

Codebook Uppsala Conflict Database Categorical

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Applicable to Uppsala Conflict Database Categorical Variables 1989-2006

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1. Introduction

The Uppsala Conflict Database is a database containing information of armed conflicts 1989-2006; www.pcr.uu.se/database. The resource is updated continuously therefore UCDP provides a static version of the categorical variables. This dataset will be presented in September each year updated with the conflicts active in the previous year and changes found during the year. Comments and other text variables are found in the online database. The current dataset was downloaded from the database on 28 August 2007.

2. Dataset Structure

The dataset include 6 excel sheets with information. The *Basic Conflict Data* contains variables that do not change during the course of the conflict or depend on what parties you are referring to. In other words the sheet contain variables that can be described once: e.g. the conflict can only start once. In the *Yearly Conflict Data* you will find information regarding variables related to the conflict that changes over time for example conflict intensity. The Yearly Conflict Data is a collection of information from all the conflict dyads. The *Basic Dyad Data* contain each dyad's start year. The *Yearly Dyad Data* present yearly information on a dyadic level of analysis. The *Yearly Warring Party Data* include information regarding each warring party of the armed conflict, for each conflict-year. Secondary Warring Parties are also defined here.

3. Definitions

Find our database definitions on http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/definitions_all.htm

4. Database Variables

4.1 Sheet *Basic Conflict*

Conflict Name:

Name of the armed conflict.

-For intrastate conflict regarding government: Country name. I.e. Ethiopia

-For intrastate conflict regarding territory: Country name (territory that is claimed / disputed). I.e. Ethiopia (Ogaden)

-For interstate conflict: Country name – country name. I.e. Eritrea – Ethiopia

RegionId:

The regional variable specifies the regional location of the conflict:

1. Europe: Geographic definition, including the states in the Caucasus. (COW numbers 200–395)
2. Middle East: Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and the states of the Arabian Peninsula (COW numbers 630–698)
3. Asia: Geographic definition, including Oceania, Australia, and New Zealand, and excluding states in the Middle East. (COW numbers 700–990)
4. Africa: Geographic definition, excluding states in the Middle East (eg. Egypt). (COW numbers 400– 625)
5. Americas: Geographic definition, including states in the Caribbean. (COW numbers 2–165)

Location:

'Location' equals the government of the state that is being challenged by an opposition organization. It is not the same as the geographical location of the fighting. However, in practice, 'location' equals the geographical location in most cases.

For the country location and the country code we have used the List of Independent States outlined in Gleditsch, Kristian S. & Michael D. Ward. 1999. "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816." *International Interactions* 25:393-413.

Location1 is the location for all intrastate conflicts and for the country coming first in alphabetical order for interstate conflicts. **Location 2** is the country coming second in alphabetical order is given for interstate conflicts. **COW1** is the land code for location 1; **COW2** is the land code for location 2.

Table 10. Gleditsch & Ward System Membership Table

StateNum	State-Abb	StateName	StartYear	End-Year
2	USA	United States of America	1946	2006
41	HAI	Haiti	1946	2006
52	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago	1962	2006
70	MEX	Mexico	1946	2006
90	GUA	Guatemala	1946	2006
92	SAL	El Salvador	1946	2006
93	NIC	Nicaragua	1946	2006
95	PAN	Panama	1946	2006
100	COL	Colombia	1946	2006
101	VEN	Venezuela	1946	2006
130	ECU	Ecuador	1946	2006
135	PER	Peru	1946	2006
150	PAR	Paraguay	1946	2006
200	UK	United Kingdom	1946	2006
230	SPN	Spain	1946	2006
343	MAC	Macedonia	1991	2006
344	CRO	Croatia	1991	2006
345	YUG	Yugoslavia (Serbia)	1946	2006
346	BOS	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1992	2006
359	MLD	Moldova	1991	2006
360	RUM	Rumania	1946	2006
365	RUS	Russia (Soviet Union)	1946	2006
372	GRG	Georgia	1991	2006
373	AZE	Azerbaijan	1991	2006
404	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	1974	2006
432	MLI	Mali	1960	2006
433	SEN	Senegal	1960	2006
435	MAA	Mauritania	1960	2006
436	NIR	Niger	1960	2006
437	CDI	Cote D'Ivoire	1960	2006
438	GUI	Guinea	1958	2006
450	LBR	Liberia	1946	2006
451	SIE	Sierra Leone	1961	2006
461	TOG	Togo	1960	2006
471	CAO	Cameroon	1960	2006
475	NIG	Nigeria	1960	2006

