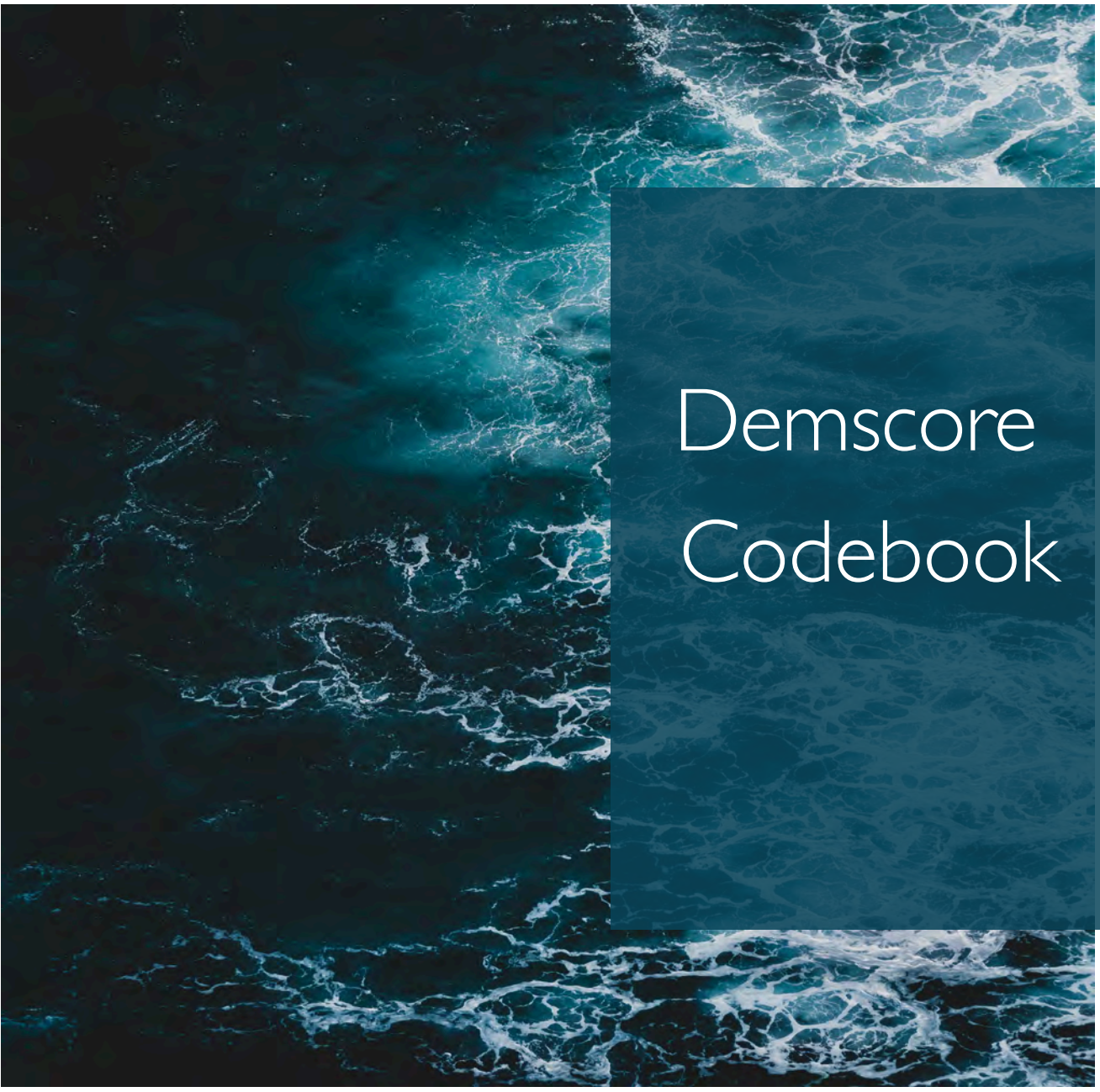
demscore



Demscore Codebook

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For data enquiries: contact@demscore.se

Summary of Table of Contents

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1 Explanatory Notes

1.1 Release Notes v2

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. The interdisciplinary nature of Demscore data facilitates large-scale comparative analyses. This is essential to advance adequate policy responses to complex societal challenges associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and beyond, facing Sweden, Europe, and the world today.

With a firm commitment to transparency and openness, Demscore v2 enables users to gain comprehensive insights into various topics across the social sciences. The joint infrastructure ensures data integrity and quality at the highest international standards and maximizes usability in the measurement of contextual data with more than 25.000 variables across nearly all countries in the world, from 1750 to the present.

This creates critical time- and cost saving advantages in data collection, management, distribution, and not the least for end-users in the scientific community. Demscore's unique approach to translating and merging data scales up to a total of 365.097 variable versions available in the infrastructure, storing a total of 9.2 billion non-missing observations.

