How and When Armed Conflicts End: Web appendix

This is an appendix for Joakim Kreutz, 2010. 'How and When Armed Conflicts End: Introduction the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset', *Journal of Peace Research*

This appendix consists of three different parts. The first present the coding and sources for all independent variables used in Table III in the article, as well as for the data used in alternative specifications. The second section present alternative specifications of the models in Table III in the article, and briefly discusses these findings. The third and final part consists of a comparison of the new UCDP Conflict Termination dataset with two pre-existing data projects on conflict termination.

Independent variables in the replication dataset

- Victory (vic).

- Victory for the government (govwin).

- Victory for the rebel side (revwin).

- Peace agreement (peace).

- Ceasefire agreement (cease).

- Partition (part). A dummy indicating whether the conflict ended with the partition of a country into two separate countries. 1 = partition, 0 = no partition.
  In order to explore the potential recurrence of conflict after partition, the first interstate conflicts between these entities are coded as 'recurrence' of the prior intrastate conflict. That is, even though the conflict China (government) ended in 1950 and resulted in the partition of the former warring parties into China and Taiwan, the peace

is only coded to last until 1954 when the two states resumed fighting. However, subsequent recurrences of fighting are not coded as intrastate conflict.

- Peacekeeping operation (PKO). A dummy indicating whether a peacekeeping operation was present in the country, regardless of whether the operation had a mandate with regards to the specific conflict. 1 = peacekeepers, 0 = no peacekeepers. Source: Heldt, Birger & Peter Wallensteen, 2005. *Peacekeeping Operations: Global Patterns of Intervention and Success, 1948-2004*. Sandö: Folke Bernadotte Academy.

- Negotiated settlement accompanied by peacekeeping operations (neg_pko). A dummy variable indicating whether a peace agreement or ceasefire outcome is reached and a peacekeeping operation is present in the country. 1 = peace agreement or ceasefire and peacekeepers, 0 = not peace agreement or ceasefire and peacekeepers.

- Negotiated settlement not accompanied by peacekeeping operations (neg_nopko). A dummy variable indicating whether a peace agreement or ceasefire outcome is reached without a peacekeeping operation present in the country. 1 = peace agreement or ceasefire without peacekeepers, 0 = not peace agreement or ceasefire without peacekeepers.

- Ethnically mobilized conflict (ethnic). Walter suggest that 'if the combatants broke down along ethnic lines, or a faction defined itself as a separate ethnic group, it was coded as [ethnic], all other wars were coded as non-ethnic' (Walter 2004, 376.) In the cases where it was possible, Walter's coding was used, and additional cases were coded according to the definition given above. 1 = ethnic, 0 = non-ethnic. Source: Walter, Barbara, 2004, 'Does Conflict Beget Conflict? Explaining Recurring Civil War,' *Journal of Peace Research* 41(3): 371-388.

- Ethnic revolution (eth_rev). This variable indicates the 'ethnic' conflicts that were concerned with the incompatibility over government (as opposed to incompatibility over territory). 1 = ethnic conflict over government, 0 = other.

- Total goals (totalg). Walter suggest that 'if the rebels initiated the war to obtain anything less than total control over the government (i.e. political reform, land reform, territorial autonomy, etc.) the war was coded as involving non-total goals' (Walter, 2004, 376.) In the cases where it was possible, Walter's coding was used, and additional cases were coded according to the definition given above. 1 = total goals, 0 = non-total goals. Source: Walter, Barbara, 2004, 'Does Conflict Beget Conflict? Explaining Recurring Civil War,' *Journal of Peace Research* 41(3): 371-388.

- Secessionist conflict (sec). Quinn et al. (2007) argues that 'in a revolution, the rebels seek to overthrow the incumbent regime and take its place. In a secessionist revolt, the rebels seek not to replace the incumbent regime but to gain independence from it' (Quinn et al., 2007, 180.) The UCDP employs a somewhat broader definition for the category of 'territorial' intra-state conflicts which include both conflicts where the rebels seek independence and when the rebels are willing to settle for limited goals such as autonomy or a reorganization of the federal entities in a state. However, whether the demands are for independence or autonomy, the conflict issue remains largely the same, thus the UCDP definition is used. 1 = territorial conflict, 0 = government conflict. Source: Gleditsch, Nils Petter; Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg & Håvard Strand, 2002, 'Armed Conflict 1946-2001: A New Dataset,' *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5): 615-637.

