



# Demscore Codebook

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**For data enquiries:** [contact@demscore.se](mailto:contact@demscore.se)

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# 1 Explanatory Notes

## 1.1 Cautionary Notes

The current release of the Demscore data is a beta version. The data is not yet complete and the data quality is not yet guaranteed. We are working on improving the data quality and are planning to do a full release later this year.

## 1.2 Demscore Background

Demscore provides worldwide free access to harmonized data on Democracy, Environment, Migration, Social Policy, Conflict and Representation from several of the world’s most prominent social science research institutes.

Demscore facilitates large-scale comparative analyses on the grand challenges of today’s societies, including those caused by population aging, rapidly changing migration patterns, increased social inequalities, accelerating globalization, recurrent financial crises, political deadlocks, violent conflict, and the rise of populism. The interdisciplinary nature of Demscore data is essential to advance adequate policy responses to such complex societal challenges facing Sweden, Europe, and the world today.

The Demscore consortium includes several national and internationally renowned databases of outmost importance for the scientific community when tackling complex societal challenges associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and beyond. The joint infrastructure ensures that data integrity and quality are at the highest international standards, and it maximizes usability in the measurement of contextual data with over 25,000 variables across nearly all countries in the world, from 1789 to the present.

It creates critical time- and cost saving advantages in data collection, management, distribution, and not the least for end-users in the scientific community. A fully normalized, joint PostgreSQL database, sophisticated programming, and a web-based interface make it possible to select a series of variables across all six Demscore databases, and get a custom-designed dataset and codebook generated automatically.

## 1.3 The Demscore Codebook

The autogenerated Demscore Codebook lists variable entries for those variables chosen by the user along with citation guidelines and license per variable.

The meta data is extracted from the codebooks per dataset stored in a table in The Demscore PostgreSQL database with one row per variable for all datasets. This table includes codebook entries, variable tags, labels and other variable information in LaTeX format used for the generating of an automated codebook.

For all meta data across all datasets, Demscore uses one set of standard entries that all members projects provided information on. In addition, variables from the different datasets have or require different sets of additional information as meta data specific to each dataset. These entries are also included, but as variable-specific meta data below the standard entries.

To avoid name clashes of variables and because variables entries have different naming schemes across datasets and projects, Demscore uses a hybrid form between original variable entries and new Demscore variable entries:

To begin with, all variable names in Demscore were cleaned in the beginning of the harmonization process. This cleaning included for instance that spaces or dots in the variable names were replaced with underscores and all letters were converted to lower case. The original tag is however still available and stored in the PostgreSQL table. Each variable in Demscore is available in a short- and long form. The short form is the cleaned name of the priginal variable tag, the long form begins with the name of the dataset from which it is retrieved, followed by the cleaned variable name.

For instance, the original name of the variable *MinisterPersonalID* from the H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset is included as *ministerpersonalid* (short form) *hdata\_fomin\_ministerpersonalid* (long form) in Demscore.

In addition, each dataset includes Demscore unit-identifier variables which are named according to the following naming scheme: Beginning with `u_`, followed by the name of the primary unit and finally the variable tag. The *year-* variable from the COMPLAB SPIN The Out-of-Work Benefits Dataset (OUTWB), which is part of the primary unit `u_complab_country_year` has the Demscore unit identifier name *u\_complab\_country\_year\_year*.

## 1.4 Methodology

For details on our methodology please see the Demscore Methodology document which is included in the zip file retrieved from the download interface.

## 1.5 Download ID

The download ID allows the user to share the ID with other users for replication purposes. A user can type the download ID into the demscore website and retrieve the same download selection and files as the original user. This ID is autogenerated for each download from the demscore website.

Download ID:

## 2 UCDP and ViEWS

The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) is the world’s main provider of data on organized violence and the oldest ongoing data collection project for civil war, with a history of almost 40 years. Its definition of armed conflict has become the global standard of how conflicts are systematically defined and studied. UCDP produces high-quality data, which are systematically collected, have global coverage, are comparable across cases and countries, and have long time series which are updated annually. Furthermore, the program is a unique source of information for practitioners and policymakers. UCDP also operates and continuously updates its online database (UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia) on armed conflicts and organised violence, in which information on several aspects of armed conflict such as conflict dynamics and conflict resolution is available. This interactive database offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking, all free of charge. Data on armed conflicts have been published yearly in the *Journal of Peace Research* since 1993, in the *Human Security Reports* since 2005, in the *SIPRI Yearbook* since 1988, and in the report series *States in Armed Conflict* (1987-2012). In addition, UCDP researchers regularly publish research on organized violence, its causes, escalation, spread, prevention and resolution, in top scientific journals and books. More information is available on the project’s website: <https://ucdp.uu.se/>

The Violence Early-Warning System (ViEWS) is a publicly available, data-driven forecasting system. It generates monthly probabilistic assessments of the likelihood that fatal political violence will occur in each country and 55×55 km location throughout Africa – during each of the next 36 months. ViEWS is directed by Håvard Hegre and based at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University and Peace Research Institute Oslo. More information is available on the project’s website: <https://viewsforecasting.org/>

### 2.1 UCDP Actor Dataset

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_actor

**Description:** A dataset of all the actors (including their full names and alternate names) as available in UCDP datasets version 21.1. The dataset also includes information on which conflicts and dyads the actors have been involved in, as well as information on the groups’ origins and alliances.

**Dataset citation:**

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4)

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#actor>

#### 2.1.1 Actor Identifiers

Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

##### 2.1.1.1 Actor Identifier (actorid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_actorid

*Original tag:* ActorId

*Description:*

The unique identifier of all actors.

### 2.1.2 Actor Names

Variables in this section list the names of the actor in different languages/versions.

#### 2.1.2.1 Actor Name (namedata)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_namedata

*Original tag:* NameData

*Description:*

The name that is used for the actor in a UCDP dataset. The name used for an actor in UCDP data is either its current one or the last name it had when registered in a UCDP dataset. For formally organized non-state actors, such as militias or rebel groups, the names listed in this field are by default acronyms when applicable.

#### 2.1.2.2 Original Actor Name (nameorig)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_nameorig

*Original tag:* NameOrig

*Description:*

The name of the actor when it was first included in a UCDP dataset.

#### 2.1.2.3 Full Original Actor Name (nameorigfull)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_nameorigfull

*Original tag:* NameOrigFull

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in mother tongue.

#### 2.1.2.4 Full English Original Name (nameorigfulleng)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_nameorigfulleng

*Original tag:* NameOrigFullEng

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in English.

#### 2.1.2.5 Name Change (namechange)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_namechange

*Original tag:* NameChange

*Description:*

A binary variable that codes whether the actor has changed its name. If the actor has changed its name, this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

#### 2.1.2.6 New Name (newname)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_newname

*Original tag:* NewName

*Description:*

The new name of the actor.

#### 2.1.2.7 Full New Name Mother Tongue (newnamefullmothertongue)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_newnamefullmothertongue

*Original tag:* NewNameFullMotherTongue

*Description:*

The full new name in mother tongue.

### 2.1.2.8 Full New Name English (newnamefulleng)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_newnamefulleng

*Original tag:* NewNameFullEng

*Description:*

The full new name in English.

### 2.1.3 Actor Involvement

Variables in this section provide information on whether an actor is involved in organizations or groups of actors.

#### 2.1.3.1 Organizational Level Actor (org)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_org

*Original tag:* Org

*Description:*

This variable indicates the organizational level of the actor. The level of organization is determined according to the following categories:

**Organizational level 1** (formally organized groups):

Rebel groups and other organized groups that have a high enough level of organization so as to be possible to include in the state-based armed conflict category. These include rebel groups with an announced name, as well as military factions (Forces of...).

**Organizational level 2** (informally organized groups):

Groups composed of supporters and affiliates to political parties and candidates. These are commonly not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times use their organizational structures for such purposes. In addition to supporters of political parties and candidates, included in this category is also fighting between groups composed of supporters of other organizations such as the supporters of al-Ahly football team fighting against the supporters of al-Masry football team in Egypt 2012.

**Organizational level 3** (informally organized groups):

Groups that share a common identification along ethnic, clan, religious, national or tribal lines. These are not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times organize themselves along said lines to engage in fighting.

**Organizational level 4** (states):

The actor is the government of a state

#### 2.1.3.2 Conflict Identifier (conflictid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_conflictid

*Original tag:* ConflictId

*Description:*

The unique identifier of all state-based armed conflicts (i.e. conflicts included in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset) in which the actor has been recorded.

Comma-separated if multiple.

#### 2.1.3.3 Dyad Identifier (dyadid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_dyadid

*Original tag:* DyadId

*Description:*

The unique identifier of all dyads active in state-based armed conflicts (i.e. dyads included in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset) in which the actor has been recorded.

Comma-separated if multiple.

#### 2.1.3.4 Primary Party Dummy (primaryparty)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_primaryparty

*Original tag:* PrimaryParty

*Description:*

A binary variable that codes whether the actor has been a primary party in a state-based armed conflict. If the actor has been a primary party, this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

This variable relates solely to actors active in state-based armed conflicts.

**2.1.3.5 Dyad Onesided Identifier (osid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_osid

*Original tag:* OSID

*Description:*

The unique identifier of all dyads listed in the UCDP One-sided Violence Dataset.

**2.1.3.6 Onesided Coalition Dummy (oscoalition)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_oscoalition

*Original tag:* OSCoalition

*Description:*

A binary variable listing whether the actor has been active in one-sided violence together with one or several other actors in the dataset. If the actor has been part of a temporary coalition in one-sided violence, this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

**2.1.3.7 Onesided Coalition Identifier (oscoalitionid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_oscoalitionid

*Original tag:* OSCoalitionID

*Description:*

The unique identifier of all temporary coalitions listed in the UCDP One-sided Violence Dataset.

Comma-separated if multiple.

**2.1.3.8 Non-State Identifier (nsid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_nsid

*Original tag:* NSID

*Description:*

The unique identifier of all non-state dyads (i.e. non-conflicts included in the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset) in which the actor has been recorded.

Comma-separated if multiple.

**2.1.3.9 Non-State Coalition Dummy (nscoalition)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_nscoalition

*Original tag:* NSCoalition

*Description:*

A binary variable listing whether the actor has been active in non-state conflict together with one or several other actors in the dataset. If the actor has been part of a temporary coalition in non-state conflict, this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

**2.1.3.10 Non-State Coalition Identifier (nscoalitionid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_nscoalitionid

*Original tag:* NSCoalitionID

*Description:*

The unique identifier of all temporary coalitions listed in the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset. Comma-separated if multiple.

#### 2.1.3.11 Alliance (alliance)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_alliance

*Original tag:* Alliance

*Description:*

A binary variable listing whether a non-state actor entered into an alliance with another non-state actor, also registered in UCDP data, thus creating a new non-state actor.

#### 2.1.3.12 Alliance Name (namealliance)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_namealliance

*Original tag:* NameAlliance

*Description:*

Name of the alliance created by the merger of two or more non-state actors.

#### 2.1.3.13 Alliance Identifier (actoridalliance)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_actoridalliance

*Original tag:* ActorIdAlliance

*Description:*

The unique actor identifier of the new non-state actor (alliance) created by the merger of two or more non-state actors.

#### 2.1.3.14 Join Group Dummy (joininggroup)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_joininggroup

*Original tag:* JoinGroup

*Description:*

A binary variable listing whether a non-state actor joined a group already registered in UCDP data.

While this variable is closely related to the Alliance variable, there is a fundamental difference between the two. When an actor is coded in Alliance, it ceases to exist on its own, as it together with another registered actor creates a new organisation. A binary variable listing whether a non-state actor joined a group already registered in UCDP data.

While this variable is closely related to the Alliance variable, there is a fundamental difference between the two. When an actor is coded in Alliance, it ceases to exist on its own, as it together with another registered actor creates a new organisation.

When an actor is coded in Join\_group on the other hand, it ceases to exist because it joins, or is overtaken by another already existing group. An example of this is the case of the two Congolese rebel groups Ninjas and Ntsiloulous. When the Cobra militia, together with Angolan support, managed to oust the sitting president Pascal Lissouba (supported by the Cocoyes) and his Prime Minister Bernard Koleleas (supported by the Ninjas), the Ninjas hid and regrouped in the Pool region. In a parallel development, a new group surfaced in Pool; the Ntsiloulous. The Ntsiloulou leader Pasteur Ntumi was able to attract a large following amongst the Ninjas who thought that by following Ntoumi's orders they were carrying out the will of God, and subsequently began increasing his military force. Over time more and more Ninjas joined the Ntsiloulous – some by their own free will and others under the threat of force – until, eventually, the Ninjas had ceased to exist.

#### 2.1.3.15 Group Name (groupname)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_groupname

*Original tag:* GroupName

*Description:*

Name of the non-state group that the given non-state actor joined.

#### 2.1.3.16 Actor Group Identifier (actoridgroup)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_actoridgroup

*Original tag:* ActorIdGroup

*Description:*

The unique actor identifier of the group that a given non-state actor joined.

#### **2.1.4 Splinted Actors**

Variables in this section provide information on whether an actor splits into several actors.

##### **2.1.4.1 Splinter Dummy (splinter)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_splinter

*Original tag:* Splinter

*Description:*

A binary variable listing whether a non-state actor was created by breaking away from another actor listed in UCDP data.

##### **2.1.4.2 Previous Name of Splinted Actor (nameprev)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_nameprev

*Original tag:* NamePrev

*Description:*

Name of the actor that a given non-state actor broke away from.

##### **2.1.4.3 Previous Actor Identifier of Splinted Actor (actoridprev)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_actoridprev

*Original tag:* ActorIdPrev

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor that a given group broke away from.

##### **2.1.4.4 Temporary Splinter (splittemp)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_splittemp

*Original tag:* SplitTemp

*Description:*

A binary variable listing whether a non-state actor was created by a temporary split in the original movement.

Unlike the actors coded as created in the variable Splinter, those formed in SplitTemp are of a temporary nature. Often they may still view themselves as being part of the original group, but divisions within it has caused fighting between different factions or groupings. An example of this is fighting within the Taleban movement in Afghanistan. In 1996, two Taleban commanders and their followers fought each other over control of territory. The two factions, Taleban - Ali Dad faction and Taleban - Mola Khel faction, are registered in the UCDP Actor Dataset as separate actors created from a temporary split from the Taleban. The split is considered temporary as the commanders, after the fighting had ceased, continued to be part of the Taleban movement.

##### **2.1.4.5 Previous Name of Temporarily Splinted Actor (namesplittemp)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_namesplittemp

*Original tag:* NameSplitTemp

*Description:*

Name of the actor that a given non-state actor temporarily broke away from.

##### **2.1.4.6 Previous Actor Identifier of Temporarily Splinted Actor (actoridsplittemp)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_actoridsplittemp



*Original tag:* ActorIdSplitTemp

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor that a given group temporarily broke away from.

### 2.1.5 Geographical Information

Variables in this section describe the location to which the actor is related.

#### 2.1.5.1 Location (location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_location

*Original tag:* Location

*Description:*

The countries in which the actor has been active.

Comma-separated if multiple.

#### 2.1.5.2 Location Country Codes (gwnoloc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_gwnoloc

*Original tag:* GWNOLoc

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward code for the countries in which the actor has been active.

Comma-separated if multiple.

#### 2.1.5.3 Regions (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_region

*Original tag:* Region

*Description:*

Identifies the region of the location

1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399)

2= Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)

3= Asia (GWNo: 700-999)

4= Africa (GWNo: 400-626)

5= Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

### 2.1.6 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

#### 2.1.6.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_actor\_version

*Original tag:* Version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset: 21.1

## 2.2 UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, Conflict Level

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_brd\_conflict

***Description:*** A conflict-level dataset with information on the number of battle-related deaths in the conflicts from 1989-2020 that appear in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

***Dataset citation:***

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a

special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4).

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.2.1 Identifier Variables

Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

#### 2.2.1.1 Conflict Identifier (**conflict\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the conflict, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 21.1 and the UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 21.1

#### 2.2.1.2 Dyad Identifier (**dyad\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

A string variable listing all the dyads active in the current conflict-year separated by commas (',').

#### 2.2.1.3 Year (**year**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of observation (1989-2020).

### 2.2.2 Conflict Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflict.

#### 2.2.2.1 Location of Conflict (**location\_inc**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_location\_inc

*Original tag:* location\_inc

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility.

If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.

#### 2.2.2.2 Name of Territory (**territory\_name**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_territory\_name

*Original tag:* territory\_name

*Description:*

The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is over territory, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

### 2.2.2.3 Battle Location (battle\_location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_battle\_location

*Original tag:* battle\_location

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries in which battle-related deaths have been recorded in this conflict-year: battle\_location is a string variable, where the different countries are separated by a comma (','). **WARNING:** This variable SHOULD NEVER be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect, a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country. In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

Like UCDP BRD, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2020).

### 2.2.2.4 Location Codes (gwno\_loc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_gwno\_loc

*Original tag:* gwno\_loc

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility.  
Comma separated if multiple.

### 2.2.2.5 Battle Location Codes (gwno\_battle)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_gwno\_battle

*Original tag:* gwno\_battle

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of battle\_location.

**WARNING:** This variable SHOULD NEVER be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.

In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

### 2.2.2.6 Regions (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The region of the incompatibility (NOT of the Battle Location):

- 1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399)
- 2 = Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)
- 3 = Asia (GWNo: 700-999)
- 4 = Africa (GWNo: 400-626)
- 5 = Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

## 2.2.3 Conflict Parties

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP Battle Related Deaths dataset and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to

aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### **2.2.3.1 Side A (side\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict.  
Always the government side in intrastate conflicts, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.  
Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.2.3.2 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor on side A in the dyad.

#### **2.2.3.3 Supporters of Side A (side\_a\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_side\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_a\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side A in the dyad.  
A secondary warring party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict.  
Side\_a\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.2.3.4 Side B (side\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of the country or opposition organization(s) of side B in a conflict, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.  
Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.2.3.5 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

The identifier of each of the actors on side B in the conflict.

Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo) if the conflict is interstate and Side B represents a country. Use the gwno\_b variable instead.

If more than one opposition organization or state is involved in a conflict, this is a comma-separated list of values.

#### 2.2.3.6 Supporters of Side B (side\_b\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_side\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_b\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict dyad with troops to actively support side B in the dyad.

A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict.

Side\_b\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.2.3.7 Cause of Conflict (incompatibility)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_incompatibility

*Original tag:* incompatibility

*Description:*

The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions:

1= Incompatibility about government

2= Incompatibility about territory

3= Incompatibility about government AND territory Integer.

#### 2.2.3.8 Country Code for Side A (gwno\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_gwno\_a

*Original tag:* gwno\_a

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country code of side\_a.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.2.3.9 Country Codes for Side A Supporters (gwno\_a\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_gwno\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a\_2nd.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.2.3.10 Country Code for Side B (gwno\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_gwno\_b

*Original tag:* gwno\_b

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.2.3.11 Country Codes for Side B Supporters (gwno\_b\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_gwno\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b\_2nd.  
Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.2.4 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event. A note on civilian deaths: Civilian deaths can exist in all three categories of violence. DD In state-based and non-state violence, civilian deaths count “collateral” killings, i.e. when one or more civilians are killed as an effect of fighting between the two warring parties. At times, such fighting may even result in only the civilian bystanders receiving fatal injuries. Similarly, imprecise shelling or bombing in the context of an armed conflict is coded as state-based violence unless it is clear (from either reporting or context) that civilians have been explicitly targeted. In one-sided violence, the targeted and killed civilians are always registered in the deaths\_civilians column.

##### 2.2.4.1 Best Estimate (bd\_best)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_bd\_best

*Original tag:* bd\_best

*Description:*

The UCDP Best estimate for battle-related deaths in the conflict in the given year.

##### 2.2.4.2 Low Estimate (bd\_low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_bd\_low

*Original tag:* bd\_low

*Description:*

The UCDP Low estimate for battle-related deaths in the conflict in the given year.

##### 2.2.4.3 High Estimate (bd\_high)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_bd\_high

*Original tag:* bd\_high

*Description:*

The UCDP High estimate for battle-related deaths in the conflict in the given year.

#### 2.2.5 Cause of Conflict

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

##### 2.2.5.1 Type of Conflict (type\_of\_conflict)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_type\_of\_conflict

*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict

*Description:*

One of the following four types of conflict over which the dyad is fought:

1 = extrasystemic (between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory, where the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system).

2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system).

3 = intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is no side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded).

4 = internationalized intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is at least ONE side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded).

## 2.2.6 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

### 2.2.6.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_conflict\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset: 21.1

## 2.3 UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, Dyadic Level

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_brd\_dyadic

**Description:** A dyad-year dataset with information on the number of battle-related deaths in the conflicts from 1989-2020 that appear in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

**Dataset citation:**

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4).

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.3.1 Identifier Variables

Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

#### 2.3.1.1 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the conflict to which the dyad corresponds, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 21.1 and the UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 21.1

#### 2.3.1.2 Conflict Identifier (dyad\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the dyad, as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 21.1

#### 2.3.1.3 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of observation (1989-2020).

### 2.3.2 Conflict Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflict.

#### 2.3.2.1 Location of Conflict (location\_inc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_location\_inc

*Original tag:* location\_inc

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.

#### 2.3.2.2 Name of Territory (territory\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_territory\_name

*Original tag:* territory\_name

*Description:*

The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is over territory, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

#### 2.3.2.3 Battle Location (battle\_location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_battle\_location

*Original tag:* battle\_location

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries in which battle-related deaths have been recorded in this dyad-year: battle\_location is a string variable, where the different countries are separated by a comma

WARNING: This variable SHOULD NEVER be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country. In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

Like UCDP BRD, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2020).

#### 2.3.2.4 Location Codes (gwno\_loc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_gwno\_loc

*Original tag:* gwno\_loc

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility. Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.3.2.5 Battle Location Codes (gwno\_battle)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_gwno\_battle

*Original tag:* gwno\_battle

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of battle\_location. Comma separated if multiple.

WARNING: This variable SHOULD NEVER be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.



In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

#### 2.3.2.6 Regions (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The region of the incompatibility (NOT of the Battle Location):

1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399)

2 = Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)

3 = Asia (GWNo: 700-999)

4 = Africa (GWNo: 400-626)

5 = Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

#### 2.3.3 Conflict Parties

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP Battle Related Deaths dataset and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

##### 2.3.3.1 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict.

Always the government side in intrastate conflicts, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

##### 2.3.3.2 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor on side A in the dyad.

Comma separated if multiple.

##### 2.3.3.3 Supporters of Side A (side\_a\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_side\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_a\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict dyad with troops to actively support side A in the dyad.

A secondary warring party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict.

Side\_a\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.

##### 2.3.3.4 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of the country or opposition organization in the dyad, as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

In the dyadic version of the dataset, only one side\_b exists per entry.

**2.3.3.5 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor on side B in the dyad.

Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and

Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo) if the conflict is interstate and Side B represents a country. Use the gwno\_b variable instead.

In the dyadic version of the dataset, only one side\_b\_id exists per entry.

**2.3.3.6 Supporters of Side B (side\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_side\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_b\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict dyad with troops to actively support side B in the dyad.

A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict.

Side\_b\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.

If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.

**2.3.3.7 Country Code for Side A (gwno\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_gwno\_a

*Original tag:* gwno\_a

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a.

Comma separated if multiple.

**2.3.3.8 Country Codes for Side A Supporters (gwno\_a\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_gwno\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a\_2nd.

Comma separated if multiple.

**2.3.3.9 Country Code for Side B (gwno\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_gwno\_b

*Original tag:* gwno\_b

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.3.3.10 Country Codes for Side B Supporters (gwno\_b\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_gwno\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b\_2nd.  
Comma separated if multiple.

### 2.3.4 Cause of Conflict and Conflict Intensity

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict and it's intensity.

#### 2.3.4.1 Cause of Conflict (incompatibility)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_incompatibility

*Original tag:* incompatibility

*Description:*

The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions, as applied to the dyad:

- 1= Incompatibility about territory
- 2= Incompatibility about government
- 3= Incompatibility about government AND territory

#### 2.3.4.2 Type of Conflict (type\_of\_conflict)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_type\_of\_conflict

*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict

*Description:*

One of the following four types of conflict that the dyad is active in:

- 1 = extrasystemic (between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory, where the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system)
- 2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system).
- 3 = intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is no side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded).
- 4 = internationalized intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is at least ONE side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded).

### 2.3.5 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event. A note on civilian deaths: Civilian deaths can exist in all three categories of violence. DD In state-based and non-state violence, civilian deaths count "collateral" killings, i.e. when one or more civilians are killed as an effect of fighting between the two warring parties. At times, such fighting may even result in only the civilian bystanders receiving fatal injuries. Similarly, imprecise shelling or bombing in the context of an armed conflict is coded as state-based violence unless it is clear (from either reporting or context) that civilians have been explicitly targeted. In one-sided violence, the targeted and killed civilians are always registered in the deaths\_civilians column.

#### 2.3.5.1 Best Estimate (bd\_best)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_bd\_best

*Original tag:* bd\_best

*Description:*

The UCDP Best estimate for battle-related deaths in the dyad in the given year.

#### 2.3.5.2 Best Estimate (bd\_low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_bd\_low

*Original tag:* bd\_low

*Description:*

The UCDP Low estimate for battle-related deaths in the dyad in the given year.

#### 2.3.5.3 High Estimate (bd\_high)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_bd\_high

*Original tag:* bd\_high

*Description:*

The UCDP High estimate for battle-related deaths in the dyad in the given year.

#### 2.3.6 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

##### 2.3.6.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_brd\_dyadic\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset: 21.1

### 2.4 UCDP Cities and Armed Conflict Events (CACE)

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_cace

***Description:*** The Cities and Armed Conflict Events (CACE) dataset constitutes an extension of the UCDP-GED. CACE provides a systematic coding of whether these armed conflict events took place in cities. To identify which events of armed conflict took place in cities, the data was manually matched to data from the United Nations Statistics Division. The current version is based on UCDP-GED v 18.1.

***Dataset citation:***

Elfversson, Emma Kristine Höglund (2021) Are armed conflicts becoming more urban? *Cities*, Volume 119

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

#### 2.4.1 Identifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every event (row/entry) in the dataset. Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

##### 2.4.1.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

#### 2.4.1.2 Conflict Identifier (**conflict\_new\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

#### 2.4.1.3 Dyad Identifier (**dyad\_new\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

### 2.4.2 Timely Dimension

Each event is defined to have occurred at a certain date. The precision of the dataset is one calendar day, starting at 00:00 (midnight) and ending at 23:59 local time. In many cases, the exact day an event has taken place is impossible to find out with any certainty. In those cases, a temporal precision variable is provided which denotes with what accuracy a specific time period in which the event occurred is known.

#### 2.4.2.1 Active Year (**active\_year**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### **2.4.2.2 Date Precision (date\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.4.2.3 Year (year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### **2.4.2.4 date\_start (date\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

Start Date

#### **2.4.2.5 date\_end (date\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

End Date

### **2.4.3 Cause of Conflict**

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

#### **2.4.3.1 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

- 1: state-based conflict
- 2: non-state conflict
- 3: one-sided violence

#### **2.4.3.2 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

#### 2.4.4 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

##### 2.4.4.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

##### 2.4.4.2 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

##### 2.4.4.3 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

##### 2.4.4.4 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

##### 2.4.4.5 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.4.4.6 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.

