende's list of wars—both internal and international—is an example of an early conflict data collection which rested on the foundations of the work of Wright and Richardson. The dataset includes 120 armed conflicts over a 32 year period. According to Eberwein and Chojnacki, the AKUF dataset is an updated and extended version of Kende's work (see their Uppsala Conflict Data Conference paper, 2001, p.15).

Temporal Domain: data is contained in two papers covering the following periods: 1945-1969; 1967-1976

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: For a conflict to qualify as war, there must be co-occurrence of the following criteria:

- 1) the activities of regular armed forces, both military and police, at least on one side (i.e. the presence and engagement of the armed forces of the government in power).
- 2) A certain degree of organization and organized struggle on both opposing sides, even if this organization was manifested in defense only.
- 3) A certain continuity between the armed conflicts, a strategical-tactical and organizational coherence between the individual actions, however sporadic (i.e. the presence of a planning and organizing central activity on both sides).

Wars are divided into the following types: internal anti-regime wars (with and without foreign participation), internal tribal etc. wars (with and without foreign participation), frontier wars (with and without foreign participation).

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: War name/location, start and end years, type of war. The updated version of the dataset also adds a foreign participation variable (which notes not only the presence of foreign intervention, but also whether it was by a developed capitalist, socialist, or third world country/countries).

Principal Researcher: Istvan Kende, while he was at Karl Marx University, Budapest.

Access to Information: Istvan Kende (1971) "Twenty-five Years of Local Wars," *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 8, Issue 1, p.5-22. See also Istvan Kende (1978) "Wars of Ten Years (1967-1976)," *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 15, Issue 3, p.227-241.

KOSIMO

Description: KOSIMO stands for Konflikt-Simulations-Modell. The original purpose of the project was to build an up-to-date databank of internal and international as well as violent and non-violent conflicts. It provides a searchable database of political conflicts including crises, wars, insurrections, negotiation, mediation and peace settlements.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1999

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: Political conflict is defined as the clashing of overlapping interests (positional differences) around national values and issues (independence, self-

determination, borders and territory, access to or distribution of domestic or international power); the conflict has to be of some duration and magnitude by at least two parties (states, groups of states, organizations or organized groups) that are determined to pursue their interests and win their case. At least one party is the organized state. The intensity of conflicts range from latent conflict to non-violent crisis to violent crisis to war. Possible instruments used in the course of a conflict are negotiations, authoritative decisions, threat, pressure, passive or active withdrawals, or the use of physical violence. KOSIMO's webpage also notes that in contrast to purely quantitative criterion (i.e. 1000 battle deaths for 'war'), KOSIMO uses a qualitative definition: 'some duration and magnitude.' This definition was chosen to allow for non-violent conflicts that have not (yet) led to battle deaths, but—in the eyes of the participants—have the potential to escalate into a violent conflict. Also, this definition excludes all non-national, constitutional, criminal and economic conflicts. The dividing line between a political conflict in the sense of KOSIMO's operational definition and any other type of conflict is drawn after the study of each individual conflict.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: identifying number, name of conflict, region of conflict, participants (all directly involved parties to the conflict, at least one of which is a recognized state), external parties (a state becomes an external party to a conflict by diplomatic, political and/or economic support, weapons sales, military intervention), sum of participating parties, initiator, mediator, political systems of the initiator and effected party, economic and political stage of development, disputed issues in a conflict, beginning and ending dates, intensity (latent conflict, crisis, severe crisis, war), instruments of the conflict initiator and the affected party, low and high estimates of victims, international constellations, reactions by neighboring states, reactions by great powers and superpowers, spheres of interest of superpowers, modalities of conflict resolution, territorial outcome, military outcome, political outcome, forms of political outcome.

Principal Researcher: Frank R. Pfetsch, Heidelberg Institute of International Conflict (HIIK), University of Heidelberg.

Access to Information: <http://www.hiik.de/en/kosimo/kosimo.htm> . See also F.R. Pfetsch (ed.) *Globales Konfliktpanorama 1945-1995*, Münster: Lit Verlag 1996 for a description of all conflicts included in the database.

Laitin (David D.): see Fearon & Laitin.

Leng (Russell): see BCOW, in the Events Data section.

Levy (Jack): see Great Power Wars.

Licklider (Roy): see Civil War Termination (CWT).

Description: Luard's data collection is contained in a book published in 1986, part of a trilogy called 'studies in international sociology.' The book attempts to collect all wars which fall within its definition, which, while somewhat unclear in its violence threshold, aimed to be more inclusive than the Correlates of War project. At the time the book was published, there were not as many alternatives to COW data as exists today; Luard sought to broaden the definition of war to include significantly more cases. The book is primarily a long discussion on war: conflicts, issues, motives, etc. The discussion is based on the list of wars, which is included in the appendix. The Luard dataset is also one of the few which has such a long temporal domain; while most datasets start after WWII, Luard's temporal domain starts in 1400. The overarching idea was to create a more expansive list of war in order to facilitate analysis on the causes of war.

Temporal Domain: 1400-1984. Luard divides his temporal set into 5 eras: 1400-1559 (dynastic wars), 1559-1648 (religious wars), 1648-1789 (wars of sovereignty), 1789-1917 (nationalist wars), 1917-1984 (ideological wars) (see p.449).

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: War is all encounters which involve at least one sovereign state which have involved substantial, organized fighting over a significant period. To elaborate somewhat:

- 1) there must be substantial organization on both sides. This principle affects civil wars especially. When armed action is undertaken within states by a disorganized rabble or collection of bands, it represents 'civil conflict' instead of 'civil war.' In international wars, the degree of organization required is nearly always present on both sides, so that almost all sustained actions between states are included on the list. The threshold at which a conflict becomes a 'war' is thus rather greater for civil than for international wars.
- 2) There must be a significant degree of fighting for an act of force to qualify as a war.
- 3) The engagement must be sustained over a significant period. For this reason, a coup d'état which is completed in a night is not included

Violence Threshold: Unclear. Luard states that 'wars are not omitted from our list...because of the low level of casualties involved,' and then proceeds to give the reasoning for this decision (p.7). He also notes on p.6 that the casualty threshold for civil wars is higher than that for international wars. He states this again on p. 23, 'we have...adopted...a higher level of scale and duration for civil conflicts than we have for international wars.' What the various thresholds are in quantitative terms remains unclear. Luard is not explicit about how many deaths are required for each type of conflict in order to be included in the dataset.

Data Coded: Years of fighting (those years in which the main hostilities took place; long truces are included as years of peace, short truces are ignored), participants (when there are many, only the most important are given). Separate dates for different participants are given where there were significant differences. Countries thought to have greater responsibility are placed first. The wars are listed by periods (see above) and then divided into various subcategories (depending on which era they are listed in). Some examples are: International Wars in Europe, Civil Wars in Europe, International Wars outside Europe, Wars of National Independence, Wars of Decolonization, etc.

Principal Researcher: Evan Luard

Access to Information: Evan Luard (1986) *War in International Society*, London: I.B. Taurus & Co., Ltd.

Major Armed Conflicts (1945-1995)

Description: Holsti's work includes two armed conflict datasets. This is the updated version of the dataset, which has a shorter temporal span. The dataset is used in Holsti's book to summarize the profile of war since 1945. Holsti's ultimate goal is to argue that recent wars have taken the characteristics of wars of a 'third kind' (please see chapter 2 for more information on this term).

Temporal Domain: 1945-1995

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: Three types:

- 1) standard state v. state wars and armed interventions involving significant loss of life
- 2) state v. nation wars: including armed resistance by ethnic, language or religious groups, often with the purpose of secession or separation from the state (e.g. Tamils in Sri Lanka)
- 3) internal wars based on ideological goals. 19 decolonizing wars (extra-state) are not included.

Violence Threshold: The definition of wars includes several armed conflicts with fewer than 1,000 annual fatalities. It is argued that the lower cutoff is necessary to capture the irregular character of war after 1945. The list of wars errs on the side of caution and does not include some limited armed interventions. For a longer discussion of Holsti's violence threshold/definition of war, please see his 1992 book (listed below). In that book (p.273), he includes the 'classical wars' which conform to the COW definitions and enlarges the dataset to include cases deriving from the following questions:

- 1) Was at least one of the parties a recognized state in the international system (as indicated by UN membership)?
- 2) Did one or more of the parties employ regular military units, as an exception to normal policy, in the territory of a separate political jurisdiction?
- 3) Did these regular troops maintain a physical presence of at least two weeks in that separate political jurisdiction?

In Holsti's updated dataset (1996) he states that he uses this same rationale (see p.210).

Data Coded: start and end years, conflict name/country, conflict parties, conflict type.

Principal Researcher: Kal Holsti, University of British Columbia

Access to Information: Kalevi J. Holsti (1996) *The State, War, and the State of War*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Major Armed Conflicts (1648-1989)

Description: This dataset is Holsti's earlier dataset which has a longer temporal period than the more current dataset. It includes 177 wars and major armed interventions. Information on recent conflicts (post-WWII) should be taken from the dataset provided in Holsti (1996), listed here as **Major Armed Conflicts (1945-1995)** (above).