- Battle related deaths (bds_1000). The number of battle related deaths in the previous conflict episode, in 1000s. Source: Lacina, Bethany & Nils Petter Gleditsch, 2005, 'Monitoring Trends in Global Combat: A New Dataset on Battle Deaths,' *European Journal of Population* 21(2-3): 145-166.

- Refugees (ref_1000). This variable is a measure of refugees as well as IDPs from a given country at the time of the end of conflict, in 1000s. Source: Melander, Erik & Magnus Öberg, 2006, 'Time to go? Duration Dependence in Forced Migration,' *International Interactions* 32(2): 129-152.

- Duration of conflict (dur_yrs). The duration of the previous conflict, originally calculated in days and presented in yearly format.

- Percent of army of population (perc_mil). Calculated using information on both military size and population from the same source. Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), 1998, *The Military Balance 1998/99*. London: Oxford University Press.

- Infant mortality rate (infant). Source: Abouharb, M. Rodwan & Anessa L. Kimball, 2005, 'A New Dataset on Infant Mortality Rates, 1816-2002,' *Journal of Peace Research* 44(6): 743-754.

- GDP per capita (gdppc). Source: Gleditsch, Kristian Skrede, 2002, 'Expanded Trade and GDP Data,' *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 46(5): 712-724.

- Change in infant mortality rate (infant_change). The change in infant mortality rate compared to the preceding year.

- Democracy score (demo). Country democracy score according to the scale from the Polity IV project, ranging from -10 (least democratic) to +10 (most democratic). Source: Marshall, Monty G. & Keith Jaggers, 2002. *Polity IV Dataset*, accessed 10 March 2006 (http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/polreg.htm.)

- Democracy score two years after the end of conflict (demo2). Country democracy score according to the scale from the Polity IV project, ranging from -10 (least democratic) to +10 (most democratic). Source: Marshall, Monty G. & Keith Jaggers, 2002. *Polity IV Dataset*, accessed 10 March 2006 (http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/polreg.htm.)

- Change in democracy score (demo_change). The change in democracy score for the country compared to the preceding year.

- Clear democracy (real_dem). A dummy indicating if the country scores +6 or higher on the Polity IV scale. 1 = a score of + 6 or higher, 0 = a score of +5 or lower.

- Clear autocracy (real_aut). A dummy indicating if the country scores -6 or lower on the Polity IV scale. 1 = a score of - 6 or lower, 0 = a score of -5 or higher.

- Life expectancy (life_exp). Life expectancy at birth. Additional years have been interpolated. Source: World Bank Human Development indicators, accessed 1 December 2008 (http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=135)

- Ethnic heterogeneity (ELF). This measure is an index to measure ethnic fractionalization. This continuous index is calculated as follows: the proportion of the population of each ethnic group to the total population of the country is squared; the squared proportions for all groups are then summed and that number is subtracted from one to come up with the fractionalization measure for that country. A low score indicates asymmetry between groups and/or relative homogeneity. A high score indicates many groups with small or relatively equal percentages of the population. Source: Krain, Matthew, 2005, 'International Intervention and the Severity of Genocides and Politicides,' *International Studies Quarterly* 49(3): 363-387.

- Population (pop). The population of the country, in millions. Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), 1998, *The Military Balance 1998/99*. London: Oxford University Press.

- Duration of peace (pcedur_yrs). The duration of time since the previous conflict, originally calculated in days and presented in yearly format.