This collaborative effort between leading Swedish universities pushes the scale of social science data to a new level and offers unprecedented possibilities for interdisciplinary research and knowledge advancement.

These are the key features of Demscore:

1. **Customized Download:** A fully normalized, joint PostgreSQL database, sophisticated programming, and a user-friendly web-based interface for users to generate custom-designed datasets and codebooks for download.
2. **Translations and Data Merges:** Demscore currently offers 1015 merges for dataset and Output Unit combinations.
3. **Metadata:** Demscore takes information on and organization of metadata to new heights with the inclusion of customized codebooks, a detailed methodology document, and a comprehensive handbook.
4. **Handling of Missing Data:** Demscore pioneers in developing an innovative approach to tackle missing data. Researchers can now account for missing values with increased precision, leading to more robust and reliable analyses.
5. **Merge Scores:** Demscore introduces a unique merge mechanism. This powerful tool enables researchers to combine datasets effortlessly, uncovering connections and patterns that were previously hidden in isolated data silos.
6. **Thematic Datasets:** Demscore provides researchers with curated thematic datasets, each focused on a specific topic. These datasets bring together relevant variables from across the Demscore partners, facilitating in-depth investigations and comprehensive analyses of specific domains.
7. **Interactive Web Portal:** In addition to all the above, Demscore's web portal offers interactive visualization tools, user support and additional information on all partners and data sources.

For more information, please visit `https://www.demscore.se/` or contact contact@demscore.se.

1.2 New in Demscore version 2

A detailed description of changes and additions made for version 2 compared to version 1 can be found in the Methodology Document.

1.3 The Demscore Codebook

The autogenerated Demscore Codebook lists variable entries for those variables chosen by the user along with citation guidelines and licenses 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 to generate an automated codebook.
Demscore maintains a single set of standard entries for metadata across all datasets, to which all project members contribute their information. Additionally, variables within different datasets may have varying sets of additional information requirements specific to each dataset. These dataset-specific entries are also included, but they are presented as variable-specific metadata beneath the standard entries.
At the outset of the harmonization process, Demscore underwent a thorough variable name cleanup. This involved tasks such as replacing spaces or dots in variable names with underscores and converting all letters to lowercase. Notably, the original tags remain preserved and stored in the PostgreSQL table. Each variable in Demscore is accessible in both short and long forms. The short form comprises the cleaned version of the original variable tag, while the long form starts with the dataset name from which it originates, 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) and *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 Citations

The Demscore project does not have a formal citation of its own. Hence, when using Demscore, we suggest that you cite the respective projects and datasets. We indicate how every dataset is to be cited in the autogenerated codebook you retreive with your data download, both in the dataset description and the codebook entry for each variable. Most often it is sufficient to cite the dataset a variable originates from, but sometimes there is a variable specific citation listed in the codebook entry in addition to that. For these cases, please also add the variable specific citation to the reference list of your publication. Full references are linked in the codebook entries of the variables and listed in the codebook's bibliography. We suggest you to also cite the Demscore Methodology Document when using data retrieved through Demscore.

1.6 Missing Data

Demscore indicates different types of missingness for observations in the customized datasets:
Missing in original data = Whenever an observation in the original variable is a missing (NA, missing code such as 7777, blank cell), we preserve this missing value. When the original source has special codes for various types of missing, those are preserved.
Missing code: -11111 = Demscore code for observation is missing due to the translation/merge, i.e., missing data due to no data being included for this combination of identifiers in the end Output Unit.
Missing code: -22222 = No observation is merged/translated, but the original data contains information for these identifier combinations elsewhere. For these cases, we use a different code. The

user needs to consult the reference documents (Methodology Document Section 5.1. or the Demscore Handbook) to clarify why the translation to the identifier combinations in the end Output Unit was not possible.

Please note that an observation that is missing in its original output unit does no take the value -11111, but appears as NA/blank cell in the customized dataset.

1.7 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 and will always retrieve the same data, even if the Demscore version was updated in the meantime.

Download ID:

1.8 Unit Identifier Variables

An Output Unit is defined as an output format in which variables can be retrieved from one or more datasets through a strictly defined output grid. A unit table defining this output grid contains unit identifier columns with u_ prefixes and the table is sorted based on these unit identifier columns and has a fixed number of rows. Unit columns are based on the columns that constitute the unit of analysis in a dataset. They are added to the original dataset and marked by a unit prefix (consisting of a u_ and the dataset unit name) before the original variable name. Unit columns can contain slightly modified data, e.g., missing values are replaced by a default value. Sometimes we add additional columns to the unit table, for instance if a dataset includes both a country_id column with a numeric country code, we add the variable storing the full country name to the unit table as well for better readability.