#### 2.4.4.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

### 2.4.5 Geographical Information

Data in the UCDP GED and thus also UCDP CACE is geo-referenced, meaning that each event is connected to a specific location defined by a pair of latitude and longitude coordinates.

#### 2.4.5.1 Precision of Location (where\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### 2.4.5.2 Location (where\_coordinates)



*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### 2.4.5.3 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### 2.4.5.4 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### 2.4.5.5 Latitude (latitude)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### 2.4.5.6 Longitude (longitude)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### 2.4.5.7 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

#### 2.4.5.8 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

#### **2.4.5.9 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.4.5.10 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.4.5.11 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East*

### **2.4.6 Cities**

This section provides a systematic coding of whether armed conflict events took place in cities.

#### **2.4.6.1 City (city)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_city

*Original tag:* City

*Description:*

A dichotomous variable which takes the value 1 if “where\_coordinates” is a city which had at least 100 000 inhabitants at some point since 1989 (see “Matching events to cities” above).

#### **2.4.6.2 City Name (cace\_cityname)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_cace\_cityname

*Original tag:* CACE.cityname

*Description:*

The name of the city in the CACE data (usually the same as in UCDP GED, but without the suffix “city” or “town”)

#### **2.4.6.3 Capital (capital)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_capital

*Original tag:* Capital

*Description:*

A dichotomous variable which takes the value 1 if “where\_coordinates” is a national capital.

#### **2.4.6.4 Major City (majorcity)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_majorcity

*Original tag:* Majorcity

*Description:*

A dichotomous variable which takes the value 1 if “where\_coordinates” is a city which had at least 750 000 inhabitants. Note: this is coded based on the identified population value that is recorded closest to the middle of the time series.

#### 2.4.6.5 Top Three Cities (top3cities)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_top3cities

*Original tag:* Top3cities

*Description:*

A dichotomous variable which takes the value 1 if “where\_coordinates” is a city that is among the three largest cities in the country.

#### 2.4.6.6 Comment (comment)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_comment

*Original tag:* Comment

*Description:*

A text comment on the coding of the previous variables, if necessary. In a few rare cases the coding was ambiguous due to the location name, summary nature of an event, or the coordinates provided and a comment on the coding decision is warranted.

#### 2.4.7 Sources

This section provides information on the sources for each event.

##### 2.4.7.1 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: *“The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”.*

#### 2.4.8 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event. A note on civilian deaths: Civilian deaths can exist in all three categories of violence. DD In state-based and non-state violence, civilian deaths count “collateral” killings, i.e. when one or more civilians are killed as an effect of fighting between the two warring parties. At times, such fighting may even result in only the civilian bystanders receiving fatal injuries. Similarly, imprecise shelling or bombing in the context of an armed conflict is coded as state-based violence unless it is clear (from either reporting or context) that civilians have been explicitly targeted. In one-sided violence, the targeted and killed civilians are always registered in the deaths\_civilians column.

##### 2.4.8.1 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.4.8.2 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events."

**2.4.8.3 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.4.8.4 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.4.8.5 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

**2.4.8.6 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.4.8.7 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_cace\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.5 UCDP Deadly Electoral Conflict dataset (DECO)**

*Dataset tag:* ucdp\_deco

**Description:** A global, georeferenced event dataset, based on UCDP data, identifying electoral violence with lethal outcomes from 1989 to 2017.

**Dataset citation:**

Fjelde, Hanne and Kristine Höglund (2021) “Introducing the Deadly Electoral Conflict Dataset (DECO)” *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/00220027211021620>

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.5.1 Identifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every event (row/entry) in the dataset. Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

#### 2.5.1.1 ID (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

Unique Identifier for Each Event.

Can be used to identify UCDP GED events that are coded as election related by DECO

#### 2.5.1.2 Relid (relid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Used in older versions of UCDP data.

#### 2.5.1.3 UCDP GED Included (ucdp\_ged)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_ucdp\_ged

*Original tag:* ucdp\_ged

*Description:*

Indicates whether event is included in UCDP GED

### 2.5.2 Cause of Conflict

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

#### 2.5.2.1 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict: 1: state-based conflict 2: non-state conflict  
3: one-sided violence  
4: violence in civilian protests and miscellaneous incidents

This variable has been updated from UCPD GED public release 19.1 to cover events found exclusively in DECO. We also denote a fourth category: “violence in civilian protests and

miscellaneous,” for events in which unorganized, but armed, civilians engage in protests that escalate to lethal violence.

#### **2.5.2.2 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

Note: not systematically coded for events not included in UCPD GED public release 19.1

#### **2.5.2.3 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

Note: not systematically coded for events not included in UCPD GED public release 19.1

### **2.5.3 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### **2.5.3.1 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

Note: not systematically coded for events not included in UCPD GED public release 19.1

#### **2.5.3.2 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

Unique ID of Side A.

Note: not systematically coded for events not included in UCPD GED public release 19.1

#### **2.5.3.3 Side A (side\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

Name of Side A in the dyad.

Note: not systematically coded for events not included in UCPD GED public release 19.1

#### **2.5.3.4 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

Unique ID of Side B.

Note: not systematically coded for events not included in UCPD GED public release 19.1

#### 2.5.3.5 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

Name of Side B in the dyad.

Note: not systematically coded for events not included in UCPD GED public release 19.1

### 2.5.4 Geographical Information

Data in the UCDP GED and thus also UCDP DECO is geo-referenced, meaning that each event is connected to a specific location defined by a pair of latitude and longitude coordinates.

#### 2.5.4.1 Country Identifier (country\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country ID number for the country where the event takes place.

#### 2.5.4.2 Country (country)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

#### 2.5.4.3 Region (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East*

#### 2.5.4.4 Latitude (latitude)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude.

#### 2.5.4.5 Longitude (longitude)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude.NA

#### 2.5.4.6 Source (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to names, dates, and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

### 2.5.5 Timely Dimension

Each event is defined to have occurred at a certain date. The precision of the dataset is one calendar day, starting at 00:00 (midnight) and ending at 23:59 local time. In many cases, the exact day an event has taken place is impossible to find out with any certainty. In those cases, a temporal precision variable is provided which denotes with what accuracy a specific time period in which the event occurred is known.

#### 2.5.5.1 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

Year of electoral violence.

#### 2.5.5.2 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

Earliest possible date the event occurred.

#### 2.5.5.3 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

Last possible date the event occurred.

### 2.5.6 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event. A note on civilian deaths: Civilian deaths can exist in all three categories of violence. DD In state-based and non-state violence, civilian deaths count “collateral” killings, i.e. when one or more civilians are killed as an effect of fighting between the two warring parties. At times, such fighting may even result in only the civilian bystanders receiving fatal injuries. Similarly, imprecise shelling or bombing in the context of an armed conflict is coded as state-based violence unless it is clear (from either reporting or context) that civilians have been explicitly targeted. In one-sided violence, the targeted and killed civilians are always registered in the deaths\_civilians column.

#### 2.5.6.1 Deaths on Side A (deaths\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

Best estimate of deaths sustained by Side A.

#### 2.5.6.2 Deaths on Side B (deaths\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

Best estimate of deaths sustained by Side B.

#### 2.5.6.3 Civilian Deaths (civilian\_deaths)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_civilian\_deaths

*Original tag:* civilian\_deaths



*Description:*

Best estimate of civilian deaths in the event.

**2.5.6.4 Unknown Deaths (unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_unknown

*Original tag:* unknown

*Description:*

Best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.5.6.5 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

Best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

**2.5.6.6 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

Highest estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

**2.5.6.7 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

Lowest estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

**2.5.7 Electoral Violence**

This section adds information about electoral violence that is not included in UCDP GED to each event. DECO defines electoral violence as “*violence that is substantially linked to an electoral contest.*”.

**2.5.7.1 Electoral Violence (electoral\_vio)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_vio

*Original tag:* electoral\_vio

*Description:*

Indicates whether electoral violence occurred, always = 1

**2.5.7.2 Electoral Violence Uncertainty (electoral\_vio\_uncertainty)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_vio\_uncertainty

*Original tag:* electoral\_vio\_uncertainty

*Description:*

Variable denoting the level of uncertainty for the coding of the event as electoral violence (and included in DECO)

0 = low uncertainty 1 = some uncertainty 2 = high uncertainty

Uncertainty level 2 is assigned to events where the coding of electoral violence is primarily based on contextual information. Typically, these events are part of a spell of violence, where actors, location, and timing jointly suggest that this event is election- related, but where the link cannot be ascertained.

#### 2.5.7.3 Electoral Violence Source (electoral\_vio\_source)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_vio\_source

*Original tag:* electoral\_vio\_source

*Description:*

Sources underlying the coding of electoral\_vio.

This information is only provided if these are other sources than those listed in the UCDP variable source\_article.

#### 2.5.7.4 Electoral Violence Purpose (electoral\_purpose)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_purpose

*Original tag:* electoral\_purpose

*Description:*

Variable stating the reported purpose of electoral violence.

The reported purpose is coded based on statements by the perpetrators or the reported context of the event. If multiple purposes are denoted, these are separated with “;”

#### 2.5.7.5 Involvement of Side A (electoral\_side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_side\_a

*Original tag:* electoral\_side\_a

*Description:*

Variable denoting the type of actor involved in the event on side a. Where there is more than one actor, see also electoral\_side\_a\_2. We record the following categories: Civilians; External actors; Militia; Political supporters; Politicians; Public officials; Rebel group; Security forces; Unclear; Other

#### 2.5.7.6 Involvement of Side A Supporter (electoral\_side\_a\_2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_side\_a\_2

*Original tag:* electoral\_side\_a\_2

*Description:*

Variable denoting the type of actor involved in the event on side a if there is more than one actor.

#### 2.5.7.7 Involvement of Side A Incumbents (electoral\_side\_a\_inc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_side\_a\_inc

*Original tag:* electoral\_side\_a\_inc

*Description:*

Variable denoting whether electoral\_side\_a has identifiable ties to the incumbent side:  
1 = identifiable ties to the incumbent  
0 = identifiable ties to the opposition or against the incumbent  
-99= ties are unknown

The assessment of ties is based on formal authority, as well as allegiance to or support of the incumbent. State forces, such as police or the military, are therefore coded as having ties to the incumbent, as are supporters of the incumbent party or president.

#### 2.5.7.8 Involvement of Side B (electoral\_side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_side\_b

*Original tag:* electoral\_side\_b

*Description:*

Variable denoting the type of actor involved in the event on side b. Where there is more than one actor, see also electoral\_side\_b\_2. We record the following categories: Civilians; External

actors; Militia; Political supporters; Politicians; Public officials; Rebel group; Security forces;  
Unclear; Other

#### **2.5.7.9 Involvement of Side B Supporter (electoral\_side\_b\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_side\_b\_2

*Original tag:* electoral\_side\_b\_2

*Description:*

Variable denoting the type of actor involved in the event on side b if there is more than one actor.

#### **2.5.7.10 Involvement of Side B Incumbents (electoral\_side\_b\_inc)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_side\_b\_inc

*Original tag:* electoral\_side\_b\_inc

*Description:*

Variable denoting whether electoral\_side\_b has identifiable ties to the incumbent side:

1 = identifiable ties to the incumbent

0 = identifiable ties to the opposition or against the incumbent

-99 = ties are unknown

The assessment of ties is based on formal authority, as well as allegiance to or support of the incumbent. State forces, such as police or the military, are therefore coded as having ties to the incumbent, as are supporters of the incumbent party or president.

#### **2.5.7.11 Main Perpetrator of Electoral Violence (electoral\_perpetrator)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_perpetrator

*Original tag:* electoral\_perpetrator

*Description:*

Variable denoting who initiates the violence or is the main perpetrator, provided that this information can be ascertained from the event:

1 = side a

2 = side b

3 = symmetric, for example, in clashes between groups of supporters

4 = unclear

#### **2.5.7.12 Targets of Electoral Violence (electoral\_targets)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_targets

*Original tag:* electoral\_targets

*Description:*

Variable denoting the targets of the violence, provided that this information can be ascertained from the event description:

1 = targeting of political candidate/politician 2 = targeting of election workers/personnel 3 = targeting of voters or party supporters

4 = targeting of election-related activists (e.g., NGO workers)

5 = targeting of election-related protesters (context-specific, not necessarily organized) 6 = targeting of members of security forces (police, military)

7 = targeting of insurgents/rebel soldiers

8 = other

9 = targeting of non-designated civilians

10 = targeting of electoral material

11 = targeting of journalists

-99 = targets are unknown

If an event has multiple targets, these are separated with “;”

#### 2.5.7.13 Type of Election (electoral\_type)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_type

*Original tag:* electoral\_type

*Description:*

Variable denoting the type of election the violence is associated with:

- 1 = Parliamentary (national) 2 = Presidential (national)
- 3 = Subnational elections
- 4 = Other or unclear
- 5 = Referendum (national or subnational)

When it is not clear to which election the violence relates, or when there are concurrent elections, election types are separated with “;”. “Other or unclear” is used to code, for example, by-elections, primary elections, and other elections when it is not clear to which election the event relates.

#### 2.5.7.14 Time in Relation to Election (electoral\_timing)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_deco\_electoral\_timing

*Original tag:* electoral\_timing

*Description:*

Variable denoting whether the event is pre- election, on election day or post-election:

- 1 = pre-election. Events occurring before election day such as during voter registration, political rallies, political primaries, or party nominations.
- 2 = election day. Events occurring on the day of polling.
- 3 = post-election. Events occurring after election day such as during tallying or in the wake of the announcement of results.
- 4 = unclear timing

The classification is primarily based on assessing the timing of the event in relation to the most proximate election, but in case of multiple elections in close proximity, a more qualitative assessment may also be used to determine the timing.

### 2.6 UCDP Dyadic Dataset

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_dyadic

***Description:*** A dyad-year version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. A dyad consists of two opposing actors in an armed conflict where at least one party is the government of a state.

***Dataset citation:***

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4).

Harbom, Lotta, Erik Melander Peter Wallensteen (2008) Dyadic Dimensions of Armed Conflict, 1946-2007. *Journal of Peace Research*, 45(5).

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

#### 2.6.1 Identifier Variables

Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

#### 2.6.1.1 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the dyad.

#### 2.6.1.2 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the conflict to which the dyad corresponds, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 21.1

#### 2.6.1.3 Location (location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_location

*Original tag:* location

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility, Note that this is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict. Further information on how location is interpreted can be found below, in section 4.1. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.

#### 2.6.1.4 Name of Territory (territory\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_territory\_name

*Original tag:* territory\_name

*Description:*

The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is over territory.

In case the two sides use different names for the disputed territory, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organization. One reason for this is that this is most often the name that the general public recognizes. Another reason is that there are cases where the disputed territories do not have an official name.

#### 2.6.1.5 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of observation (1946-2020).

#### 2.6.1.6 Location Codes (gwno\_loc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_gwno\_loc

*Original tag:* gwno\_loc

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility.  
Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.6.1.7 Regions (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The region of the incompatibility:

- 1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399)
- 2= Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)
- 3= Asia (GWNo: 700-999)
- 4= Africa (GWNo: 400-626)
- 5= Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

## 2.6.2 Conflict Parties

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP Dyadic dataset and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

### 2.6.2.1 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict.

Always the government side in intrastate conflicts. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.

### 2.6.2.2 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor on side A.

Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo). Use thegwno\_a variable instead.

### 2.6.2.3 Supporters of Side A (side\_a\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_side\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_a\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict dyad with troops to actively support side A. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary party in conflict.

A secondary warring party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict. Side\_a\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.

Comma separated if multiple.

### 2.6.2.4 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

Identifying the opposition actor or country of side B in the dyad. In an intrastate conflict, this includes a military opposition organization. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.

### 2.6.2.5 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor on side B in the dyad.

Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and

Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo) if the conflict is interstate and Side B represents a country. Use the gwno\_b variable instead.

**2.6.2.6 Supporters of Side B (side\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_side\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_b\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict dyad with troops to actively support side B. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary party in conflict.

A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict.

Side\_b\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.

Comma separated if multiple.

**2.6.2.7 Country Code for Side A (gwno\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_gwno\_a

*Original tag:* gwno\_a

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a.

Comma separated if multiple.

**2.6.2.8 Country Codes for Side A Supporters (gwno\_a\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_gwno\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a\_2nd.

Comma separated if multiple.

**2.6.2.9 Country Code for Side B (gwno\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_gwno\_b

*Original tag:* gwno\_b

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b.

Comma separated if multiple.

**2.6.2.10 Country Codes for Side B Supporters (gwno\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_gwno\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b\_2nd.

Comma separated if multiple.

### 2.6.3 Cause of Conflict

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

#### 2.6.3.1 Cause of Conflict (incompatibility)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_incompatibility

*Original tag:* incompatibility

*Description:*

The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions, as applied to the dyad:

1= Incompatibility about territory

2= Incompatibility about government

3= Incompatibility about government AND territory

Further information on how incompatibility is interpreted can be found below, in section 4.2

#### 2.6.3.2 Intensity Level (intensity\_level)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_intensity\_level

*Original tag:* intensity\_level

*Description:*

The intensity level in the dyad per calendar year. The intensity variable is coded in two categories:

1. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.

2. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year.

#### 2.6.3.3 Type of Conflict (type\_of\_conflict)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_type\_of\_conflict

*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict

*Description:*

One of the following four types of conflict that the dyad is active in:

1 = extrasystemic (between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory, where the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system).

2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system).

3 = intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always a rebel group; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is no side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded).

4 = internationalized intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always a rebel group; there is involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is at least ONE side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded).

### 2.6.4 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on the timely dimesion of the conflict.

#### 2.6.4.1 Date of first Death in Conflict (start\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_start\_date

*Original tag:* start\_date

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, of the first battle-related death in the dyad.

The date is set after the dyad fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict, except for the number of deaths.

#### 2.6.4.2 Precision (start\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_start\_prec

*Original tag:* start\_prec



*Description:*

The level of precision for the initial start date.  
The values are explained in section 4.3

**2.6.4.3 Date when Conflict Deaths exceed 25 (start\_date2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_start\_date2

*Original tag:* start\_date2

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, when fighting in the dyad in a given episode of conflict activity reached 25 battle-related deaths in a year. Thus, for each episode of a conflict dyad, a new start\_date2 is coded. In case precise information is lacking, start\_date2 is by default set to 31 December.

An episode is defined as continuous conflict activity. Consequently, a new episode is coded whenever a dyad restarts after one or more year(s) of inactivity.

**2.6.4.4 Precision (start\_prec2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_start\_prec2

*Original tag:* start\_prec2

*Description:*

The level of precision for startdate2.  
The values are explained in section 4.3

**2.6.5 Dataset Version**

The version of the dataset.

**2.6.5.1 Dataset Version (version)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_dyadic\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset: 21.1

**2.7 UCDP The Ethnic One-Sided Violence (EOSV) Dataset**

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_eosv

**Description:** An actor-year dataset with information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims of direct and deliberate killings by state and non-state actors (based on the OSV Dataset, see above) from 1989 to 2013. Target groups are denoted with EPR IDs.

**Dataset citation:**

Fjelde, Hanne, Lisa Hultman, Livia Schubiger, Lars-Erik Cederman, Simon Hug, and Margareta Sollenberg (2019) Introducing the Ethnic One-Sided Violence dataset. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894219863256>

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.7.1 Identifier Variables

This section describes the identifier variables of the dataset. They come directly from the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset.

#### 2.7.1.1 Actor ID (actorid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_actorid

*Original tag:* ActorId

*Description:*

Identifier of perpetrator of one-sided violence as indicated in the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset.

#### 2.7.1.2 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_year

*Original tag:* Year

*Description:*

Calendar year to which the number of civilian victims per perpetrator refers.

### 2.7.2 Actor Information

This section provides additional information on the actors or perpetrators of ethnic one-sided violence. These variables come directly from the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset.

#### 2.7.2.1 Actor Name (actorname)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_actorname

*Original tag:* ActorName

*Description:*

Name of armed group perpetrating one-sided violence.

#### 2.7.2.2 Is Government Actor (isgovernmentactor)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_isgovernmentactor

*Original tag:* IsGovernmentActor

*Description:*

This variable records if the actor is the government of a state and is coded as 1 for government actors and 0 for nongovernmental actors.

### 2.7.3 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event. The observations come directly from the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset.

#### 2.7.3.1 Best Fatality Estimate: Number of Civilian Victims (bestfatalityestimate)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_bestfatalityestimate

*Original tag:* BestFatalityEstimate

*Description:*

Number of civilian victims per perpetrator-year as indicated in the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset (best estimate).

#### 2.7.3.2 High Fatality Estimate: Number of Civilian Victims (highfatalityestimate)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_highfatalityestimate

*Original tag:* HighFatalityEstimate

*Description:*

Number of civilian victims per perpetrator-year as indicated in the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset (high estimate).

## 2.7.4 Geographical Information

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflict and where violence occurred. They come directly from the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset.

### 2.7.4.1 Location (location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_location

*Original tag:* Location

*Description:*

Name of the countries where one-sided violence took place in the perpetrator-year. Comma-separated if multiple.

### 2.7.4.2 GWNO Location (gwnolocation)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_gwnolocation

*Original tag:* GWNOLocation

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward code for the countries where one-sided violence took place in the perpetrator-year (Gleditsch and Ward, 1999). Comma-separated if multiple.

### 2.7.4.3 Region (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_region

*Original tag:* Region

*Description:*

The continents (regions) where one-sided violence took place: 1. Europe (GWNo: 200-399), 2. Middle East (GWNo: 630-650 and 652-699) 3. Asia (GWNo: 700-999) 4. Africa (GWNo: 400-626 and 651) 5. Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

## 2.7.5 Ethnic Violence

Variables in this section provide information on the ethnic identity of the victims of deliberate violence against noncombatants by armed groups.

### 2.7.5.1 Ethnic Group 1 (ethngr1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngr1

*Original tag:* EthnGr1

*Description:*

Name of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; names as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). If an ethnic group is identified which does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), a commonly used name of that group is used.

### 2.7.5.2 Ethnic Group 1 ID (ethngrid1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngrid1

*Original tag:* EthnGrID1

*Description:*

Identifier of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; identifiers as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). For ethnic groups

that do not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), the identifier is coded as missing.

#### 2.7.5.3 Type 1 (typ1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_typ1

*Original tag:* Typ1

*Description:*

Variable stating whether

1. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit information,
2. the ethnic group assignment is based on implicit information,
3. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit and implicit information,

Note:

UCDP assigns ethnic group identifiers even if ethnicity is judged irrelevant for patterns of targeting.

If neither explicit nor implicit information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims is available, these deaths are not assigned to any ethnic group.

#### 2.7.5.4 Intention 1 (int1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_int1

*Original tag:* Int1

*Description:*

Variable indicating whether one-sided violence (by this perpetrator and in this particular year) against members of ethnic group 1 was purely behavioral, indiscriminate, or based on non-ethnic collective targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 0; no ethnic targeting), or there are indications of ethnic screening or strategic identity-based targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 1; some ethnic targeting).

0: No ethnic targeting.

1: Some level of ethnic targeting.

#### 2.7.5.5 Intention Confidence 1 (intconf1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_intconf1

*Original tag:* Intconf1

*Description:*

Variable describing level of uncertainty when it comes to variable 'Int1.'

1. Low level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention.
2. Some level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention, but remain vague; most but not all sources agree on intention; most sources agree on intention, patterns of ethnic targeting cannot be conclusively linked to the events underlying the OSV data; ethnic targeting can be inferred from the context but there is minimal explicit information.
3. High level of uncertainty; e.g., sources disagree on intention; scant information on intention available.

#### 2.7.5.6 Data Sources 1 (dats1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_dats1

*Original tag:* Dats1

*Description:*

List of data sources used per perpetrator, ethnic victim group, and year, if other than UCDP original source.

Repeating all EOSV variables for each additional ethnic victim group: EthnGr2, EthnGr3, EthnGr4, EthnGr5, EthnGr6, EthnGr7.

#### 2.7.5.7 Ethnic Group 2 (ethngr2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngr2

*Original tag:* EthnGr2

*Description:*

Name of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; names as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). If an ethnic group is identified which does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), a commonly used name of that group is used.

#### 2.7.5.8 Ethnic Group 2 ID (ethngrid2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngrid2

*Original tag:* EthnGrID2

*Description:*

Identifier of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; identifiers as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). For ethnic groups that do not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), the identifier is coded as missing.

#### 2.7.5.9 Type 2 (typ2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_typ2

*Original tag:* Typ2

*Description:*

Variable stating whether

1. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit information,
2. the ethnic group assignment is based on implicit information,
3. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit and implicit information,

Note:

UCDP assigns ethnic group identifiers even if ethnicity is judged irrelevant for patterns of targeting.

If neither explicit nor implicit information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims is available, these deaths are not assigned to any ethnic group.

#### 2.7.5.10 Intention 2 (int2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_int2

*Original tag:* Int2

*Description:*

Variable indicating whether one-sided violence (by this perpetrator and in this particular year) against members of ethnic group 1 was purely behavioral, indiscriminate, or based on non-ethnic collective targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 0; no ethnic targeting), or there are indications of ethnic screening or strategic identity-based targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 1; some ethnic targeting).

0: No ethnic targeting.

1: Some level of ethnic targeting.

#### 2.7.5.11 Intention Confidence 2 (intconf2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_intconf2

*Original tag:* Intconf2

*Description:*

Variable describing level of uncertainty when it comes to variable ‘Int1.’

1. Low level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention.
2. Some level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention, but remain vague; most but not all sources agree on intention; most sources agree on intention, patterns of ethnic targeting cannot be conclusively linked to the events underlying the OSV data; ethnic targeting can be inferred from the context but there is minimal explicit information.
3. High level of uncertainty; e.g., sources disagree on intention; scant information on intention available.

#### 2.7.5.12 Data Sources 2 (dats2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_dats2

*Original tag:* Dats2

*Description:*

List of data sources used per perpetrator, ethnic victim group, and year, if other than UCDP original source.

#### 2.7.5.13 Ethnic Group 3 (ethngr3)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngr3

*Original tag:* EthnGr3

*Description:*

Name of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; names as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). If an ethnic group is identified which does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), a commonly used name of that group is used.

#### 2.7.5.14 Ethnic Group 3 ID (ethngrid3)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngrid3

*Original tag:* EthnGrID3

*Description:*

Identifier of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; identifiers as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). For ethnic groups that do not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), the identifier is coded as missing.

#### 2.7.5.15 Type 3 (typ3)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_typ3

*Original tag:* Typ3

*Description:*

Variable stating whether

1. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit information,
2. the ethnic group assignment is based on implicit information,
3. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit and implicit information,

Note:

UCDP assigns ethnic group identifiers even if ethnicity is judged irrelevant for patterns of targeting.

If neither explicit nor implicit information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims is available, these deaths are not assigned to any ethnic group.

#### 2.7.5.16 Intention 3 (int3)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_int3

*Original tag:* Int3

*Description:*

Variable indicating whether one-sided violence (by this perpetrator and in this particular year) against members of ethnic group 1 was purely behavioral, indiscriminate, or based on non-ethnic collective targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 0; no ethnic targeting), or there are indications of ethnic screening or strategic identity-based targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 1; some ethnic targeting).

0: No ethnic targeting.

1: Some level of ethnic targeting.

#### 2.7.5.17 Intention Confidence 3 (intconf3)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_intconf3

*Original tag:* Intconf3

*Description:*

Variable describing level of uncertainty when it comes to variable ‘Int1.’