In order to illustrate how the new UCDP Conflict Termination dataset can be used, the article examined some factors which previous studies have identified as important for explaining the recurrence of civil wars. Two prominent studies have argued that to fully explore the civil war recurrence it is important to focus not only on the characteristics of the previous conflict, but also on why 'individual farmers, shopkeepers, and workers voluntarily choose to enlist in the [rebel] armies' (Walter, 2004: 372). Similarly, Quinn et al. (2008) argue that the necessary structural conditions for a possible renewed conflict often exist in the post-conflict environment but that 'whether it becomes probable is a matter of choice by the potential protagonists' (Quinn et. al., 2007: 175). The authors identify four main empirical themes which could influence the likelihood of conflict recurrence. The first is related to the means of termination of the previous conflict, including deployment of peacekeepers or the partition of a contested territory. The second cluster of variables focuses on conflict issues and whether the belligerents were mobilized along ethnic lines. The third cluster contains indicators relating to the cost of the previous conflict, such as duration and destruction. The fourth cluster consists of variables measuring the post-conflict environment and aspects that could influence a population's willingness to rejoin a rebel army. To examine whether the results from previous research hold using the more detailed data from the UCDP Conflict Termination dataset, previous models are explored using the new data.

Table III in the article present the results using the UCDP Conflict Termination dataset as the basis for the Walter and Quinn et al.'s models. In this appendix, I present several alternative specifications of the models in Table III in the article, focusing first on the comparison with Walter 2004 (Table A) and then on Quinn et al. 2007 (Table B). The models are first included in their original form as presented in Table III in the article to facilitate comparison.[1]

The following specifications are made:

> The variable for refugees is added into the model (1b). This is similar to the tables presented by Walter in her analysis, but the variable was excluded in the overall analysis due to problems with missing data.

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[1] The models as presented by Walter and Quinn et al. are not included, but only the applications using UCDP Conflict Termination Data.

The measure of infant mortality rate is replaced by alternative measures for life expectancy (1c), or GDP per capita (1d). This is similar to Walter.

The variables indicating a change in infant mortality rate and change in democracy are included. This is similar to Walter.

The democracy variable is replaced by dummy variables for autocracy and democracy. This is similar to Walter.

The democracy variable measuring the level of democracy for each post-conflict year is replaced by a variable indicating the level of democracy in the country two years after the conflict ended. This is similar to Quinn et al.

The outcome variables for peace agreements, ceasefires, and peacekeepers are replaced by composite measures of negotiated settlements *and* peacekeeping operations compared with negotiated settlements *without* peacekeeping operation. This is similar to Quinn et al.

The variable indicating a victory for government is removed. Thus, the model 2d presents only the variables presented by Quinn et al. in their analysis.

Variable	1a (original)	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f
TABLE A: model 1 (replication of Walter, 2004, using UCDP Conflict Termination dataset)						
Termination						
Victory	-0.84 (0.30)***	-1.14 (0.52)**	-0.86 (0.32)**	-1.06 (0.31)***	-0.59 (0.31)*	-0.82 (0.29)***
Peace agreement	-0.24 (0.38)	-0.37 (0.44)	-0.38 (0.43)	-0.31 (0.40)	-0.01 (0.40)	-0.24 (0.39)
Partition	-0.39 (0.82)	-0.50 (1.17)	-1.38 (1.09)	-0.53 (0.83)	-0.25 (0.83)	-0.38 (0.84)
Issues/stakes						
Ethnic	0.67 (0.28)**	0.09 (0.30)	0.53 (0.29)*	0.65 (0.29)**	0.67 (0.31)**	0.69 (0.28)**
Total goals	0.56 (0.24)**	0.24 (0.24)	0.42 (0.26)	0.64 (0.26)**	0.56 (0.26)**	0.54 (0.24)**
Cost of conflict						
Battle-deaths (ln)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)
Duration (ln)	-0.01 (0.08)	-0.18 (0.11)	-0.04 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.09)	0.00 (0.08)
Displaced (ln)	-	-0.04 (0.05)	-	-	-	-
Post-conflict						
Infant mortality (lag)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Life expectancy (lag)	-	-	-0.01 (0.01)	-	-	-
GDP/capita (lag)	-	-	-	-0.00 (0.00)	-	-
Democracy (lag)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-
Infant mort change (lag)	-	-	-	-	-0.01 (0.01)	-
Democracy change (lag)	-	-	-	-	-0.08 (0.06)	-
Clear democracy (lag)	-	-	-	-	-	-0.22 (0.26)
Clear autocracy (lag)	-	-	-	-	-	-0.13 (0.27)
Controls						
ELF	0.41 (0.45)	2.26 (0.90)**	0.35 (0.51)	0.16 (0.39)	0.62 (0.42)	0.38 (0.46)
Peace years	0.13 (0.12)	0.31 (0.20)	0.08 (0.12)	0.06 (0.12)	-0.76 (0.18)***	0.13 (0.12)
Year	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)*	0.02 (0.01)*	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Spline (1)	0.02 (0.01)***	0.03 (0.01)**	0.01 (0.01)**	0.01 (0.01)*	-0.01 (0.01)*	0.02 (0.01)***
Spline (2)	-0.01 (0.00)***	-0.02 (0.01)**	-0.01 (0.00)***	-0.01 (0.00)**	0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.00)***
Spline (3)	0.00 (0.00)***	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)***	0.00 (0.00)**	0.00 (0.00)**	0.00 (0.00)***
Constant	-26.30 (15.87)	-36.74 (135.92)	-27.43 (14.52)	-32.98 (16.83)	-17.28 (15.35)	-25.38 (15.55)
N	2,969	739	2,954	2,812	2,723	2,969