Temporal Domain: 1648-1989

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: see 'Violence Threshold' below

Violence Threshold: Until the post-1918 period, all wars involved 1,000 or more casualties

Data Coded: warring parties, start and end years and issues for original combatants

Principal Researcher: Kal Holsti, University of British Columbia

Access to Information: Kalevi J. Holsti (1992) *Peace and war: armed conflicts and international order 1648-1989*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)

Description: Purpose is to list all episodes of major political violence of any type. This dataset is one of the many datasets that are part of the Armed Conflict and Intervention Project at the Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM)/Center for Systemic Peace (CSP), University of Maryland.

Temporal Domain: 1946-2003

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of event: War

Definition of War: Divided into 3 violence codes:

- 1) Violence: Use of instrument of violence without necessary exclusive goals
- 2) War: Violence between distinct, exclusive groups with the intent to impose a unilateral result to the contention
- 3) Independence: an attempt to forcibly remove an existing foreign domination

Major armed conflict is divided into 3 types:

- 1) *Civil intra-state*: involving rival political groups
- 2) *Ethnic inter-state*: involving the state agent and a distinct ethnic group
- 3) *International event*: usually 2+ states but also may denote a distinct polity resisting foreign domination (colonialism).

Violence Threshold: deaths are listed as a median or mean of available estimates, and are seen as estimates of the magnitude of violence. The magnitude of deaths is measured (see below) as well as the magnitude of societal impact (coded 1-10 and includes multiple factors like state capabilities, scope of death and destruction, and population displacement). The categories measuring warfare are as follows: 1) sporadic or expressive political violence; 2) limited political violence; 3) serious political violence; 4) serious warfare; 5) substantial and prolonged warfare; 6) extensive warfare; 7) pervasive warfare; 8) technological warfare; 9) total warfare; and 10) extermination and annihilation.

Data Coded: start and end dates, episode type, magnitude of societal-systemic impact, episode location (states directly involved), estimates of ‘directly-related’ deaths, information sources/references.

Principal Researcher: Monty G. Marshall, CICDM, University of Maryland.

Access to Information: <http://members.aol.com/CSPmgm/warlist.htm> . This website is a comprehensive compilation that serves as a revision and update of Marshall’s earlier work published in: Monty G. Marshall (1999) *Third World War: System, Process, and Conflict Dynamics*, Boulder: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Maoz (Zeev): see COW—MID (Correlates of War—Interstate Militarized Disputes)

MAR: see Minorities at Risk

Marshall (Monty): see Major Episodes of Political Violence, Minorities at Risk, State Failure.

MID or Militarized International Disputes: see COW—MID.

Military Balance: a journal which includes a yearly Map of Armed Conflict. Please see IISS Armed Conflict Database for more information.

Military Intervention: see Overt Military Intervention.

Mitchell (Sarah McLaughlin): see International Correlates of War.

Minorities at Risk (MAR)

Description: MAR tracks 284 politically active ethnic groups throughout the world from 1945-present. MAR identifies where they are, what they do and what happens to them. Focus is placed on ethnopolitical groups, non-state communal groups that have ‘political significance’ in the contemporary world because of their status and political actions. Political significance is determined by the following two criteria: 1) the group collectively suffers, or benefits from, systematic discriminatory treatment vis-à-vis other groups in society; and 2) the group is the basis for political mobilization and collective action in defense or promotion of its self-defined interests. MAR also codes for group conflict behavior. Minorities at risk are defined as follows:

- 1) They include groups only in countries with a population (within the year of interest) greater than 500,000;
- 2) They include groups only if in the year of interest they numbered at least 100,000 or, if fewer, exceeded 1% of the population of at least one country in which they resided:

- 3) They include groups separately in each country in which they meet the general criteria. For example, the Kurds are profiled separately in Turkey, Iraq, and Iran;
- 4) They include advantaged minorities like the Sunni Arabs of Iraq and the Overseas Chinese of Southeast Asia, but exclude advantaged minorities;
- 5) They exclude refugee and immigrant groups unless and until they are regarded by outside observers as permanent residents;
- 6) They count and code groups at the highest level within-country level of aggregation that is politically meaningful. For example, all Hispanics in the U.S. are profiled as a single group because they are actually regarded and treated by Anglo-Americans as one collectivity; and,
- 7) They estimate membership in a group using the widest demographic definition, even though not all people who normally are members of a group identify with it.

Temporal Domain: 1945-2000

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: The dataset codes for *intra-group factional conflict* (severity: none, sporadic violent conflicts, series of bombings/assassinations, substantial rioting, sporadic armed clashes, protracted communal warfare), *inter-group communal conflicts* (severity: none, individual acts of harassment, political agitation, sporadic violent attacks, anti-group demonstrations, communal rioting, communal warfare), *group protest activities* (which are divided between non-violent and violent, with the violence escalation level as high as rebellion). Rebellion indicators are coded based on actions initiated by members of the group on behalf of the group's interests and directed those who claim to exercise authority over the group. Rebellion is divided into (banditry/scattered terrorism, terrorist campaigns, small-scale insurgency, large-scale insurgency, protracted civil war, other).

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Many variables coded for. They can be divided into the following categories: group characteristics and status, group discrimination, group organization, group collective interests, group conflict behavior.

Principal Researchers: Jon Wilkenfeld is Acting Project Director; Ted Robert Gurr was the founder of the project. It is based at CIDCM, University of Maryland.

Access to Information: <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/> or Ted Robert Gurr (1993) *Minorities at Risk: A Global View of Ethnopolitical Conflicts*, Washington, D.C.: USIP.

Miroir, Remacle & Paye

Description: This dataset includes 130 conflicts, with a special focus on the role of third-party intervention. The dataset is available in print form and is written in French. The focus is on identifying conflicts, as well as third-party interventions. Somewhat unique, the dataset codes for whether the intervention adhered to the principles of international law. There are no fatality scores or measures for the severity of conflict.

Temporal Domain: 1945-199

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: un conflit armé est une situation dans laquelle il y a un affrontement armé entre des groupes organisés ou une série d'actions armées à caractère continu menées par un groupe organisé contre un autre, étant entendu qu'au moins un des groupes est représentatif d'un Etat ou se présente comme tel et que chaque groupe contrôle une partie significative d'un territoire étatique (p.9).

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Place, start and end dates, reason for conflict, conflict parties, how conflict resolved, and legality under international law. Also has information about every third-party intervention including intervening party, beneficiary, impact, legality, and result. Intervention is divided into military intervention, assistance, sanctions, and negotiations.

Principal Researchers: André Miroir & Eric Remacle (directors of research) and Oliver Paye (researcher), Programme Paix et Sécurité, Centre d'études des relations internationales et stratégiques, Université Libre de Bruxelles

Access to Information: *Les Conflits Armés de 1945 à Nos Jours*, Affairs Scientifiques, Techniques et Culturelles, October 1994.

Moulton (Allen): see CASCON.

Overt Military Intervention (OMIDATA)
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Description: The Overt Military Intervention Data is concerned with recording all instances of military intervention by a state on foreign territory. As part of the Omidata project, Tillema has created a list of 269 international armed conflicts, which can be found in the book *International Armed Conflict Since 1945*. Using international wars as a starting point for study of military intervention, the book briefly describes international wars and other war-threatening conflicts occurring between 1945 and 1988. Since then, Tillema has created a dataset of 690 overt military interventions, with the temporal domain extended to 1991. It is available in machine-readable form upon request. The datasets are connected by the premise that all conflicts listed involved at least one—and some, many—overt military interventions. Thus, while the information below details the electronic overt military intervention dataset, it is also worth noting that Tillema has also presented a separate list and description of international conflicts in earlier work.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1988 or 1991

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of event: Intervention

Definition of Intervention: Overt military intervention is operationally defined as combatant or combat-ready military operations conducted upon foreign territory by units of a state's regular military forces. For more details on what constitutes an intervention, please see the codebook (for instance, covert operations do not count).

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: in the electronic dataset: observation number, intervening state, target territory, month day and year for start and end of intervention, initial type of military operations (conventional ground operation, commando raid, air strike, artillery

bombardment, naval bombardment), subsequent change in operations, target consent to intervention, intervenor's combat fatalities, United Nations sanction, name of intervention.

Principal Researcher: Herbert K. Tillema, University of Missouri.

Access to Information: Herbert K. Tillema (1991) *International Armed Conflict Since 1945: A Bibliographic Handbook of Wars and Military Interventions*, Boulder: Westview Press. For the electronic version of the overt military intervention data, please contact Prof. Tillema directly; the information will also be published in a forthcoming book.

PARIS-in-LA: see CASCON, Haas Collective Security Data, and SHERFACS.

Peacekeeping: see Haas Collective Security Data, Doyle & Sambanis, IISS (Yearly Map), Project Ploughshares.

Pfetsch (Frank): see KOSIMO.

PIOOM

Description: PIOOM is the Interdisciplinary Research Programme on Causes of Human Rights Violations. PIOOM, like IISS and Project Ploughshares, provides a map (the World Conflict and Human Rights Map) which registers manifestations of political violence and armed conflict. PIOOM collects data on three levels of conflict and has assessed escalation trends. This is done on the basis of monitoring key indicators which is part of a checklist for Country/Conflict Profiles.