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 Impacts Early-Warning System (VIEWS) is a an academic research consortium jointly led by Uppsala University and Peace Research Institute Oslo. It unites a diverse range of research initiatives dedicated to exploring novel methodologies for forecasting violent conflict as well as the its impacts on society and human development. The consortium offers an award-winning prediction system that systematically monitors hundreds of structural drivers and complex conflict dynamics, and generates monthly predictions of impending conflict for each country and sub-national location within its scope up to three years into the future. The VIEWS data provided via the Demscore database is currently limited to forecasts for impending state-based conflict. They are provided as point predictions for the logged and non-logged number of fatalities in a given month and location , as well as dichotomous predictions for the probability that given fatality thresholds will be reached or exceeded in each month and place. . In the near future, they will be accompanied by corresponding predictions for armed conflict between non-state actors, as well as for violence against civilians. As the conflict impacts projects progress, the forecasting system will also be expanded with models that predict the impact of armed conflict on human development. For more information, please visit the consortium website: `https://viewsforecasting.org/`

2.1 UCDP Actor Dataset Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_actor

Output Unit: UCDP Actor, i.e., data is collected per 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:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, 60(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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

Description:
The new name of the actor.

2.1.2.7 Full New Name Mother Tounge (newnamefullmothertongue)

Long tag: ucdp_actor_newnamefullmothertongue

Original tag: NewNameFullMotherTongue

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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 (joingroup)

Long tag: ucdp_actor_joingroup

Original tag: JoinGroup

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*a*)

Description:

The version of the dataset: 21.1

2.2 UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset Conflict Level Version 23.1

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:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and the return of conflicts between states? *Journal of Peace Research* 60(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 Indentifier 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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The year of observation (1989-2020).

2.2.2 Conflict Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflcit.

2.2.2.1 Location of Conflict (location_inc)

Long tag: ucdp_brd_conflict_location_inc

Original tag: location_inc

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_brd_conflict_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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 Fatalities Estimates (Best, high, low) (bd_best)

Long tag: ucdp_brd_conflict_bd_best

Original tag: bd_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

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

2.2.5 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.2.5.1 Type of Conflict (type_of_conflict)

Long tag: ucdp_brd_conflict_type_of_conflict

Original tag: type_of_conflict

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The version of the dataset: 21.1

2.3 UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, Dyadic Level Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_brd_dyadic

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

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:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and the return of conflicts between states? *Journal of Peace Research* 60(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`

2.3.1 Indentifier 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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The year of observation (1989-2020).

2.3.2 Conflict Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflcit.

2.3.2.1 Location of Conflict (location_inc)

Long tag: ucdp_brd_dyadic_location_inc

Original tag: location_inc

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_b_2nd.
Comma separated if multiple.

2.3.4 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.3.4.1 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_brd_dyadic_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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 Fatalities Estimates (Best, high, low) (bd_best)

Long tag: ucdp_brd_dyadic_bd_best
Original tag: bd_best
Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)
Description:
The UCDP Best/Low/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
Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)
Description:
The version of the dataset: 21.1

2.4 UCDP Dyadic Dataset Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_dyadic

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

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:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and the return of conflicts between states?*Journal of Peace Research* 60(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`

2.4.1 Indentifier Variables

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

2.4.1.1 Dyad Identifier (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

The unique identifier of the dyad.

2.4.1.2 Conflict Identifier (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

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

2.4.1.3 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.1.4 Name of Territory (territory_name)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_territory_name

Original tag: territory_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.1.5 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

The year of observation (1946-2020).

2.4.1.6 Location Codes (gwno_loc)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_gwno_loc

Original tag: gwno_loc

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

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

2.4.1.7 Regions (region)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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).

2.4.2 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.

2.4.2.1 Side A (side_a)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_side_a

Original tag: side_a

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.2.2 Side A Identifier (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.2.3 Supporters of Side A (side_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_side_a_2nd

Original tag: side_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.2.4 Side B (side_b)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_side_b

Original tag: side_b

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.2.5 Side B Identifier (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.2.6 Supporters of Side B (side_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_side_b_2nd

Original tag: side_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.2.7 Country Code for Side A (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

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

2.4.2.8 Country Codes for Side A Supporters (gwno_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_gwno_a_2nd

Original tag: gwno_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_a_2nd.
Comma separated if multiple.

2.4.2.9 Country Code for Side B (gwno_b)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_gwno_b

Original tag: gwno_b

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

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

2.4.2.10 Country Codes for Side B Supporters (gwno_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_gwno_b_2nd

Original tag: gwno_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_b_2nd.
Comma separated if multiple.

2.4.3 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.4.3.1 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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

2.4.3.2 Intensity Level (intensity_level)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_intensity_level

Original tag: intensity_level

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.3.3 Type of Conflict (type_of_conflict)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_type_of_conflict

Original tag: type_of_conflict

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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).