Standard errors adjusted for clustering on country.

* = p < 0.10, ** = p < 0.05, and *** = p < 0.01.

Estimations performed using Stata 9.0.

Comments to Table A

This table contains the logit model similar to Walter 2004 with one additional measure for cost of conflict and alternative specifications for the cost of conflict variables. The only changes in results is that by including the variable for displaced, the measures regarding type of conflict is no longer statistically significant, while ethnically heterogeneous countries are more likely to suffer from conflict recurrence. The outcome of victory remains statistically

significant throughout the different specifications, even though there significance level changes if the displaced variable is included or if life expectancy or changes in democracy and infant mortality rate are used as indicators for the post-conflict society characteristics. In model 1c and 1d, conflicts are more likely to recur in recent years, even though this finding only is significant at the 90% significance level. The model that include the measurements of change in infant mortality rate and democracy, also find that as the peace duration increases, the risk of conflict recurrence decreases. This finding is not statistically significant in any other model specifications.

TABLE B: model 2 (replication of Quinn et al, 2007, using UCDP Conflict Termination dataset)

Variable	2a (original)	2b	2c	2d
Termination				
Government victory	-1.41 (0.26)***	-1.42 (0.26)***	-1.45 (0.26)***	-
Rebel victory	-0.54 (0.41)	-0.55 (0.40)	-0.61 (0.39)	-0.39 (0.33)
Peace agreement	0.26 (0.34)	0.26 (0.33)	-	-
Ceasefire	-0.03 (0.32)	-0.04 (0.32)	-	-
Peacekeepers	-0.84 (0.51)*	-0.82 (0.51)	-	-
Peace with PKO	-	-	-1.07 (0.58)*	-0.56 (0.58)
Peace without PKO	-	-	0.28 (0.22)	0.62 (0.26)**
Issues/stakes				
Ethnic revolution	0.47 (0.31)	0.47 (0.30)	0.51 (0.30)*	0.53 (0.30)*
Secessionist	0.23 (0.23)	0.26 (0.22)	0.24 (0.22)	0.44 (0.24)*
Cost of conflict				
Battle-deaths (ln)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)*
Duration (ln)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	0.16 (0.06)***
Army size (% of pop.)	3.54 (20.53)	4.75 (19.89)	5.03 (20.03)	11.18 (20.56)
Post-conflict				
Infant mortality (lag)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
GDP/capita (lag)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Democracy (lag)	-0.01 (0.02)	-	-	-
Democracy (2 years post)	-	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)
Controls				
Population (ln)	0.06 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.07)
Peace years	-0.06 (0.01)***	-0.06 (0.01)***	-0.06 (0.01)***	-0.07 (0.02)***
Constant	-2.36 (0.55)	-2.38 (0.55)	-2.30 (0.52)	-2.89 (0.50)
N	2,572	2,573	2,573	2,573

Standard errors adjusted for clustering on country.