Temporal Domain: (1997? 1998?)-present

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: War is defined as collective, direct, manifest, personal, intentional, organized, institutionalized, instrumental, sanctioned and sometimes ritualized and regulated violence. Conflict is divided between high-intensity conflict, low-intensity conflict, and violent political conflicts (see violence thresholds). Information on inter-communal conflicts is also provided. The map excludes massacres and campaigns of violence by criminal actors

Violence Threshold:

- 1) *high-intensity conflict*: more than 1000 conflict-related fatalities per year
- 2) *low-intensity conflicts*: between 100-1000 fatalities per year
- 3) *violent political conflict*: less than 100 deaths per year

Data Coded: (no access to data currently)

Principal Researcher: Albert Jongman, Leiden University (Netherlands).

Access to Information: As of 12 December 2002, PIOOM's webpage is down and email not working (as well as phones unanswered). It is not clear whether the project is still in existence or not.

PRIO: International Peace Research Institute, Oslo. See UCDP.

Project Ploughshares Armed Conflict Report

Description: The Project Ploughshares Armed Conflict Report is much like the IISS map or the Carter Center State of the World Conflict Report—it serves to provide an easy-to-understand overview of conflicts that year. Project Ploughshares is an ecumenical peace center of the Canadian Council of Churches. The yearly armed conflict report includes not only information regarding armed conflicts, but also information on human development and armed conflict, world hunger and armed conflict, nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons-free zones, peacekeeping/observation/enforcement missions, child fighters in military service, and arms deliveries to the third world. The format is that of descriptive case studies.

Temporal Domain: 1997-present (lists ongoing conflicts on a yearly basis)

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Armed Conflict

Definition of Armed Conflict: Armed conflict is defined as a political conflict in which armed combat involves the armed forces of at least one state (or one or more armed factions seeking to gain control of all or part of the state), and in which at least 1,000 people have been killed by the fighting during the course of the conflict.

Violence Threshold: 1,000 minimum cumulative total combat deaths. An armed conflict is added to the annual list of current armed conflicts in the year in which the death toll reaches the threshold of 1,000, but the starting date of the armed conflict is shown as the year in which the first combat deaths included in the count of 1,000 or more occurred (this definition builds on the UCDP definition).

Data Coded: The armed conflict report includes information on: type of conflict, parties to the conflict, status of the fighting, number of deaths, political developments, background, arms sources, short summary.

Principal Researcher: Ernie Regehr, Director, Project Ploughshares

Access to Information: <http://www.ploughshares.ca/CONTENT/ACR/acr.html>

Regan (Pat): see Third-Party Intervention.

Regehr (Ernie): see Project Ploughshares.

Richardson

Description: Richardson's data are contained in a manuscript found after his death. Originally trained as a scientist, Richardson was one of the first researchers who tried to organize armed conflict in terms of magnitude, or a quantifiable scale of violence. Thus, in this dataset facts are sorted by the scale of magnitude, which is determined by the number of people who died during the war. Richardson employed a number of

mathematical principals and symbols in creating his data (see violence threshold, below) making the charts somewhat difficult to read. Richardson's work, though, is still used by conflict researchers, particularly his magnitude of conflict scale.

Temporal Domain: 1820-1949

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: "The essential characteristic of war may be said to be casualties...By a deadly quarrel is meant any quarrel which caused death to humans. This term thus includes murders, banditries, mutinies, insurrections, and wars small and large; but it excludes accidents, and calamities...in puzzling cases the legal criterion of 'malice aforethought' was taken as a guide' (p.5-6).

Violence Threshold: The magnitude of a fatal quarrel is defined to be the logarithm to the base ten of the number of people who died because of that quarrel (for example, a magnitude 2 means 100 dead). Included in the number of people killed are three categories: 1) armed personnel killed in fighting or drowned in action at sea, or who died from wounds, or from poison-gas, or from starvation in a siege, or from other malicious acts of their enemies; 2) civilians, belonging to belligerent populations, who died from causes such as those named in (1); 3) deaths among belligerent personnel from disease or exposure.

Data Coded: magnitude of war, names of the contestants, dates when any two contestants fought, codes for stating the prewar social relations, ostensible war-aims and the principal results are sometimes stated in words.

Principal Researcher: Lewis F. Richardson (deceased)

Access to Information: Lewis F. Richardson (1960) *Statistics of Deadly Quarrels*, London: Stevens & Sons Limited.

Rivalry

Description: This dataset provides an overview of over a thousand rivalries. The dataset is designed to assist the researcher in analyzing the initiation, dynamics and termination of international rivalries. Some rivalries are labeled enduring rivalries (of which there are 63). Diehl and Goertz stress that the online dataset should be used in conjunction with the book. Specifically, they state, "The purpose of the web site is to provide the data used in this book for replication or further analysis. In most cases, the basic raw data are no longer the most current. Hence this site should *not* be used as a source for data on militarized disputes, regime type, and the like" (p.279).

Temporal Domain: 1816-1992

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Rivalry

Definition of Rivalry: Defined by the frequency of militarized interstate disputes between the same pair of states. COW-MID data is used to identify cases of the existence of militarized rivalry.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Data is divided between two sets of variables. The first describes the whole rivalry, and are thus constant across all disputes. The second are dispute-specific

variables. There are several dozen variables. Some examples include: dates, rivalry type, number of disputes, fatalities, outcome, form of settlement, highest militarized action, etc.

Principal Researchers: Paul Diehl and Gary Goertz, University of Illinois-Urbana

Access to Information: <http://www.pol.uiuc.edu/faculty/Diehl/diehl3lnk.htm> as well as *War and Peace in International Rivalry*, University of Michigan Press, 2000.

Rummel (Rudolph J.): see DON.

Sambanis (Nicholas): see Doyle & Sambanis.

Schafer (Philip): see Territorial Change.

Scherrer (Christian P.): see ECOR (Ethnic Conflicts Research Project).

SHERFACS

Description: Only part of the data is available on the website. The entire dataset is available as an Access file, but case histories and source citations are only available for the North Africa/West Asia. Please see the webpage for more information on the dataset.

Temporal Domain: unclear; approx. 1940-1990

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Conflict: Sherman offers three key definitions:

- 1) *Conflict Case:* a situation where there exists mutually exclusive set of competing claims or challenges to sovereignty between at least two actors, one of which must be an internationally recognized political actor
- 2) *Quarrel:* a conflict case in which internationally recognized actors only comprise the parties on one side of the issue, and the issues involved, initially, are domestic or internal
- 3) *Dispute:* a conflict case in which internationally recognized actors comprise parties on both sides of the issue

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Data focuses primarily on which of six given phases the conflict escalated to (dispute, conflict, hostilities, post-hostilities dispute, post-hostilities conflict, settlement). Other variables are outcome of the dispute, satisfaction with outcome, third-party intervention, power inequality, international organization. There are many dozen other variables not listed here. Please see codebook or dataset for a complete list.

Principal Researcher: Developed by Frank L. Sherman (deceased), maintained by Hayward Alker, PARIS-in-LA project, University of Southern California.

Access to Information: <http://www.usc.edu/dept/ancntr/Paris-in-LA/Database/sherfacs.html> (although to see the case histories, one must go to the PARIS-in-LA page at <http://www.usc.edu/dept/ancntr/Paris-in-LA/>).

Sherman (Frank): see SHERFACS.

Singer (David): see COW (Correlates of War).

SIPRI: SIPRI stands for the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which publishes an annual yearbook that includes armed conflict data. This data is compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Project. Since SIPRI only features the major armed conflicts from the UCDP dataset, it is advisable to refer to the original UCDP dataset, since it is more comprehensive. The full UCDP dataset can be found annually in the *Journal of Peace Research* or else in the Department's yearly *States in Armed Conflict* publication

Sivard (Ruth Leger): see World Military and Social Expenditures.

Small (Melvin): see COW.

Smith (Dan): see State of War and Peace Atlas (SoWaP).

Sollenberg (Margareta): see Uppsala Conflict Data Project.

Sorokin

Description: Sorokin's conflict data is contained in the third volume of his study on social and cultural relationships. Sorokin views war as a breakdown of these relationship and inquire into the trends and patterns of warfare. He concentrates on several historical European powers (see below)

Temporal Domain: 600 B.C.-1924

Spatial Domain: Greece, Rome, Austria, Germany, England, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Russia, and Poland and Lithuania

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: Pirikin is concerned with studying social and cultural dynamics. Thus, he approaches war from that perspective; war is seen as a breakdown of social relationships. He states, "...an outburst of confusion, conflict, overt violence invariably follows any breakdown of the crystallized system of relationships" (261). For the sake of economy, Pirikin limits the study to only the most important and historically registered disturbances that occur, on a large scale, in the vastest and most powerful systems of social interaction. Interstate wars and intrastate disturbances satisfy this requirement (p.263).