2.4.4 Timely Dimension

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

2.4.4.1 Date of first Death in Conflict (start_date)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_start_date

Original tag: start_date

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.4.2 Precision (start_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_start_prec

Original tag: start_prec

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

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

2.4.4.3 Date when Conflict Deaths exceed 25 (start_date2)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_start_date2

Original tag: start_date2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

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.

2.4.4.4 Precision (start_prec2)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_start_prec2

Original tag: start_prec2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

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

2.4.5 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.4.5.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_dyadic_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Harbom et al. (2008)

Description:

The version of the dataset: 21.1

2.5 UCDP External Support Dataset - Actor Year

Dataset tag: ucdp_esd_ay

Output Unit: UCDP Actor-Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per actor, dyad and year.

Description: The UCDP ESD is 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 2017. The ESD builds on the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1 derived from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset 18.1 but goes beyond the dyad-level and offers the warring party-opponent-year (actor-year) as well as the warring-party-supporter-opponent-year (or triad-year) as units of analysis in addition to the dyad-year.
The actor-year dataset (ESD AY) contains all support a recipient receives in a given dyad-year. If more than one external supporter provides external support, the external support is combined and presented as aggregate measures. It thus contains one observation (row) for each actor per dyad-year. This version is appropriate where the focus rests on the recipients of external support regardless of which external supporters provide the support.

Dataset citation:
Meier, Vanessa, Niklas Karlén, Therése Pettersson Mihai Croicu (2022). External Support in Armed Conflicts. Introducing the UCDP External Support Dataset (ESD), 1975-2017. Journal of Peace Research. Online First.

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#externalsupportns`

2.5.1 Indentifier Variables

Variables in this section identify and specify observations in the dataset.

2.5.1.1 Entry Identifier (id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_id

Original tag: id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

A unique identifier for each entry in the dataset.

2.5.1.2 Active Year (active)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_active

Original tag: active

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all dyad-years active in the UCDP External Support Dataset 18.1.
(0) Inactive dyad-year
(1) Active dyad-year

2.5.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The year of observation (1975-2017).

2.5.1.4 Actor ID (actor_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_actor_id

Original tag: actor_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the potential support recipient (government or opposition actor). Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.
This variable does not correspond to the variable side_a_id in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.5.1.5 Actor Name (actor_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_actor_name

Original tag: actor_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the potential support recipient (government or opposition actor). Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.
This variable does not correspond to the variable side_a in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.5.1.6 Non-state Actor (actor_nonstate)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_actor_nonstate

Original tag: actor_nonstate

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations where the potential support recipient is a non-state actor.
(0) State recipient
(1) Non-state recipient

2.5.1.7 Opponent ID (oppo_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_oppo_id

Original tag: oppo_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the opponent (government or opposition actor) involved in an active armed conflict with the potential support recipient. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.

This variable does not correspond to the variable side_b_id in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.5.1.8 Opponent Name (oppo_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_oppo_name

Original tag: oppo_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the opponent (government or opposition actor) involved in an active armed conflict with the potential support recipient. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.

This variable does not correspond to the variable side_b in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.5.1.9 Dyad ID (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the dyad as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1.

2.5.1.10 Dyad Name (dyad_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_dyad_name

Original tag: dyad_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the dyad.

2.5.1.11 Civil Actor (civil)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_civil

Original tag: civil

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all dyad-years in which one of the
primary warring parties is a non-state actor (intrastate conflict).
(0) Interstate conflict
(1) Intrastate conflict

2.5.1.12 Conflict ID (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the conflict to which the dyad belongs as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset 18.1.

2.5.1.13 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility as given in the UCDP Dyadic 18.1. Note that this is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma-separated.

2.5.1.14 Conflict Country A (country_a)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_country_a

Original tag: country_a

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In intrastate conflicts, the name of the conflict-country. In interstate conflicts, the name of one of the primary warring parties.

2.5.1.15 Conflict Country B (country_b)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_country_b

Original tag: country_b

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In interstate conflicts, the name of one of the primary warring parties. Empty in intrastate conflicts.

2.5.2 External Support

Variables in this section identify for instance the type and amount of external support provided and whether support was provided by state or non-state actors. External support is defined as the provision of militarily relevant assistance by an outside party to a primary warring party in a state-based armed conflict with the intent to assist that party in that conflict. . The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows: (1) Militarily relevant assistance: materiel, knowledge, or services with a direct role in the pursuit of armed conflict. (2) Outside party: any state or organised armed group listed in the UCDP Actor Dataset that is not a primary warring party in the conflict in a given year including in a different conflict-dyad. (3) Primary warring party: a government of a state or any opposition organisation or alliance of organisations that uses armed force to promote its position in the incompatibility in an intrastate or an interstate armed conflict. (4) Intent to assist: the support is provided deliberately and with the clear (long-term) goal of facilitating military victory of the support recipient over the opponent the recipient shares an incompatibility with. (5) State-based armed conflict: a contested incompatibility that concerns govern-ment and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.