482	CEN	Central African Republic	1960	2006
483	CHA	Chad	1960	2006
484	CON	Congo	1960	2006
490	DRC	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)	1960	2006
500	UGA	Uganda	1962	2006
516	BUI	Burundi	1962	2006
517	RWA	Rwanda	1962	2006
520	SOM	Somalia	1960	2006
522	DJI	Djibouti	1977	2006
530	ETH	Ethiopia	1946	2006
531	ERI	Eritrea	1993	2006
540	ANG	Angola	1975	2006
541	MZM	Mozambique	1975	2006
570	LES	Lesotho	1966	2006
581	COM	Comoros	1975	2006
600	MOR	Morocco	1956	2006
615	ALG	Algeria	1962	2006
625	SUD	Sudan	1956	2006
630	IRN	Iran	1946	2006
640	TUR	Turkey/Ottoman Empire	1946	2006
645	IRQ	Iraq	1946	2006
651	EGY	Egypt	1946	2006
660	LEB	Lebanon	1946	2006
666	ISR	Israel	1948	2006
678	YEM	Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen)	1946	2006
680	YPR	Yemen, People's Republic of	1967	1990
690	KUW	Kuwait	1961	2006
700	AFG	Afghanistan	1946	2006
702	TAJ	Tajikistan	1991	2006
704	UZB	Uzbekistan	1991	2006
750	IND	India	1947	2006
770	PAK	Pakistan	1947	2006
771	BNG	Bangladesh	1972	2006
775	MYA	Myanmar	1948	2006
780	SRI	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	1948	2006
790	NEP	Nepal	1946	2006
800	THI	Thailand	1946	2006
811	CAM	Cambodia	1954	2006
812	LAO	Laos	1954	2006
840	PHI	Philippines	1946	2006
850	INS	Indonesia	1946	2006
910	PNG	Papua New Guinea	1975	2006

Inc - Type of incompatibility:

Values:

Territory

Government

Government/Territory

The incompatibility is the by the parties stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions. The incompatibility can be either over Government or Territory. There can only be one incompatibility over Government in a given year, but there can be several territorial conflicts. States and parties may have several incompatibilities with several states simultaneously. An incompatibility over government concerns type of political system, the replacement of the central government or a change of its composition. An incompatibility over territory concerns the status of a specified territory, the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (intrastate conflict). An incompatibility over government/territory should be interpreted not as a category of its own but as the two incompatibilities being present at the same time.

Dyad Name

Primary Warring Party on side A – Primary Warring party on side B

Onset

The following variables (first stated goal of incompatibility, first use of armed force, first battle-related death, and conflict reaching 25 battle-related deaths) are the four different operationalizations of conflict onset used in this database. In the dataset, the onset details are coded for the first dyad in the conflict – active after 1989 - that reaches the criteria of armed conflict

d_1_inc - Date of first stated goals of incompatibility:

Year Month Day

The date the first party states an incompatibility with another party. The information is coded as exact as possible. Thus, if e.g. only the year and month is known, the day will be coded as missing.

d_1_arm - Date of first use of armed force:

Year Month Day

The date when armed force was used for the first time by one of the parties is given.

d_1_dea - Date of first battle-related death in conflict:

Year Month Day

The date of the first casualty that is battle-related is coded.

d_25 - Date when conflict reached 25 battle-related deaths:

Year Month Day

The date when the conflict reaches 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year, in one dyad is coded.

4.2 Sheet Yearly Conflict

For Conflictname, RegionID, Location1, Location2, COW1 and COW2 see part 4.1. of the codebook.

year

Years after 1989 of conflict activity or when other conflict-related events occur are coded.

active

Values:

1. Yes

0. No

-1. Missing

A conflict is regarded as active when it reaches the 25 battle-related deaths threshold, when the parties are organized and there is a clearly stated incompatibility between the belligerents over territory or over government.

dimension – type of conflict

Values:

Intrastate

Intrastate with foreign involvement

Interstate

Not coded

The variable is coded on a yearly basis but only intrastate conflicts can change the value (between the values intrastate and intrastate with foreign involvement) without becoming a new conflict. This variable is only coded for active conflict years.

neg – negotiations

Values:

1. Yes

0. No

-1. Missing

The variable is coded as yes if there were any negotiations between the warring parties during the year. To be considered as a negotiation, the talks have to involve at least two of the warring parties and concern conflict-related issues, such as ceasefires, exchange of war prisoners, the creation of humanitarian zones, etc. Talks about talks are excluded. The variable is coded both for active and inactive years.