Violence Threshold: unknown

Data Coded: conflict number; year; measures for social area, duration, size of the masses involved, intensity, masses and intensity combined, nature (see below), and geometric average; sources. The nature of the conflict can be divided into the following categories:

- 1) predominately political disturbances, the main objective of which is a change of the existing political regime
- 2) predominantly socioeconomic disturbances, directed toward a modification of the existing social and economic order
- 3) national and separatistic disturbance, the main objective of which is national independence, or autonomy, or the elimination of disenfranchisements, or the achievement of some other privileges and advantages
- 4) religious disturbances
- 5) disturbances with specific objectives—like some personal change in the government; resistance to a specific law, or tax, or other concrete measure—and disturbances without any single dominant objective but with two or more equally strong objectives.

Principal Researcher: Pitirim A. Sorokin (deceased)

Access to Information: Pitirim A. Sorokin (1937) *Social and Cultural Dynamics: Fluctuation of Social Relationships, War and Revolution* (volume 3), London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

SoWaP: see State of War and Peace Atlas.

State of War and Peace Atlas (SoWaP)

Description: The dataset is similar to UCDP's, though with several definitional differences. By having a low violence threshold, SoWaP is able to have a fairly long list of conflicts. The SoWaP dataset 1990-1995 is available in book form (see below) which focuses on visual depictions of the state of war. Amongst other things, the book has maps for war and poverty, war and human rights, war and ethnicity, low level war, war deaths, refugees and displaced people, landmines, ethnic cleansing, several conflict regions (Caucasus, Kurds, Holy Lands, etc.). There are also maps focusing on military issues such as men, women and children in the military, shares of world military spending, world arms market, atomic, biological and chemical weapons, military pollution, and military alliances and bases. A list of conflicts is included as a chart.

Temporal Domain: 1990-2000 (1990-1995 is printed in book form; the dataset has since been updated, please see below, 'Access Information.')

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: War is: 1) open armed conflict, 2) about power or territory, 3) involving centrally organized fighters and fighting, 4) with continuity between clashes.

Violence Threshold: at least 25 fatalities per year in the context of a total number of conflict-relate deaths of 'at least several hundred' (the reason for the vagueness lies in the unreliability of much of the data on casualties in armed conflicts).

Data Coded: country, type of war, site of war, adversaries (interstate war only), year war began, combat status as of 2000.

Principal Researcher: Dan Smith, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO).

Access to Information: See Dan Smith et al. (1997) *The State of War and Peace Atlas*, London: Penguin. For the update to 2000, please see Dan Smith's paper from the 2001 Uppsala Conflict Data Conference, <http://www.pcr.uu.se/>

State Failure project

Description: State failure is a concept which encompasses a range of severe political conflicts and regime crises. The types of events included in the State Failure dataset are revolutionary wars, ethnic wars, adverse regime changes and genocides and politicides. Included are cases which take place in independent countries with populations over 500,000.

Temporal Domain: 1955-2001

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of event: State Failure/Regime Change

Definition of State Failure: Includes 4 types (complex cases which involve more than one event type are categorized as consolidated events):

Ethnic Wars: episodes of violent conflict between governments and national, ethnic, religious or other communal minorities (ethnic challengers) in which the challengers seek major changes in their status. Each party must mobilize 1,000 or more people and an average of 100 or more fatalities per year must occur during the episode. The fatalities may result from armed conflict, terrorism, rioting, or government repression.

Revolutionary Wars: episodes of violent conflict that take place between the government and politically organized groups. Each party must mobilize 1,000 or more people and average 100 or more fatalities per year.

Geno/Politicides: Mass murder against unarmed members of a rebellious communal group. The promotion, execution, and/or implied consent of sustained policies by government elites or their agents that results in the death of a substantial portion of a communal group or a politicized non-communal group. In *genocides* the victimized groups are defined primarily in terms of their communal (ethnolinguistic, religious) characteristics. In *politicides* groups are defined primarily in terms of their political opposition to the regime and dominant groups. Victims are unarmed civilians, not combatants.

Abrupt or Disruptive Regime Transitions

Violence Threshold: A scaled range of fatalities (0-4) for ethnic and revolutionary wars. For geno/politicide, the range is 0-5. Please see above for more specifics.

Data Coded: country information, dates, event type, etc. Data specific to the various types includes: number of rebel combatants, fatalities, scaled portion of country affected by fighting, and average of the previous three scores (ethnic and revolutionary war); annual number of deaths (genocide/politicide); and scaled failure of state authority, scaled collapse of democratic institutions, scaled violence associated with regime transition, average of the previous three scores, and type of regime change.

Principal Researchers: Monty G. Marshall, State Failure Program Director, CIDCM, University of Maryland.

Access to Information: <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/stfail/>

State of the World Conflict Report: This is a yearly report from the Carter Center's Conflict Resolution Program which started in the early to mid-1990's. This report relies on data from UCDP (SIPRI), PIOOM, AKUF, and Project Ploughshares.

States in Armed Conflict: the yearly publication from the Uppsala Conflict Data Project (see Uppsala Conflict Data project). The data are also published in the *Journal of Peace Research* yearly.

Strand (Håvard): see Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP).

Sutton

Description: Several manuscripts from 1972-1973 which were never published but provide a great deal of information on violent conflicts in the period 1820-1970. Peter Brecke (Conflict Catalog) cites Sutton's work in his 2001 paper for the Uppsala Data Conference.

Temporal Domain: 1820-1970

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Violent conflict

Definition of Conflict: (unknown)

Violence Threshold: 20

Data Coded: (unknown)

Principal Researcher: Antony Sutton.

Access to Information: Never published; remains in manuscript form at the Hoover Institution Archives at Stanford University (cited in Brecke 2001, p.5).

Taxonomy of Conflict: see Conflict Catalog.

Territorial Change

Description: Starting with the premise that territorial changes are a vital element of international conflict analysis, Tir et al. constructed the Territorial Changes dataset. It identifies and codes all territorial changes involving at least one nation-state (as defined by COW) in the period 1816-1996. Using these general criteria, they identified 817 territorial changes over the period studied.

Temporal Domain: 1816-1996

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: territorial change (includes a variable for presence of military conflict).

Definition of conflict: Violent conflict must be between organized forces of *both* sides, within a year of the exchange. Unorganized violence, such as riots, are not classified as military conflict.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: year, month, gaining side, type of change for gaining side, procedure (conquest, annexation, cession, secession, unification, mandated territory), entity exchanged, contiguity of entity to the gaining state, area of unit exchanged in square kilometers, population of unit exchanged, portion of unit exchanged, losing side, type of change for losing side, contiguity of unit exchanged to losing state, system entry, system exit, territorial change number, independence, military conflict.

Principal Researchers: Jaroslav Tir and Paul F. Diehl, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Philip Schafer, Correlates of War Project; Gary Goertz, University of Toronto.

Access to Information: <http://www.pol.uiuc.edu/faculty/diehl/TC1.zip> . Please see also the article: Tir, Jaroslav, Philip Schafer, Paul F. Diehl, and Gary Goertz (1998)

"Territorial Changes, 1816-1996: Procedures and Data," *Conflict Management and Peace Science* v. 16, no.1, p.89-97.

Third-Party Intervention

Description: Examines foreign interventions in civil wars. Stated goal is to develop an understanding of the conditions under which interventions in civil conflicts are an effective tool to manage a conflict. The dataset includes 151 conflicts, with a total of 1036 interventions.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1999

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of event: Civil Conflict

Definition of Civil Conflict: Organized combat between groups in conflict within state boundaries which meet the violence threshold. Three types of intrastate conflict are identified based on the orientation of the primary groups in the conflict: ethnic, religious, or ideological.

Definition of Intervention: Third party interventions in intra-state conflicts are defined as convention breaking military and/or economic activities in the internal affairs of a foreign country targeted at the authority structures of the government with the aim of affecting the balance of power between the government and opposition forces.

Violence Threshold: 200 aggregate total

Data Coded: country, duration, start and end dates, goals of the opposition (divided into irredentist conflicts, secession and revolution), size of opposition forces, identity of opposition groups, during or after the Cold War, identity type of the opposition group (religious, ethnic, ideological), fatalities, linkages to other conflicts, third party, military or economic intervention, goal of the intervention (regional stability, protect diplomatic, economic, or military interests, ideological, human rights, territorial acquisition, unspecified, multiple goals), target of intervention.

Principal Researcher: Pat Regan, Binghamton University (USA).

Access to Information: <http://bingweb.binghamton.edu/~pregan/>

Tillema (Herbert): see Overt Military Intervention.

Tir (Jaroslav): see Territorial Change.

Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP)

Data on armed conflicts have been collected by UCDP since the 1980s and are continuously updated on a yearly basis. The data have been published yearly in the *Journal of Peace Research* (since 1993) and in *SIPRI Yearbook* (since 1988; please note that the definition of “major armed conflict” is different in SIPRI from the UCDP definition). Recently, the data have been expanded to cover the full post-World War II period (1946-2002) as part of a collaborative project between the Uppsala Conflict Data Project and the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO). The data have also been expanded to cover two new categories: non-state conflict and one-sided violence, as well as to provide total fatality numbers; this data is published in the *Human Security Report*. UCDP has also constructed a searchable web-based database on armed conflicts, from 1989 onwards (updated yearly). The database will include variables covered in the previous conflict lists as well as a set of new variables, e.g. on conflict endings/conflict resolution. More information on the three aspects of the project—the core UCDP data, the searchable web-based database and the new categories—is listed below.