2.5.2.1 Gleditsch and Ward country code A (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In intrastate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of the conflict-country. In interstate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of one of the primary warring parties.

2.5.2.2 Gleditsch and Ward country code B (gwno_b)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_gwno_b

Original tag: gwno_b

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In interstate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of one of the primary warring parties. Empty in intrastate conflicts.

2.5.2.3 External ID (ext_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_id

Original tag: ext_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the external supporter (government or opposition actor).

The external supporter is an outside party providing external support. The ESD only considers foreign governments and organised armed groups listed in the UCDP Actor List as potential external supporters.3 Support by international organisations or coalitions of states is disaggregated and attributed to the contributing countries (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support is considered external if it originates from an outside party that is not a primary warring party to the conflict including in a different conflict-dyad in the same conflict in a given year. For state support, this includes all foreign governments that do not share an incompatibility with one of the warring parties in the conflict. For non-state support, this includes all organised armed groups that do not share an incompatibility with the government side in the conflict in the same year, although they might be physically present in the same territory. Outside parties providing support to an external supporter, e.g. granting access to bases to an external supporter or financing a coalition providing external support, do not enter the dataset (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support from diaspora groups, lobby groups, private businesses, religious institutions, criminal networks, charities, and individuals is not included.

2.5.2.4 External Supporter Name (ext_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_name

Original tag: ext_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the external supporter (government or opposition actor).

The external supporter is an outside party providing external support. The ESD only considers foreign governments and organised armed groups listed in the UCDP Actor List as potential external supporters.3 Support by international organisations or coalitions of states is disaggregated and attributed to the contributing countries (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support is considered external if it originates from an outside party that is not a primary warring party to the conflict including in a different conflict-dyad in the same conflict in a given year. For state support, this includes all foreign governments that do not share an incompatibility with one of the warring parties in the conflict. For non-state support, this includes all organised armed groups that do not share an incompatibility with the government side in the conflict in the same year, although they might be physically present in the same territory. Outside parties providing support to an external supporter, e.g. granting access to bases to an external supporter or financing a coalition providing external support, do not enter the dataset (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support from diaspora groups, lobby groups, private businesses, religious institutions, criminal networks, charities, and individuals is not included.

2.5.2.5 Non-state Supporter (ext_nonstate)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_nonstate

Original tag: ext_nonstate

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which at least one of the external supporters is a non-state actor.
(0) State supporters only
(1) Non-state supporter

2.5.2.6 Coalition Support (ext_coalition)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_coalition

Original tag: ext_coalition

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support is provided as part of a coalition effort.
(0) Bilateral support
(1) Coalition support

External support is considered part of a coalition effort if three or more states formally agree to coordinate their efforts and to provide assistance to the same warring party or multiple warring parties jointly. This can take on the shape of an ad hoc coalition with a conflict-related purpose or operations run by established multilateral organisations such as the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or regional organisations. Over the observation period, 20 such coalitions formed. Appendix 1 contains a list of all coalitions that appear in the ESD. Contributing countries are listed separately but contain the same coalition name in the coalition variable. Alliances between non-state actors also exist, but do not appear in the coalition variable.4 Support provided by an international organisation directly and not administered through contributing countries is not included.

2.5.2.7 Coalition Name (ext_coalition_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_coalition_name

Original tag: ext_coalition_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the coalition.

2.5.2.8 Substate Actor Support (ext_elements)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_elements

Original tag: ext_elements

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support is provided by a substate actor.
(0) No substate support
(1) Support provided by substate actor

2.5.2.9 External Support to Both Sides (ext_bothsides)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_bothsides

Original tag: ext_bothsides

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which an external supporter provides support to both primary warring parties in a conflict-dyad.
(0) Support to one side

(1) Support to both sides

External support is considered to be provided to both sides when the same external supporter provides assistance to both primary warring parties in a conflict-dyad in the same year. This is sometimes the case when external supporters switch sides within a calendar year or when opposition actors replace the government and become the government side, turning the ousted government into the opposition actor. In rare cases, the leadership of an external supporter provides assistance to one side in a conflict while a substate actor supports the opposition (cf. 4.5 Elements of states support). The variable allows to easily identify these cases so that they can be handled in a manner appropriate to the research interest.

2.5.2.10 External Support (ext_sup)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_sup

Original tag: ext_sup

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was provided by any supporter/at least one state supporter/at least one non-state supporter.
(0) No external support
(1) External support

External support needs to be intentional, direct, and aimed at enhancing military capabilities. It thus excludes cases where support is provided unintentionally, e.g. because of state weakness, such as porous borders or indirectly, e.g. measures that effectively weaken a warring party but are not designed to support the opposing side, such as sanctions. Advocacy in front of international bodies, offers to mediate, humanitarian assistance, and diplomatic support are not considered external support in this context as they do not constitute the provision of resources with a direct role in the pursuit of armed conflict and/or with the clear intent to facilitate (military) victory of one side over the other. If any of the 10 types of external support listed below is present, the overall measure for external support is set to 1, indicating external support in a given year. References to external support without specified supporter or recipient are not included.