1. Low level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention.
2. Some level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention, but remain vague; most but not all sources agree on intention; most sources agree on intention, patterns of ethnic targeting cannot be conclusively linked to the events underlying the OSV data; ethnic targeting can be inferred from the context but there is minimal explicit information.
3. High level of uncertainty; e.g., sources disagree on intention; scant information on intention available.

#### **2.7.5.18 Data Sources 3 (dats3)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_dats3

*Original tag:* Dats3

*Description:*

List of data sources used per perpetrator, ethnic victim group, and year, if other than UCDP original source.

#### **2.7.5.19 Ethnic Group 4 (ethngr4)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngr4

*Original tag:* EthnGr4

*Description:*

Name of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; names as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). If an ethnic group is identified which does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), a commonly used name of that group is used.

#### **2.7.5.20 Ethnic Group 4 ID (ethngrid4)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngrid4

*Original tag:* EthnGrID4

*Description:*

Identifier of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; identifiers as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). For ethnic groups that do not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), the identifier is coded as missing.

#### **2.7.5.21 Type 4 (typ4)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_typ4

*Original tag:* Typ4

*Description:*

Variable stating whether

1. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit information,
2. the ethnic group assignment is based on implicit information,
3. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit and implicit information,

Note:

UCDP assigns ethnic group identifiers even if ethnicity is judged irrelevant for patterns of targeting.

If neither explicit nor implicit information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims is available, these deaths are not assigned to any ethnic group.

#### **2.7.5.22 Intention 4 (int4)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_int4

*Original tag:* Int4

*Description:*

Variable indicating whether one-sided violence (by this perpetrator and in this particular year) against members of ethnic group 1 was purely behavioral, indiscriminate, or based on non-ethnic collective targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 0; no ethnic targeting), or there are indications of ethnic screening or strategic identity-based targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 1; some ethnic targeting).

0: No ethnic targeting.

1: Some level of ethnic targeting.

**2.7.5.23 Intention Confidence 4 (intconf4)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_intconf4

*Original tag:* Intconf4

*Description:*

Variable describing level of uncertainty when it comes to variable ‘Int1.’

1. Low level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention.

2. Some level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention, but remain vague; most but not all sources agree on intention; most sources agree on intention, patterns of ethnic targeting cannot be conclusively linked to the events underlying the OSV data; ethnic targeting can be inferred from the context but there is minimal explicit information.

3. High level of uncertainty; e.g., sources disagree on intention; scant information on intention available.

**2.7.5.24 Data Sources 4 (dats4)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_dats4

*Original tag:* Dats4

*Description:*

List of data sources used per perpetrator, ethnic victim group, and year, if other than UCDP original source.

**2.7.5.25 Ethnic Group 5 (ethngr5)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngr5

*Original tag:* EthnGr5

*Description:*

Name of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; names as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). If an ethnic group is identified which does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), a commonly used name of that group is used.

**2.7.5.26 Ethnic Group 5 ID (ethngrid5)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngrid5

*Original tag:* EthnGrID5

*Description:*

Identifier of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; identifiers as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). For ethnic groups that do not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), the identifier is coded as missing.

**2.7.5.27 Type 5 (typ5)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_typ5

*Original tag:* Typ5

*Description:*

Variable stating whether

1. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit information,



2. the ethnic group assignment is based on implicit information,
3. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit and implicit information,

Note:

UCDP assigns ethnic group identifiers even if ethnicity is judged irrelevant for patterns of targeting.

If neither explicit nor implicit information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims is available, these deaths are not assigned to any ethnic group.

#### 2.7.5.28 Intention 5 (int5)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_int5

*Original tag:* Int5

*Description:*

Variable indicating whether one-sided violence (by this perpetrator and in this particular year) against members of ethnic group 1 was purely behavioral, indiscriminate, or based on non-ethnic collective targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 0; no ethnic targeting), or there are indications of ethnic screening or strategic identity-based targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 1; some ethnic targeting).

0: No ethnic targeting.

1: Some level of ethnic targeting.

#### 2.7.5.29 Intention Confidence 5 (intconf5)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_intconf5

*Original tag:* Intconf5

*Description:*

Variable describing level of uncertainty when it comes to variable ‘Int1.’

1. Low level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention.

2. Some level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention, but remain vague; most but not all sources agree on intention; most sources agree on intention, patterns of ethnic targeting cannot be conclusively linked to the events underlying the OSV data; ethnic targeting can be inferred from the context but there is minimal explicit information.

3. High level of uncertainty; e.g., sources disagree on intention; scant information on intention available.

#### 2.7.5.30 Data Sources 5 (dats5)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_dats5

*Original tag:* Dats5

*Description:*

List of data sources used per perpetrator, ethnic victim group, and year, if other than UCDP original source.

#### 2.7.5.31 Ethnic Group 6 (ethngr6)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngr6

*Original tag:* EthnGr6

*Description:*

Name of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; names as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). If an ethnic group is identified which does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), a commonly used name of that group is used.

#### 2.7.5.32 Ethnic Group 6 ID (ethngrid6)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngrid6

*Original tag:* EthnGrID6

*Description:*

Identifier of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; identifiers as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). For ethnic groups that do not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), the identifier is coded as missing.

**2.7.5.33 Type 6 (typ6)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_typ6

*Original tag:* Typ6

*Description:*

Variable stating whether

1. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit information,
2. the ethnic group assignment is based on implicit information,
3. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit and implicit information,

Note:

UCDP assigns ethnic group identifiers even if ethnicity is judged irrelevant for patterns of targeting.

If neither explicit nor implicit information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims is available, these deaths are not assigned to any ethnic group.

**2.7.5.34 Intention 6 (int6)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_int6

*Original tag:* Int6

*Description:*

Variable indicating whether one-sided violence (by this perpetrator and in this particular year) against members of ethnic group 1 was purely behavioral, indiscriminate, or based on non-ethnic collective targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 0; no ethnic targeting), or there are indications of ethnic screening or strategic identity-based targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 1; some ethnic targeting).

0: No ethnic targeting.

1: Some level of ethnic targeting.

**2.7.5.35 Intention Confidence 6 (intconf6)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_intconf6

*Original tag:* Intconf6

*Description:*

Variable describing level of uncertainty when it comes to variable ‘Int1.’

1. Low level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention.
2. Some level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention, but remain vague; most but not all sources agree on intention; most sources agree on intention, patterns of ethnic targeting cannot be conclusively linked to the events underlying the OSV data; ethnic targeting can be inferred from the context but there is minimal explicit information.
3. High level of uncertainty; e.g., sources disagree on intention; scant information on intention available.

**2.7.5.36 Data Sources 6 (dat6)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_dat6

*Original tag:* Dats6

*Description:*

List of data sources used per perpetrator, ethnic victim group, and year, if other than UCDP original source.

**2.7.5.37 Ethnic Group 7 (ethngr7)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngr7

*Original tag:* EthnGr7

*Description:*

Name of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; names as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). If an ethnic group is identified which does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), a commonly used name of that group is used.

#### **2.7.5.38 Ethnic Group 7 ID (ethngrid7)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_ethngrid7

*Original tag:* EthnGrID7

*Description:*

Identifier of ethnic group exposed to one-sided violence perpetrated by a given armed group in the respective year; identifiers as in EPR if available (Vogt et al., 2014). For ethnic groups that do not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in EPR (e.g. because of size or lack of national relevance), the identifier is coded as missing.

#### **2.7.5.39 Type 7 (typ7)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_typ7

*Original tag:* Typ7

*Description:*

Variable stating whether

1. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit information,
2. the ethnic group assignment is based on implicit information,
3. the ethnic group assignment is based on explicit and implicit information,

Note:

UCDP assigns ethnic group identifiers even if ethnicity is judged irrelevant for patterns of targeting.

If neither explicit nor implicit information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims is available, these deaths are not assigned to any ethnic group.

#### **2.7.5.40 Intention 7 (int7)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_int7

*Original tag:* Int7

*Description:*

Variable indicating whether one-sided violence (by this perpetrator and in this particular year) against members of ethnic group 1 was purely behavioral, indiscriminate, or based on non-ethnic collective targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 0; no ethnic targeting), or there are indications of ethnic screening or strategic identity-based targeting in the majority of killings (intention = 1; some ethnic targeting).

0: No ethnic targeting.

1: Some level of ethnic targeting.

#### **2.7.5.41 Intention Confidence 7 (intconf7)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_intconf7

*Original tag:* Intconf7

*Description:*

Variable describing level of uncertainty when it comes to variable ‘Int1.’

1. Low level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention.
2. Some level of uncertainty; e.g., sources agree on intention, but remain vague; most but not all sources agree on intention; most sources agree on intention, patterns of ethnic targeting cannot be conclusively linked to the events underlying the OSV data; ethnic targeting can be inferred from the context but there is minimal explicit information.
3. High level of uncertainty; e.g., sources disagree on intention; scant information on intention available.

**2.7.5.42 Data Sources 7 (dats7)***Long tag:* ucdp\_eosv\_dats7*Original tag:* Dats7*Description:*

List of data sources used per perpetrator, ethnic victim group, and year, if other than UCDP original source.

**2.8 UCDP External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter Level Dataset*****Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter

**Description:** A dataset providing information on the existence, type, and provider of external support for all warring parties (actors) coded as active in UCDP data, on an annual basis, between 1975 and 2009.

The External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter Level Dataset is best suited for analysis from the perspective of the supporter, (e.g. analyses on number of supporters in a given year, actions of a particular supporter in a given region, etc.) or for more complex analyses (excluding some supporters, excluding some types of offered support etc.). The basic difference from the UCDP External Support – Primary Warring Party Dataset is that, if more than one supporter gave support to a party in a year, each individual supporter is listed on a separate row. As such, types of support need not be aggregated, each row containing the types of support that each external supporter gave to a certain receiver in a given year.

***Dataset citation:***

Högbladh, Stina, Therése Pettersson Lotta Themnér (2011) External Support in Armed Conflict 1975–2009. Presenting new data. Paper presented at the 52nd Annual International Studies Association Convention, Montreal, Canada, 16–19 March 2011.

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

**2.8.1 Identification Variables**

These variables identify the conflicting parties using the UCDP ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads.

**2.8.1.1 External Support Incident ID (external\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_id*Original tag:* external\_id*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). A unique identifier for each individual entry (incident of support) in the external support dataset. As of version 1.0-2011, this variable ranges between 1 and 7900. The value can be used as a unique key to the dataset.

For actors not present in the UCDP Actor Dataset v.2.1-2010 (with values of the external\_id variable above 7000), a separate addendum containing the name and the IDs of the actors is provided with this dataset.

**2.8.1.2 Yearly Warring Party ID (ywp\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_ywp\_id*Original tag:* ywp\_id

*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). An identifier for each individual primary warring party active in a given year in a given conflict. `ywp_id` is year-specific, i.e., it is different for the same primary warring party in different years.

**2.8.1.3 Year of Observation (`ywp_year`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_ywp_year`

*Original tag:* `ywp_year`

*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). Year of observation. The current dataset covers the 1975-2009 periods, containing all years in which warring parties have been active in the UCDP datasets.

**2.8.1.4 Name of primary warring party or receiver of support (`ywp_name`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_ywp_name`

*Original tag:* `ywp_name`

*Description:*

string. Name of the actor (primary warring party/receiver of support), as listed in the UCDP Actor dataset.

**2.8.1.5 ID of the primary warring party/receiver of support (`actorid`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_actorid`

*Original tag:* `actorID`

*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the individual actor (primary warring party/receiver of support), as listed in the UCDP Actor dataset version 2.1-2010.

**2.8.1.6 Conflict ID (UCDP database) (`bc_id`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_bc_id`

*Original tag:* `bc_id`

*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). One of two unique identifiers of the armed conflict in which the primary warring party is involved during the dyad-year. `bc_id` corresponds to the conflict IDs assigned by the UCDP database.

**2.8.1.7 Conflict ID (UCDP datasets) (`conflictid`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_conflictid`

*Original tag:* `conflictID`

*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). One of two unique identifiers of the armed conflict in which the primary warring party is involved during the dyad-year. `conflictID` corresponds to the conflict IDs used in the UCDP/Prio Dataset and the UCDP Dyadic dataset.

**2.8.1.8 Conflict Name (`bc_name`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_bc_name`

*Original tag:* `bc_name`

*Description:*

string. Name of the conflict, same as listed in the UCDP database and UCDP/Prio Dataset.

**2.8.1.9 Dyad ID (`bwd_id`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_bwd_id`

*Original tag:* bwd\_id

*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the dyad in which the primary warring party is involved, as listed in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

#### **2.8.1.10 Dyad Name (bwd\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_bwd\_name

*Original tag:* bwd\_name

*Description:*

text. The name of the dyad in which the primary warring party is involved, as listed in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

#### **2.8.1.11 Country One (country1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_country1

*Original tag:* country1

*Description:*

text. In case of intrastate conflict, the name of the country where the government is being challenged or where a territory is being claimed. In case of interstate conflict, the name of one of the states involved in the conflict.

#### **2.8.1.12 Country One (country2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_country2

*Original tag:* country2

*Description:*

text. In case of intrastate conflict, this value is empty (NULL). In case of interstate conflict, the name of the other state involved in the conflict.

#### **2.8.1.13 Location ID One (locationid1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_locationid1

*Original tag:* locationid1

*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). Numeric country code corresponding to country1 variable. The country codes in use correspond to those used by the UCDP database, UCDP Actor Dataset, UCDP/Prio Dataset and UCDP Dyadic Dataset and are compatible with the country codes employed by the Correlates of War Project and to those used by the Gleditsch and Ward Interstate System.

#### **2.8.1.14 Location ID Two (locationid2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_locationid2

*Original tag:* locationid2

*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). Numeric country code corresponding to country2 variable. The value of the variable is empty (NULL) if the value of country2 is empty (NULL). The country codes in use correspond to those used by the UCDP database, UCDP Actor Dataset, UCDP/Prio Dataset and UCDP Dyadic Dataset and are compatible with the country codes employed by the Correlates of War Project and to those used by the Gleditsch and Ward Interstate System.

### **2.8.2 Variables Identifying the External Supporter**

All variables that follow are only coded if either external\_exists or external\_alleged are coded as 1. Otherwise, these values of these variables is left empty (NULL).

**2.8.2.1 External Support Exists (external\_exists)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_exists*Original tag:* external\_exists*Description:*

dummy variable (missing values coded as -1). The variable takes the value of 1 if a primary warring party/receiver of support received any form of external support from a given supporter in a given year.

Additionally, missing/unclear/incomplete values (-1) may contain entries on types of support (see below). However, these entries are not complete and, possibly, lack reliability. Significant future work is planned on these entries for future releases of the dataset.

**2.8.2.2 Name of External Supporter (external\_name)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_name*Original tag:* external\_name*Description:*

This variable lists the name of the external party providing support to a primary warring party in the incident of support coded.

Names are similar to those used in the UCDP Actor Dataset, with the following differences:

- In case of governmental supporters, the particle ‘Government of’ has been dropped. Standardized forms are used for a number of states, such as United States, Soviet Union, East Germany, West Germany, North Korea, South Korea, North Yemen, South Yemen and United Kingdom.
- The names of supporters, as used in the current dataset, are the names of both states and non- state groups as were current in the year when they provided external support.

**2.8.2.3 ID of External Supporter (external\_nameid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_nameid*Original tag:* external\_nameid*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the external supporter. The value is taken from the UCDP Actor Dataset v.2.1-2010 for actors present in that dataset.

For actors not present in the UCDP Actor Dataset v.2.1-2010 (with values of the external\_id variable above 7000), a separate addendum containing the name and the IDs of the actors is provided with this dataset.

**2.8.2.4 External Support is Alleged (external\_alleged)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_alleged*Original tag:* external\_alleged*Description:*

dummy variable. The variable takes the value of 1 if there are allegations of external support that a primary warring party received certain forms of external support from a given external supporter in a given year, but no clear evidence of that support has been found.

Otherwise, if either evidence of clearly established external support from a given warring party exists, or if there is no support given to a primary warring party in a given year, external\_alleged is coded as 0.

As such, in all cases where external\_alleged is coded as 1, external\_exists is coded as 0. Further, in all cases where external\_exists is coded as 1, external\_alleged is coded as 0.

In cases where a given external supporter clearly provided a primary warring party/receiver of support with certain types of support in a given year, and, additionally, is only alleged to have provided certain other types of support to the primary warring party in the same year, two entries, with two separate external\_id are produced for the given external supporter, one covering only clear types of support, the other covering only alleged types of support.

### 2.8.3 Variables Identifying the Type of Support Provided by the Supporter

All variables that follow are only coded if either `external__exists` or `external__alleged` are coded as 1. Otherwise, these values of these variables is left empty (NULL).

The following types are distinguished by UCDP, identified by a name, and a literal (a single-letter code defining the type of support): Troops as secondary warring party (literal X), Access to Territory (literal L), Access to military or intelligence infrastructure (literal Y), Weapons (literal W), Materiel/Logistics (literal M), Training/Expertise (literal T), Funding/Economic Support (literal ), *Intelligence material (literal I)*, *Other forms of support (literal O)*, *Unknown support (literal U)*. Each type of support is

#### 2.8.3.1 Troops as Secondary Warring Party (`external_type_x`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_external_type_x`

*Original tag:* `external_type_X`

*Description:*

This type of support indicates that a state has sent combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party. This category corresponds to what UCDP in other places call secondary warring support. Note that this does not apply to troops sent as technicians in support of equipment sent or loaned (which would be coded as M-Materiel/logistics or W-Weapons), or to military trainers, military specialists, planners, experts etc. (which would be coded as T-Training/Expertise). Further, this DOES NOT covers joint ops or alliances between non-state entities, or between a non-state external supporter and a government primary warring party or if the secondary supporter is engaged on its own in a conflict with a common enemy (it is then coded as Y-access to military and intelligence infrastructure).

#### 2.8.3.2 Access to Military or Intelligence Infrastructure or Joint Operations (`external_type_y`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_external_type_y`

*Original tag:* `external_type_Y`

*Description:*

This type of support is coded when a supporter allows a warring party to use its own military infrastructure as if it would be integrated within the warring party's chain of command. This translates in the external supporter permitting the primary warring party, in some way or another, to use some part of their military infrastructure (bases, intelligence gathering stations etc.) as if it were their own, while stopping short of sending troops to fight alongside the primary warring party.

Alliances between rebel groups and joint operations by two governments against a rebel group, where each of the two governments is a primary warring party in two separate conflicts against that same non- state group are also counted as Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure.

Examples of support coded as Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure include treaties allowing for joint intelligence operation, such as Plan Condor, a joint coordination effort by the militaries of a number of South American dictatorships with a goal of eliminating leftist groups, leases of bases belonging to the external supporter or joint co-ordination/planning of operations by two rebel groups.

#### 2.8.3.3 Access to Territory (`external_type_l`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_dis_supporter_external_type_l`

*Original tag:* `external_type_L`

*Description:*

This type of support covers support, by which an actor allows a warring party to set bases on the territory it controls, permits sanctuary or cross-border military action for the supported warring party or in any other way concedes its full sovereignty in favor of a supported party. Access to territory is only coded when it is clear that the support was intentional. Subsequently,



in the many states in Sub Saharan Africa or South Asia where borders are very porous and there is no or very limited control in densely forested or desert areas, it is not enough to find evidence that a group for instance had bases on a ‘supporter’s’ territory, but actual proof of intent is needed.

#### 2.8.3.4 Weapons (external\_type\_w)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_w

*Original tag:* external\_type\_W

*Description:*

Support covered here includes donations, transfers, supplies or loans of weapons or ammunition of any kind. Sales on conciliatory terms (such as deferred payments, offsets beyond what could be expected under terms of standard commercial agreements) are included in this category.

Note that this variable is not coded for sales of weaponry between governments in accordance to standard commercial terms.

#### 2.8.3.5 Materiel/Logistics Support (external\_type\_m)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_m

*Original tag:* external\_type\_M

*Description:*

A range of different types of support is covered in this variable. Typical support covered by this category include non-weaponry and non-ammunition supplies that are used in conjunction with direct military operations and serve direct military purposes (vehicles, uniforms, tents, field hospitals, etc.). This includes technology that is not directly a weapons system (radars, night vision technology, construction bulldozers etc.).

Also included is logistics assistance (including troops transport), as well as repair and support facilities for advanced weaponry (such as aircraft, rocketry, tanks), including technicians or operators of such.

#### 2.8.3.6 Training/Expertise (external\_type\_t)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_t

*Original tag:* external\_type\_T

*Description:*

This variable covers training of any kind, both in situ and in the supporter’s country. Furthermore, expert personnel and foreign military advisers present at HQ level or not directly engaged in combat operations are included in this category of assistance.

#### 2.8.3.7 Funding and Economic Support (external\_type\_dollar)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_dollar

*Original tag:* external\_type\_

*Description:*

This type of support covers any form of economic aid that was extended by an external supporter in order to be used to fund the waging of the armed conflict or is given to the warring party. This includes military loans, military grants, and military/defense to be used towards improving the capabilities of the military. This also includes intercession or support in front of multilateral financial institutions (such as the WB or the IMF) or other lenders.

Note that this type of support typically does not include humanitarian, development or balance of payments aid/loans.

#### 2.8.3.8 Intelligence (external\_type\_i)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_i

*Original tag:* external\_type\_I

*Description:*

This form of support covers any form of intelligence material presented by an external

supporter (maps regarding positions of the enemy, cryptographic codes and keys, satellite imagery, signals intelligence of any kind, information on troop capability, data on whereabouts of rebel leaders etc.).

Note that this includes only information provided as such by the external supporter. If a supporter gives the warring party the possibility to utilize (at will) the capacities of the supporter's intelligence infrastructure (i.e., gives access to a primary party to use a satellite to gather intelligence as they see fit), this is coded as Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure.

### 2.8.3.9 Other Forms of Support (external\_type\_o)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_o

*Original tag:* external\_type\_O

*Description:*

This form of support includes types not covered in the previous categories, such as e.g. recruitment opportunities, running, harboring and/or funding a radio station belonging to a rebel group, intermediating transfers of weaponry, etc.

### 2.8.3.10 Unknown Type of Support (external\_type\_u)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_u

*Original tag:* external\_type\_U

*Description:*

This form of support is coded when reliable sources talk of support but do not specify of what type.

### 2.8.3.11 Description of the Type of Support Provided (external\_type\_text)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_text

*Original tag:* external\_type\_text

*Description:*

text. external\_type\_text contains an English-language description of the types of support provided by an external supporter, for added legibility of the dataset. Each type of support provided by an external supporter is listed in the cell using standardised phrasing.

The 10 standard phrases are: Troops as secondary warring party, Access to Territory, Access to military or intelligence infrastructure, Weapons, Materiel/Logistics, Training/Expertise, Funding/Economic Support, Intelligence material, Other forms of support, check codebook, Support exists, but is of unknown type.

e.g. if variables external\_X, external\_W, external\_M, external\_T, external\_alleged are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, this variable will contain

Troops as secondary warring party, Weapons, Materiel/Logistics, Training/Expertise, Funding/Economic Support

### 2.8.3.12 External Support Code as Regular Expression (external\_type\_code)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_dis\_supporter\_external\_type\_code

*Original tag:* external\_type\_code

*Description:*

text/regular expression. This variable expresses the type of support offered by an external supporter as a regular expression that can be used by advanced text-processing and pattern matching tools (such as awk and grep). Each type of support is expressed by its literal identifier: X,L,Y,W,M,T,,I,O,U.If the support is only alleged (external\_alleged = 1), the expression is bracketed. Further, the order the literal identifiers appear in is consistent, being the ones shown in the codebook.

ex.1 : if variables external\_X, external\_W, external\_M, external\_T, external\_alleged are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, external\_alleged being 0 and external\_exists being 1 and this variable will contain XWMT.

ex.2 : if variables external\_Y, external\_L, external\_I, are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, external\_alleged being 0 and external\_exists being 1, the variable will contain [YLI].

*ex.3* : *ifvariablesexternal<sub>L</sub>, external<sub>L</sub>, external\_O*, are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, *external\_alleged* being 1 and *external\_exists* being 0 and this variable will contain (LO).

## 2.9 UCDP External Support – Primary Warring Party Dataset

**Dataset tag:** `ucdp_extsup_warring`

**Description:** A dataset providing information on the existence, type, and provider of external support for all warring parties (actors) coded as active in UCDP data, on an annual basis, between 1975 and 2009.

The External Support – Primary Warring Party Dataset is best suited for analysis from the perspective of the receiver of support, as long as the analysis does not require the exclusion or inclusion of supporters, or the distinction of who supplied what.

**Dataset citation:**

Höglbladh, Stina, Therése Pettersson Lotta Themnér (2011) External Support in Armed Conflict 1975–2009. Presenting new data. Paper presented at the 52nd Annual International Studies Association Convention, Montreal, Canada, 16-19 March 2011.

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.9.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the conflicting parties using the UCDP ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads.

#### 2.9.1.1 Yearly Warring Party ID (`ywp_id`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_ywp_id`

*Original tag:* `ywp_id`

*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). An identifier for each individual primary warring party active in a given year in a given conflict. `ywp_id` is year-specific, i.e., it is different for the same primary warring party in different years.

#### 2.9.1.2 Year of Observation (`ywp_year`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_ywp_year`

*Original tag:* `ywp_year`

*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). Year of observation. The current dataset covers the 1975–2009 periods, containing all years in which warring parties have been active in the UCDP datasets.

#### 2.9.1.3 Name of primary warring party or receiver of support (`ywp_name`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_ywp_name`

*Original tag:* `ywp_name`

*Description:*

string. Name of the actor (primary warring party/receiver of support), as listed in the UCDP Actor dataset.

**2.9.1.4 ID of the primary warring party/receiver of support (actorid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_actorid*Original tag:* actorID*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the individual actor (primary warring party/receiver of support), as listed in the UCDP Actor dataset version 2.1-2010.

**2.9.1.5 Conflict ID (UCDP database) (bc\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_bc\_id*Original tag:* bc\_id*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). One of two unique identifiers of the armed conflict in which the primary warring party is involved during the dyad-year. bc\_id corresponds to the conflict IDs assigned by the UCDP database.

**2.9.1.6 Conflict ID (UCDP datasets) (conflictid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_conflictid*Original tag:* conflictID*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). One of two unique identifiers of the armed conflict in which the primary warring party is involved during the dyad-year. conflictID corresponds to the conflict IDs used in the UCDP/Prio Dataset and the UCDP Dyadic dataset.

**2.9.1.7 Conflict Name (bc\_name)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_bc\_name*Original tag:* bc\_name*Description:*

string. Name of the conflict, same as listed in the UCDP database and UCDP/Prio Dataset.

**2.9.1.8 Country One (country1)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_country1*Original tag:* country1*Description:*

text. In case of intrastate conflict, the name of the country where the government is being challenged or where a territory is being claimed. In case of interstate conflict, the name of one of the states involved in the conflict.

**2.9.1.9 Location ID One (locationid1)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_locationid1*Original tag:* locationid1*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). Numeric country code corresponding to country1 variable. The country codes in use correspond to those used by the UCDP database, UCDP Actor Dataset, UCDP/Prio Dataset and UCDP Dyadic Dataset and are compatible with the country codes employed by the Correlates of War Project and to those used by the Gleditsch and Ward Interstate System.