Core UCDP data (usually to as the Uppsala/PRIO dataset)

Description: The purpose of the Uppsala Conflict Data Project is to collect information on selected variables relating to armed conflict, primarily to be used in research on various aspects of the origins, dynamics, and resolution of conflict. Data have been collected on a global and yearly basis since 1989.

Temporal Domain: 1946-onwards (updated yearly in *Journal of Peace Research*).

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Armed conflict

Definition of Armed Conflict: An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths.

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows: (1) Use of armed force: use of arms in order to promote the parties’ general position in the conflict, resulting in deaths. (1.1) Arms: any material means, e.g. manufactured weapons but also sticks, stones, fire, water, etc. (2) 25 deaths: a minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per incompatibility. (3) Party: a government of a state or any opposition organization or alliance of opposition organizations. (3.1) Government: the party controlling the capital of the state. (3.2) Opposition organization: any non-governmental

group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force. (4) State: a state is (4.1) an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory, or (4.2) an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory. (5) Incompatibility concerning government and/or territory: the incompatibility, as stated by the parties, must concern government and/or territory. (5.1) Incompatibility: the stated generally incompatible positions. (5.2) Incompatibility concerning government: incompatibility concerning type of political system, the replacement of the central government or the change of its composition. (5.3) Incompatibility concerning territory: incompatibility concerning the status of a territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (intrastate conflict).

Violence Threshold:

- 1) *Minor Armed Conflict*: at least 25 battle-related deaths per year and fewer than 1,000 battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict
- 2) *Intermediate Armed Conflict*: At least 25 battle-related deaths per year and an accumulated total of at least 1,000 deaths, but fewer than 1,000 in any given year
- 3) *War*: At least 1,000 battle-related deaths per year

Major Armed Conflict: The Intermediate Armed Conflict and War categories.

Data Coded: Location, Incompatibility, Opposition organization, Year, Intensity level. Yearly fatality estimates will be made available for 2002 onwards (in conjunction with the publication of the *Human Security Report*).

Principal Researcher: Peter Wallensteen (Project Director) and Lotta Harbom (Project Coordinator); Uppsala University. Inquiries should be directed to

lotta.harbom@pcr.uu.se

Access to Information: <http://www.prio.no/cwp/ArmedConflict/>

Searchable Web-Based Database

Description: UCDP has created a searchable web-based armed conflict database for global armed conflict 1989-onwards (updated yearly). The database employs the UCDP definitions, but has also added additional variables.

Temporal Domain: 1989-onwards (updated yearly)

Data Coded: conflict name, region, location, date of first stated goal of incompatibility, date of first use of armed force, date of first battle-related death, date of when conflict reached 25 battle-related deaths, description of conflict, conflict document links, type of incompatibility, interstate/intrastate dimension, negotiations, third party involvement in the conflict, victory, victory party, this year's battle-related deaths in categories, this year's battle-related deaths in numbers, intensity level, total battle-related deaths in categories, total battle-related deaths in numbers, type of termination of use of armed force, date of termination of use of armed force, name of warring party, type of party, troop size, support from secondary party, name of secondary party, type and size of secondary party, name of peace agreements, signatories of peace agreements, third parties to peace agreements, peace agreement ended, peace agreement duration; some of these variables are available at the dyadic level.

Principal Researcher: Stina Högladh and Peter Wallensteen; Uppsala University.
Inquiries should be directed to stina.hogbladh@pcr.uu.se
Access to Information: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/basicSearch.php>

Human Security Data—Non-State Conflict and One-Sided Violence

Description: UCDP has expanded the scope of its data to include other types of organized collective violence. In addition to the core, state-based conflict information, UCDP now also includes *non-state conflict*, or conflict between two groups where neither of them is the government of the state, and *one-sided violence*, or the unilateral use of force against civilians. All of UCDP's categories—inter-state conflict, intra-state conflict, non-state conflict and one-sided violence—are separate and mutually exclusive. Yearly fatality estimates are given for all active years.

Temporal Domain: 2002-onwards (updated yearly)

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Non-State Conflict and One-Sided Violence

Definition of Non-State Conflict: A non-state conflict is the use of armed force between two organized groups, neither of which is the government of a state, which results in at least 25 battle-related deaths.

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows: (1) *Use of armed force*: use of arms in order to promote the parties' general position in the conflict, resulting in deaths. (1.1) *Arms*: any material means, e.g. manufactured weapons but also sticks, stones, fire, water, etc. (2) *25 deaths*: a minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per warring dyad (2.1) *battle-related deaths*: deaths directly related to combat between the warring parties (3) *Organized groups*: must be either (3.1) a formally organized group: any non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force, *or* (3.2) any group who does not have an announced name, but who uses armed force and whose violent activity meets at least one of the following organizational requirements: (3.2.a.) there must be a clear pattern of incidents which are connected, *or* (3.2.b.) there must be evidence that violence was planned in advance (4) *State*: a state is (4.1) an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory, *or* (4.2) an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory. (5) *Government*: the party controlling the capital of the state

Definition of One-Sided Violence: One-sided violence is the use of armed force by the government of a state or by a formally organized group against civilians which results in at least 25 deaths. Extrajudicial killings in custody are excluded.

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows: (1) *Use of armed force*: use of arms in order to exert violent force, resulting in death (1.1) *Arms*: any material means, e.g. manufactured weapons but also sticks, stones, fire, water, etc (2) *25 deaths*: a minimum of 25 civilian deaths per year and per actor (3) *Government*: the party controlling the capital of the state (4) *Formally organized group*: any non-governmental

group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force (5)
State: a state is (5.1) an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory, *or* (5.2) an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory. (6)
Extrajudicial killings in custody: when the government of a state kills a person in its custody (6.1) *custody*: when the person is located in a prison or another type of governmental facility
Violence Threshold: 25
Data Coded: Location, Parties, Yearly Fatalities.
Principal Researcher: Kristine Eck and Peter Wallensteen; Uppsala University.
Access to Information: A summary of the data will be available in the upcoming *Human Security Report*. The full dataset as well as conflict descriptions will be available from the UCDP webpage thereafter: <http://www.pcr.uu.se>

VINC (Violent, Intrastate Nationalist Conflicts)

Description: A list of 84 violent nationalist conflicts.

Temporal Domain: 1945-2001

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Conflict

Definition of Violent, Intrastate Nationalist Conflict:

- 1) The conflict involves at least one *nationalist* group, defined as a group which has a coherent self-identity among its members, the members of which members give that group their primary or terminal political loyalty, and which desires statehood or a separate political existence for the group (Cottam, 1984).
- 2) The conflict must occur *within a state* – that is, between a state government and a group internal to the state, or between two groups internal to the same state. While these conflicts often involve cross-boundary activity, the primary axis of conflict for a given case is within state borders.
- 3) The conflict involves *violence*, defined as efforts by members of one group to kill members or representatives of another based largely or solely on group membership.

Conflicts recorded in the data set may contain a number of episodes. An episode is defined by its starting and ending points; episodes start when a group raises a nationalist demand and acts on that demand, and end when a 12-month period elapses without both sides either fighting or actively negotiating over the issue. The unit of analysis is thus the conflict episode.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: region, name, actors, start year, end year, and several dozen other variables (i.e. pre/post Cold War, type of ending in conflict, etc.)

Principal Researcher: R. William Ayres, University of Indianapolis.

Access to Information: <http://facstaff.uindy.edu/~bayres/vinc.htm>

Wallensteen (Peter): see Uppsala Conflict Data Project.

Warfare and Armed Conflicts

Description: This is essentially an armed conflict encyclopedia which focuses on casualty figures. Clodfelter attempts to include every war (major and minor, international and civil) as well as less organized and less sustained violence (massacres and riots) for which statistics exist. The books provide synopses of the conflict with well-researched fatality statistics.

Temporal Domain: 1618-1991

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Armed Conflict (with a focus on casualties)

Definition of Armed Conflict: Clodfelter has attempted to include every war, major or minor, for which there exist statistics—international and civil wars, internationalized civil wars, limited wars and unlimited wars, border wars and mini wars—as well as those less organized and less sustained, or wholly one-sided outbreaks of mass-human violence—riots, revolutions, massacres, bloodbaths, and pogroms.

Violence Threshold: Clodfelter does not make any explicit statements about a violence threshold. However, the very focus of his study implies that there must be casualties. Clodfelter's flexible definition of war allows him to include such incidents as the 1980 New Mexico State Penitentiary Riot, but the Cuban Missile Crisis is excluded as it did not result in any casualties.

Data Coded: The data are presented in summary form. In each case summary, Clodfelter provides background information about the conflict. His focus, though, is on ascertaining casualty figures and providing detailed casualty information. He states, "I have tried to record not only the number of the dead and the wounded, but also where and when and under what historical circumstances they died or suffered wounds. I have also tried to show how they died; under the killing end of what weapons did four centuries of soldiers and non-combatants suffer their last moments or their worst" (xxiii).