2.5.2.11 State Supporter (ext_sup_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_sup_s

Original tag: ext_sup_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was provided by any supporter/at least one state supporter/at least one non-state supporter.
(0) No external support
(1) External support

2.5.2.12 Non-state Supporter (ext_sup_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_sup_ns

Original tag: ext_sup_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was provided by any supporter/at least one state supporter/at least one non-state supporter.
(0) No external support
(1) External support

2.5.2.13 Count (ext_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_count

Original tag: ext_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters/state supporters/non-state supporters that provide any type of external support.

2.5.2.14 Count State (ext_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_count_s

Original tag: ext_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters/state supporters/non-state supporters that provide any type of external support.

2.5.2.15 Count Non-state (ext_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_count_ns

Original tag: ext_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters that provide any type of external support.

2.5.2.16 Troop Support (ext_x)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_x

Original tag: ext_x

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which troop support was provided (1).

Note that observations on troop support correspond to observations of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. Non-state troop support is set to 0 in all observations (cf. 5. Coding Decisions).

An external supporter sends combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party.
This is the most intensive type of support and corresponds to the secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. It includes state combat troops (including special forces) sent to directly engage in military operations against an opponent or expert personnel (e.g. tank drivers, aircraft pilots, UAV operators) directly engaged in combat operations. It does not include alleged cases of troop support or a troop presence without a clear combat mandate (P), troop support by non-state actors (Y), joint operations by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent (Y), joint operations or alliances by two or more non-state actors (Y), deployment of military trainers, technicians, and experts (T). Troop support by foreign fighters or private military corporations is not included in the dataset. Where the high threshold of secondary warring support as recorded in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset is not met, but foreign troops with a combat role were present, observations were coded as troop presence (P). This includes cases of alleged troop support (coded as alleged) and cases without an official mandate to support a warring side but observed involvement. This procedure ensures that the troop support variable corresponds to the definition of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, while allowing users to include additional cases of troop presence that follow a similar pattern.

2.5.2.17 Troop Support State (ext_x_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_x_s

Original tag: ext_x_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which X support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.18 Troop Support Non-state (ext_x_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_x_ns

Original tag: ext_x_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which X support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.19 Count Troop Support (ext_x_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_x_count

Original tag: ext_x_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing X support.

2.5.2.20 Count Troop Support State (ext_x_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_x_count_s

Original tag: ext_x_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing X support.

2.5.2.21 Count Troop Support Non-state (ext_x_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_x_count_ns

Original tag: ext_x_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing X support.

2.5.2.22 Foreign Troop Presence (ext_p)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_p

Original tag: ext_p

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which a foreign troop presence was observed but did not reach the threshold of troop support (1).

Non-state troop support is set to 0 in all observations (cf. 5. Coding Decisions).

An external supporter sends combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party.
This is the most intensive type of support and corresponds to the secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. It includes state combat troops (including special forces) sent to directly engage in military operations against an opponent or expert personnel (e.g. tank drivers, aircraft pilots, UAV operators) directly engaged in combat operations. It does not include alleged cases of troop support or a troop presence without a clear combat mandate

(P), troop support by non-state actors (Y), joint operations by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent (Y), joint operations or alliances by two or more non-state actors (Y), deployment of military trainers, technicians, and experts (T). Troop support by foreign fighters or private military corporations is not included in the dataset. Where the high threshold of secondary warring support as recorded in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset is not met, but foreign troops with a combat role were present, observations were coded as troop presence (P). This includes cases of alleged troop support (coded as alleged) and cases without an official mandate to support a warring side but observed involvement. This procedure ensures that the troop support variable corresponds to the definition of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, while allowing users to include additional cases of troop presence that follow a similar pattern.

2.5.2.23 Foreign Troop Presence State (ext_p_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_p_s

Original tag: ext_p_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which P support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.24 Foreign Troop Presence Non-state (ext_p_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_p_ns

Original tag: ext_p_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which P support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.25 Count Foreign Troop Presence (ext_p_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_p_count

Original tag: ext_p_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing P support.

2.5.2.26 Count Foreign Troop Presence State (ext_p_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_p_count_s

Original tag: ext_p_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing P support.

2.5.2.27 Count Foreign Troop Presence Non-state (ext_p_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_p_count_ns

Original tag: ext_p_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing P support.

2.5.2.28 Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations (ext_y)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_y

Original tag: ext_y

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which access to infrastructure/joint operations was provided (1).