**2.9.1.10 Country One (country2)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_country2*Original tag:* country2

*Description:*

text. In case of intrastate conflict, this value is empty (NULL). In case of interstate conflict, the name of the other state involved in the conflict.

**2.9.1.11 Location ID Two (locationid2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_locationid2

*Original tag:* locationid2

*Description:*

numeric (3-digit positive integer). Numeric country code corresponding to country2 variable. The value of the variable is empty (NULL) if the value of country2 is empty (NULL). The country codes in use correspond to those used by the UCDP database, UCDP Actor Dataset, UCDP/Prio Dataset and UCDP Dyadic Dataset and are compatible with the country codes employed by the Correlates of War Project and to those used by the Gleditsch and Ward Interstate System.

**2.9.1.12 Dyad ID (bwd\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_bwd\_id

*Original tag:* bwd\_id

*Description:*

numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the dyad in which the primary warring party is involved, as listed in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

**2.9.1.13 Dyad Name (bwd\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_bwd\_name

*Original tag:* bwd\_name

*Description:*

text. The name of the dyad in which the primary warring party is involved, as listed in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

**2.9.2 Variables Identifying the External Supporter**

All variables that follow are only coded if either external\_exists or external\_alleged are coded as 1. Otherwise, these values of these variables is left empty (NULL).

**2.9.2.1 External Support Exists (external\_exists)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_exists

*Original tag:* external\_exists

*Description:*

dummy variable (missing values coded as -1). The variable takes the value of 1 if a primary warring party/receiver of support received any form of external support from a given supporter in a given year.

Additionally, missing/unclear/incomplete values (-1) may contain entries on types of support (see below). However, these entries are not complete and, possibly, lack reliability. Significant future work is planned on these entries for future releases of the dataset.

**2.9.2.2 External Support is Alleged (external\_alleged)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_alleged

*Original tag:* external\_alleged

*Description:*

dummy variable. The variable takes the value of 1 if there are allegations of external support that a primary warring party received certain forms of external support from a given external supporter in a given year, but no clear evidence of that support has been found.

Otherwise, if either evidence of clearly established external support from a given warring party exists, or if there is no support given to a primary warring party in a given year, `external_alleged` is coded as 0.

As such, in all cases where `external_alleged` is coded as 1, `external_exists` is coded as 0. Further, in all cases where `external_exists` is coded as 1, `external_alleged` is coded as 0.

In cases where a given external supporter clearly provided a primary warring party/receiver of support with certain types of support in a given year, and, additionally, is only alleged to have provided certain other types of support to the primary warring party in the same year, two entries, with two separate `external_id` are produced for the given external supporter, one covering only clear types of support, the other covering only alleged types of support.

### 2.9.2.3 Name of External Supporter (`external_name`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_external_name`

*Original tag:* `external_name`

*Description:*

This variable lists the name of the external party providing support to a primary warring party in the incident of support coded.

Names are similar to those used in the UCDP Actor Dataset, with the following differences:

- In case of governmental supporters, the particle ‘Government of’ has been dropped. Standardized forms are used for a number of states, such as United States, Soviet Union, East Germany, West Germany, North Korea, South Korea, North Yemen, South Yemen and United Kingdom.
- The names of supporters, as used in the current dataset, are the names of both states and non- state groups as were current in the year when they provided external support.

### 2.9.2.4 External Support Code as Regular Expression (`external_code`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_external_code`

*Original tag:* `external_code`

*Description:*

text/regular expression. This variable expresses the type of support offered by all external supporters as a regular expression that can be used by advanced text-processing and pattern matching tools (such as `awk` and `grep`). Each type of support is expressed in a code formed by the literal identifiers (X,L,Y,W,M,T,,I,O,U) indicating the type of support given (see section 5.15 for details). If the support is only alleged, the expression is bracketed. Further, the order the literal identifiers appear is inconsistent, being the ones shown

### 2.9.2.5 Name of Supporter and Type of Support Provided (`external_type`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_external_type`

*Original tag:* `external_type`

*Description:*

text. Contains an English-language description of external supporters together with the types of support provided by them, for added legibility of the dataset. Each type of support provided by an external supporter is listed in the cell using standardized phrasing.

The general format of the text is: (It is alleged that) external supporter 1 supported receiver of support with types of support. (It is alleged that) external supporter 2 supported receiver of support with types of support....

The 10 standard phrases for types of support are: Troops as secondary warring party, Access to Territory, Access to military or intelligence infrastructure, Weapons, Materiel/Logistics, Training/Expertise, Funding/Economic Support, Intelligence material, Other forms of support, check codebook, Support exists, but is of unknown type.

Note that if you need to process the type of support provided by external supporters to various receivers of support, it is easier to use the External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter Level Dataset

### 2.9.3 Variables Identifying the Type of Support Provided by the Supporter

All variables that follow are only coded if either `external__exists` or `external__alleged` are coded as 1. Otherwise, these values of these variables is left empty (NULL).

The following types are distinguished by UCDP, identified by a name, and a literal (a single-letter code defining the type of support): Troops as secondary warring party (literal X), Access to Territory (literal L), Access to military or intelligence infrastructure (literal Y), Weapons (literal W), Materiel/Logistics (literal M), Training/Expertise (literal T), Funding/Economic Support (literal ), *Intelligence material (literal I)*, *Other forms of support (literal O)*, *Unknown support (literal U)*. Each type of support is

#### 2.9.3.1 Troops as Secondary Warring Party (`external_type_x`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_external_type__x`

*Original tag:* `external_type_X`

*Description:*

This type of support indicates that a state has sent combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party. This category corresponds to what UCDP in other places call secondary warring support. Note that this does not apply to troops sent as technicians in support of equipment sent or loaned (which would be coded as M-Materiel/logistics or W-Weapons), or to military trainers, military specialists, planners, experts etc. (which would be coded as T-Training/Expertise). Further, this DOES NOT covers joint ops or alliances between non-state entities, or between a non-state external supporter and a government primary warring party or if the secondary supporter is engaged on its own in a conflict with a common enemy (it is then coded as Y-access to military and intelligence infrastructure).

#### 2.9.3.2 Access to Territory (`external_type_l`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_external_type__l`

*Original tag:* `external_type_L`

*Description:*

This type of support covers support, by which an actor allows a warring party to set bases on the territory it controls, permits sanctuary or cross-border military action for the supported warring party or in any other way concedes its full sovereignty in favor of a supported party. Access to territory is only coded when it is clear that the support was intentional. Subsequently, in the many states in Sub Saharan Africa or South Asia where borders are very porous and there is no or very limited control in densely forested or desert areas, it is not enough to find evidence that a group for instance had bases on a ‘supporter’s’ territory, but actual proof of intent is needed.

#### 2.9.3.3 Access to Military or Intelligence Infrastructure or Joint Operations (`external_type_y`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_extsup_warring_external_type__y`

*Original tag:* `external_type_Y`

*Description:*

This type of support is coded when a supporter allows a warring party to use its own military infrastructure as if it would be integrated within the warring party’s chain of command. This translates in the external supporter permitting the primary warring party, in some way or another, to use some part of their military infrastructure (bases, intelligence gathering stations etc.) as if it were their own, while stopping short of sending troops to fight alongside the primary warring party.

Alliances between rebel groups and joint operations by two governments against a rebel group, where each of the two governments is a primary warring party in two separate conflicts against that same non- state group are also counted as Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure.

Examples of support coded as Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure include

treaties allowing for joint intelligence operation, such as Plan Condor, a joint coordination effort by the militaries of a number of South American dictatorships with a goal of eliminating leftist groups, leases of bases belonging to the external supporter or joint co-ordination/planning of operations by two rebel groups.

#### **2.9.3.4 Weapons (external\_type\_w)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_type\_\_w

*Original tag:* external\_type\_W

*Description:*

Support covered here includes donations, transfers, supplies or loans of weapons or ammunition of any kind. Sales on conciliatory terms (such as deferred payments, offsets beyond what could be expected under terms of standard commercial agreements) are included in this category.

Note that this variable is not coded for sales of weaponry between governments in accordance to standard commercial terms.

#### **2.9.3.5 Materiel/Logistics Support (external\_type\_m)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_type\_\_m

*Original tag:* external\_type\_M

*Description:*

A range of different types of support is covered in this variable. Typical support covered by this category include non-weaponry and non-ammunition supplies that are used in conjunction with direct military operations and serve direct military purposes (vehicles, uniforms, tents, field hospitals, etc.). This includes technology that is not directly a weapons system (radars, night vision technology, construction bulldozers etc.).

Also included is logistics assistance (including troops transport), as well as repair and support facilities for advanced weaponry (such as aircraft, rocketry, tanks), including technicians or operators of such.

#### **2.9.3.6 Training/Expertise (external\_type\_t)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_type\_\_t

*Original tag:* external\_type\_T

*Description:*

This variable covers training of any kind, both in situ and in the supporter's country. Furthermore, expert personnel and foreign military advisers present at HQ level or not directly engaged in combat operations are included in this category of assistance.

#### **2.9.3.7 Funding and Economic Support (external\_type\_dollar)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_type\_\_dollar

*Original tag:* external\_type\_\_

*Description:*

This type of support covers any form of economic aid that was extended by an external supporter in order to be used to fund the waging of the armed conflict or is given to the warring party. This includes military loans, military grants, and military/defense to be used towards improving the capabilities of the military. This also includes intercession or support in front of multilateral financial institutions (such as the WB or the IMF) or other lenders.

Note that this type of support typically does not include humanitarian, development or balance of payments aid/loans.

#### **2.9.3.8 Intelligence (external\_type\_i)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_type\_\_i

*Original tag:* external\_type\_I

*Description:*

This form of support covers any form of intelligence material presented by an external



supporter (maps regarding positions of the enemy, cryptographic codes and keys, satellite imagery, signals intelligence of any kind, information on troop capability, data on whereabouts of rebel leaders etc.).

Note that this includes only information provided as such by the external supporter. If a supporter gives the warring party the possibility to utilize (at will) the capacities of the supporter's intelligence infrastructure (i.e., gives access to a primary party to use a satellite to gather intelligence as they see fit), this is coded as Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure.

### 2.9.3.9 Other Forms of Support (external\_type\_o)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_type\_\_o

*Original tag:* external\_type\_O

*Description:*

This form of support includes types not covered in the previous categories, such as e.g. recruitment opportunities, running, harboring and/or funding a radio station belonging to a rebel group, intermediating transfers of weaponry, etc.

### 2.9.3.10 Unknown Type of Support (external\_type\_u)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_type\_\_u

*Original tag:* external\_type\_U

*Description:*

This form of support is coded when reliable sources talk of support but do not specify of what type.

### 2.9.3.11 Comments on External Support (external\_comment)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsup\_warring\_external\_comment

*Original tag:* external\_comment

*Description:*

text. This variable contains freeform comments included by the coders. The field could contain contextual information of various kinds, historical data, magnitude or level of support, the overall effect the support had on the conflict, coding information etc.

## 2.10 UCDP External Support in Non-state Conflict Dataset

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_extsupp

***Description:*** A dyad-year dataset containing information on external support in non-state conflict. The dataset covers non-state conflicts in Africa, 1989-2011 and is compatible with the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset v. 2.5-2016.

The data builds on and extends the UCDP External Support Dataset and the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset by introducing additional information on external support to warring parties in non-state conflicts.

***Dataset citation:***

Nina von Uexkull Therese Pettersson (2018) Issues and Actors in African Nonstate Conflicts: A New Data Set. *International Interactions*.  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03050629.2018.1493478>

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.10.1 Identifiers

These variables identify the conflicting parties using the UCDP ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads.

#### 2.10.1.1 Dyad Old ID (dyad\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

The identifier of the Non-state conflict. This version of the External Support in Non-state Conflict Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable corresponds to the Dyad ID reported in the v.2.5-2016 Dataset. For the Dyad ID according to the new ID system, please consult the dyadid\_new variable.

#### 2.10.1.2 Dyad New ID (dyadid\_new)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_dyadid\_new

*Original tag:* dyadid\_new

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the Non-state conflict.

This version of the External Support in Non-state Conflict Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable contains information on the Dyad ID according to the new ID system. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

#### 2.10.1.3 Side A Name (side\_a\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a\_name

*Description:*

The party that constitute Side A in the conflict. For each conflict the parties are listed in alphabetical order, using the latest known names of the parties involved.

#### 2.10.1.4 Side A ID (side\_a\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

The ID of the groups that make up Side A. For conflicts

with multiple actors fighting together a temporary coalition ID has been assigned.

This version of the External Support in Non-state Conflict Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable corresponds to the Side A ID reported in the v.2.5-2016 Dataset. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

#### 2.10.1.5 Side B Name (side\_b\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b\_name

*Description:*

The party that constitute Side B in the conflict. For each conflict the parties are listed in alphabetical order, using the latest known names of the parties involved.

#### 2.10.1.6 Side B ID (side\_b\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

The ID of the groups that make up Side B. For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together a temporary coalition ID has been assigned.

This version of the External Support in Non-state Conflict Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable corresponds to the Side B ID reported in the v.2.5-2016 Dataset. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

### 2.10.2 Organizational Actor Level

Variables in this section describe the organizational level of the warring sides.

#### 2.10.2.1 Organizational Level (org)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_org

*Original tag:* org

*Description:*

This variable indicates the organizational level of the warring sides. The level of organization is determined according to the following categories:

**Organizational level 1** (formally organized groups): Rebel groups and other organized groups that have a high enough level of organization so as to be possible to include in the state-based armed conflict category. These include rebel groups with an announced name, as well as military factions (Forces of...). This level of organization captures fighting between highly organized rebel groups and fatalities are recorded according to the criteria set for battle-related deaths in the state-based conflict category.

**Organizational level 2** (informally organized groups): Groups composed of supporters and affiliates to political parties and candidates. These are commonly not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times use their organizational structures for such purposes. Battle-related deaths are recorded according to section 3.2.a of the definition of non-state conflict.

**Organizational level 3** (informally organized groups): Groups that share a common identification along ethnic, clan, religious, national or tribal lines. These are not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times organize themselves along said lines to engage in fighting. This level of organization captures aspects of what is commonly referred to as 'communal conflicts', in that conflict stands along lines of communal identity. Battle-related deaths are recorded according to section 3.2.a of the definition of non-state conflict.

### 2.10.3 Support

Variables in this section give information on whether the conflicting parties receive support from external actors.

#### 2.10.3.1 Side A Components (side\_a\_components)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_side\_a\_components

*Original tag:* side\_a\_components

*Description:*

For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together, the actors' separate Actor IDs are listed in this variable and separated by a comma.

#### 2.10.3.2 Supporters of Side A (support\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_support\_a

*Original tag:* support\_a

*Description:*

support\_a is a binary variable that codes whether the actor listed in Side A received support from an external actor during the year. The variable takes the value of 1 if Side A received any form of clearly established external support from one or more external supporter(s) in a given year. If not, a 0 is coded.

#### **2.10.3.3 Alleged Supporters of Side A (support\_a\_alleged)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_support\_a\_alleged

*Original tag:* support\_a\_alleged

*Description:*

support\_a\_alleged is a binary variable that codes whether there are only allegations that the actor listed in Side A received support from an external actor during the year. The variable takes the value of 1 if only alleged support has been found for Side A in a given year. If not, a 0 is coded. If there is clearly established external support (shown in the variable support\_a), this variable takes the value of 0.

#### **2.10.3.4 Side B Components (side\_b\_components)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_side\_b\_components

*Original tag:* side\_b\_components

*Description:*

For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together, the actors' separate Actor IDs, are listed in this variable and separated by a comma.

#### **2.10.3.5 Supporters of Side B (support\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_support\_b

*Original tag:* support\_b

*Description:*

support\_b is a binary variable that codes whether the actor listed in Side B received support from an external actor during the year. The variable takes the value of 1 if Side B received any form of clearly established external support from one or more external supporter(s) in a given year. If not, a 0 is coded.

#### **2.10.3.6 Alleged Supporters of Side B (support\_b\_alleged)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_support\_b\_alleged

*Original tag:* support\_b\_alleged

*Description:*

support\_b\_alleged is a binary variable that codes whether there are only allegations that the actor listed in Side B received support from an external actor during the year. The variable takes the value of 1 if only alleged support has been found for Side B in a given year. If not, a 0 is coded. If there is clearly established external support (shown in the variable support\_b), this variable takes the value of 0.

#### **2.10.3.7 Confirmed Support (support\_confirmed)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_support\_confirmed

*Original tag:* support\_confirmed

*Description:*

support\_confirmed is a binary variable that codes whether any support from an external actor was confirmed in a given dyad in a given year. The variable takes the value of 1 if Side A, Side B, or both, received any form of clearly established external support from one or more external supporter(s) in a given year. If not, a 0 is coded.

**2.10.3.8 Any Support (support\_any)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_support\_any*Original tag:* support\_any*Description:*

support\_any is a binary variable that codes whether any support from an external actor, confirmed or alleged, was registered in a given dyad in a given year. The variable takes the value of 1 if Side A, Side B, or both, received any form of clearly established external support, or alleged support, from one or more external supporter(s) in a given year. If not, a 0 is coded.

**2.10.4 Timely Dimension**

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

**2.10.4.1 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_year*Original tag:* year*Description:*

The year of observation.

**2.10.5 Geographical Information**

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

**2.10.5.1 Location (location)***Long tag:* ucdp\_extsupp\_location*Original tag:* location*Description:*

The countries where fighting took place in the dyad-year. Comma-separated if multiple.

**2.11 UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED)*****Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_ged

***Description:*** This dataset is UCDP's most disaggregated dataset, covering individual events of organized violence (phenomena of lethal violence occurring at a given time and place). These events are sufficiently fine-grained to be geo-coded down to the level of individual villages, with temporal durations disaggregated to single, individual days.

***Dataset citation:***

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4).

Sundberg, Ralph and Erik Melander (2013) Introducing the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, 50(4).

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

**2.11.1 Identifier Variables**

This section provides unique identifiers for every event (row/entry) in the dataset. Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

**2.11.1.1 Identifier (id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.11.1.2 Old Identifier (relid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.11.1.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.11.1.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.11.1.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.11.1.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

### 2.11.2 Timely Dimension

Each event is defined to have occurred at a certain date. The precision of the dataset is one calendar day, starting at 00:00 (midnight) and ending at 23:59 local time. In many cases, the exact day an event has taken place is impossible to find out with any certainty. In those cases, a temporal precision variable is provided which denotes with what accuracy a specific time period in which the event occurred is known.

#### 2.11.2.1 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### 2.11.2.2 Active Year (active\_year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### 2.11.2.3 Date Precision (date\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known

5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.11.2.4 Start Date (date\_\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_date\_\_start

*Original tag:* date\_\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.11.2.5 End Date (date\_\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_date\_\_end

*Original tag:* date\_\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.11.2.6 Active Conflict Year (active\_\_year\_\_grouped)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_active\_\_year\_\_grouped

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year  
0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

### 2.11.3 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

#### 2.11.3.1 Code Status (code\_\_status)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_code\_\_status

*Original tag:* code\_\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### 2.11.4 Cause of Conflict

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

#### 2.11.4.1 Type of Violence (type\_\_of\_\_violence)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict  
2: non-state conflict  
3: one-sided violence



#### 2.11.4.2 Conflict Name (**conflict\_name**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

#### 2.11.5 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

##### 2.11.5.1 Dyad Name (**dyad\_name**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

##### 2.11.5.2 Old Side A Identifier (**side\_a\_dset\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

##### 2.11.5.3 Side A Identifier (**side\_a\_new\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

##### 2.11.5.4 Side A (**side\_a**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### 2.11.5.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.11.5.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.11.5.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### 2.11.5.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.11.5.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.

### 2.11.6 Sources

This section contains references to the sources underlying each event. See section 4.2 for a description of the data collection processes and source selection process. The full texts of these sources are often copyrighted to news agencies/publishers. If you need to obtain access to the full text of reports, you will either need to re-download them from Factiva/Lexis Nexis or other relevant source provider.<sup>5</sup> UCDP does not store the unique identifiers that Factiva, Reuters, AFP etc. assigns to an article, as during the decades-long data collection process we observed such identifiers change multiple times, making them useless for tracing source material directly.

#### 2.11.6.1 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### 2.11.6.2 Source Metadata (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
BBC: BBC Monitoring  
AP: Associated Press Newswires  
AFP: Agence France Presse,  
X: Xinhua  
DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### 2.11.6.3 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.11.6.4 Publication Date (source\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.11.6.5 Title (source\_headline)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.11.6.6 Original Source (source\_original)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### 2.11.6.7 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”.

### 2.11.7 Geographical Information

Data in the UCDP GED is geo-referenced, meaning that each event is connected to a specific location defined by a pair of latitude and longitude coordinates.

#### 2.11.7.1 Precision of Location (where\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

1: exact location of the event known and coded.

2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.

3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.

6: only the country where the event took place in is known.

7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.11.7.2 Location (where\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.11.7.3 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.11.7.4 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.11.7.5 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.11.7.6 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.11.7.7 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### 2.11.7.8 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

#### 2.11.7.9 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

*Variable citation:* Tollefsen, Andreas Forø; Håvard Strand & Halvard Buhaug (2012) PRIO-GRID: A Unified Spatial Data Structure, Journal of Peace Research 49(2): 363–374.

#### 2.11.7.10 Country (country)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

#### 2.11.7.11 Country Identifier (country\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

#### 2.11.7.12 Region (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East*

### 2.11.8 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event.

A note on civilian deaths: Civilian deaths can exist in all three categories of violence.

In state-based and non-state violence, civilian deaths count “collateral” killings, i.e. when one or more civilians are killed as an effect of fighting between the two warring parties. At times, such fighting may even result in only the civilian bystanders receiving fatal injuries. Similarly, imprecise shelling or bombing in the context of an armed conflict is coded as state-based violence unless it

is clear (from either reporting or context) that civilians have been explicitly targeted. In one-sided violence, the targeted and killed civilians are always registered in the `deaths_civilians` column.

This section includes additional variables created for Demscore, that group the fatalities per country and year by the type of violence. These variables are relevant when aggregating the UCDP GED Dataset to a country-year level.

#### **2.11.8.1 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (`deaths_a`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_ged_deaths_a`

*Original tag:* `deaths_a`

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.11.8.2 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (`deaths_b`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_ged_deaths_b`

*Original tag:* `deaths_b`

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.11.8.3 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (`deaths_civilians`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_ged_deaths_civilians`

*Original tag:* `deaths_civilians`

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.11.8.4 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (`deaths_unknown`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_ged_deaths_unknown`

*Original tag:* `deaths_unknown`

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.11.8.5 Best Estimate (`best`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_ged_best`

*Original tag:* `best`

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **`deaths_a`**, **`deaths_b`**, **`deaths_civilians`** and **`deaths_unknown`**.

#### **2.11.8.6 Highest Estimate (`high`)**

*Long tag:* `ucdp_ged_high`

*Original tag:* `high`

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### 2.11.8.7 Lowest Estimate (low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

#### 2.11.8.8 Best Estimate of Deaths due to Nonstate Violence (best\_non\_state)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_best\_non\_state

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### 2.11.8.9 Best Estimate of Deaths due to One-Sided Violence (best\_one\_sided)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_best\_one\_sided

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### 2.11.8.10 Best Estimate of Deaths due to State-Based Violence (best\_state\_based)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_best\_state\_based

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### 2.11.8.11 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A due to Nonstate Violence (deaths\_a\_non\_state)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_a\_non\_state

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### 2.11.8.12 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A due to One-Sided Violence (deaths\_a\_one\_sided)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_a\_one\_sided

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### 2.11.8.13 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A due to State-based Violence (deaths\_a\_state\_based)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_a\_state\_based

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.



Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.11.8.14 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B due to Nonstate Violence (deaths\_b\_non\_state)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_b\_non\_state

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.11.8.15 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B due to One-Sided Violence (deaths\_b\_one\_sided)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_b\_one\_sided

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.11.8.16 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B due to State-based Violence (deaths\_b\_state\_based)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_b\_state\_based

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.11.8.17 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians due to Nonstate Violence (deaths\_civilians\_non\_state)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_civilians\_non\_state

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.11.8.18 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians due to One-Sided Violence (deaths\_civilians\_one\_sided)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_civilians\_one\_sided

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.11.8.19 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians due to State-Based Violence (deaths\_civilians\_state\_based)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_civilians\_state\_based

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.11.8.20 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons due to Nonstate Violence (deaths\_unknown\_non\_state)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_unknown\_non\_state

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.11.8.21 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons due to One-Sided Violence (deaths\_unknown\_one\_sided)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_unknown\_one\_sided

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.11.8.22 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons due to State-Based Violence (deaths\_unknown\_state\_based)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_deaths\_unknown\_state\_based

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.11.8.23 Highest Estimate of Deaths due to Nonstate Violence (high\_non\_state)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_high\_non\_state

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.11.8.24 Highest Estimate of Deaths due to One-Sided Violence (high\_one\_sided)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_high\_one\_sided

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.11.8.25 Highest Estimate of Deaths due to State-Based Violence (high\_state\_based)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_high\_state\_based

*Original tag:* NA

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.11.8.26 Lowest Estimate of Deaths due to Nonstate Violence (low\_non\_state)***Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_low\_non\_state*Original tag:* NA*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.11.8.27 Lowest Estimate of Deaths due to One-Sided Violence (low\_one\_sided)***Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_low\_one\_sided*Original tag:* NA*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.11.8.28 Lowest Estimate of Deaths due to State-Based Violence (low\_state\_based)***Long tag:* ucdp\_ged\_low\_state\_based*Original tag:* NA*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.12 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), April 2021*****Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21***Description:*** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.***Dataset citation:***Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics****License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA**2.12.0.1 Identifier (id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_id*Original tag:* id*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.12.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_relid*Original tag:* relid*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.12.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_conflict\_dset\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.12.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_conflict\_new\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.12.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.12.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

**2.12.0.7 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### **2.12.0.8 Active Year (active\_\_year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_active\_\_year

*Original tag:* active\_\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### **2.12.0.9 Date Precision (date\_\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_date\_\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.12.0.10 Start Date (date\_\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_date\_\_start

*Original tag:* date\_\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.12.0.11 End Date (date\_\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_date\_\_end

*Original tag:* date\_\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.12.0.12 Code Status (code\_\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_code\_\_status

*Original tag:* code\_\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### **2.12.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_\_of\_\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### **2.12.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### **2.12.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### **2.12.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### **2.12.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.12.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

**2.12.1.4 Side A (side\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_side\_a*Original tag:* side\_a*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.12.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_side\_b\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.12.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.12.1.7 Side B (side\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_side\_b*Original tag:* side\_b*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.12.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_gwnoa*Original tag:* gwnoa*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.12.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_gwnob*Original tag:* gwnob*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.12.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### 2.12.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### 2.12.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.12.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.12.1.14 Title (source\_headline)



*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### **2.12.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### **2.12.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people where killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### **2.12.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal

administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.

6: only the country where the event took place in is known.