3rd – third party involvement

Values:

1. Yes

0. No

-1. Missing

The variable is coded as yes if there were any third party involvement in the conflict during the year. The variable is coded both for active and inactive years.

A third party is a party that is involved in either helping the warring parties to regulate the incompatibility or the level of the violence and work as an intermediary between the two.

victory

Values:

1. Yes

0. No

-1. Missing

One side is either defeated or eliminated, or otherwise succumbs to the power of the other (e.g. through capitulation). With defeated the UCDP means that their military capability is destroyed to the point that it seems unlikely that they could begin the fighting again. In this situation no other outcome can occur. A party that has been defeated can participate in a conflict again, if there is a new incompatibility or if there are new actors and goals of that party.

victory_side

Values:

A

B

The government and its allies are always fighting on side A in a conflict. The opposition organisations and their allies are fighting on side B.

br_ca – battle-related deaths in categories

Values:

0-24

25-999

1000-9999

10000-99999

>100000

Missing

Counted as battle-related is conflict behaviour between warring parties in the conflict dyad, which is directly related to the incompatibility, i.e. carried out with the purpose of realizing the goal of the incompatibility and results in deaths. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities (e.g. hit-and-run attacks/ambushes) and all kinds of bombardments of military bases, cities and villages etc. Urban warfare (bombs, explosions, and assassinations) does not resemble what happens on a battlefield, but such deaths are considered to be battle-related. The target for the attacks is either the military forces or representatives for the parties, though there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in the crossfire, indiscriminate bombings, etc. All fatalities – military as well as civilian – incurred in such situations are counted as battle-related deaths.

intensity

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:

Minor: At least 25 battle-related deaths per year and fewer than 1000 battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict.

War: at least 1000 battle-related deaths per year.

tbr_ca – total battle-related deaths in categories

Values:

0-24

25-999

1000-9999

10000-99999

>100000

Missing

I.e. total battle-related deaths since the armed conflict started.

tt – type of termination

Values:

Not terminated

Peace agreement

Victory

Ceasefire

Low activity

No activity

Other

This variable is only coded for active conflict years. The termination of use of armed force is coded for every temporary ending or low activity situation in the armed conflict resulting in one inactive conflict year. In many situations the conflict might be seen as ended but in fact only remain on a sub-25 death level.

Peace agreement: The conflict behavior of the parties de-escalates below 25 battle-related deaths after a peace agreement is signed. A peace agreement, as defined here, is signed by at least two of the warring parties addressing the problem of the incompatibility, either by settling all or part of it, or by clearly outlining a process for how the warring parties plan to regulate the incompatibility.

Victory: The conflict behavior of the parties de-escalates below 25 battle-related deaths after one side is either defeated or eliminated, or otherwise succumbs to the power of the other (e.g. through capitulation).

Ceasefire arrangements: The conflict behavior of the parties de-escalates below 25 battle-related deaths after a ceasefire agreement rregulating the behavior without addressing the incompatibility is signed or after one of the parties declares a formal ceasefire.

Low activity: The conflict behavior of the parties de-escalates below 25 battle-related deaths.

No activity: No battle-related deaths occurred in the following year.

Other: If none of the alternatives seem to fit in the context other outcome is coded. For example termination is coded as terminated by other when the government or the state ceases to exist.

td – termination date

Year Month Day

The date will adjust into the excel format for dates. The date of termination of the use of armed force is coded each time the conflict cease to reach the criteria for inclusion (that is when the conflict does not reach the 25 battle-related deaths threshold. If the conflict is terminated by a peace agreement, a victory, or a ceasefire, the date of the event is coded. If the conflict is terminated by low activity, no activity, or by any other reasons such as failure to establish a government or other unclear ties regarding the incompatibility or level of party organisation, the last of December of the last year of activity is coded as the date of termination. If there is a change of positions in the conflict and the opposition organisation becomes government and the government becomes opposition organisation the date for this event (most often the date the opposition starts to control the capital) is coded.