Principal Researcher: Michael Clodfelter

Access to Information: Michael Clodfelter (1992) *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1618-1991*, London: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers (a two volume set).

War in International Society: see Luard.

Wilkenfeld (Jonathan): see International Crisis Behavior Project.

World Conflicts

Description: The World Conflict's data is available in a large book which has extensive case summaries for all of the conflicts listed (2-10 pages in length). Information is presented by country, which then includes a short history of conflict in that state. Brogan's theme is that most contemporary conflicts are between peoples and races; only a few are between nations and ideologies. Low-level violence like that in Northern

Ireland and the Basque area is included. Thematic conflict areas are presented as well, namely drug wars, terrorism, euro-terrorism, nationalist terrorism, and Arab terrorism. Appendix 1 contains a list of 80 wars since 1945.

Temporal Domain: 1945-1998

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: All major wars and insurrections in the time period. This includes civil wars, wars of independence, insurrections, revolts and massacres, etc.

Definition of War: not given

Violence Threshold: 0.

Data Coded: Country, conflict/s, refugees, casualties (by conflict), geography, population, and GNP.

Principal Researcher: Patrick Brogan

Access to Information: Brogan (1998) *World Conflicts*, 3rd Ed., London: Bloomsbury.

World Military and Social Expenditures

Description: The annual *World Military and Social Expenditures* yearbook contains information on warfare 1900-1995. The last edition of the yearbook to be published was the 16th edition, in 1996.

Temporal Domain: 1900-1995

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: not given

Violence Threshold: In the 1989 (13th ed.) of *WMSE*, it is stated that deaths must average over 1,000 per year. In the 1996 edition, the violence threshold is not stated explicitly, but there are no conflicts listed which had less than 1,000 total deaths (civilian or military).

Data Coded: location and identification of conflict, dates (by year), number of deaths, divided into civilian, military and total.

Principal Researchers: Ruth Leger Sivard (deceased) and William Eckhardt (until 1992), World Priorities (non-profit research center).

Access to Information: The yearly *World Military and Social Expenditures*, Washington, D.C.: World Priorities.

Wright

Description: Wright's pioneering work *A Study of War* contains over 1500 pages of discussion on the topic of war. The ultimate goal for Wright was to develop a basic theory of war. In doing so, he collected a great deal of useful information on the history of war. Wright's book contains a list of 278 wars from 1480-1941. He also provides a great deal of additional information (for instance discussing lesser interventions in the text), as well as a number of statistical treatments of his data.

Temporal Domain: 1480-1941

Spatial Domain: Global. The requirement that the war take place among the members of the family of nations states means, however, that there is a very European focus for the earlier years of the dataset. People seeking information on pre-1800s wars which took place in other parts of the world would be advised to consult the Conflict Catalog (researched by Peter Brecke), who gives special attention to non-Western wars and sources.

Type of Event: War

Definition of War: The legal condition which equally permits two or more hostile groups to carry on a conflict by armed force. The list of wars includes all hostilities involving members of the family of nations, whether international, civil, colonial, or imperial, which were recognized as states of war in the legal sense or which involved over 50,000 troops (p.636).

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: war name, start and end dates, name of peace treaty, conflict parties, number of participants among a given number of states, number of important battles, type of war (balance-of-power, civil, defensive, imperial).

Principal Researcher: Quincy Wright (deceased), University of Chicago.

Access to Information: Quincy Wright (1965) *A Study of War*, 2nd ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

EVENTS DATA:

Understanding Events Data

Events data is the coding of interactions between international actors as reported in the open press. In the 1960s and 1970s, event data was a commonly used tool, producing datasets like WEIS (1976) and COPDAB (1982). Simply put, “Events data such as COPDAB [attempted] to record chronologically all reported interactions between states or other actors without any attempts to aggregate these actions into coherent cases, or discriminate one historical dispute from another. Events data purposively break down complex phenomena into basic interactions that allow a researcher to aggregate actions into summary measures of foreign policy behavior” (Diehl 2001, p.2) Also developed were government-sponsored events data programs, which had the primary goal of creating an early-warning system. When these systems failed to meet expectations, events data research fell out of style, and in the 1980’s suffered from a lack of credibility.

In the 1990’s technological developments brought new advances to events data research. The KEDS program was one of the first to use computer-coding for events data, and today it works closely with the PANDA program, another such events data tracking system. Instead of hand-coding data, as was done by WEIS and COPDAB, computer programs were written to automatically read through online wire services like Reuters and Agence France Presse. The tool used to do this is a computer pattern-matching system called *sparse parsing*. Instead of trying to teach the computer to understand a full sentence, programmers determine only those parts that are required for event coding (i.e. compound nouns and verb phrases, political actors, etc.) The computer then relies on a large set of verb patterns to determine the event code. Some projects have the computer read through the whole news article, but most require only that the computer read the first sentence or first few sentences. This is possible because news wire reports are designed to provide the most essential information first, with the lead sentence containing most of the crucial information of the story.

There have been several attempts to test the validity of computer-coded material, compared to human coding. The results have generally shown that computer coding is as valid as human coding (though both systems face a certain degree of uncertainty, but for different reasons). Computer-coding, though, is clearly reliable since the results are transparent and easily reproducible.

The creation of events data is a three step-process: 1) a source/sources must be identified (Reuters, NYTimes, etc.); 2) A coding system must be developed, or else a researcher may use existing coding systems like WEIS or COPDAB. The coding system specifies what types of political interactions constitutes an ‘event;’ and 3) in machine-coding, coding rules are implemented in the computer program (like KEDS) using extensive dictionaries. Developing such dictionaries can be extremely time-consuming, although a number of dictionaries are available on the World Wide Web, and modifying these requires less time than developing a completely new dictionary. The speed of computer technology implies that “machine-coding is nearing the point that a researcher could

actively experiment with alternative coding decisions by checking how a dictionary change would affect the entire data set rather than looking only at a single text” (Schrodt et al. 2001).

WEIS and COPDAB are comprehensive, in that they attempt to code all interactions by all states and some non-state actors during a given temporal domain. Specialized events datasets like BCOW and CREON focus on specific subsets of international relations/political behavior.

Information for this summary came almost entirely from the KEDS website and the paper given by Schrodt, Simpson and Gerner at the 2001 Uppsala Conflict Data Conference, with the exception of the above cited paper by Paul Diehl (also from the Uppsala Conflict Data Conference). Many thanks are due Prof. Schrodt for taking the time to read and advise on this summary.

Azar (Edward E.): see Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB).

BCOW (Behavioral Correlates of War)

Description: BCOW, which began in 1970, is partner to the MID dataset. “The design of the MID dataset was based on a subset of military actions appearing in the BCOW typology, which was developed and pre-tested several years before the MID data were collected. The population of militarized disputes generated from the MID dataset were then used to draw a stratified sample of militarized crises for the BCOW project. Thus, each of the cases in the BCOW dataset represents a more fine-grained description of a case in the MID dataset” (Diehl 2001). In addition to the codebook, Leng has also created an extensive User’s Manual explaining both the dataset and how to read and analyze the data. The User’s Guide also includes brief narrative summaries of all of the cases. The BCOW dataset is generally considered events data, or, data on the actions and interactions of political entities (especially nation-states). Unlike other event datasets, though, BCOW focuses on a limited sample of cases, namely interstate crises.

Temporal Domain: 1816-1980

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Interstate crisis

Definition of Crisis: A crisis can be placed on a scale of belligerence that extends from a simple dispute, to a militarized dispute, to a crisis, to war. For an interstate dispute to be defined as a crisis, it must meet two criteria: it must qualify as a militarized dispute and the two major participants must exchange at least 50 acts between the beginning of the crisis and its termination. For a dispute to meet the operational definition of ‘militarized,’ the threat of force must be explicit, and displays of force must be related to the dispute at hand.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: date of action, impact of action, crisis participants, location, date of statement, actor, target of statement, immediate impact, etc. There are considerably more variables in the dataset—this is just a small sample.

Principal Researcher: Russell Leng, Middlebury College (USA).

Access to Information: <http://community.middlebury.edu/~leng/>

Bond (Doug): see PANDA.

Bond (Joe): see PANDA.

Brady (Linda P.): see CREON.

Comparative Research on the Events of Nations: see CREON.

Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB)
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Description: COPDAB is one of the early examples of event data and coding, with coding done by human coders. It is a longitudinal computer-based library of daily international and domestic events or interactions. The events record describes approximately 135 countries in the world, both toward one another and in the domestic environments. COPDAB has since been succeeded by GEDS, which incorporates all of COPDAB's data.

Temporal Domain: 1948-1978

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Event

Definition of Event: International events are occurrences between nation-states which are distinct enough from the constant flow of 'transactions' (e.g. trade, mail flow) to stand out against this background as 'reportable' or newsworthy.' Thus, to qualify as a descriptive event, an occurrence has to be actually reported in a reputable and available public source.