7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.12.1.18 Location (where\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.12.1.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.12.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.12.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.12.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.12.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.12.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.12.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_priogrid\_gid*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.12.1.26 Country (country)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_country*Original tag:* country*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.12.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_country\_id*Original tag:* country\_id*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.12.1.28 Region (region)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_region*Original tag:* region*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

**2.12.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_deaths\_a*Original tag:* deaths\_a*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.12.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_deaths\_b*Original tag:* deaths\_b*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.12.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.12.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.12.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### **2.12.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### **2.12.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_apr21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

### **2.13 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), August 2021**

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

**Dataset citation:** Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

#### **2.13.0.1 Identifier (id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

#### **2.13.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.13.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.13.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

#### **2.13.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.13.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided

Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### 2.13.0.7 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### 2.13.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### 2.13.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.13.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.13.0.11 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

**2.13.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

**2.13.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

- 1: state-based conflict
- 2: non-state conflict
- 3: one-sided violence

**2.13.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

**2.13.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

**2.13.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

**2.13.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.13.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### **2.13.1.4 Side A (side\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### **2.13.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.13.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### **2.13.1.7 Side B (side\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivaling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### **2.13.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.



Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.13.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

#### 2.13.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### 2.13.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### 2.13.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.13.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### **2.13.1.14 Title (source\_headline)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### **2.13.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### **2.13.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: “2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### **2.13.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.13.1.18 Location (where\_\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_where\_\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.13.1.19 Location Comment (where\_\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_where\_\_description

*Original tag:* where\_\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.13.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_adm\_\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.13.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_adm\_\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.13.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.13.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.13.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

#### **2.13.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

#### **2.13.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.13.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.13.1.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

#### **2.13.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.13.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.13.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.13.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.13.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### **2.13.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### **2.13.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_aug21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

### **2.14 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), December 2021**

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP

Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

***Dataset citation:***

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Högladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

**2.14.0.1 Identifier (id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.14.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.14.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.14.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.14.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.14.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

**2.14.0.7 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_year*Original tag:* year*Description:*

The year of the event

**2.14.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_active\_year*Original tag:* active\_year*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

**2.14.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_date\_prec*Original tag:* date\_prec*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known

4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known

5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.14.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.14.0.11 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### 2.14.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### 2.14.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### 2.14.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### 2.14.1 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### 2.14.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.



A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### 2.14.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.14.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### 2.14.1.4 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### 2.14.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.14.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.14.1.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### 2.14.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.14.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

#### 2.14.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### 2.14.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
BBC: BBC Monitoring  
AP: Associated Press Newswires  
AFP: Agence France Presse,

X: Xinhua

DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### 2.14.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.14.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.14.1.14 Title (source\_headline)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.14.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### 2.14.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently

detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people where killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### **2.14.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_where\_\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.14.1.18 Location (where\_\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_where\_\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.14.1.19 Location Comment (where\_\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_where\_\_description

*Original tag:* where\_\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.14.1.20 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.14.1.21 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.14.1.22 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.14.1.23 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.14.1.24 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.14.1.25 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.14.1.26 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

**2.14.1.27 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.14.1.28 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.14.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.14.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.14.1.31 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### **2.14.1.32 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### **2.14.1.33 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_dec21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

## 2.15 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), February 2021

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

**Dataset citation:**

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

### 2.15.0.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

### 2.15.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### 2.15.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### 2.15.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

#### 2.15.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.15.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### 2.15.0.7 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### 2.15.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### 2.15.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_date\_prec



*Original tag:* date\_\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.15.0.10 Start Date (date\_\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_date\_\_start

*Original tag:* date\_\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.15.0.11 End Date (date\_\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_date\_\_end

*Original tag:* date\_\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.15.0.12 Code Status (code\_\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_code\_\_status

*Original tag:* code\_\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### **2.15.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_\_of\_\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

- 1: state-based conflict
- 2: non-state conflict
- 3: one-sided violence

#### **2.15.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_conflict\_\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### **2.15.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

**2.15.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_dyad\_name*Original tag:* dyad\_name*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

**2.15.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_side\_a\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.15.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_side\_a\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

**2.15.1.4 Side A (side\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_side\_a*Original tag:* side\_a*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.15.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_side\_b\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.15.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.15.1.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### 2.15.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.15.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

#### 2.15.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### 2.15.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### 2.15.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.15.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.15.1.14 Title (source\_headline)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.15.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. "police", "Lt. Col. Johnson", "eyewitnesses", "rebel spokesman".

#### 2.15.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: *“The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”*. NA

#### **2.15.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.15.1.18 Location (where\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.15.1.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.15.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.15.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.15.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.15.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.15.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

#### **2.15.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

#### **2.15.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.15.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_country\_id*Original tag:* country\_id*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.15.1.28 Region (region)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_region*Original tag:* region*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA***2.15.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_deaths\_a*Original tag:* deaths\_a*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.15.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_deaths\_b*Original tag:* deaths\_b*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.15.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_deaths\_civilians*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.15.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_deaths\_unknown*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.15.1.33 Best Estimate (best)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_best*Original tag:* best*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

**2.15.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_high*Original tag:* high*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.15.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb21\_low*Original tag:* low*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.16 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), February 2022***Dataset tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

**Dataset citation:**

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

**2.16.0.1 Identifier (id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_id*Original tag:* id*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.16.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_relid*Original tag:* relid*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.16.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_conflict\_dset\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.



**2.16.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_conflict\_new\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.16.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.16.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

**2.16.0.7 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_year*Original tag:* year*Description:*

The year of the event

**2.16.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_active\_year*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

**2.16.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

**2.16.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

**2.16.0.11 End Date (date\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

**2.16.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.16.1 Cause of Conflict**

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

**2.16.1.1 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

- 1: state-based conflict

- 2: non-state conflict
- 3: one-sided violence

### 2.16.1.2 Conflict Name (**conflict\_name**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

## 2.16.2 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

### 2.16.2.1 Dyad Name (**dyad\_name**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

### 2.16.2.2 Old Side A Identifier (**side\_a\_dset\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### 2.16.2.3 Side A Identifier (**side\_a\_new\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

### 2.16.2.4 Side A (**side\_a**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.16.2.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.16.2.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.16.2.7 Side B (side\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.16.2.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.16.2.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.16.2.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

**2.16.2.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.16.2.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.16.2.13 Publication Date (source\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

**2.16.2.14 Title (source\_headline)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.16.2.15 Original Source (source\_original)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

**2.16.2.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people where killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

**2.16.2.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without

defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.

6: only the country where the event took place in is known.

7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.16.2.18 Location (where\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.16.2.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.16.2.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.16.2.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.16.2.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.16.2.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.16.2.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.16.2.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_priogrid\_gid*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.16.2.26 Country (country)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_country*Original tag:* country*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.16.2.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_country\_id*Original tag:* country\_id*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.16.2.28 Region (region)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_region*Original tag:* region*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

**2.16.2.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_deaths\_a*Original tag:* deaths\_a*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.16.2.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_deaths\_b*Original tag:* deaths\_b*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.16.2.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_deaths\_civilians



*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.16.2.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.16.2.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### **2.16.2.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### **2.16.2.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_feb22\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

### **2.17 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), January to December 2021**

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21

***Description:*** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

***Dataset citation:***

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

**2.17.0.1 Identifier (id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_id*Original tag:* id*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.17.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_relid*Original tag:* relid*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.17.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_conflict\_dset\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.17.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_conflict\_new\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.17.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.17.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per

the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### **2.17.0.7 Year (year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### **2.17.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### **2.17.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.17.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.17.0.11 End Date (date\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.17.0.12 Code Status (code\_\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_code\_\_status

*Original tag:* code\_\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### **2.17.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_\_of\_\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### **2.17.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_conflict\_\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### **2.17.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### **2.17.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_dyad\_\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### **2.17.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_\_a\_\_dset\_\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_side\_\_a\_\_dset\_\_id

*Original tag:* side\_\_a\_\_dset\_\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.17.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_side\_a\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

**2.17.1.4 Side A (side\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_side\_a*Original tag:* side\_a*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.17.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_side\_b\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.17.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.17.1.7 Side B (side\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_side\_b*Original tag:* side\_b*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.17.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_gwnoa*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.17.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.17.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

**2.17.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.17.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.17.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_source\_date*Original tag:* source\_date*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

**2.17.1.14 Title (source\_headline)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_source\_headline*Original tag:* source\_headline*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.17.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_source\_original*Original tag:* source\_original*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

**2.17.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_event\_clarity*Original tag:* event\_clarity*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: “2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

**2.17.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_where\_\_prec*Original tag:* where\_\_prec*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

**2.17.1.18 Location (where\_\_coordinates)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_where\_\_coordinates*Original tag:* where\_\_coordinates*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

**2.17.1.19 Location Comment (where\_\_description)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_where\_\_description*Original tag:* where\_\_description*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

**2.17.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_\_1)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_adm\_\_1*Original tag:* adm\_\_1*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

**2.17.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_\_2)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_adm\_\_2*Original tag:* adm\_\_2*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

**2.17.1.22 Latitude (latitude)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_\_latitude*Original tag:* latitude*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)



**2.17.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.17.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.17.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.17.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.17.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.17.1.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

**2.17.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan\_dec\_21\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### 2.17.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### 2.17.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### 2.17.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### 2.17.1.33 Best Estimate (best)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### 2.17.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### 2.17.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan\_dec\_21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

### 2.18 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), January 2021

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes

available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

***Dataset citation:***

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

**2.18.0.1 Identifier (id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.18.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.18.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.18.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.18.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.18.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

**2.18.0.7 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_year*Original tag:* year*Description:*

The year of the event

**2.18.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_active\_year*Original tag:* active\_year*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

**2.18.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_date\_prec*Original tag:* date\_prec*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known

4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known

5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.18.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_date\_\_start

*Original tag:* date\_\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.18.0.11 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_date\_\_end

*Original tag:* date\_\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### 2.18.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_code\_\_status

*Original tag:* code\_\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### 2.18.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_type\_of\_\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### 2.18.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_conflict\_\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### 2.18.1 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### 2.18.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_dyad\_\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### 2.18.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.18.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### 2.18.1.4 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### 2.18.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.18.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.18.1.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### 2.18.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.18.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

#### 2.18.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### 2.18.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,

X: Xinhua

DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### 2.18.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.18.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.18.1.14 Title (source\_headline)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.18.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### 2.18.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently



detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### **2.18.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_where\_\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.18.1.18 Location (where\_\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_where\_\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.18.1.19 Location Comment (where\_\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_where\_\_description

*Original tag:* where\_\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.18.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_adm\_\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

**2.18.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

**2.18.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.18.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.18.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.18.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid 1 and 2.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.18.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.18.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.18.1.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

#### **2.18.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_deaths\_\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.18.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_deaths\_\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.18.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_deaths\_\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.18.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_deaths\_\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.18.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_\_a**, **deaths\_\_b**, **deaths\_\_civilians** and **deaths\_\_unknown**.

#### **2.18.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### 2.18.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

## 2.19 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), January 2022

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

#### **Dataset citation:**

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Högladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

#### 2.19.0.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

#### 2.19.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.19.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.19.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

#### **2.19.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.19.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### **2.19.0.7 Year (year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### **2.19.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year

0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### **2.19.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

1: exact date of event is known;

2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.

3: only the week of the event is known

4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known

5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.19.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.19.0.11 End Date (date\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.19.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### **2.19.1 Cause of Conflict**

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

#### **2.19.1.1 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

**2.19.1.2 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_conflict\_name*Original tag:* conflict\_name*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

**2.19.2 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

**2.19.2.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_dyad\_name*Original tag:* dyad\_name*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

**2.19.2.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_side\_a\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.19.2.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_side\_a\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

**2.19.2.4 Side A (side\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_side\_a*Original tag:* side\_a*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.19.2.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_side\_b\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.19.2.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.19.2.7 Side B (side\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_side\_b*Original tag:* side\_b*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.19.2.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_gwnoa*Original tag:* gwnoa*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.19.2.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_gwnob*Original tag:* gwnob*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.19.2.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_number\_of\_sources*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.



**2.19.2.11 Source Metadata (source\_\_article)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_source\_article*Original tag:* source\_article*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.19.2.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_\_office)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_source\_office*Original tag:* source\_office*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

**2.19.2.13 Publication Date (source\_\_date)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_source\_date*Original tag:* source\_date*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

**2.19.2.14 Title (source\_\_headline)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_source\_headline*Original tag:* source\_headline*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

**2.19.2.15 Original Source (source\_original)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_source\_original*Original tag:* source\_original*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

**2.19.2.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_event\_clarity*Original tag:* event\_clarity*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

**2.19.2.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_where\_prec*Original tag:* where\_prec*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

**2.19.2.18 Location (where\_coordinates)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_jan22\_where\_coordinates*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

**2.19.2.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

**2.19.2.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

**2.19.2.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

**2.19.2.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.19.2.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.19.2.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.19.2.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the

Prio-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) Prio-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the Prio-grid for further details on Prio-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

#### **2.19.2.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.19.2.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.19.2.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

#### **2.19.2.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.19.2.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.19.2.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.19.2.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### 2.19.2.33 Best Estimate (best)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_\_a**, **deaths\_\_b**, **deaths\_\_civilians** and **deaths\_\_unknown**.

#### 2.19.2.34 Highest Estimate (high)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### 2.19.2.35 Lowest Estimate (low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_jan22\_\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

## 2.20 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), July 2021

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_\_july21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

#### **Dataset citation:**

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

#### 2.20.0.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_july21\_\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

#### 2.20.0.2 Old Identifier (reliid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_july21\_\_reliid

*Original tag:* reliid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.20.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.20.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.20.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.20.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### 2.20.0.7 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### 2.20.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### 2.20.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.20.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.20.0.11 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### 2.20.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

**2.20.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

- 1: state-based conflict
- 2: non-state conflict
- 3: one-sided violence

**2.20.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

**2.20.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

**2.20.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

**2.20.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.20.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.



Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### 2.20.1.4 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### 2.20.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.20.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.20.1.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### 2.20.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.20.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.20.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

**2.20.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.20.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.20.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean

information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.20.1.14 Title (source\_\_headline)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.20.1.15 Original Source (source\_\_original)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### 2.20.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: “2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### 2.20.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

1: exact location of the event known and coded.

2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.

3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.

6: only the country where the event took place in is known.

7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.20.1.18 Location (where\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.20.1.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.20.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.20.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.20.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.20.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.20.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.20.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.20.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.20.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.20.1.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

**2.20.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.20.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.20.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.20.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.20.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

**2.20.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.20.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_july21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.21 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), June 2021**

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_gedevent\_june21

***Description:*** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

***Dataset citation:***

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

#### 2.21.0.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

#### 2.21.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.21.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.21.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

#### 2.21.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.21.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

**2.21.0.7 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_year*Original tag:* year*Description:*

The year of the event

**2.21.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_active\_year*Original tag:* active\_year*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

**2.21.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_date\_prec*Original tag:* date\_prec*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

**2.21.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_date\_start



*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.21.0.11 End Date (date\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.21.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### **2.21.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### **2.21.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### **2.21.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### **2.21.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

**2.21.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_side\_a\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.21.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_side\_a\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

**2.21.1.4 Side A (side\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_side\_a*Original tag:* side\_a*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.21.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_side\_b\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.21.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.21.1.7 Side B (side\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_side\_b*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.21.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.21.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.21.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

**2.21.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.21.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.21.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

**2.21.1.14 Title (source\_headline)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.21.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

**2.21.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: “2 people where killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### **2.21.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_where\_\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.21.1.18 Location (where\_\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_where\_\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.21.1.19 Location Comment (where\_\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_where\_\_description

*Original tag:* where\_\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.21.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_adm\_\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.21.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_adm\_\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

**2.21.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.21.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.21.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.21.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.21.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.21.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.21.1.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

#### **2.21.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_deaths\_\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.21.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_deaths\_\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.21.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_deaths\_\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.21.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_deaths\_\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.21.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_\_a**, **deaths\_\_b**, **deaths\_\_civilians** and **deaths\_\_unknown**.

#### **2.21.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_june21\_\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### **2.21.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_june21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

## 2.22 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), March 2021

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

**Dataset citation:**

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Högladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

### 2.22.0.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

### 2.22.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### 2.22.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### 2.22.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.



Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

#### 2.22.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.22.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### 2.22.0.7 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### 2.22.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year

0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in

either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### **2.22.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

1: exact date of event is known;

2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.

3: only the week of the event is known

4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known

5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.22.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.22.0.11 End Date (date\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.22.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### **2.22.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### **2.22.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### 2.22.1 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### 2.22.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### 2.22.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.22.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### 2.22.1.4 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### 2.22.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.22.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.22.1.7 Side B (side\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_side\_b*Original tag:* side\_b*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.22.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_gwnoa*Original tag:* gwnoa*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.22.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_gwnob*Original tag:* gwnob*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.22.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_number\_of\_sources*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.**2.22.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_source\_article*Original tag:* source\_article*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.22.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.22.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

**2.22.1.14 Title (source\_headline)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.22.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event

originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### 2.22.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people where killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### 2.22.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

1: exact location of the event known and coded.

2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.

3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.

6: only the country where the event took place in is known.

7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### 2.22.1.18 Location (where\_coordinates)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### 2.22.1.19 Location Comment (where\_description)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.22.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.22.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.22.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.22.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.22.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

#### **2.22.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.22.1.26 Country (country)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_country*Original tag:* country*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.22.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_country\_id*Original tag:* country\_id*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.22.1.28 Region (region)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_region*Original tag:* region*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA***2.22.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_deaths\_a*Original tag:* deaths\_a*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.22.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_deaths\_b*Original tag:* deaths\_b*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.22.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_deaths\_civilians*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.22.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_deaths\_unknown*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.



**2.22.1.33 Best Estimate (best)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_best*Original tag:* best*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.**2.22.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_high*Original tag:* high*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.22.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar21\_low*Original tag:* low*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.23 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), March 2022*****Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22***Description:*** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.***Dataset citation:***Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics****License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA**2.23.0.1 Identifier (id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_id*Original tag:* id*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.23.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_relid*Original tag:* relid*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.23.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_conflict\_dset\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.23.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_conflict\_new\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.23.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.23.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

**2.23.0.7 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### **2.23.0.8 Active Year (active\_\_year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_active\_\_year

*Original tag:* active\_\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### **2.23.0.9 Date Precision (date\_\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_date\_\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.23.0.10 Start Date (date\_\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_date\_\_start

*Original tag:* date\_\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.23.0.11 End Date (date\_\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_date\_\_end

*Original tag:* date\_\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.23.0.12 Code Status (code\_\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_code\_\_status

*Original tag:* code\_\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

### **2.23.1 Cause of Conflict**

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

**2.23.1.1 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_type\_of\_violence*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

**2.23.1.2 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_conflict\_name*Original tag:* conflict\_name*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

**2.23.2 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

**2.23.2.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_dyad\_name*Original tag:* dyad\_name*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

**2.23.2.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_side\_a\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.23.2.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_side\_a\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

**2.23.2.4 Side A (side\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_side\_a*Original tag:* side\_a*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.23.2.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_side\_b\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.23.2.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.23.2.7 Side B (side\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_side\_b*Original tag:* side\_b*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.23.2.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_gwnoa*Original tag:* gwnoa*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.23.2.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_gwnob*Original tag:* gwnob*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.23.2.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### **2.23.2.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### **2.23.2.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### **2.23.2.13 Publication Date (source\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### **2.23.2.14 Title (source\_headline)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### **2.23.2.15 Original Source (source\_original)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### **2.23.2.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people where killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### **2.23.2.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal

administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.

6: only the country where the event took place in is known.

7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.23.2.18 Location (where\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.23.2.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.23.2.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.23.2.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.23.2.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.23.2.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.23.2.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.



**2.23.2.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_priogrid\_gid*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.23.2.26 Country (country)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_country*Original tag:* country*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.23.2.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_country\_id*Original tag:* country\_id*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.23.2.28 Region (region)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_region*Original tag:* region*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

**2.23.2.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_deaths\_a*Original tag:* deaths\_a*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.23.2.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_deaths\_b*Original tag:* deaths\_b*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.23.2.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.23.2.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.23.2.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### **2.23.2.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### **2.23.2.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_mar22\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

### **2.24 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), May 2021**

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_may21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

**Dataset citation:**

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Höglbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

**2.24.0.1 Identifier (id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_id*Original tag:* id*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.24.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_relid*Original tag:* relid*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.24.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_conflict\_dset\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.24.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_conflict\_new\_id*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.24.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.24.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per

the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### 2.24.0.7 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### 2.24.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### 2.24.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.24.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.24.0.11 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.24.0.12 Code Status (code\_\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_code\_\_status

*Original tag:* code\_\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### **2.24.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_\_of\_\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_\_of\_\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### **2.24.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_conflict\_\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### **2.24.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### **2.24.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_dyad\_\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### **2.24.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_\_a\_\_dset\_\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_side\_\_a\_\_dset\_\_id

*Original tag:* side\_\_a\_\_dset\_\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.24.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_side\_a\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

**2.24.1.4 Side A (side\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_side\_a*Original tag:* side\_a*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

**2.24.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_side\_b\_dset\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.24.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_side\_b\_new\_id*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

**2.24.1.7 Side B (side\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_side\_b*Original tag:* side\_b*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

**2.24.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_gwnoa*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

**2.24.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.24.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

**2.24.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
BBC: BBC Monitoring  
AP: Associated Press Newswires  
AFP: Agence France Presse,  
X: Xinhua  
DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.24.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.24.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_source\_date*Original tag:* source\_date*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

**2.24.1.14 Title (source\_headline)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_source\_headline*Original tag:* source\_headline*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.24.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_source\_original*Original tag:* source\_original*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

**2.24.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_event\_clarity*Original tag:* event\_clarity*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: “2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA



**2.24.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_where\_prec*Original tag:* where\_\_prec*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

**2.24.1.18 Location (where\_\_coordinates)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_where\_coordinates*Original tag:* where\_\_coordinates*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

**2.24.1.19 Location Comment (where\_\_description)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_where\_description*Original tag:* where\_\_description*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

**2.24.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_\_1)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_adm\_1*Original tag:* adm\_1*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

**2.24.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_\_2)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_adm\_2*Original tag:* adm\_2*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

**2.24.1.22 Latitude (latitude)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_latitude*Original tag:* latitude*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.24.1.23 Longitude (longitude)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_longitude*Original tag:* longitude*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.24.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_geom\_wkt*Original tag:* geom\_wkt*Description:*An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.**2.24.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_priogrid\_gid*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid*Description:*The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.24.1.26 Country (country)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_country*Original tag:* country*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.24.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_country\_id*Original tag:* country\_id*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.24.1.28 Region (region)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_region*Original tag:* region*Description:*Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA***2.24.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_deaths\_a*Original tag:* deaths\_a*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.24.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.24.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.24.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.24.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### **2.24.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### **2.24.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_may21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

### **2.25 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), November 2021**

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP TOC

Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

***Dataset citation:***

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Högladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

**2.25.0.1 Identifier (id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

**2.25.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.25.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.25.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.25.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_dyad\_dset\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.25.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_dyad\_new\_id*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

**2.25.0.7 Year (year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_year*Original tag:* year*Description:*

The year of the event

**2.25.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_active\_year*Original tag:* active\_year*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

**2.25.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_date\_prec*Original tag:* date\_prec*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known

4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known

5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### **2.25.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### **2.25.0.11 End Date (date\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### **2.25.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### **2.25.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### **2.25.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### **2.25.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### **2.25.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### **2.25.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.25.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### **2.25.1.4 Side A (side\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### **2.25.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.25.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.25.1.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### 2.25.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.25.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

#### 2.25.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

#### 2.25.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,



X: Xinhua

DOW: Dow Jones Wires

#### 2.25.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.25.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.25.1.14 Title (source\_headline)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.25.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### 2.25.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently

detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### **2.25.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_where\_\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.25.1.18 Location (where\_\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_where\_\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.25.1.19 Location Comment (where\_\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_where\_\_description

*Original tag:* where\_\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.25.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_adm\_\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

**2.25.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

**2.25.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.25.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.25.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.25.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid 1 and 2.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.25.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.25.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.25.1.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_nov21\_\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

#### **2.25.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_nov21\_\_deaths\_\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.25.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_nov21\_\_deaths\_\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.25.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_nov21\_\_deaths\_\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.25.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_nov21\_\_deaths\_\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### **2.25.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_\_nov21\_\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_\_a**, **deaths\_\_b**, **deaths\_\_civilians** and **deaths\_\_unknown**.

#### **2.25.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### 2.25.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_nov21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

## 2.26 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), October 2021

*Dataset tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

#### *Dataset citation:*

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Högladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

#### 2.26.0.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

#### 2.26.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.26.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.26.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

#### **2.26.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.26.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### **2.26.0.7 Year (year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### **2.26.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year

0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### 2.26.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

1: exact date of event is known;

2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.

3: only the week of the event is known

4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known

5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.26.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.26.0.11 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### 2.26.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status

*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

#### 2.26.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

1: state-based conflict

2: non-state conflict

3: one-sided violence

#### 2.26.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

### 2.26.1 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### 2.26.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_geevent\_oct21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

#### 2.26.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_geevent\_oct21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.26.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_geevent\_oct21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### 2.26.1.4 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_geevent\_oct21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### 2.26.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_geevent\_oct21\_side\_b\_dset\_id



*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### **2.26.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### **2.26.1.7 Side B (side\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### **2.26.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### **2.26.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

#### **2.26.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

**2.26.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_\_article)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_source\_article*Original tag:* source\_article*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.26.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_\_office)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_source\_office*Original tag:* source\_office*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

**2.26.1.13 Publication Date (source\_\_date)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_source\_date*Original tag:* source\_date*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

**2.26.1.14 Title (source\_\_headline)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_source\_headline*Original tag:* source\_headline*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

**2.26.1.15 Original Source (source\_original)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_source\_original*Original tag:* source\_original*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

**2.26.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_clarity)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_event\_clarity*Original tag:* event\_clarity*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: *“2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”*

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

**2.26.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_prec)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_where\_prec*Original tag:* where\_prec*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

- 1: exact location of the event known and coded.
- 2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.
- 3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).
- 5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.
- 6: only the country where the event took place in is known.
- 7: event in international waters or airspace.

**2.26.1.18 Location (where\_coordinates)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_where\_coordinates*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

**2.26.1.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

**2.26.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

**2.26.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

**2.26.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.26.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.26.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_geom\_wkt

*Original tag:* geom\_wkt

*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.26.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_priogrid\_gid

*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid

*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the

PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

#### **2.26.1.26 Country (country)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_country

*Original tag:* country

*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.26.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_country\_id

*Original tag:* country\_id

*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

#### **2.26.1.28 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:

*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

#### **2.26.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_deaths\_a

*Original tag:* deaths\_a

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.26.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_deaths\_b

*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

#### **2.26.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

#### **2.26.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

#### 2.26.1.33 Best Estimate (best)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

#### 2.26.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

#### 2.26.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_oct21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

### 2.27 UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate), September 2021

*Dataset tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21

**Description:** The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences between the two products.

**Dataset citation:**

Hegre, Håvard, Mihai Croicu, Kristine Eck, and Stina Högbladh (July 2020) Introducing the UCDP Candidate Events Dataset. *Research Politics*

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#candidate> NA

#### 2.27.0.1 Identifier (id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_id

*Original tag:* id

*Description:*

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

#### 2.27.0.2 Old Identifier (relid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_relid

*Original tag:* relid

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, empty variable in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.27.0.3 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_conflict\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.27.0.4 Conflict Identifier (conflict\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_conflict\_new\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual conflict in the dataset.

UCDP Conflict ID for state based, non-state conflicts and one-sided violence as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided dataset version 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

**2.27.0.5 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_dyad\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.27.0.6 Dyad Identifier (dyad\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_dyad\_new\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual dyad in the dataset.