4.3 Sheet Basic Dyad

For Conflictname, RegionID, Location1, Location2, COW1, COW2 and inc, see part 4.1. of the codebook.

Dyad name

Primary warring party on side A – Primary warring party on side B

Onset

The following variables (first stated goal of incompatibility, first use of armed force, first battle-related death, and conflict reaching 25 battle-related deaths) are the four different operationalizations of conflict onset used in this database. In the dataset, the onset details are coded for the first dyad in the conflict – active after 1989 - that reaches the criteria for armed conflict

d_1_inc - Date of first stated goals of incompatibility:

Year Month Day

The date the first party states an incompatibility with another party. The information is coded as exact as possible. Thus, if e.g. only the year and month is known, the day will be coded as missing.

d_1_arm - Date of first use of armed force:

Year Month Day

The date when armed force was used for the first time by one of the parties is given.

d_1_dea - Date of first battle-related death in conflict:

Year Month Day

The date of the first casualty that is battle-related is coded.

d_25 - Date when conflict reached 25 battle-related deaths:

Year Month Day

The date when the conflict reaches 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year, in one dyad is coded.

4.4 Sheet Yearly Dyad

For Conflictname, RegionID, Location1, Location2, COW1 and COW2 see part 4.1. of the codebook.

Dyad name

Primary warring party on side A – Primary warring party on side B

year:

Years after 1989 of dyad activity or when other dyad-related events occur are coded.

active - Dyad Activity:

Values:

1. Yes
2. No

A dyad is regarded as active when it reaches the 25 battle-related deaths threshold, when the parties are organized and there is a clearly stated incompatibility between the belligerents over territory or over government.

neg - Negotiations:

Values:

1. Yes
2. No

The variable is coded as yes if there were any negotiations in the dyad during the year. To be considered as a negotiation, the talks have to involve the conflict dyad and concern conflict-related issues, such as ceasefires, exchange of war prisoners, the creation of humanitarian zones, etc. Talks about talks are excluded. The variable is coded both for active and inactive years.

victory

Values:

1. Yes
0. No
- 1. Missing

One side is either defeated or eliminated, or otherwise succumbs to the power of the other (e.g. through capitulation). With defeated the UCDP means that their military capability is destroyed to the point that it seems unlikely that they could begin the fighting again. In this situation no other outcome can occur. A party that has been defeated can participate in a conflict again, if there is a new incompatibility or if there are new actors and goals of that party.

victory_side

Values:

- A
- B

The government and its allies are always fighting on side A in a conflict. The opposition organisations and their allies are fighting on side B.

br_ca - this dyad's battle-related deaths in categories

Values:

- 0-24
- 25-999
- 1000-9999
- 10000-99999
- >100000
- Missing

Counted as battle-related is conflict behaviour between warring parties in the conflict dyad, which is directly related to the incompatibility, i.e. carried out with the purpose of realizing the goal of the incompatibility and results in deaths. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities (e.g. hit-and-run attacks/ambushes) and all kinds of bombardments of military bases, cities and villages etc. Urban warfare (bombs, explosions, and assassinations) does not resemble what happens on a battlefield, but such deaths are considered to be battle-related. The target for the attacks is either the military forces or representatives for the parties, though there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in the crossfire, indiscriminate bombings, etc. All fatalities – military as well as civilian – incurred in such situations are counted as battle-related deaths.

Intensity – dyad intensity

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:

Minor: At least 25 battle-related deaths per year and fewer than 1000 battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict in the dyad.

War: at least 1000 battle-related deaths per year for this dyad.

tbr_ca – this dyad’s total battle-related deaths in categories

Values:

0-24

25-999

1000-9999

10000-99999

>100000

Missing

I.e. total battle-related deaths since the armed conflict started.

4.5 Sheet Yearly Warring Party

For Conflictname, RegionID, Location1, Location2, COW1 and COW2 see part 4.1. of the codebook.

WPid

The warring party ID is included to enable the user to follow a warring party that changes its name. The warring party is considered to be the same when only the name of the organisation is changed. If the group joins an alliance that will continue the fight, the new alliance will be considered a new group with a new warring party ID. A government of a state active in more than one conflict keeps its warring party ID. But the warring party ID for a government as a primary warring party is different from that of the same government being a secondary warring party.

warringpartyname - Name of warring party:

The side with the government is consistently called government of the “location”. For rebel groups the abbreviation of their name is given.