An external supporter allows a warring party to use its own military infrastructure or conducts joint operations.
This category denotes considerable cooperation short of combat support (cf. 4.7 troop support). It includes the use of the supporter's bases, intelligence infrastructure such as satellites, and communication technology. For states, it includes joint operations such as border patrols, joint intelligence operations short of combat support, and joint operations with a combat mandate by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent. It further includes troop support by non-state actors to state or non-state recipients (cf. 5. Coding Decisions) and alliances between two or more non-state actors. It does not include training troops of support recipients on the external supporter's territory (T) or troop support by state supporters to state recipients (X).

2.5.2.29 Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations State (ext_y_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_y_s

Original tag: ext_y_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which Y support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.30 Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations Non-state (ext_y_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_y_ns

Original tag: ext_y_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which Y support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.31 Count Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations (ext_y_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_y_count

Original tag: ext_y_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing Y support.

2.5.2.32 Count Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations State (ext_y_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_y_count_s

Original tag: ext_y_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing Y support.

2.5.2.33 Count Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations Non-state (ext_y_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_y_count_ns

Original tag: ext_y_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing Y support.

2.5.2.34 Weapons (ext_w)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_w

Original tag: ext_w

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which weapons support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides weapons or ammunition to a warring party on conciliatory terms or through non-conventional channels.
It includes the donation of weapons, weapons bought on extremely conciliatory terms, e.g. symbolic prices, weapons sales to non-state actors, weapons transfers violating an embargo the supporter is bound by, e.g. a UN arms embargo, and any sale of weapons of mass destruction. It excludes the intermediating of weapons transfers (O), e.g. granting access to transportation channels for illicit trade or changing labels to deceive origins, the transfer of expertise to build weapons or technical assistance in doing so (T), the deployment of expert personnel operating weaponry in combat operations (X), e.g. tank operators, and the financing of weapons transfers by another party (F). The sale or lease of weapons or ammunition between states in accordance with standard commercial terms, e.g. authorized trade, and for primarily economic motives is not included in the dataset.

2.5.2.35 Weapons State (ext_w_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_w_s

Original tag: ext_w_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which W support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.36 Weapons Non-state (ext_w_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_w_ns

Original tag: ext_w_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which W support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.37 Count Weapons (ext_w_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_w_count

Original tag: ext_w_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external supporters providing W support.

2.5.2.38 Count Weapons State (ext_w_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_w_count_s

Original tag: ext_w_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external state supporters providing W support.

2.5.2.39 Count Weapons Non-state (ext_w_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_w_count_ns

Original tag: ext_w_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing W support.

2.5.2.40 Materiel and Logistics (ext_m)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_m

Original tag: ext_m

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which materiel and logistics support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides non-weaponry equipment with a military purpose to a warring party free of charge or on conciliatory terms or assists with logistical tasks.
It includes the donation of vehicles, uniforms, tents, field hospitals, medical supplies, rations, repair and support facilities for advanced weaponry, and communication and reconnaissance equipment such as radar, night vision technology, and surveillance drones. It also includes assistance with logistical tasks such as troop transports, the running of field hospitals, the building of military installations, e.g. training camps, and maintenance work.
It does not include the provision of equipment with a weapon capability (W), the transfer of expertise to build equipment or technical assistance in doing so (T) or the deployment of expert personnel operating equipment in combat operations (X), e.g. aircraft pilots.

2.5.2.41 Materiel and Logistics State (ext_m_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_m_s

Original tag: ext_m_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which M support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.42 Materiel and Logistics Non-state (ext_m_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_m_ns

Original tag: ext_m_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which M support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.43 Count Materiel and Logistics (ext_m_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_m_count

Original tag: ext_m_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external supporters providing M support.

2.5.2.44 Count Materiel and Logistics State (ext_m_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_m_count_s

Original tag: ext_m_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing M support.

2.5.2.45 Count Materiel and Logistics Non-state (ext_m_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_m_count_ns

Original tag: ext_m_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing M support.

2.5.2.46 Training and Expertise (ext_t)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_t

Original tag: ext_t

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which training and expertise support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides training to members of a warring party, sends military experts or otherwise makes available technical know-how.
It includes the provision of military trainers, specialists, planners or experts not directly engaged in combat operations training military personnel, providing technical assistance or joining in operational planning as well as (repeated) joint training exercises between state troops with a direct conflict link. It also includes the transfer of technical expertise and know- how such as the ability to construct and produce weaponry. Training support can take place on the supporter's territory, the recipient's territory or on the territory of an outside party. It does not include the deployment of expert personnel operating equipment in combat operations (X).

2.5.2.47 Training and Expertise State (ext_t_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_t_s

Original tag: ext_t_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which T support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.48 Training and Expertise Non-state (ext_t_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_t_ns

Original tag: ext_t_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which T support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.49 Count Training and Expertise (ext_t_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_t_count

Original tag: ext_t_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external supporters providing T support.