$*= p < 0.10$, $** = p < 0.05$, and $*** = p < 0.01$.

Estimations performed using Stata 9.0.

Comments to Table B

This table contains the logit model similar to Quinn et al. with alternative specifications for democracy, and different measures for the termination variables. By changing the democracy measure from a yearly score to an estimate measured two years after the end of conflict, the only change is that the impact of peacekeeping operations is no longer statistically significant. After peace agreements and ceasefires have been aggregated and presented as either followed by peacekeeping or not, some interesting findings can be identified. In model 2c, the finding is the same as suggested by Quinn et al., that a negotiated settlement followed by peacekeeping is less likely to be followed by a recurrence of conflict. This finding is however

not statistically significant in model 2d, which is the most similar model to Quinn et al. Instead, this model finds that a conflict that have ended with a negotiated settlement but not followed by a peacekeeping operation increases the probability of recurrence. This is in contrast to Quinn et al. where agreement without peacekeepers is followed by a decreased risk of recurrence even though the result is not statistically significant. Moreover, both ethnic revolutions and secessionist conflicts are more likely to recur. None of these variables are statistically significant for Quinn et al. Finally, model 2d also indicates that if the previous conflict were of long duration, the probability of recurrence increases while a conflict with many casualties has a decreased risk of recurrence. Quinn et al. also present statistically significant findings for these variables, but with substantively different effects: the longer duration of the previous war, the less likely of a recurrence, while more casualties in the first conflict increased the probability of a second war.

Comparing the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset to existing data

While the advantages of the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset have been detailed in the article, there are existing data projects concerned with conflict termination, especially for interstate conflicts. To what extent does the UCDP dataset differ from existing data? What proportion of cases overlap between different data sources? What proportion of a given outcome, for example victory, is coded as such by different projects?

For interstate conflicts, the most comprehensive and detailed information is provided by the Militarized Interstate Disputes (MID) dataset, where two variables are employed to delineate the termination of a dispute: outcome and settlement (Jones et al., 1996; Ghosn et al., 2004). These two variables basically correspond to two different aspects of conflict termination, the method used to end a dispute (settlement) and which side, if any, was more favourably positioned after the dispute than before it (outcome). The UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset is focuses on the method used to end a dispute, and so it is possible to compare with MID's settlement variable. The first step of the process of matching the two datasets consists of matching the MID dyad with UCDP conflict episodes. The UCDP Conflict Termination dataset covers the time period 1946-2006, while MID focuses on 1816- 2001. In the years where the temporal domain of the two samples is identical, 1946-2001, there are 1,526 observations in MID and 61 in UCDP Conflict Termination dataset since some of the conflict episodes are disaggregated into several MID observations. With the help of the end dates supplied in the two datasets, it was possible to match 54 conflict episode terminations between the two datasets.[2] The different possible methods of settlement in MID are negotiated, none, imposed and unclear. Table C show the comparison between MID and the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset.

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[2] Six UCDP conflicts were not included in MID: Hyderabad-India 1948, China-Taiwan 1949-50, Honduras-Nicaragua 1957, Ethiopia-Somalia 1960, Cambodia-Thailand 1977-78, India-Pakistan 1987. The case Israel-Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan 1948-49 is coded as different MID observations and can thus not be compared with the UCDP coding.

TABLE C: Comparing MID and UCDP Termination data

	Neg. (MID)	Imp.(MID)	None (MID)	Total
Peace agr. (UCDP)	6	0	3	9
%	*66.7*	*0*	*33.3*	*100*
Ceasefire (UCDP)	12	3	3	18
%	*66.7*	*16.7*	*16.7*	*100*
Victory (UCDP)	1	9	1	11
%	*9.0*	*82.0*	*9.0*	*100*
Other (UCDP)	1	2	13	16
%	*6.25*	*12.5*	*81.25*	*100*

NOTE: Percentages represents row percentages

As could be expected, there are strong correlations in the comparison between the two datasets. UCDP victories are most likely to correlate with MID imposed settlements; UCDP peace agreement and ceasefires with MID negotiated settlements; and UCDP other outcomes with MID no settlements. On this basis, 40 of 54 observations or over 74 per cent are perfectly correlated. Of the 14 cases that did not correlate perfectly, half are partly correlated by using information from the MID outcome variable, thus leaving only 7 observations, less than 13 per cent, of all observations in the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset as coded differently than in the MID data.