Side:

In intrastate conflicts side A consists of the government and secondary warring party supporting the government, side B consists of the opposition organizations and secondary warring parties supporting the opposition organizations. In interstate conflicts side A consists of the government coming first in alphabetical order and secondary warring parties supporting that government, side B consists of the other government its secondary warring parties.

year:

Years after 1989 of conflict activity or when other conflict-related events occur are coded.

primary

Values:

1. primary warring party

0. secondary warring party

active - Warring party active:

Values:

1. Yes
0. No
- 1. Missing

A primary warring party is regarded as active when it reaches the 25 battle-related deaths threshold in the dyad, when the parties are organized and there is a clearly stated incompatibility. A secondary warring party is coded as active the years that they actively support one of the warring parties in the incompatibility.

Tp - Type of party:

Values:

2. Governmental
3. Non-governmental

A party is governmental if it is a government, not if it is a non-governmental party supporting a government. This variable has nothing to do with which side the party supports in the conflict. For example, Rwanda as a warring party in the DRC conflict is a governmental party (although they are allied with the non-governmental party).

2nd_s - Support from secondary party/parties:

Values:

1. Yes
0. No
- 1. Missing

Used only for primary parties. Is coded as yes if a party that gives non-military support such as weapons, funding, counselors, logistical help and training. A secondary supporting party give a primary party support that somehow affects the development of the conflict. The support given can be of several types, for instance, financial, military (short of regular troops), logistic etc. Anything relating to normal interaction between states (profits from trade etc.) is not considered as support in the conflict, even if the consequences of that interaction may be to the benefit of the warring party that is on the receiving end. We are only considering support that is actively given to strengthen the party in the particular conflict and not support which unintentionally happens to strengthen the warring party. Note that – as is the case regarding parties in general – we are looking for organizations, however loosely organized, and not individuals. Support may come from neighbouring states or organizations of states, opposition organizations (or diasporas) in other states that have ethnic or ideological affinities with the group in question, or, some other organization within or outside the state in question.

term_type - Type of termination of use of armed force for the warring party:

Value:

0. Missing
1. Not terminated
2. No activity
3. Low activity
4. Ceasefire
5. Peace agreement
6. Victory
7. Other

Not terminated: the warring party continues to be active the following year.

No activity: No battle related deaths per year and dyad.

Low activity: <25 battle related deaths per year and dyad.

Ceasefire arrangements: Regulating the behavior without addressing the incompatibility

Peace agreement: A peace agreement, as defined here, should address the problem of the incompatibility, either by settling all or part of it or by clearly outlining a process for how they plan to resolve the incompatibility.

Victory: One side is either defeated or eliminated, or otherwise succumbs to the power of the other (e.g. through capitulation).

Other: If none of the alternatives seem to fit in the context. See the description in the comment. This variable is only coded for active years.

term_date - Date of termination of use of armed force:

Year Month Day

When the conflict is ended with an agreement or victory this date is coded. If the conflict just faded out in low or no activity, the date is set to last of December in the last active conflict year (i.e. the last year there were at least 25 battle-related deaths in one dyad). This variable is only coded for active years.

4.6 Sheet Peace Agreement

Year - Date when peace agreement was signed:

Year Month Day

The date of the last signature of the peace agreement.

pa_name - Name of peace agreement:

The name of the peace agreement. If there is no official name, it is given a temporary name based on the place of signature. All peace agreements addressing the problem of the incompatibility, either by settling all or part of it, or by clearly outlining a process for how the warring parties plan to regulate the incompatibility are included.

ended – Implementation ended

Values:

1. Yes

0. No

-1. Missing

Duration - Date when peace agreement ended:

Year Month Day

The date when a party states the agreement is annulled or if the violence clearly shows that the parties have left the agreement.

DyadName – Dyad Name

Primary warring party on side A – Primary warring party on side B

5. Changes from previous versions

From the version 1.0 the intensity category of intermediate conflict has been removed both from conflict level and dyadic level. The intensity level now includes minor armed conflicts and wars instead of minor armed conflicts, intermediate conflicts and wars.

6. Sources

The primary source for the data in the UCDP database is the Factiva database. But NGO reports and literature written by regional experts have also been used. Each borderline case has been discussed thoroughly within the program. Each time a variable is coded a reference is given in the database.