UCDP Dyad ID for state based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided incidences as per the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Datasets versions 21.1.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

This identifier is unique across the dataset (i.e. a non-state conflict cannot have the same identifier as a state-based conflict or a one-sided instance), irrespective of type of violence, and may be used for filtering and aggregation

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.NA

#### 2.27.0.7 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the event

#### 2.27.0.8 Active Year (active\_year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_active\_year

*Original tag:* active\_year

*Description:*

- 1: if the event belongs to an active conflict/dyad/actor-year
- 0: otherwise

Active years are years that have crossed the 25 battle related deaths threshold and non-active years are the remainder.

If a dyad crossed the 25-deaths threshold in a single year, but did generate some events in either previous or subsequent years, all events belonging to the dyad are included, including those in years where the threshold was not crossed.

#### 2.27.0.9 Date Precision (date\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_date\_prec

*Original tag:* date\_prec

*Description:*

How precise the information is about the date of an event.

- 1: exact date of event is known;
- 2: the date of the event is known only within a 2-6 day range.
- 3: only the week of the event is known
- 4: the date of the event is known only within an 8-30 day range or only the month when the event has taken place is known
- 5: the date of the event is known only within a range longer than one month but not more than one calendar year.

#### 2.27.0.10 Start Date (date\_start)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_date\_start

*Original tag:* date\_start

*Description:*

The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

#### 2.27.0.11 End Date (date\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_date\_end

*Original tag:* date\_end

*Description:*

The last possible date when the event has taken place.NA

#### 2.27.0.12 Code Status (code\_status)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_code\_status

*Original tag:* code\_status



*Description:*

Always clear, only used for monthly releases of candidate events, only available in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.NA

**2.27.0.13 Type of Violence (type\_of\_violence)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_type\_of\_violence

*Original tag:* type\_of\_violence

*Description:*

Type of UCDP conflict:

- 1: state-based conflict
- 2: non-state conflict
- 3: one-sided violence

**2.27.0.14 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflict to which the event belongs. For non-state conflicts and one-sided violence this is the same as the dyad name.

**2.27.1 Conflict Sides**

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP GED and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

**2.27.1.1 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

The two sides are separated by an ASCII dash (e.g. Government of Russia - Caucasus Emirate, Taleban - civilians).

**2.27.1.2 Old Side A Identifier (side\_a\_dset\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_side\_a\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

**2.27.1.3 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_new\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_side\_a\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side A.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnoa described below.

#### 2.27.1.4 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of Side A in the dyad. In state-based conflicts always a government. In one-sided violence always the perpetrating party.

#### 2.27.1.5 Old Side B Identifier (side\_b\_dset\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_side\_b\_dset\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_dset\_id

*Description:*

Only used in older versions of the dataset, exists but should not be used in the api 21.1 version, removed in the other formats for UCDP GED 21.1.

#### 2.27.1.6 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_new\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_side\_b\_new\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_new\_id

*Description:*

A unique ID of side B.

Fully compatible with UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, UCDP Non-State Dataset and UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset versions 17.1 and later.

Warning: Not compatible with pre-17.1 versions of any UCDP datasets.

Note that this ID is no longer the Gleditsch and Ward number for State actors/sides. If you need that identifier, use gwnob described below.

#### 2.27.1.7 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The name of Side B in the dyad. In state-based always the rebel movement or rivalling government. In one-sided violence always “civilians”.

#### 2.27.1.8 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side A if the side is a state.

Empty if Side A is not a state.

#### 2.27.1.9 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_gwnob

*Original tag:* gwnob

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward number for Side B if the side is a state.

Empty if Side B is not a state.NA

**2.27.1.10 Number of Sources (number\_of\_sources)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_number\_of\_sources

*Original tag:* number\_of\_sources

*Description:*

Number of total sources containing information for an event that were consulted.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013 and for recently revised events. For older data, -1. Note that -1 does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field.

**2.27.1.11 Source Metadata (source\_article)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_source\_article

*Original tag:* source\_article

*Description:*

References to the names, dates and titles of the source material from which information on the event is gathered.

**A reference to at least one source material is available for ALL EVENTS.**

This variable is highly streamlined for information collected since 2013, and is less so for older data. For such older data, abbreviations are sometimes used for source agencies. The most frequent are:

R: Reuters News,  
 BBC: BBC Monitoring  
 AP: Associated Press Newswires  
 AFP: Agence France Presse,  
 X: Xinhua  
 DOW: Dow Jones Wires

**2.27.1.12 Publishing Organisation (source\_office)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_source\_office

*Original tag:* source\_office

*Description:*

The name of the organizations publishing the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_article** field, for every event.

**2.27.1.13 Publication Date (source\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_source\_date

*Original tag:* source\_date

*Description:*

The dates the source materials were published on.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected since 2013, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean

information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

1753-01-01 is set as a default date when the date is missing.

#### 2.27.1.14 Title (source\_\_headline)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_source\_headline

*Original tag:* source\_\_headline

*Description:*

The titles of the source materials.

Note that this variable is only available for data collected for 2013 and 2014, and for recently revised events. For older data, the field is empty. Note that an empty field does not mean information on the source is missing; reference to the source material is always available in the **source\_\_article** field, for every event.

#### 2.27.1.15 Original Source (source\_\_original)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_source\_original

*Original tag:* source\_\_original

*Description:*

The name or type of person or organization from which the information about the event originates in the original report.

e.g. “police”, “Lt. Col. Johnson”, “eyewitnesses”, “rebel spokesman”.

#### 2.27.1.16 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event\_\_clarity)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_event\_clarity

*Original tag:* event\_\_clarity

*Description:*

1 (high) for events where the reporting allows the coder to identify the event in full. That is, events where the individual happening is described by the original source in a sufficiently detailed way as to identify individual incidents, i.e. separate activities of fighting in a single location:

Example of such reporting: “2 people were killed in Banda Aceh town on the 9th of December in fighting between the government and GAM when a car exploded in a main market.”

2 (lower) for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. Such events are described by the original source only as aggregates (totals) of multiple separate activities of fighting spanning over a longer period than a single, clearly defined day.

Examples of such reporting: “The Ukrainian government informs that 29 people have died in the past six days in a number of clashes with the separatists along the line of conflict”. NA

#### 2.27.1.17 Precision of Location (where\_\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_where\_prec

*Original tag:* where\_\_prec

*Description:*

The precision with which the coordinates and location assigned to the event reflects the location of the actual event.

1: exact location of the event known and coded.

2: event occurred within at maximum a ca. 25 km radius around a known point. The coded point is the known point.

3: only the second order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

4: only the first order administrative division where an event happened is known. That administrative division is coded with a point representing it (typically the centroid).

5: the only spatial reference for the event is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border, a longer road or the line connecting two locations further afield than 25 km) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed.

6: only the country where the event took place in is known.

7: event in international waters or airspace.

#### **2.27.1.18 Location (where\_coordinates)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_where\_coordinates

*Original tag:* where\_coordinates

*Description:*

Name of the location to which the event is assigned. Fully standardized and normalized.

#### **2.27.1.19 Location Comment (where\_description)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_where\_description

*Original tag:* where\_description

*Description:*

Comment on the location coded, sometimes left empty can include area of the capital or name of a village that has not been found.

#### **2.27.1.20 First Administrative Division (adm\_1)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_adm\_1

*Original tag:* adm\_1

*Description:*

Name of the first order (largest) administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.27.1.21 Second Administrative Division (adm\_2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_adm\_2

*Original tag:* adm\_2

*Description:*

Name of the second order administrative division where the event took place.

#### **2.27.1.22 Latitude (latitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_latitude

*Original tag:* latitude

*Description:*

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

#### **2.27.1.23 Longitude (longitude)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_longitude

*Original tag:* longitude

*Description:*

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

**2.27.1.24 OGC Textual Representation (geom\_wkt)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_geom\_wkt*Original tag:* geom\_wkt*Description:*

An Open Geospatial Consortium textual representation of the location of each individual point. Formatted as OGC WKT (*well known text*) without SRID.

**2.27.1.25 PRIO-grid Cell ID of Event (priogrid\_gid)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_priogrid\_gid*Original tag:* priogrid\_gid*Description:*

The PRIO-grid cell id (**gid**) in which the event took place. Compatibility with PRIO-grid (Tollefsen, 2012) is guaranteed for both PRIO-grid **1** and **2**.

**Warning:** We associate every point to the PRIO-grid that contains it, even if the point is in another country than the one officially assigned to the respective PRIO-grid cell through their majority area rule. It is your responsibility to make sure the covariates for the PRIO-grid cell are correct for each event. Further, for the same reason, DO NOT, under any circumstances, first clip out (subset) PRIO-grid by country before merging with UCDP GED as data loss will certainly occur. Refer to your copy of the PRIO-grid for further details on PRIO-grid's majority assignment rule (p.3 in PrioGRID's original codebook).

**2.27.1.26 Country (country)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_country*Original tag:* country*Description:*

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.27.1.27 Country Identifier (country\_id)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_country\_id*Original tag:* country\_id*Description:*

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country in which the event takes place.

**2.27.1.28 Region (region)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_region*Original tag:* region*Description:*

Region where the event took place. One of following:  
*Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East NA*

**2.27.1.29 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side A (deaths\_a)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_deaths\_a*Original tag:* deaths\_a*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.27.1.30 Best Estimate of Deaths for Side B (deaths\_b)***Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_deaths\_b*Original tag:* deaths\_b

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

**2.27.1.31 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians (deaths\_civilians)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_deaths\_civilians

*Original tag:* deaths\_civilians

*Description:*

The best estimate of dead civilians in the event.

For non-state or state-based events, this is the number of collateral damage resulting in fighting between side a and side b. For one-sided violence, it is the number of civilians killed by side a.

**2.27.1.32 Best Estimate of Deaths of Other Persons (deaths\_unknown)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_deaths\_unknown

*Original tag:* deaths\_unknown

*Description:*

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

**2.27.1.33 Best Estimate (best)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_best

*Original tag:* best

*Description:*

The best (most likely) estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

It is always the sum of **deaths\_a**, **deaths\_b**, **deaths\_civilians** and **deaths\_unknown**.

**2.27.1.34 Highest Estimate (high)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_high

*Original tag:* high

*Description:*

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

**2.27.1.35 Lowest Estimate (low)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_gedevent\_sep21\_low

*Original tag:* low

*Description:*

The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

**2.28 UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset**

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_nonstate

***Description:*** A conflict-year dataset containing information on communal and organized armed conflict where none of the parties is the government of a state.

***Dataset citation:***

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4).

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data,

including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

Sundberg, Ralph, Kristine Eck and Joakim Kreutz (2012) Introducing the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, 49(2).

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.28.1 Identifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every event (row/entry) in the dataset. Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

#### 2.28.1.1 Conflict Identifier (**conflict\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the non-state conflict.

#### 2.28.1.2 Dyad Identifier (**dyad\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the non-state dyad (a pair of two opposing actors).

Note that one non-state conflict has, per definition, one and only one non-state dyad. The inclusion of both dyad IDs and conflict IDs in the dataset is meant to allow easier integration of this dataset with other UCDP products such as the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, the UCDP Dyadic Dataset or the UCDP GED.

#### 2.28.1.3 Year (**year**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of observation (1989-2020)

### 2.28.2 Conflict Sides

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP Nonstate and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

#### 2.28.2.1 Organizational Level (**org**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_org

*Original tag:* org

*Description:*

This variable indicates the organizational level of the warring sides. The level of organization is determined according to the following categories:

**Organizational level 1** (formally organized groups):

Rebel groups and other organized groups that have a high enough level of organization so as to be possible to include in the state-based armed conflict category. These include rebel groups with an announced name, as well as military factions (Forces of...). This level of



organization captures fighting between highly organized rebel groups and fatalities are recorded according to the criteria set for battle-related deaths in the state-based conflict category.

**Organizational level 2** (informally organized groups): Groups composed of supporters and affiliates to political parties and candidates. These are commonly not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times use their organizational structures for such purposes. In addition to supporters of political parties and candidates, included in this category is also fighting between groups composed of supporters of other organizations such as the supporters of al-Ahly football team fighting against the supporters of al-Masry football team in Egypt 2012. Battle-related deaths are recorded according to section 3.2.a of the definition of non-state conflict.

**Organizational level 3** (informally organized groups): Groups that share a common identification along ethnic, clan, religious, national or tribal lines. These are not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times organize themselves along said lines to engage in fighting. This level of organization captures aspects of what is commonly referred to as ‘communal conflicts’, in that conflict stands along lines of communal identity. Battle-related deaths are recorded according to section 3.2.a of the definition of non-state conflict.

#### 2.28.2.2 Side A (side\_a\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_a\_name

*Original tag:* side\_a\_name

*Description:*

The party that constitute Side A in the conflict. For each conflict the parties are listed in alphabetical order, using the latest known names of the parties involved.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.28.2.3 Side A Fullname (side\_a\_name\_fulltext)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_a\_name\_fulltext

*Original tag:* side\_a\_name\_fulltext

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in English.

#### 2.28.2.4 Side A Fullname Mother Tongue (side\_a\_name\_mothertongue)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_a\_name\_mothertongue

*Original tag:* side\_a\_name\_mothertongue

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in mother tongue.

#### 2.28.2.5 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the groups that make up Side A. For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together a temporary coalition ID has been assigned.

From version 17.1 of the dataset and onwards, the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

#### 2.28.2.6 Side A Components (side\_a\_components)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_a\_components

*Original tag:* side\_a\_components

*Description:*

For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together as a joint (temporary) coalition, the components of the coalition (in the form of a string of actor IDs) are listed here. Comma separated.

#### **2.28.2.7 Supporters of Side A (side\_a\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_a\_2nd lists all states that enter a non-state conflict with troops to actively support side A in the dyad. See section 2.2 for information on under which conditions this is applicable. This variable is not part of the API version of the dataset.

#### **2.28.2.8 Codes for Supporters of Side A (gwno\_a\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_gwno\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a\_2nd. This variable is not part of the API version of the dataset.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.28.2.9 Side B (side\_b\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_b\_name

*Original tag:* side\_b\_name

*Description:*

The party that constitute Side B in the conflict. For each conflict the parties are listed in alphabetical order, using the latest known names of the parties involved.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.28.2.10 Side B Fullname (side\_b\_name\_fulltext)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_b\_name\_fulltext

*Original tag:* side\_b\_name\_fulltext

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in English.

#### **2.28.2.11 Side B Fullname Mother Tongue (side\_b\_name\_mothertongue)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_b\_name\_mothertongue

*Original tag:* side\_b\_name\_mothertongue

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in mother tongue.

#### **2.28.2.12 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the groups that make up Side B. For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together a temporary coalition ID has been assigned.

From version 17.1 of the dataset and onwards, the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of

violence. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

#### **2.28.2.13 Side B Components (side\_b\_components)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_b\_components

*Original tag:* side\_b\_components

*Description:*

For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together as a joint (temporary) coalition, the components of the coalition (in the form of a string of actor IDs) are listed here. Comma separated.

#### **2.28.2.14 Supporters of Side B (side\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_side\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_b\_2nd lists all states that enter a non-state conflict with troops to actively support side B in the dyad. See section 2.3 for information on under which conditions this is applicable. This variable is not part of the API version of the dataset. Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.28.2.15 Codes for Supporters of Side B (gwno\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_gwno\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b\_2nd. This variable is not part of the API version of the dataset. Comma separated if multiple.

### **2.28.3 Timely Dimension**

These variables provide information on the timely dimesion.

#### **2.28.3.1 Date of first Death in Conflict (start\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_start\_date

*Original tag:* start\_date

*Description:*

The first time there is a recorded event in a given dyad that results in at least one fatality. This date is the same for all years in which the conflict has been active, regardless of whether the conflict has been active in several episodes or not.

The start\_date is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the start of the conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information.

#### **2.28.3.2 Start Date Precision (start\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_start\_prec

*Original tag:* start\_prec

*Description:*

The start\_prec (start precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the start\_date variable.

1. Day, month and year are precisely coded; there is good information on the event.
2. Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. This precision score is assigned if the first event which causes at least one fatality takes place within a period of 2-6 days.

3. Day is unknown; month (or a period of 30 days, not necessarily a calendar month) and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given period of 30 days. The date is set to the last date of the period.
4. Month is assigned, year is precisely coded. The date is set to the last day of the assigned month.
5. Day and month are assigned, year is precisely coded. Day and month are set as precisely as possible. For example, if an event is known to have taken place between March and July, the date is set to 31 July with precision score 5.

This is an automatic aggregation from the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset. For more complex inquiries in the temporal dimension of the conflict, you are advised to use the UCDP GED.

#### **2.28.3.3 Date when Conflict Deaths exceed 25 (start\_date2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_start\_date2

*Original tag:* start\_date2

*Description:*

start\_date2 gives the date, as precise as possible, when a given episode of conflict activity reached 25 battle-related deaths.

#### **2.28.3.4 Start Date Two Precision (start\_prec2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_start\_prec2

*Original tag:* start\_prec2

*Description:*

Precision scores calculated as per start\_prec above

This is an automatic aggregation from the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset. For more complex inquiries in the temporal dimension of the conflict, you are advised to use the UCDP GED.

#### **2.28.3.5 End of Conflict Episode Dummy (ep\_end)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_ep\_end

*Original tag:* ep\_end

*Description:*

ep\_end is a binary variable that codes whether the conflict is inactive the following year and an episode of the conflict thus ends. If the conflict is inactive the following year(s), this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded. For the latest year in the dataset, it is unknown whether the conflict will be recorded as active or inactive in the following year, and the variable is always given the code 0.

#### **2.28.3.6 Date of Conflict Episode End (ep\_end\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_ep\_end\_date

*Original tag:* ep\_end\_date

*Description:*

This variable is only coded in years where ep\_end has the value 1. If a conflict year is followed by at least one year of conflict inactivity, the ep\_end\_date variable lists, as precise as possible, the last date of recorded combat.

#### **2.28.3.7 End Date Precision (ep\_end\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_ep\_end\_prec

*Original tag:* ep\_end\_prec

*Description:*

Precision scores calculated as per start\_prec above.

This is an automatic aggregation from the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset. For more

complex inquiries in the temporal dimension of the conflict, you are advised to use the UCDP GED.

#### 2.28.4 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event. A note on civilian deaths: Civilian deaths can exist in all three categories of violence. DD In state-based and non-state violence, civilian deaths count “collateral” killings, i.e. when one or more civilians are killed as an effect of fighting between the two warring parties. At times, such fighting may even result in only the civilian bystanders receiving fatal injuries. Similarly, imprecise shelling or bombing in the context of an armed conflict is coded as state-based violence unless it is clear (from either reporting or context) that civilians have been explicitly targeted. In one-sided violence, the targeted and killed civilians are always registered in the `deaths_civilians` column.

##### 2.28.4.1 Best Estimate (`best_fatality_estimate`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_nonstate_best_fatality_estimate`

*Original tag:* `best_fatality_estimate`

*Description:*

The best fatality estimate for the given conflict-year.

This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the Best figures for all incidents reported for the given conflict-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

##### 2.28.4.2 Lowest Estimate (`low_fatality_estimate`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_nonstate_low_fatality_estimate`

*Original tag:* `low_fatality_estimate`

*Description:*

The low fatality estimate for the given conflict-year.

This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the Low figures for all incidents reported for the given conflict-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

##### 2.28.4.3 Highest Estimate (`high_fatality_estimate`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_nonstate_high_fatality_estimate`

*Original tag:* `high_fatality_estimate`

*Description:*

The high fatality estimate for the given conflict-year.

This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the High figures for all incidents reported for the given conflict-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

#### 2.28.5 Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflict/event.

##### 2.28.5.1 Location (`location`)

*Long tag:* `ucdp_nonstate_location`

*Original tag:* `location`

*Description:*

The countries where fighting took place in the conflict-year.

Comma-separated if multiple.

This variable should never be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect, a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.

In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

Like the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2020).

#### 2.28.5.2 Location Codes (gwno\_location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_gwno\_location

*Original tag:* gwno\_location

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward code for the countries where fighting took place in the conflict-year. Comma-separated if multiple.

This variable should never be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect, a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country. In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

Like the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2020).

#### 2.28.5.3 Region (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The continents (regions) where violence took place:

- 1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399),
- 2 = Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)
- 3 = Asia (GWNo: 700-999)
- 4 = Africa (GWNo: 400-626)
- 5 = Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

#### 2.28.6 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

##### 2.28.6.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nonstate\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset: 21.1

## 2.29 UCDP Non-state Conflict Issues and Actors Dataset

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_nscia

**Description:** A dyad-year dataset containing information on conflict issues and key actor characteristics in non-state conflict. The dataset covers non-state conflicts in Africa, 1989-2011 and is compatible with the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset v. 2.5-2016.

The data builds on and extends the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset by introducing additional

information on what the actors in the conflict are fighting over, alongside actor characteristics. The data set distinguishes between two main categories of issues, territory or authority, in addition to a residual category of other issues.

**Dataset citation:**

Nina von Uexkull Therese Pettersson (2018) Issues and Actors in African Nonstate Conflicts: A New Data Set. *International Interactions*.  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03050629.2018.1493478>

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.29.1 Identifiers

These variables identify the conflicting parties using the UCDP ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads.

#### 2.29.1.1 Dyad Old Id (dyad\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

The identifier of the Non-state conflict.

This version of the UCDP Non-state Conflict Issues and Actors Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable corresponds to the Dyad ID reported in the v.2.5-2016 Dataset. For the Dyad ID according to the new ID system, please consult the dyadid\_new variable.

#### 2.29.1.2 Dyad New ID (dyadid\_new)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_dyadid\_new

*Original tag:* dyadid\_new

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the Non-state conflict. This version of the UCDP Non-state Conflict Issues and Actors Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable contains information on the Dyad ID according to the new ID system. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

#### 2.29.1.3 Side A Name (side\_a\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_a

*Original tag:* sida\_a\_name

*Description:*

The party that constitute Side A in the conflict. For each conflict the parties are listed in alphabetical order, using the latest known names of the parties involved.

#### 2.29.1.4 Side A ID (side\_a\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

The ID of the groups that make up Side A. For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together a temporary coalition ID has been assigned. This version of the UCDP Non-state Conflict Issues and Actors Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable corresponds to the Side A ID reported in the v.2.5-2016 Dataset. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

**2.29.1.5 Side B Name (side\_b\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b\_name

*Description:*

The party that constitute Side B in the conflict. For each conflict the parties are listed in alphabetical order, using the latest known names of the parties involved.

**2.29.1.6 Side B ID (side\_b\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

The ID of the groups that make up Side B. For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together a temporary coalition ID has been assigned. This version of the UCDP Non-state Conflict Issues and Actors Dataset is compatible with the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset v.2.5-2016. In 2017 the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads was changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This variable corresponds to the Side B ID reported in the v.2.5-2016 Dataset. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

**2.29.2 Organizational Actor Level**

Variables in this section describe the organizational level of the warring sides.

**2.29.2.1 Organizational Level (org)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_org

*Original tag:* org

*Description:*

This variable indicates the organizational level of the warring sides. The level of organization is determined according to the following categories:

**Organizational level 1** (formally organized groups): Rebel groups and other organized groups that have a high enough level of organization so as to be possible to include in the state-based armed conflict category. These include rebel groups with an announced name, as well as military factions (Forces of...). This level of organization captures fighting between highly organized rebel groups and fatalities are recorded according to the criteria set for battle-related deaths in the state-based conflict category.

**Organizational level 2** (informally organized groups): Groups composed of supporters and affiliates to political parties and candidates. These are commonly not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times use their organizational structures for such purposes. Battle-related deaths are recorded according to section 3.2.a of the definition of non-state conflict.

**Organizational level 3** (informally organized groups): Groups that share a common identification along ethnic, clan, religious, national or tribal lines. These are not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times organize themselves along said lines to engage in fighting. This level of organization captures aspects of what is commonly



referred to as ‘communal conflicts’, in that conflict stands along lines of communal identity. Battle-related deaths are recorded according to section 3.2.a of the definition of non-state conflict.

### 2.29.3 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

#### 2.29.3.1 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of observation.

### 2.29.4 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

#### 2.29.4.1 Location Code (gwno\_location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_gwno\_location

*Original tag:* gwno\_location

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward code for the countries where fighting took place in the dyad-year. Comma-separated if multiple.

### 2.29.5 Livelihood and Religion

These variables describe the livelihood of the conflicting parties and whether religion is salient in the mobilization of the armed groups involved in non-state conflict.

#### 2.29.5.1 Side A Livelihood (side\_a\_live)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_a\_live

*Original tag:* side\_a\_live

*Description:*

1=Agropastoralist, 2=Pastoralist, 3=Farmer, 4=Other/Unknown, 5= N/A

For all communal groups that mobilize along the lines of particular livelihoods this variable notes that livelihood. This variable is only coded for organizational level 3 groups (informally organized groups). For groups of organizational level 1 and 2 this variable takes the value of 5.

#### 2.29.5.2 Side A Religious (side\_a\_rel)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_a\_rel

*Original tag:* side\_a\_rel

*Description:*

This variable notes where religion is salient in the mobilization of the armed group involved in non-state conflict. If not, this variable takes the value of 0.

#### 2.29.5.3 Side B Livelihood (side\_b\_live)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_b\_live

*Original tag:* side\_b\_live

*Description:*

1=Agropastoralist, 2=Pastoralist, 3=Farmer, 4=Other, 5= N/A

For all communal groups that mobilize along the lines of particular livelihoods this variable

notes that livelihood. This variable is only coded for organizational level 3 groups (informally organized groups). For groups of organizational level 1 and 2 this variable takes the value of 5.

#### **2.29.5.4 Side A Religious (side\_b\_rel)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_side\_b\_rel

*Original tag:* side\_b\_rel

*Description:*

This variable notes where religion is salient in the mobilization of the armed group involved in non-state conflict. If not, this variable takes the value of 0.

#### **2.29.5.5 Dyadic Livelihood (dyadic\_live)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_dyadic\_live

*Original tag:* dyadic\_live

*Description:*

The livelihood of both groups involved in conflict, always in numerical order (i.e. if Side A has livelihood 3, and Side B has livelihood 2, dyadic\_live will always be 23, never 32).

### **2.29.6 Conflict Issues**

Variables in this section give information about the issues in the respective non-state conflict. The main issues (territory, authority, other) are further divided into subissues.

#### **2.29.6.1 Territorial Conflict Issues (issue\_territory)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_issue\_territory

*Original tag:* issue\_territory

*Description:*

This category includes all territorial issues that are claimed by both groups e.g. border demarcation, access to grazing land, wells or arable land. It is distinguished from the authority category in that the groups are not fighting about whose decisions will be imposed upon the other group through the local or national government, but over a piece of land.

#### **2.29.6.2 Authority Conflict Issues (issue\_authority)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_issue\_authority

*Original tag:* issue\_authority

*Description:*

This category includes all conflicts related to the formal administration of the state (e.g. control of the local administration, influence in the state administration). Also electoral violence between supporters of candidates of different political parties falls into this category. Alternatively, authority can be informal such as chieftdom/kingdom within an ethnic group or leadership struggles within a rebel groups.

#### **2.29.6.3 Other Conflict Issue (issue\_other)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_issue\_other

*Original tag:* issue\_other

*Description:*

Residual other issue cluster for all issues that fit neither the authority or territorial categories.

#### **2.29.6.4 Agricultural Land or Water Conflict Issues (subissue\_agland\_water)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_subissue\_agland\_water

*Original tag:* subissue\_agland\_water

*Description:*

Land-use conflicts where water or agricultural lands are the bones of contentions. Subissue of territory cluster of issues.