For intrastate conflicts, there is no equivalent dataset which offers the same detailed information on conflict termination as MID does for international conflicts. Most data collection efforts are mainly concerned with high-intensity conflicts and included only wars which have at least 1,000 battle-related fatalities per year. The most comprehensive information about conflict termination is found in the civil war dataset presented by Sambanis (2000).[3] In Sambanis' dataset, the variable "outcome" provides information about whether the war ended with a truce, victory or settlement. Matching the conflicts in the UCDP-PRIO dataset with the Sambanis list of civil wars is more problematic than matching interstate conflicts with MID. First, since the two datasets have different thresholds for conflict activity, different observations of when the fighting stops should be expected. The conflict in Uganda, for example, is coded as terminated by a victory in 1986 by Sambanis, while UCDP report fighting in this episode for another five years, until 1991. Another factor affecting the

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[3] This dataset has been the basis for several prominent studies on intrastate conflict, for example Fortna (2004), and DeRouen and Sobek (2004).

comparison is that the UCDP definition is based on the stated goals of the warring parties, and thus can include multiple ongoing intrastate conflicts in any given country. The Sambanis dataset lists all active opposition organizations fighting against the government as part of the same conflict. This becomes most apparent in the different datasets' treatment of the civil war in Burma, where Sambanis codes one conflict while UCDP codes eight different conflicts over different issues. Using the names listed for the opposition organizations in the respective datasets and the dates of termination, it is still possible to provide matched observations from the two datasets. The Sambanis dataset covers the period 1944- 1997, so the overlapping temporal domain of the two samples is 1946-1997. For this period, there are 125 observations in Sambanis and 258 in UCDP Conflict Termination dataset. Of these, only 71 (57% of Sambanis events, 28% of the UCDP events) could be confidently matched. Table D show the distribution of the observed outcomes for these matches.

TABLE D: Comparing Sambanis (2000) and UCDP Termination data

	Victory (Sam.)	Truce (Sam.)	Settle (Sam.)	Total
Peace agr. (UCDP)	3	1	14	18
%	*16.6*	*5.6*	*77.8*	*100*
Ceasefire (UCDP)	1	4	3	8
%	*12.5*	*50.0*	*37.5*	*100*
Victory (UCDP)	28	1	2	31
%	*90.3*	*3.2*	*6.5*	*100*
Other (UCDP)	9	1	4	14
%	*64.3*	*7.1*	*28.6*	*100*

NOTE: Percentages represents row percentages

Due to the problems with matching the cases of intrastate conflicts, one would expect less coherence in this comparison than for interstate conflicts. Focusing on the categories of victory, truce and settlement, 46 observations are perfectly correlated, another four are correlated if the coding of different negotiated settlements is relaxed, and only six cases are coded substantially different. If we focus explicitly on the cases where UCDP code a victory, peace agreement, or ceasefire in an intrastate conflict, the datasets match even better than UCDP did with MID interstate conflicts; over 80% perfectly and an additional 7% are partly correlated. This exercise exclude the UCDP category of other outcome as it is not possible in Sambanis' data. In addition, a case-by-case analysis of the cases which UCDP code as other outcome reveals that the five observations coded as settlement/truce by Sambanis are all cases

when negotiations succeeded some years after the conflict activity terminated. On the basis of this exercise, it can be concluded that the UCDP Conflict Termination coding corresponds well with other conflict termination datasets. The discrepancies identified are not caused by the coding of different outcomes, but rather because the projects use different definitions and violence threshold for identifying armed conflict. The advantage of the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset is the consistent coding across different categories and the lower violence threshold for inclusion provide more cases than other datasets.

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