Data Coded: Date, Actor (who initiated the event), target (to whom the event was directed), source (where the event description was gathered), activity (the verbal and physical acts which an actor initiated), issue type—primary (categorization of primary content of the event—military, economic, etc.), issues type—secondary (categorization of secondary content of the event), scale value (the score assigned the event statement by using Azar's International and Domestic scales for assessing the degree of cooperativeness of conflictiveness contained in an event statement), issue area (summary description regarding the substance of the event).

Principal Researcher: Edward E. Azar, CIDCM, University of Maryland.

Access to Information: A summary and codebook is available from ICPSR at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/>, although the data are only available for registered users.

Coplin (William): see PRINCE.

CREON

Description: CREON stands for the Comparative Research on the Events of Nations project. It has the goal of explaining foreign policy behavior. Data were gathered to observe 1) the array of behaviors engaged in by international actors, and 2) the internal governmental processes associated with these behaviors. Each record is an event and it contains 11,961 recorded actions. *Deadline Data on World Affairs* was used as the information source.

Temporal Domain: 1959-1968

Spatial Domain: Global, covering 36 nations (please see the Codebook Appendix for a full list).

Type of Event: Event

Definition of Event: any action resulting from a decision by political authorities of a state who have power to commit the resources of the national government

Data Coded: CREON codes for 167 variables, a list of which can be found in Appendix F of the Codebook. Some variables include: actor, year, month, day, event number, revised WEIS, resource area, number of nations participating, name of alliance, setting, etc.

Principal Researchers: Charles F. Hermann and Margaret G. Hermann, Ohio State University; Stephen A. Salmore, Rutgers University; Maurice A. East, University of Kentucky; Barbara G. Salmore, Drew University; Linda P. Brady, Vanderbilt University.

Access to Information: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/>. The codebook and summary is available to the general public, the datasets are restricted to registered subscribers. See also Charles Hermann et al. (1973) *Creon: A Foreign Events Data Set*, Sage Professional Papers in International Studies, Vol. 2, Series No.02-024, Beverly Hills: Sage.

Davies (John): see GEDS.

Davis (David R.): see IPI.

East (Maurice A.): see CREON.

Engene (Jan Oskar): see TWEED.

European Protest and Coercion

Description: This project focuses on collecting data on domestic conflicts in Europe, 1980-1995. Two methods of machine-assisted coding are used in this project: KEDS software which machine-codes data and then an Excel spreadsheet, which is the primary coding document. Human coders are used as well.

Temporal Domain: 1980-1995

Spatial Domain: 28 European countries: *Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal*

Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (with separated Northern Ireland (italicized countries have been coded or are now being coded).

Type of Event: Event (protest and coercion)

Definition of Event: They coded all reported protest and repressive events. No event was too small. Ongoing events, such as strikes, occupations, hunger strikes, and vigils are coded each day as a separate event. Protests that grow out of events are coded separately; for example, a violent confrontation attendant to a rally or demonstration that emerges from a religious rally would be coded separately from each rally. They ignored reports of future plans for protest or strikes. They also did not code bomb or strike threats alone. They coded only reported events for which they could identify a date and location. Since they coded European countries, they chose to code economic conflicts as well. First, many of these countries were communist for much of the time series. Second, many large companies in Europe from 1980-1995 were owned by governments. They opted to include economic strikes and conflicts because they related to politics.

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: event date, day of the week, action, protester, state or protest target, target or government agent, event, country, location, issue, link date, time (of the day that the event occurred), number of protesters, number of protesters arrested, number of protesters injured, number of protesters killed, property damage (dichotomous—yes or no), state force (involved in the conflict), number of state force injured, number of state force killed, organizational strength of protesters, organizational strength of the states (non-democratic regimes only), source of the story, date of the story source, no event found.

Principal Researcher: Ron Francisco, University of Kansas

Access to Information: <http://lark.cc.ukans.edu/~ronfran/data/index.html>

FAST

Description: FAST stands for Früh-Analyse von Spannungen und Tatsachenermittlung. It is located at the Swiss Peace Foundation and sponsored by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. FAST is designed to be an early-warning system, and its objective is the early recognition of impending or political crisis situations for the purpose of early action and conflict prevention. FAST is designed to link research and policy-making, by helping political decision makers' ability to identify critical developments in a timely manner. Methodologically, FAST employs four techniques: field investigation (fact-finding missions), external expertise (expert network), qualitative analysis (constant monitoring) and quantitative analysis (event data analysis).

Temporal Domain: last few years

Spatial Domain: Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East

Type of Event: early warning system using events data

Principal Researcher: Susanne Schmeidl, Swiss Peace Foundation.

Access to Information: Some FAST data is available to the public on their website: <http://www.swisspeace.org/fast/>, however, some data are available only to subscribers. Subscription for country updates is free.

Francisco (Ron): see European Protest and Coercion.

GEDS (Global Event Data System)
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Description: The Global Event Data System (GEDS) has been established to allow computer-assisted identification, narrative description and analytical coding of daily international and intra-national events, as reported primarily in on-line news sources, including international sources such as Reuters' newswires as well as regionally based sources such as ITAR-TASS. GEDS event data, describing the day-to-day actions of all states and the major non-state communities and international organizations, is generated and stored within a Microsoft Access relational database software environment. MS Access and web-based GEDS user software facilitate manipulation, graphic display and analysis of data, incorporation of user-generated or user-specified codes, as well as interfacing with statistical and interpretive software and related data sets.

Temporal Domain: Somewhat uneven. The GEDS archive now incorporates Azar's COPDAB data from 1948 to 1978 (and for some countries through 1981). GEDS coding from 1979 draws on the denser and more even coverage of Reuters (supplemented by local or regional sources as needed, especially for early warning purposes) and adds substantially more narrative and analytical detail.

Spatial Domain: Also somewhat uneven. Data for some countries is now available for 1948 through 1994, most countries have as yet only been coded to 1978 and for the three early post-Cold War years from 1990. Coding has been completed 1979-1994 for the following countries: Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, South Korea and Syria and for the US-Japan dyad. Near real-time coding is in place for Rwanda, Congo (Zaire), and parts of the Caucasus, and is being expanded. For the three-year period 1990-1992, coding has been completed for over 110 countries and several international organizations (see Appendix III to Coders' manual for a complete list). See above ('time span') for additional details.

Type of Event: Event.

Definition of Event: Events share a common core structure, described by answering the question: *Who* said or did *what* to *whom*, *when* and *where*? They may be broadly understood as occurrences between or within nation-states, non-state communities or international organizations which are distinct enough from the constant flow of "transactions" (e.g., trade, mail, tourism) to stand out against this background as reportable or newsworthy (e.g., conclusion of a new trade agreement, or opening of a border). Thus, to be identifiable as a codable event, an occurrence has to be actually *reported* in a reputable and available public source such as those above, with all elements of the core structure included.

Data Coded: event date, continuity, actor/s, target/s, other/s affected, location, casualties, issue type/s, verbal/substantive, COPDAB scale, source (i.e. Reuters, etc.), and reference.

Principal Researcher: John Davies, CIDCM, University of Maryland.

Access to Information: The GEDS webpage appears to be removed; the principle researcher can be reached at: jdavies@cidcm.umd.edu

Gerner (Deborah): see KEDS.

Hermann (Charles F.): see CREON.

Hermann (Margaret G.): see CREON.

IDEA (Integrated Data for Events Analysis): see PANDA.

IPI (Intranational Political Interactions)

Description: The Intranational Political Interactions (IPI) project is designed to measure political conflict and cooperation within societies through the coding of political events reports from international, regional and local sources. These events are coded on two ten point scales which reflect the severity of various cooperative and conflictual statements and actions. IPI used these scaled events data to calculate the volume and intensity of political conflict and cooperation within the domestic polity. In addition to facilitating the calculation of general levels of political conflict, the IPI coding scheme allows the examination of the dynamics of interaction among specific groups within society. IPI is a successor to the VICDP (The Violent Intranational Conflict Data Project), which is now completed and has been superseded by IPI.

Temporal Domain: 1979-1992

Spatial Domain: Coded and edited data: Nigeria, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela; Coded but unedited: Pakistan, South Korea, Belgium, Hungary.

Type of Event: Event (political)

Definition of Event: A political event is an action taken by an actor at a given point in time to advance its political interests. Thus a political event involves 1) an actor, 2) a target, 3) a time period, 4) an action, 5) a political interaction. By political, they mean issues that involve the authority to make decisions concerning the extraction and distribution of social resources or values.

Definition of Conflict: Conflict has two crucial elements. First, conflict involves perceptions of incompatible interests. Second, conflict is reflected in actual behavior; they are not interested in 'latent' or 'potential' conflict. One or both parties take purposive action against other parties in an effort either to advance their own interests or inhibit the realization of the interests of others. In other words, conflict is visible in actions and events.

Data Coded: *actor and target*—mass/elite distinction, business/labor, multinational groups and foreign nationals, socially influential individuals, ethnic/social/dissident groups, factions and coalitions; *conflict scale*—press criticism, rumors threatening action, strikes/protests/riots, executive adjustments/political resignations, censorship, violent political acts, mass arrests and political convictions, bombings, assassinations, reports of disappearances, breaking a truce, attacks/clashes/battles, occupation of territory,

cooperation scale—introduction, promises, relaxation of repression, political reform/accommodation, talks/agreement to talks, surrenders/release of prisoners or hostages, cessation of hostilities, elections.