**2.29.6.5 Religious Conflict Issue (subissue\_religious)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_subissue\_religious

*Original tag:* subissue\_religious

*Description:*

At least one side in the conflict-dyad has made demands that are explicitly referring to religion. For instance, if a group fights for the application of Sharia law within a certain territory, the conflict issue will be coded as religious (cf. Svensson and Nilsson 2017). Subissue of residual other issue category.

**2.29.6.6 Formal Authority Conflict Issue (subissue\_formal\_aut)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_subissue\_formal\_aut

*Original tag:* subissue\_formal\_aut

*Description:*

Conflict issue is a source of formal authority – such as control state apparatus, or particular government representatives. Subissue of authority category.

**2.29.6.7 Livestock Conflict Issue (subissue\_livestock)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_subissue\_livestock

*Original tag:* subissue\_livestock

*Description:*

This category will include all conflicts where the main aim is to appropriate livestock from the other group. For example, violent cattle raids are very common among pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the Sahel region. Subissue of residual other category.

**2.29.6.8 Informal Authority Conflict Issue (subissue\_informal\_authority)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_subissue\_informal\_authority

*Original tag:* subissue\_informal\_authority

*Description:*

Conflict issue is not control of the state apparatus, but leadership within a group or a community. Sub-cluster of the authority category.

**2.29.6.9 Territory Conflict Issue (subissue\_territory)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_subissue\_territory

*Original tag:* subissue\_territory

*Description:*

This category includes all territorial issues that are claimed by both groups e.g. border demarcation that do not fall into agricultural land/water subissue category. Subissue of territory.

**2.29.6.10 Sub-Issue Other (subissue\_other)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_subissue\_other

*Original tag:* subissue\_other

*Description:*

Indicates all conflicts that have issue\_other but neither are over livestock nor religion.

**2.29.7 Sources**

Variables in this section indicate the quality of the sources for information on conflict issues.

#### 2.29.7.1 Primary Source (primary)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_primary

*Original tag:* primary

*Description:*

Indicates the quality of primary source, i.e. statements from the conflicting parties themselves about what they fight over, for information on the conflict issue (max value).

5=both groups agree, 3=contradictory statements, 1=one group statement, 0=no

#### 2.29.7.2 Secondary Source (secondary)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_secondary

*Original tag:* secondary

*Description:*

Indicates the quality of secondary source for information on the conflict issue (max value).

5=many, 1=few, 0=no

#### 2.29.7.3 Time Reference for Information (timeref)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_nscia\_timeref

*Original tag:* timeref

*Description:*

Indicates the quality of time reference for information on the conflict issue (max value).

5=immediate AND background, 3=immediate, 2=background, 0=no

This variable indicates how close in time to the relevant conflict episode a statement was made or the secondary source was found. This allows users to distinguish between sources that indicate general issues of contention between conflicting parties and information that refers explicitly to a particular outbreak of fighting.

### 2.30 UCDP One-sided Violence Dataset

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_onesided

**Description:** An actor-year dataset with information of intentional attacks on civilians by governments and formally organized armed groups.

**Dataset citation:**

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4).

Eck, Kristine Lisa Hultman (2007) Violence Against Civilians in War. *Journal of Peace Research*, 44(2).

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

#### 2.30.1 Identifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every event (row/entry) in the dataset. Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

#### 2.30.1.1 Conflict Identifier (**conflict\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

A unique conflict identification code for each individual observation of one-sided violence in the dataset. Used only for merging purposes across the UCDP datasets.

#### 2.30.1.2 Dyad Identifier (**dyad\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

A unique dyad identification code for each individual observation of one-sided violence in the dataset. Used only for merging purposes across the UCDP datasets.

#### 2.30.1.3 Actor Identifier (**actor\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_actor\_id

*Original tag:* actor\_id

*Description:*

This is a numerical identifier that describes each individual actor. The dataset makes use of the general actor/side ID employed by UCDP.

**Warning:** Unlike the previous versions of the dataset, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and Ward identifier (GWNo) for the state actors. Use gwnoa below instead!

From version 17.1 of the dataset and onwards, the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

#### 2.30.1.4 Year (**year**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The calendar year of observation. UCDP employs a threshold for inclusion of at least 25 deaths caused by one-sided violence for each actor in a calendar year.

There are cases when actors are responsible for one-sided violence of a scale that does not meet the threshold.

These observations are coded as absence of one-sided violence.

Episodes that do not exceed the threshold for actors that have exceeded the threshold at least once during the 1989-2020 period can be traced through the UCDP GED dataset.

There are cases when actors are responsible for one-sided violence of a scale that does not meet the threshold.

These observations are coded as absence of one-sided violence.

Episodes that do not exceed the threshold for actors that have exceeded the threshold at least once during the 1989-2020 period can be traced through the UCDP GED dataset.

### 2.30.2 Actor Information

This section provides information on the actors, such as numeric codes used or different names the actor has in e.g. different languages.

#### 2.30.2.1 Coalition Components (`coalition_components`)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_coalition\_components

*Original tag:* coalition\_components

*Description:*

If multiple actors are perpetrating violence together as a joint (temporary) coalition, the components of the coalition (in the form of a string of actor IDs) are listed here.

#### 2.30.2.2 Name of Actor (`actor_name`)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_actor\_name

*Original tag:* actor\_name

*Description:*

The government of a state or the name used by a formally organized group perpetrating the violence.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.30.2.3 Full Name of Actor (`actor_name_fulltext`)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_actor\_name\_fulltext

*Original tag:* actor\_name\_fulltext

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in English.

#### 2.30.2.4 Name of Actor in Mother Tongue (`actor_name_mothertongue`)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_actor\_name\_mothertongue

*Original tag:* actor\_name\_mothertongue

*Description:*

The full original name of the actor, in mother tongue.

#### 2.30.2.5 Government Actor Dummy (`is_government_actor`)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_is\_government\_actor

*Original tag:* is\_government\_actor

*Description:*

For some purposes, it may be necessary to disaggregate between government and non-governmental actors in the dataset. This variable records if the actor is the government of a state and is coded as 1 for government actors and 0 for non-governmental actors.

#### 2.30.2.6 Actor Country Code (`gwnoa`)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_gwnoa

*Original tag:* gwnoa

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country identifier if the actor perpetrating one-sided violence is a state.

Empty otherwise.

### 2.30.3 Fatality Estimates

This section provides fatality figures for each event. A note on civilian deaths: Civilian deaths can exist in all three categories of violence. DD In state-based and non-state violence, civilian deaths count “collateral” killings, i.e. when one or more civilians are killed as an effect of fighting between the two warring parties. At times, such fighting may even result in only the civilian bystanders receiving fatal injuries. Similarly, imprecise shelling or bombing in the context of an armed conflict is coded as state-based violence unless it is clear (from either reporting or context) that civilians have been explicitly targeted. In one-sided violence, the targeted and killed civilians are always registered in the `deaths_civilians` column.

#### 2.30.3.1 Best Estimate (**best\_fatality\_estimate**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_best\_fatality\_estimate

*Original tag:* best\_fatality\_estimate

*Description:*

The best fatality estimate for the given episode.

This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the Best figures for all incidents reported for the given dyad-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

#### 2.30.3.2 Lowest Estimate (**low\_fatality\_estimate**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_low\_fatality\_estimate

*Original tag:* low\_fatality\_estimate

*Description:*

The low fatality estimate for the given episode.

This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the Low figures for all incidents reported for the given dyad-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

#### 2.30.3.3 Highest Estimate (**high\_fatality\_estimate**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_high\_fatality\_estimate

*Original tag:* high\_fatality\_estimate

*Description:*

The high fatality estimate for the given episode.

This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the High figures for all incidents reported for the given dyad-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

### 2.30.4 Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflict/event.

#### 2.30.4.1 Location (**location**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_location

*Original tag:* location

*Description:*

The countries where this episode of violence took place. Comma-separated if multiple.

**WARNING:** This variable SHOULD NEVER be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict, as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.

In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

Like the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2020).

#### 2.30.4.2 Location Codes (**gwno\_location**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_gwno\_location

*Original tag:* gwno\_location

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward code for the countries where this episode of one-sided violence took

place. Comma-separated if multiple.

**WARNING:** This variable SHOULD NEVER be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict, as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect, a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.

In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of one-sided violence (including distribution of violence for each dyad and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

Like the UCDP One-Sided Violence Dataset, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2020).

#### 2.30.4.3 Region (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The continents (regions) where violence took place:

- 1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399),
- 2 = Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)
- 3 = Asia (GWNo: 700-999)
- 4 = Africa (GWNo: 400-626)
- 5 = Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

#### 2.30.5 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

##### 2.30.5.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onesided\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset: 21.1

### 2.31 UCDP Onset Dataset

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_onset

**Description:** An onset dataset with annual observations of all states in the international system, as defined by Gleditsch and Ward, between 1946 and 2018. The dataset contains all internal and internationalized internal armed conflicts (type 3 and 4) in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 19.1

**Dataset citation:**

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).

Pettersson, Therese; Stina Högladh Magnus Öberg (2019) Organized violence, 1989-2018 and peace agreements. *Journal of Peace Research*, 56(4).

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>



### 2.31.1 Identifier Variables

These variables identify the conflicts in the datasets.

#### 2.31.1.1 Country Abbreviation (abc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_abc

*Original tag:* abc

*Description:*

Country abbreviation

#### 2.31.1.2 Location Name (name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_name

*Original tag:* name

*Description:*

Name of location according to the government side in the conflict.

#### 2.31.1.3 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

Year of observation

#### 2.31.1.4 Country Code (gwno\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_gwno\_a

*Original tag:* gwno\_a

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country code

#### 2.31.1.5 New Conflict (newconf)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_newconf

*Original tag:* newconf

*Description:*

Coded 1 if the country-year contains a new conflict/conflict-dyad (not a new episode of conflict)

#### 2.31.1.6 Year Prev (year\_prev)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_year\_prev

*Original tag:* year\_prev

*Description:*

No entry

### 2.31.2 Conflict Duration

These variables provide information about the duration of each conflict.

#### 2.31.2.1 Onset One Year (onset1)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_onset1

*Original tag:* onset1

*Description:*

Onset of an intrastate armed conflict, >25 battle deaths. Coded as 1 if this is a new conflict or there is more than one year since the last observation of the conflict

#### 2.31.2.2 Onset Two Years (onset2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_onset2

*Original tag:* onset2

*Description:*

Onset of an intrastate armed conflict, >25 battle deaths. Coded as 1 if this is a new conflict or there is more than two years since the last observation of the conflict

#### 2.31.2.3 Onset Three Years (onset3)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_onset3

*Original tag:* onset3

*Description:*

Onset of an intrastate armed conflict, >25 battle deaths. Coded as 1 if this is a new conflict or there is more than three years since the last observation of the conflict

#### 2.31.2.4 Onset Five Years (onset5)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_onset5

*Original tag:* onset5

*Description:*

Onset of an intrastate armed conflict, >25 battle deaths. Coded as 1 if this is a new conflict or there is more than five years since the last observation of the conflict

#### 2.31.2.5 Onset Ten Years (onset10)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_onset10

*Original tag:* onset10

*Description:*

Onset of an intrastate armed conflict, >25 battle deaths. Coded as 1 if this is a new conflict or there is more than ten years since the last observation of the conflict.

#### 2.31.2.6 Onset Twenty Years (onset20)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_onset\_onset20

*Original tag:* onset20

*Description:*

Onset of an intrastate armed conflict, >25 battle deaths. Coded as 1 if this is a new conflict or there is more than twenty years since the last observation of the conflict

### 2.32 UCDP Peace Agreement Dataset

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_peace

***Description:*** The Peace Agreement dataset, that covers peace agreements signed between at least two opposing primary warring parties in an armed conflict 1975-2018.

***Dataset citation:***

Pettersson, Therese; Stina Högladh Magnus Öberg (2019) Organized violence, 1989-2018 and peace agreements. *Journal of Peace Research*, 56(4).

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.32.1 Identifier Variables

These variables identify the conflicting parties using the UCDP ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads.

#### 2.32.1.1 Peace Agreement ID (paid)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_paid

*Original tag:* paid

*Description:*

The unique identifier for each peace agreement.

#### 2.32.1.2 Conflict ID (conflict\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

Unique conflict identifiers for each individual conflicts related to the dyads signing the peace agreement. For definition of conflict see appendix 1, same in all UCDP datasets.

#### 2.32.1.3 Conflict Name (conflict\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_conflict\_name

*Original tag:* conflict\_name

*Description:*

Name of the UCDP conflicts related to the dyads signing the peace agreement.

#### 2.32.1.4 Dyad ID (dyad\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

Unique dyad identifiers for all dyads part of the peace agreement, same in all UCDP datasets.

#### 2.32.1.5 Dyad Name (dyad\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_dyad\_name

*Original tag:* dyad\_name

*Description:*

Name of the conflict dyad creating the event.

A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians).

#### 2.32.1.6 Actor ID (actor\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_actor\_id

*Original tag:* actor\_id

*Description:*

Unique actor identifiers of all actors, warring parties and IGOs, signing the peace agreement, same in all UCDP datasets.

#### 2.32.1.7 Actor Name (actor\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_actor\_name

*Original tag:* actor\_name

*Description:*

The name of all actors, warring parties and IGOs, signing the peace agreement.

**2.32.1.8 Peace Agreement Name (pa\_name)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pa\_name

*Original tag:* pa\_name

*Description:*

The official name or the name whereby it is known, if there is no official name, the peace agreement is given a temporary name consisting of the place of signature and agreement.

**2.32.2 Geographical Information**

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

**2.32.2.1 Region (region)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

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)

**2.32.2.2 Country Codes (gwno)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_gwno

*Original tag:* gwno

*Description:*

GW numeric country codes of all locations of the conflict incompatibility

**2.32.3 Conflict Cause**

Variables describing the reason for the conflict for which a peace agreement was negotiated.

**2.32.3.1 Incompatibility (incompatibility)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_incompatibility

*Original tag:* incompatibility

*Description:*

A general coding of the conflict issue.

Values:

1. Territory
2. Government
3. Government/Territory

For definition see appendix 1 of the UCDP Peace Agreements Dataset Codebook available here: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#peaceagreement>

#### 2.32.4 Content of the Peace Agreement

Variables in this section give information on the content included in the peace agreement.

##### 2.32.4.1 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

Year the peace agreement was concluded.

##### 2.32.4.2 Peace Agreement Date (pa\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pa\_date

*Original tag:* pa\_date

*Description:*

The date of the last signature of the peace agreement.

##### 2.32.4.3 Additional Information on Peace Agreement (pa\_comment)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pa\_comment

*Original tag:* pa\_comment

*Description:*

The comment include information on the type of agreement, some general information about the agreement, how the behavior of the parties was regulated, how the incompatibility was regulated and last if the agreement included other provisions than the above stated.

##### 2.32.4.4 Failure of Peace Agreement (ended)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_ended

*Original tag:* ended

*Description:*

Did the peace agreement end, i.e. did the implementation fail? The peace agreement is no longer considered fully implemented if the validity of the agreement is contested by one or more of the warring parties that signed. A peace agreement cannot, from the UCDP perspective, survive if the primary parties are no longer party to it. If a party officially withdraws from a peace agreement, it is considered to have ended.

- 1. Yes
- 0. No

##### 2.32.4.5 Duration of Peace Agreement (duration)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_duration

*Original tag:* duration

*Description:*

Date when peace agreement ended. For how long did the peace agreement last? The date when a party states the agreement is annulled or the date when the violence clearly shows that the parties have left the agreement?

##### 2.32.4.6 Comment on Agreement Duration (c\_duration)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_c\_duration

*Original tag:* c\_duration

*Description:*

Comment how and why the agreement ended, e.g. what party started using violence again and/or verbally denounced the validity of the agreement. This field sometimes include information on the implementation of an ongoing agreement.

#### **2.32.4.7 Ceasefire (cease)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_cease

*Original tag:* cease

*Description:*

1. The agreement included provisions for a ceasefire or the cessation on hostilities
0. The agreement did not include provisions for a ceasefire.

#### **2.32.4.8 Integration in Army (intarmy)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_intarmy

*Original tag:* intarmy

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the creation of a new national army or the integration of rebels into the army.
0. The agreement did not provide for rebel integration into the army.

#### **2.32.4.9 Disarmament (ddr)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_ddr

*Original tag:* ddr

*Description:*

1. The agreement included provisions for the disarmament of the warring parties. Coded as yes even if the disarmament only concern one of the warring parties.
0. The agreement did not provide for any disarmament of the warring parties.

#### **2.32.4.10 Withdrawal of Foreign Forces (withd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_withd

*Original tag:* withd

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided of foreign forces. Foreign forces are counted both if they have been secondary warring parties in the conflict and other foreign combatants such as mercenaries.
0. The agreement did not provide for the withdrawal of foreign forces.

#### **2.32.4.11 Provision (mil\_prov)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_mil\_prov

*Original tag:* mil prov

*Description:*

1. Any of cease, inarmy, ddr, withd
0. The agreement did not provide for the regulation of the violent behavior of the parties.

#### **2.32.4.12 Political Party (pp)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pp

*Original tag:* pp

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the right for the rebel group to transform into a political party
0. The agreement did not provide for the right for the rebel group to transform into a political party

#### **2.32.4.13 Integration in Government (intgov)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_intgov

*Original tag:* intgov

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the integration of rebels into the government.
0. The agreement did not provide for the integration of rebels into the government.

#### **2.32.4.14 Integration in Civil Service (intciv)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_intciv

*Original tag:* intciv

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the integration of rebels into civil service.
0. The agreement did not provide for the integration of rebels into civil service.

#### **2.32.4.15 Elections (elections)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_elections

*Original tag:* elections

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for elections or stipulated electoral reforms.
0. The agreement did not provide for elections or electoral reforms.

#### **2.32.4.16 Interim Government (interrim)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_interrim

*Original tag:* interrime

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for rebel integration into the interim government.
0. The agreement did not provide for rebel integration into interim government.

#### **2.32.4.17 National Talks (nataalks)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_nataalks

*Original tag:* nataalks

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the holding of national talks to solve incompatibility.
0. The agreement did not provide for the holding of national talks to solve incompatibility.

#### **2.32.4.18 Power-Sharing in Government (shagov)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_shagov

*Original tag:* shagov

*Description:*

1. The agreement included provisions for extensive power-sharing in new government.
0. The agreement did not include provisions for extensive power-sharing in new government.

#### **2.32.4.19 Political Provisions (pol\_prov)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pol\_prov

*Original tag:* pol prov

*Description:*

1. Any of the above political provisions
0. The agreement did not have any of the political provisions listed above.

#### **2.32.4.20 Autonomy (aut)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_aut

*Original tag:* aut

*Description:*

Autonomy is defined as: "An arrangement of self- government which includes control of a specific territory, the power of primary and secondary legislation, the power of executive authority and the power of fiscal matters."?

1. The agreement granted the disputed region autonomy.
0. The agreement did not grant the disputed region autonomy.

#### **2.32.4.21 Federalism (fed)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_fed

*Original tag:* fed

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for a federal state solution.
0. The agreement did provide for a federal state.

#### **2.32.4.22 Independence (ind)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_ind

*Original tag:* ind

*Description:*

1. The agreement granted the disputed region independence.
0. The agreement did not grant the disputed region independence.

#### **2.32.4.23 Referendum (ref)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_ref

*Original tag:* ref

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the holding of a referendum on the future status of the disputed region.
0. The agreement did not provide for the holding of a referendum on the future status of the disputed region.

#### **2.32.4.24 Local Power-Sharing (shaloc)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_shaloc

*Original tag:* shaloc

*Description:*

1. The agreement granted the disputed region power- sharing in the local government.
0. The agreement did not grant the disputed region power- sharing in the local government.

#### **2.32.4.25 Regional Development (regdev)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_regdev

*Original tag:* regdev

*Description:*

1. The agreement granted the disputed region
0. The agreement did not grant the disputed region

#### **2.32.4.26 Cultural Freedoms (cul)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_cul

*Original tag:* cul

*Description:*

- Cultural freedoms Language in schools, or flag, anthem
1. The agreement provided for extended cultural freedoms.
  0. The agreement did not provide for extended cultural freedoms.

#### **2.32.4.27 Border Demarcation (demarcation)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_demarcation

*Original tag:* demarcation

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for demarcation of the border.
0. The agreement did not provide for demarcation of the border.



#### **2.32.4.28 Local Government (loggov)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_loggov

*Original tag:* loggov

*Description:*

Local self-government includes arrangements for local self- government short of autonomy, or the exercise of power through municipal arrangements.

1. The agreement granted the disputed region local governance.
0. The agreement did not grant the disputed region local governance.

#### **2.32.4.29 Territorial Provisions (terr\_prov)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_terr\_prov

*Original tag:* terr prov

*Description:*

1. Any of the above territorial provisions
0. The agreement did not have any of the territorial provisions listed above.

#### **2.32.4.30 Amnesty (amn)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_amn

*Original tag:* amn

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for an amnesty.
0. The agreement did not provide for amnesty.

#### **2.32.4.31 Release of Prisoners (pris)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pris

*Original tag:* pris

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the release of prisoners.
0. The agreement did not provide for the release of prisoners.

#### **2.32.4.32 National Reconciliation (recon)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_recon

*Original tag:* recon

*Description:*

1. The agreement included the concept of National Reconciliation.
0. The agreement did not include the concept of National Reconciliation.

#### **2.32.4.33 Return of Refugees (return)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_return

*Original tag:* return

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the return of refugees.
0. The agreement did not provide for the return of refugees.

#### **2.32.4.34 Justice Provisions (justice\_prov)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_justice\_prov

*Original tag:* justice prov

*Description:*

1. Any of the above justice provisions
0. The agreement did not have any of the justice provisions listed above.

#### **2.32.4.35 Reaffirm Earlier Agreements (reaffirm)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_reaffirm

*Original tag:* reaffirm

*Description:*

1. The agreement reaffirmed earlier agreements.
0. The agreement did not reaffirm earlier agreements.

#### **2.32.4.36 No entry (reaffirmid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_reaffirmid

*Original tag:* reaffirmid

*Description:*

No entry, original codebook lists reaffirm\_comment: Comment on the agreement that was reaffirmed

#### **2.32.4.37 Outlining Peace Process (outlin)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_outlin

*Original tag:* outlin

*Description:*

1. The agreement outlined a negotiating agenda including negotiations on the incompatibility.
0. The agreement did not outline a negotiating agenda including negotiations on the incompatibility

#### **2.32.4.38 Deployment of Peace Keeping Operation (pko)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pko

*Original tag:* pko

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the deployment of a peace- keeping operation.
0. The agreement did not provide for the deployment of a peace-keeping operation.

#### **2.32.4.39 Gender Inclusion (gender)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_gender

*Original tag:* gender

*Description:*

1. The agreement included any of the below provisions, constituting inclusion of women or gender.
0. The agreement did not include any provisions on women or gender.

For the sake of this dataset, it is accepted that a given document will refer to people generally, without specifying gender, or that it will refer to men and male subjects. For this reason, specific mention of men and boys as well as male-gendered terms such as “sons, brotherhood, policemen,” etc. or the use of male pronouns are not coded. To qualify as a gender variable, a provision may include men and boys, but must include either women, female pronouns, or reference specifically to gender.

#### **2.32.4.40 Commission or Committee to Oversee Implementation (co\_impl)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_co\_impl

*Original tag:* co impl

*Description:*

1. The agreement provided for the establishment of a commission or committee to over-see implementation of the agreement
0. The agreement did not provide for the establishment of a commission or committee to oversee implementation of the agreement

#### **2.32.4.41 Full Text (txt)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_txt

*Original tag:* txt

*Description:*

- Was the agreement available in full text? 1. Yes  
0. No

#### **2.32.4.42 Link (linktofulltextagreement)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_linktofulltextagreement

*Original tag:* linktofulltextagreement

*Description:*

Link to fulltext of the peace agreement

#### **2.32.4.43 Comprehensive or Dyadic (inclusive)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_inclusive

*Original tag:* inclusive

*Description:*

The UCDP peace agreement dataset differentiates between comprehensive peace agreements, covering all conflict dyads and dyadic agreements where at least one of the warring parties in the conflict is excluded.

1. Comprehensive agreement
2. Dyadic agreement

#### **2.32.4.44 Full, Partial or Peace Process (pa\_type)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pa\_type

*Original tag:* pa type

*Description:*

1. A full agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to settle the whole incompatibility.
2. A partial peace agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to settle a part of the incompatibility.
3. A peace process agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to initiate a process that aims to settle the incompatibility.

#### **2.32.4.45 Outstanding Issues (out\_iss)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_out\_iss

*Original tag:* out\_iss

*Description:*

Are there outstanding issues specified in the agreement?

0. No outstanding issue was spelled out in the agreement
1. The agreement is part of a process that will be finalized in the last agreement.
2. Outstanding issues were spelled out.
3. A central issue to the incompatibility was delegated to a commission.
4. The agreement provided for new negotiations or national talks.
5. The agreement outlined a negotiating agenda or provisions in a future peace agreement.

#### **2.32.4.46 Process ID (procid)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_procid

*Original tag:* procID

*Description:*

A peace process is a formal process in which the warring parties either has decided to settle the incompatibility in a process in which one issue at the time is regulated by an agreement, or where agreements that builds on a previous peace agreement is signed.

#### **2.32.4.47 Process, Final, Reaffirming or Follow up (frame)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_frame

*Original tag:* frame

*Description:*

When in the peace process was the peace agreement signed?

1. Process, the peace agreement was signed in a process and not as the final agreement in the ongoing peace process.
2. Final, the agreement was signed outside a peace process as a single agreement or signed as a final agreement ending a peace process.
3. Reaffirming/Follow up, the agreement reaffirmed a final peace agreement or was signed as a follow-up agreement to a final agreement.

#### **2.32.5 Signatories**

Variables in this section provide information on the parties signing the peace agreement.

##### **2.32.5.1 Signing Parties (pa\_sign)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pa\_sign

*Original tag:* pa\_sign

*Description:*

The warring parties (e.g. a government) and the actual persons names (e.g. a president) who signed the agreement.

##### **2.32.5.2 Comment on Signatories of Peace Agreement. (c\_sign)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_c\_sign

*Original tag:* c\_sign

*Description:*

The comment include where the agreement was signed, and if the agreement was signed by all warring parties (comprehensive) or only some dyads (dyadic).

##### **2.32.5.3 Third Parties (pa\_3rd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_pa\_3rd

*Original tag:* pa\_3rd

*Description:*

What third party/ies were involved in the peace agreement, i.e. as mediators and/or signatories. Name of the third party or parties.

#### **2.32.6 Peace Process**

Variables in this section provide information on the peace process in relation to the peace agreement.

##### **2.32.6.1 Signed in a Conflict Active Year (active\_conflict)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_active\_conflict

*Original tag:* active\_conflict

*Description:*

The peace agreement was signed in an active conflict year i.e. in a year with more than 25 battle-related deaths recorded by the UCDP.

1. Yes
0. No

##### **2.32.6.2 Number of Years Since Last Conflict Activity (termdur)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_termdur

*Original tag:* termdur

*Description:*

The number of inactive years between end of conflict and signature of the peace agreement.

**2.32.6.3 Number of Dyads Signed PA (no\_dyad)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_no\_dyad

*Original tag:* no dyad

*Description:*

Number of conflict dyads active in the Uppsala Conflict Database that signed the peace agreement.