Principal Researchers: David R. Davis, Emory University and Will H. Moore, University of California—Riverside.

Access to Information: <http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~whmoore/ipi/ipi.html>

KEDS (Kansas Events Data System) / TABARI

Description: KEDS is a Macintosh program for the machine coding of international event data using pattern recognition and simple grammatical parsing. It is designed to work with short news articles such as those found in wire service reports or chronologies. To date, KEDS has primarily been used to code WEIS events from Reuters wire service lead sentences but in principle it can be used for other event coding schemes. While KEDS has used the WEIS system for coding previous work, they now have a new coding scheme called CAMEO (Conflict and Mediation Event Observations). CAMEO's new features include: 1) the coding scheme is optimized for the study of mediation and contains a number of tertiary sub-categories specific to mediation; 2) expanded categories for 'use of force,' thus allowing for finer distinctions between reported levels of violence; and 3) combined several WEIS categories that cannot be reliably differentiated in machine coding.

KEDS has been updated by the successor program TABARI (Text Analysis by Augmented Replacement Instructions). This program is "open-source" code in the C++ computer language, and versions are available for the Macintosh, Windows and Linux operating systems. TABARI is designed to be backwards-compatible with KEDS dictionaries, and generally TABARI works the same way that KEDS works, but the program is about 70-times faster.

Temporal and Spatial Domains: Several different datasets. CAMEO-coded datasets include: Balkans (April 1989-February 2002), Levant (April 1979-September 2002) and West Africa (January 1989-February 2002). WEIS-coded datasets: Levant (April 1979-September 2002), Gulf (April 1979-March 1999)—several versions, Central Asia (May 1989-July 1999), Balkans (April 1989-February 2002), West Africa (1989-2002), Levant and Balkans mediation datasets. The Levant data—which focus on the Arab-Israeli conflict—are updated every three months.

Type of Event: Event.

Definition of Event: an interaction, associated with a specific point in time, that can be described in a natural language sentence that has as its subject and object an element of a set of *actors* and as its verb an element of a set of *actions*, the contents of which are transitive verbs.

Data Coded: Please see individual datasets.

Principal Researchers: Philip Schrodtt and Deborah Gerner, University of Kansas.

Access to Information: <http://www.ku.edu/~keds/>

Leng (Russell): see BCOW.

McClelland (Charles): see WEIS.

Moore (Will H.): see IPI.

O'Leary (Michael): see PRINCE.

PANDA (P24) / IDEA

Description: PANDA stands for Protocol for the Assessment of Nonviolent Direct Action. PANDA was designed to identify acute conflict interaction events reported in a global news wire service and track their development in conjunction with a fully automated data development system (KEDS, see above). The original purpose of the PANDA project was to determine under what conditions contemporary nonviolent struggle anywhere in the world had been successful in effecting social, political, or economic change, or in resisting tyranny. Ultimately, PANDA researchers seek to assess the potential and limits of nonviolent direct action as a functional substitute for the use of physical force or violence in conflict interactions. The utility of the PANDA protocol is premised in part upon the idea that nonviolent direct action may serve as a functional substitute for the violent prosecution of conflict. Reuters news wire reports are used as the global news wire source. The PANDA protocol has since been superseded by IDEA(Integrated Data for Events Analysis) coding framework.

Temporal Domain: January 1984 to April 1995

Spatial Domain: Global. Have included all generally recognized states and major territories with populations above one million (c. 1990), the total number of such political units is approx. 185 countries.

Type of Event: Event

Definition of Event: An *event* is an interaction, associated with a specific point in time, that can be described in a natural language sentence that has as its subject and object an element of a set of *actors* and as its verb an element of a set of *actions*, the contents of which are transitive verbs (taken from KEDS definition).

Data Coded: Report date, report ID number, source, source agent, target, target agent, event, place, domain (direct and political action), direct action mechanism (demonstrative appeals, public coercion, discrete manipulation, physical force), level of sanction (numerical ordinal code for the intensity of physical violence associated with the direct action event), report context, issue in contention.

Principal Researchers: Joe Bond, Doug Bond, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.

Access to Information:

http://www.wcfia.harvard.edu/ponsacs/research/PANDA_IDEA.htm

PRINCE

Description (including spatial and temporal domains, data coded): PRINCE stands for programmed international computer environment. The PRINCE project included 4 different datasets. They are:

- 1) WEIS file: contains information on the type, direction and effect of transaction, the type and value of issue acts, geographic location, and topic and value of expressions of affect. A total of 5,593 acts coded for 231 dyads (directional) include acts of the U.S. toward 106 nations, acts of 104 nations toward the U.S., acts among the members of 19 directional dyads and acts from Israel to Egypt and Egypt to Israel, 1966-1969.
- 2) Aggregate Data Values file: contains measurement of power and transaction levels for the 107 nations in part 1. Data were collected for 1967 for most of the variables in this file. Information is provided on GNP, population, military expenditure, U.S. and the nations' diplomats, the nations' exports to and imports from the U.S., U.S. tourists to and from the nations, the number of U.S. student in the nation and the number of students from the nation in the U.S., and the number of the nations' telegraph messages to and from the U.S.
- 3) Treaty Data Values Issue Position file: contains data for 122 countries coded for 55 treaties accepted as of 31 December 1968. These are grouped into 6 issue areas: human rights, law of the sea, diplomatic and consular matters, narcotic drugs, transport and communications, and educational matters and obscene publications.
- 4) Event Data Values Issue Position file: contains data for 49 nations coded for 312 acts from 1 January 1972 to 30 June 1972. Variables measuring issue position per act provide information on date, actor, target, issue, geographic location, and type of statement that indicates the policy preference a state has on an international issue.

Type of Event: Event

Principal Researchers: William Coplin, Michael O'Leary and Howard Shapiro, Syracuse University.

Access to Information: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>

Salmore (Barbara G.): see CREON.

Schmeidl (Susanne): see FAST.

Schrodt (Philip): see KEDS.

Shapiro (Howard): see PRINCE.

TABARI: see KEDS.

TWEED (Terrorism in Western Europe-Event Data)

Description: Information on internal political terrorism in 18 West European countries. Focuses only on events initiated by actors originating in the West European countries. The data has been updated three times, for 1991-1993, 1994-1995 and 1996-1999. Uses a single source, Keesing's and all coding was done by a single coder (the principle researcher). Is in the process of being expanded by Skjølberg to include data for the OECD countries for the same time period (i.e. 12 new countries to be added).

Temporal Domain: 1950-1999

Spatial Domain: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK

Type of Event: Act of terrorism.

Definition of Terrorism: Terrorism is understood as a form of violence that uses targets of violence in an indirect way in order to influence third parties. This definition is supplemented by a list of events associated with terrorism (bombings, etc.) which are then judged by the coder whether to be done in order to influence a third party (thus, event selection is based somewhat on the discretion of the coder).

Violence Threshold: 0

Data Coded: Over 60 variables, some of them include: Date; Country; Actor; Killings and Injuries (as well as status of victim); Type of Violent Means Employed; and Government Reaction. More subjective variables are also present, such as Arbitrariness of the Action.

Principle Researcher: Jan Oskar Engene; University of Bergen.

Access to Information: Some information on TWEED can be found in Engene and Skjølberg's Uppsala Conflict Data Conference (2001) paper, which can be found at <http://www.pcr.uu.se>. Otherwise, please contact the principle researcher at: jan.engene@isp.uib.no

VICDP: see IPI (International Political Interactions).

WEIS (World Events Interaction Survey)

Description: The WEIS project is a record of the flow of action and response between countries (as well as non-governmental actors, e.g., NATO) reflected in public events reported daily in the *New York Times* from January 1966 to December 1978. The WEIS project began as a research project on international system characteristics and processes. The unit of analysis in the dataset is the event/interaction, referring to words and deed communicated between nations, such as threats of military force. Each event/interaction is a daily report of an international event. There are 98,043 events included in this dataset.

The data reflect the flow of action and response between countries. On basic theoretical assumption underlying the project is that in the international political system, nations act consistently enough so that their past behavior is a source for the prediction of their present and future actions. Thus, a country's external 'performance characteristics' in dealing with a wide variety of situations and with other countries are conceived to be made up of combinations of 'primary actions' that are categorized explicitly. These combinations of 'primary actions' are expected to fit together with those of other

countries in patterns of interaction. The purpose of the research is to discover if these theoretically expected characteristics and patterns make regular appearances in international relations.

Temporal Domain: January 1966 to December 1978

Spatial Domain: Global

Type of Event: Event

Definition of Event: Each event/interaction is a daily report of an international event

Data Coded: Actor, target, date, action category, and arena. Also provided are brief textual descriptions for each event.

Principal Researcher: Charles McClelland, University of Southern California.

Access to Information: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu> . The codebook is available to download; the data files are restricted to ICPSR subscribers.