**2.32.7 Dataset Version**

Version of the dataset.

**2.32.7.1 Dataset Version (version)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version number is a combination of a year and a number. The year refers to when the dataset is updated with new observations. If there are changes in the data between yearly up-dates, or if there are substantial changes in the structure of the dataset, the number behind the year is incremented. This dataset corresponds to all other UCDP datasets with version 19.1

**2.32.7.2 Date Interval Start (dateintervalstart\_\_meta)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_dateintervalstart\_\_meta

*Original tag:* dateintervalstart meta

*Description:*

1975-01-01

**2.32.7.3 Date Interval End (dateintervalend\_\_meta)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_peace\_dateintervalend\_\_meta

*Original tag:* dateintervalend meta

*Description:*

2018-12-31

**2.33 UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset**

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_prio\_acd

**Description:** A conflict-year dataset with information on armed conflict where at least one party is the government of a state in the time period 1946-2020.

**Dataset citation:**

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(4).

Gleditsch, Nils Petter, Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg, and Håvard Strand (2002) Armed Conflict 1946-2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, 39(5).

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.33.1 Identifier Variables

Variables in this section can be used as a unique key for the dataset.

#### 2.33.1.1 Conflict Identifier (**conflict\_id**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the conflict.

#### 2.33.1.2 Year (**year**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of observation (1946-2020).

### 2.33.2 Conflict Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflict/event.

#### 2.33.2.1 Location of Conflict (**location**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_location

*Original tag:* location

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility, Note that this is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict.

Further information on how location is interpreted can be found below, in section 4.1.

If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.

#### 2.33.2.2 Name of Territory (**territory\_name**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_territory\_name

*Original tag:* territory\_name

*Description:*

The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is over territory.

In case the two sides use different names for the disputed territory, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organisation. One reason for this is that this is most often the name that the general public recognises. Another reason is that there are cases where the disputed territories do not have an official name.

#### 2.33.2.3 Locations (**gwno\_loc**)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_gwno\_loc

*Original tag:* gwno\_loc

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### 2.33.2.4 Regions (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The region of the incompatibility:

1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399)

2= Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)

3= Asia (GWNo: 700-999)

4= Africa (GWNo: 400-626)

5= Americas (GWNo: 2-199).

#### 2.33.3 Conflict Parties

This section provides variables that allow for linkages between the UCDP PRIO ACD and all other UCDP datasets. This section also provides with variables to allow you to aggregate/filter/extract data on conflict, dyad or actor.

##### 2.33.3.1 Side A (side\_a)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict.

Always the government side in intrastate conflicts. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.

##### 2.33.3.2 Side A Identifier (side\_a\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier of the actor on side A.

Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP

datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and

Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo). Use the gwno\_a variable instead.

##### 2.33.3.3 Supporters of Side A (side\_a\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_side\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_a\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side A. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary party in conflict.

A secondary warring party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict.

side\_a\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.

Comma separated if multiple.

##### 2.33.3.4 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

Identifying the opposition actor or country/countries of side B in the conflict. In an intrastate conflict, this includes a military opposition organization. Note that this is a primary party to

the conflict.  
Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.33.3.5 Side B Identifier (side\_b\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

The identifier of each of the actors on side B in the conflict.

Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo) if the conflict is interstate and Side B represents a country. Use the gwno\_b variable instead.

If more than one opposition organization or state is involved in a conflict, this is a comma-separated list of values.

#### **2.33.3.6 Supporters of Side B (side\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_side\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

side\_b\_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side B. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary party in conflict.

A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict.

Side\_b\_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough. Note that when there is more than one opposition organization listed in an intrastate conflict, the dataset does not provide information on which of these groups the state coded as Side B Secondary is supporting.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.33.3.7 Country Code for Side A (gwno\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_gwno\_a

*Original tag:* gwno\_a

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.33.3.8 Country Codes for Side A Supporters (gwno\_a\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_gwno\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_a\_2nd.

Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.33.3.9 Country Code for Side B (gwno\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_gwno\_b

*Original tag:* gwno\_b

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b.

Comma separated if multiple.



#### **2.33.3.10 Country Codes for Side B Supporters (gwno\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_gwno\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* gwno\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side\_b\_2nd.  
Comma separated if multiple.

#### **2.33.4 Cause of Conflict and Conflict Intensity**

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict and it's intensity.

##### **2.33.4.1 Cause of Conflict (incompatibility)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_incompatibility

*Original tag:* incompatibility

*Description:*

The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions:

1= Incompatibility about territory

2= Incompatibility about government

3= Incompatibility about government AND territory

Further information on how incompatibility is interpreted can be found below, in section 4.2

##### **2.33.4.2 Intensity Level (intensity\_level)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_intensity\_level

*Original tag:* intensity\_level

*Description:*

The intensity level in the conflict per calendar year. The intensity variable is coded in two categories:

1. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.
2. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year.

##### **2.33.4.3 Cumulated Intensity Dummy (cumulative\_intensity)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_cumulative\_intensity

*Original tag:* cumulative\_intensity

*Description:*

This variable takes into account the temporal dimension of the conflict. It is a dummy variable that codes whether the conflict since the onset has exceeded 1,000 battle-related deaths. For conflicts with a history prior to 1946, it does not take into account the fatalities incurred in preceding years. A conflict is coded as 0 as long as it has not over time resulted in more than 1,000 battle-related deaths. Once a conflict reaches this threshold, it is coded as 1.

##### **2.33.4.4 Type of Conflict (type\_of\_conflict)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_type\_of\_conflict

*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict

*Description:*

One of the following four types of conflict:

1 = extrasystemic (between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory, where the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system)

2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system).

3 = intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is no side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded)

4 = internationalized intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is at least ONE side\_a\_2nd or side\_b\_2nd coded)

### 2.33.5 Timely Dimension of the Conflict

These variables provide information on the timely dimension of the conflict.

#### 2.33.5.1 Date of first Death in Conflict (start\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_start\_date

*Original tag:* start\_date

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, of the first battle-related death in the conflict.

The date is set after the conflict fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict, except for the number of deaths.

#### 2.33.5.2 Precision (start\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_start\_prec

*Original tag:* start\_prec

*Description:*

The level of precision for the initial start date.

The values are explained in section 4.3

#### 2.33.5.3 Date when Conflict Deaths exceed 25 (start\_date2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_start\_date2

*Original tag:* start\_date2

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, when a given episode of conflict activity reached 25 battle-related deaths in a year. Thus, for each episode of a conflict, a new Startdate2 is coded. In case precise information is lacking, Startdate2 is by default set to 31 December.

An episode is defined as continuous conflict activity. Consequently, a new episode is coded whenever a conflict restarts after one or more year(s) of inactivity.

#### 2.33.5.4 Precision (start\_prec2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_start\_prec2

*Original tag:* start\_prec2

*Description:*

The level of precision for startdate2.

The values are explained in section 4.3

#### 2.33.5.5 Inactive Conflict (ep\_end)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_ep\_end

*Original tag:* ep\_end

*Description:*

A dummy variable that codes whether the conflict is inactive the following year and an episode of the conflict thus ends. If the conflict is inactive the following year(s), this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded. For the latest year in the dataset, it is unknown whether the conflict will be recorded as active or inactive in the following year, and the variable is always given the code 0.

#### 2.33.5.6 End of Conflict (ep\_end\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_ep\_end\_date

*Original tag:* ep\_end\_date

*Description:*

This variable is only coded in years where ep\_end has the value 1. If a conflict year is followed by at least one year of conflict inactivity, the ep\_end\_date variable lists, as precise as possible, the date when conflict activity ended.

#### 2.33.5.7 Precision (ep\_end\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_ep\_end\_prec

*Original tag:* ep\_end\_prec

*Description:*

The level of precision for episode end.  
The values are explained in section 4.4

#### 2.33.6 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

##### 2.33.6.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_prio\_acd\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset: 21.1

### 2.34 UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset, Conflict Level

***Dataset tag:*** ucdp\_term\_conflict

***Description:*** This dataset provides information on specific start- and end- dates for conflict activity and means of termination for each conflict episode. The data is available as a conflict-level dataset which corresponds with the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset v 21.1, and a dyad-level dataset which corresponds with the UCDP Dyadic Dataset v. 21.1.

***Dataset citation:***

Kreutz, Joakim (2010) How and When Armed Conflicts End: Introducing the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, 47(2).

***License:*** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

#### 2.34.1 Conflict Cause and Conflict End

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

##### 2.34.1.1 Conflict Episode ID (conflictep\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_conflictep\_id

*Original tag:* conflictep\_id

*Description:*

The unique identifier for each conflict episode. It is constructed by the Conflict ID\*100 + 1, 2, 3, etc...

**2.34.1.2 Conflict Episode (conflictepisode)***Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_conflictepisode*Original tag:* conflictepisode*Description:*

The unique identifier for each conflict episode. It is constructed by the Conflict ID\*100 + 1, 2, 3, etc...

**2.34.1.3 Type of Conflict 2 (type\_of\_conflict2)***Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_type\_of\_conflict2*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict2*Description:*

The same conflict episode, or dyadic conflict episode, may include both years where neither side receive secondary support and years when they do. Type 2 thus combine the categories of internal armed conflict and internationalized armed conflict described above.

1. Extrasystemic armed conflict.
2. Interstate armed conflict.
3. Intrastate armed conflict.

**2.34.1.4 Conflict Termination (confterm)***Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_confterm*Original tag:* confterm*Description:*

Confterm is a dummy variable that codes whether the conflict is inactive the following year and an episode of the conflict thus ends. If the conflict is inactive the following year(s), this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

**2.34.1.5 Outcome (outcome)***Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_outcome*Original tag:* outcome*Description:*

The coding of outcomes are based on the final year of activity and first year of non-activity. While the dataset include some information (i.e. ceasefires and peace agreements) outside this window, it does not follow warring party development beyond this time period.

- 1= Peace agreement
- 2= Ceasefire
- 3= Victory for Side A /Government Side 4= Victory for Side B /Rebel Side
- 5= Low activity (less than 25 battle-deaths) 6= Actor ceases to exist

**2.34.1.6 Recurrence (recur)***Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_recur*Original tag:* recur*Description:*

A dichotomous measure that this observation is a recurrence of a conflict or dyad which have experienced an spell of non-conflict.

**2.34.1.7 Incompatibility (incompatibility)***Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_incompatibility*Original tag:* incompatibility*Description:*

The incompatibility for the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. The stated incompatibility is what the parties claim to be fighting over.

- 1= Territory

2= Government

3= Government and Territory

#### 2.34.1.8 Intensity Level (*intensity\_level*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_intensity\_level

*Original tag:* intensity\_level

*Description:*

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:

1. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.
2. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year.

#### 2.34.1.9 Type of Conflict (*type\_of\_conflict*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_type\_of\_conflict

*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict

*Description:*

UCDP define four types of conflict:

1. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.
2. Interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.
3. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.
4. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

### 2.34.2 Actors and Identifiers

These variables identify the conflicting parties using the UCDP ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads.

#### 2.34.2.1 Dyad Count (*dyadcount*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_dyadcount

*Original tag:* dyadcount

*Description:*

This variable provide information about how many different dyads are active in the conflict this year.

#### 2.34.2.2 Conflict ID (*conflict\_id*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

The unique conflict ID, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

#### 2.34.2.3 Side A (*side\_a*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The first primary party to the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Side A is by definition always a primary party to the conflict. In internal conflicts, side A is

always the government side, it is one of the sides in interstate conflicts and the colonial state in extrastate conflicts.

#### 2.34.2.4 Side A ID (side\_a\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

ID for Side A

#### 2.34.2.5 Supporters of Side A (side\_a\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_side\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side A in the conflict.

#### 2.34.2.6 Side B (side\_b)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The second primary party to the conflict during the conflict episode, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Like Side A, Side B is by definition a primary party to the conflict. Side B is the opposition side of all internal and extrastate conflicts and the second side in an interstate conflict. Thus, side B can include both states and non-governmental opposition groups, depending on the type of conflict.

When the primary party listed on Side B is an opposition group, the column lists the group name in abbreviated form. Even if the group changes its name during the course of the conflict we record them under the same name for all years. See the UCDP Actor Dataset for the full name and name history of opposition groups.

#### 2.34.2.7 Side B ID (side\_b\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

Side B ID is the unique identifier of the actor on side B in the conflict. For government actors, the Gleditsch and Ward (2007) country codes are used. For non-state actors, the ID is taken from the UCDP Actor Dataset (UCDP 2015a).

#### 2.34.2.8 Supporters of Side B (side\_b\_2nd)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_side\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side B in the conflict.

### 2.34.3 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

#### 2.34.3.1 Episode End Date (ependdate)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_ependdate

*Original tag:* ependdate

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, when the conflict violence stopped. If detailed information is lacking the Conflict Termination Dataset sets the date to 31 December.

**2.34.3.2 Episode End Date Precision (ependprec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_ependprec

*Original tag:* ependprec

*Description:*

The enddate is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the termination of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. The Endprec (end precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the Enddate variable.

1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.

2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the last; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.

3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the last day of the month.

4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely.

5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely.

6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The end year is assigned based on subjective judgment.

7= Year is missing. No information on the end date is available; Enddate is set to 31 December of the last year recorded in the conflict.

**2.34.3.3 Year (year)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the observation.

**2.34.3.4 Start Date (start\_date)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_start\_date

*Original tag:* start\_date

*Description:*

The date of the first battle-related death recorded in the conflict is coded as the Startdate in the dataset. The date is set after the conflict fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict, except for the number of deaths. In some cases, the initial fatality occurs in a year prior to the first year of activity. For instance, in the conflict in Ethiopia over the territory Eritrea, the first battle-related deaths occurred in September 1961. During the remaining months of 1961, the conflict did not reach the required total of 25 battle-related deaths and the conflict is thus coded as inactive in 1961. 25 battle-related deaths in a year were not recorded until three years later.

**2.34.3.5 Start Date Precision (start\_prec)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_start\_prec

*Original tag:* start\_prec

*Description:*

The Startdate is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the start of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. Startprec (start precision) is coded to

highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the Startdate variable.

1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.

2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.

3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the first day of the month.

4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month.

5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year.

6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment.

7= Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; Startdate is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.

#### 2.34.3.6 Start Date 2 (start\_date2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_start\_date2

*Original tag:* start\_date2

*Description:*

Startdate2 provides information about the date when a conflict episode reach 25 battle-related deaths in a calendar year, thus indicating the date that all criteria required in the definition of armed conflict are fulfilled.

#### 2.34.3.7 Start Date 2 Precision (start\_prec2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_start\_prec2

*Original tag:* start\_prec2

*Description:*

The level of certainty for the coding of StartDate2.

1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.

2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.

3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the first day of the month.

4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month.

5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year.

6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment.

7= Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; Startdate is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.

### 2.34.4 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

#### 2.34.4.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_version



*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset. Note that this most recent version (v2-2015) include a different coding scheme for outcomes compared with earlier versions.

### 2.34.5 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

#### 2.34.5.1 Location (location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_location

*Original tag:* location

*Description:*

The location of the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Location is defined as the government side of a conflict, and should not be interpreted as the geographical location of the conflict.

For internal and internationalized internal conflicts only one country name is listed. This is the country whose government or territory is disputed. For certain conflicts, such as Kurdistan, the disputed territory is divided between different countries. Following our definition, we have coded separate conflicts for each country.

For interstate conflict, both primary parties are listed in the Location field. Even if several governments are involved in the conflict, only countries that fulfill the inclusion criteria for primary actors are listed here. This normally means that two countries are listed, but there are three notable exceptions: In the Arab-Israeli war of 1948–49 as well as the Suez war of 1956 and the war in Iraq in 2003, there are more than two primary parties to the conflict.

For extrastate conflicts, Location is set to be the disputed area, not the government of the colonial power. Location is a string variable, listing the names of the countries involved. These might be fighting together or against each other. The string is split in two ways, hyphen ('-') splits the different sides in an interstate war, and comma (',') splits different countries fighting together on the same side.

#### 2.34.5.2 Territory Name (territory\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_territory\_name

*Original tag:* territory\_name

*Description:*

The specified contested territory for conflicts over territory, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. In case the two sides use different names for the disputed territory, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organization.

#### 2.34.5.3 Gleditsch and Ward Location (gwno\_loc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_gwno\_loc

*Original tag:* gwno\_loc

*Description:*

This field contains the country code(s) for the state(s) listed in the Location variable. Thus, it lists the country codes for the primary party/parties in the conflict. The country codes are taken from Gleditsch and Ward (2007).

#### 2.34.5.4 Region (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_conflict\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The geographic region of the conflict, taken from the UCDP/Prio Armed Conflict Dataset. This variable groups the various conflicts into five geographical categories, dependent on the location of the conflict.

- 1= Europe
- 2= Middle East
- 3= Asia
- 4= Africa
- 5= Americas

## 2.35 UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset, Dyadic Level

**Dataset tag:** ucdp\_term\_dyadic

**Description:** This dataset provides information on specific start- and end- dates for conflict activity and means of termination for each conflict episode. The data is available as a conflict-level dataset which corresponds with the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset v 21.1, and a dyad-level dataset which corresponds with the UCDP Dyadic Dataset v. 21.1.

**Dataset citation:**

Kreutz, Joakim (2010) How and When Armed Conflicts End: Introducing the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, 47(2).

**License:** UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:  
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html>

### 2.35.1 Actors and Identifiers

These variables identify the conflicting parties using the UCDP ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads.

#### 2.35.1.1 Dyad Episode ID (dyadep\_id)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_dyadep\_id

*Original tag:* dyadep\_id

*Description:*

ID of the Dyad Episode

#### 2.35.1.2 Dyad Episode (dyadepisode)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_dyadepisode

*Original tag:* dyadepisode

*Description:*

The unique identifier for each Dyad-specific conflict episode. It is constructed by the Dyad ID\*100 + 1, 2, 3, etc...

#### 2.35.1.3 Dyad Count (dyadcount)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_dyadcount

*Original tag:* dyadcount

*Description:*

This variable provide information about how many different dyads are active in the conflict this year.

#### 2.35.1.4 Dyad Terminated (dyadterm)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_dyadterm

*Original tag:* dyadterm

*Description:*

Dyadterm is a dummy variable that codes whether a conflict dyad is inactive the following year and a dyad episode thus ends. If the dyad is inactive the following year(s), this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

**2.35.1.5 Conflict ID (conflict\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_conflict\_id

*Original tag:* conflict\_id

*Description:*

The unique conflict ID, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

**2.35.1.6 Dyad ID (dyad\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_dyad\_id

*Original tag:* dyad\_id

*Description:*

The unique dyad ID, taken from the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

**2.35.1.7 Side A (side\_a)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_side\_a

*Original tag:* side\_a

*Description:*

The first primary party to the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Side A is by definition always a primary party to the conflict. In internal conflicts, side A is always the government side, it is one of the sides in interstate conflicts and the colonial state in extrastate conflicts.

**2.35.1.8 Side A ID (side\_a\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_side\_a\_id

*Original tag:* side\_a\_id

*Description:*

ID for Side A

**2.35.1.9 Supporters of Side A (side\_a\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_side\_a\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_a\_2nd

*Description:*

The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side A in the conflict.

**2.35.1.10 Side B (side\_b)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_side\_b

*Original tag:* side\_b

*Description:*

The second primary party to the conflict during the conflict episode, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Like Side A, Side B is by definition a primary party to the conflict. Side B is the opposition side of all internal and extrastate conflicts and the second side in an interstate conflict. Thus, side B can include both states and non-governmental opposition groups, depending on the type of conflict.

When the primary party listed on Side B is an opposition group, the column lists the group name in abbreviated form. Even if the group changes its name during the course of the conflict we record them under the same name for all years. See the UCDP Actor Dataset for the full name and name history of opposition groups.

#### **2.35.1.11 Side B ID (side\_b\_id)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_side\_b\_id

*Original tag:* side\_b\_id

*Description:*

Side B ID is the unique identifier of the actor on side B in the conflict. For government actors, the Gleditsch and Ward (2007) country codes are used. For non-state actors, the ID is taken from the UCDP Actor Dataset (UCDP 2015a).

#### **2.35.1.12 Supporters of Side B (side\_b\_2nd)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_side\_b\_2nd

*Original tag:* side\_b\_2nd

*Description:*

The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side B in the conflict.

### **2.35.2 Conflict Cause and Conflict End**

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict.

#### **2.35.2.1 Type of Conflict 2 (type\_of\_conflict2)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_type\_of\_conflict2

*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict2

*Description:*

The same conflict episode, or dyadic conflict episode, may include both years where neither side receive secondary support and years when they do. Type 2 thus combine the categories of internal armed conflict and internationalized armed conflict described above.

1. Extrasystemic armed conflict.
2. Interstate armed conflict.
3. Intrastate armed conflict.

#### **2.35.2.2 Outcome (outcome)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_outcome

*Original tag:* outcome

*Description:*

The coding of outcomes are based on the final year of activity and first year of non-activity. While the dataset include some information (i.e. ceasefires and peace agreements) outside this window, it does not follow warring party development beyond this time period.

- 1= Peace agreement  
2= Ceasefire  
3= Victory for Side A /Government Side 4= Victory for Side B /Rebel Side  
5= Low activity (less than 25 battle-deaths) 6= Actor ceases to exist

#### **2.35.2.3 Recurrence (recur)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_recur

*Original tag:* recur

*Description:*

A dichotomous measure that this observation is a recurrence of a conflict or dyad which have experienced an spell of non-conflict.

#### **2.35.2.4 Incompatibility (incompatibility)**

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_incompatibility

*Original tag:* incompatibility

*Description:*

The incompatibility for the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

The stated incompatibility is what the parties claim to be fighting over.

1= Territory

2= Government

3= Government and Territory

#### 2.35.2.5 Intensity Level (*intensity\_level*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_intensity\_level

*Original tag:* intensity\_level

*Description:*

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:

1. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.
2. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year.

#### 2.35.2.6 Type of Conflict (*type\_of\_conflict*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_type\_of\_conflict

*Original tag:* type\_of\_conflict

*Description:*

UCDP define four types of conflict:

1. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.
2. Interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.
3. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.
4. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

### 2.35.3 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

#### 2.35.3.1 Episode End Date (*ependdate*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_ependdate

*Original tag:* endpenddate

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, when the conflict violence stopped. If detailed information is lacking the Conflict Termination Dataset sets the date to 31 December.

#### 2.35.3.2 Episode End Date Precision (*ependprec*)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_ependprec

*Original tag:* endpendprec

*Description:*

The enddate is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the termination of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. The Endprec (end precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the Enddate variable.

1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.

2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the last; it can be the last day in a period when

several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.

3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the last day of the month.

4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely.

5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely.

6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The end year is assigned based on subjective judgment.

7= Year is missing. No information on the end date is available; Enddate is set to 31 December of the last year recorded in the conflict.

#### 2.35.3.3 Ceasefire Date (cfiredate)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_cfiredate

*Original tag:* cfiredate

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, when a ceasefire is concluded or publicly announced by the parties. If multiple ceasefires are agreed, the date observed is, if possible, of the first agreement.

#### 2.35.3.4 Peace Agreement Date (peagdate)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_peagdate

*Original tag:* peagdate

*Description:*

The date, as precise as possible, when a peace agreement is signed or publicly announced by the parties. In so-called peace process agreements, the date observed is, if possible, (a) the date of the concluding (last) agreement or (b) the date of the (first) agreement that establishes the process.

#### 2.35.3.5 Year (year)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_year

*Original tag:* year

*Description:*

The year of the observation.

#### 2.35.3.6 Start Date (start\_date)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_start\_date

*Original tag:* start\_date

*Description:*

The date of the first battle-related death recorded in the conflict is coded as the Startdate in the dataset. The date is set after the conflict fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict, except for the number of deaths. In some cases, the initial fatality occurs in a year prior to the first year of activity. For instance, in the conflict in Ethiopia over the territory Eritrea, the first battle-related deaths occurred in September 1961. During the remaining months of 1961, the conflict did not reach the required total of 25 battle-related deaths and the conflict is thus coded as inactive in 1961. 25 battle-related deaths in a year were not recorded until three years later.

#### 2.35.3.7 Start Date Precision (start\_prec)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_start\_prec

*Original tag:* start\_prec

*Description:*

The Startdate is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the start of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts,

this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. Startprec (start precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the Startdate variable.

1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.

2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.

3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the first day of the month.

4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month.

5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year.

6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment.

7= Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; Startdate is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.

#### 2.35.3.8 Start Date 2 (start\_date2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_start\_date2

*Original tag:* start\_date2

*Description:*

Startdate2 provides information about the date when a conflict episode reach 25 battle-related deaths in a calendar year, thus indicating the date that all criteria required in the definition of armed conflict are fulfilled.

#### 2.35.3.9 Start Date 2 Precision (start\_prec2)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_start\_prec2

*Original tag:* start\_prec2

*Description:*

The level of certainty for the coding of StartDate2.

1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.

2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.

3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the first day of the month.

4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month.

5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year.

6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment.

7= Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; Startdate is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.

#### 2.35.4 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

##### 2.35.4.1 Dataset Version (version)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_version

*Original tag:* version

*Description:*

The version of the dataset. Note that this most recent version (v2-2015) include a different coding scheme for outcomes compared with earlier versions.

### 2.35.5 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

#### 2.35.5.1 Location (location)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_location

*Original tag:* location

*Description:*

The location of the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Location is defined as the government side of a conflict, and should not be interpreted as the geographical location of the conflict.

For internal and internationalized internal conflicts only one country name is listed. This is the country whose government or territory is disputed. For certain conflicts, such as Kurdistan, the disputed territory is divided between different countries. Following our definition, we have coded separate conflicts for each country.

For interstate conflict, both primary parties are listed in the Location field. Even if several governments are involved in the conflict, only countries that fulfill the inclusion criteria for primary actors are listed here. This normally means that two countries are listed, but there are three notable exceptions: In the Arab-Israeli war of 1948–49 as well as the Suez war of 1956 and the war in Iraq in 2003, there are more than two primary parties to the conflict.

For extrastate conflicts, Location is set to be the disputed area, not the government of the colonial power. Location is a string variable, listing the names of the countries involved. These might be fighting together or against each other. The string is split in two ways, hyphen ('-') splits the different sides in an interstate war, and comma (',') splits different countries fighting together on the same side.

#### 2.35.5.2 Territory Name (territory\_name)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_territory\_name

*Original tag:* territory\_name

*Description:*

The specified contested territory for conflicts over territory, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. In case the two sides use different names for the disputed territory, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organization.

#### 2.35.5.3 Gleditsch and Ward Location (gwno\_loc)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_gwno\_loc

*Original tag:* gwno\_loc

*Description:*

This field contains the country code(s) for the state(s) listed in the Location variable. Thus, it lists the country codes for the primary party/parties in the conflict. The country codes are taken from Gleditsch and Ward (2007).

#### 2.35.5.4 Region (region)

*Long tag:* ucdp\_term\_dyadic\_region

*Original tag:* region

*Description:*

The geographic region of the conflict, taken from the UCDP/Prio Armed Conflict Dataset. This variable groups the various conflicts into five geographical categories, dependent on the location of the conflict.



## UCDP AND VIEWS

### 2.35 UCDP CONFLICT TERMINATION DATASET, DYADIC LEVEL

- 1= Europe
- 2= Middle East
- 3= Asia
- 4= Africa
- 5= Americas

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