2.5.2.50 Count Training and Expertise State (ext_t_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_t_count_s

Original tag: ext_t_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external state supporters providing T support.

2.5.2.51 Count Training and Expertise Non-state (ext_t_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_t_count_ns

Original tag: ext_t_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing T support.

2.5.2.52 Funding (ext_f)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_f

Original tag: ext_f

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which funding support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides any form of economic aid to a warring party destined to fund waging the armed conflict.
It includes the provision of military loans, grants or aid with a direct link to the conflict, the transfer of money or financial assets to non-state groups, and the financing of weapons transfers. It does not include funding converted into training or equipment before transfer (T, W/M). Humanitarian, development or balance of payments aid or loans, the financing of peacekeeping operations, and security sector assistance without a direct link to the conflict are not included in the dataset. In the previous version of the dataset, this category was coded under the *literal*.

2.5.2.53 Funding State (ext_f_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_f_s

Original tag: ext_f_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which F support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.54 Funding Non-state (ext_f_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_f_ns

Original tag: ext_f_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which F support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.55 Count Funding (ext_f_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_f_count

Original tag: ext_f_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing F support.

2.5.2.56 Count Funding State (ext_f_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_f_count_s

Original tag: ext_f_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing F support.

2.5.2.57 Count Funding Non-state (ext_f_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_f_count_ns

Original tag: ext_f_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing F support.

2.5.2.58 Intelligence (ext_i)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_i

Original tag: ext_i

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which intelligence support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides a warring party with intelligence.
It includes intelligence material such as maps of enemy positions, satellite imagery, information on troop capability and location of rebel leaders, codes, and signal intelligence. It further includes information-sharing agreements between an external supporter and a support recipient. It does not include access to the supporter's intelligence infrastructure, e.g. use of satellites or reconnaissance equipment (Y) or large-scale collaboration and integration of intelligence organisations (Y).

2.5.2.59 Intelligence State (ext_i_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_i_s

Original tag: ext_i_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which I support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.60 Intelligence Non-state (ext_i_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_i_ns

Original tag: ext_i_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which I support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.61 Count Intelligence (ext_i_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_i_count

Original tag: ext_i_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing I support.

2.5.2.62 Count Intelligence State (ext_i_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_i_count_s

Original tag: ext_i_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing I support.

2.5.2.63 Count Intelligence Non-state (ext_i_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_i_count_ns

Original tag: ext_i_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing I support.

2.5.2.64 Access to Territory (ext_l)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_l

Original tag: ext_l

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which access to territory was provided (1).

An external supporter allows a warring party to use territory under its control.
It includes granting access to territory to set up bases, to conduct cross-border raids, to cross into supporter's territory on border patrols or to use as sanctuary for combatants. It further includes enabling the transfer of personnel or goods through the supporter's territory, e.g. "facilitation pipelines". It does not include leases of bases, access to military infrastructure on bases or joint border patrols with a supporter on the supporter's territory (Y). Unauthorized access to territory, e.g. because of porous borders or low state capacity, sheltering refugees, granting sanctuary for non-combatants, self-imposed exiles by the political leadership, and access to airspace are not included in the dataset.

2.5.2.65 Access to Territory State (ext_l_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_l_s

Original tag: ext_l_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which L support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.66 Access to Territory Non-state (ext_l_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_l_ns

Original tag: ext_l_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which L support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.67 Count Access to Territory (ext_l_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_l_count

Original tag: ext_l_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing L support.

2.5.2.68 Count Access to Territory State (ext_l_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_l_count_s

Original tag: ext_l_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing L support.

2.5.2.69 Count Access to Territory Non-state (ext_l_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_l_count_ns

Original tag: ext_l_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing L support.

2.5.2.70 Other Support (ext_o)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_o

Original tag: ext_o

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which other support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides material assistance with direct bearing on the waging of armed conflict to a warring party which does not fit any of the previous categories.
It includes activities such as intermediating the transfer of weapons, providing recruitment opportunities, and running, harbouring or funding communication platforms of warring parties, e.g. radio stations. It does not include the provision of political, moral or ideological support or activities subsumed under information warfare.

2.5.2.71 Other Support State (ext_o_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_o_s

Original tag: ext_o_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which O support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.72 Other Support Non-state (ext_o_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_o_ns

Original tag: ext_o_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which O support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.73 Count Other Support (ext_o_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_o_count

Original tag: ext_o_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing O support.

2.5.2.74 Count Other Support State (ext_o_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_o_count_s

Original tag: ext_o_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing O support.

2.5.2.75 Count Other Support Non-state (ext_o_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_o_count_ns

Original tag: ext_o_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing O support.

2.5.2.76 Unknown Support (ext_u)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_u

Original tag: ext_u

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which unknown support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides material assistance of unspecified type to a warring party. It includes mentions of "military support" or efforts to build "military capabilities" without details of the military support provided. It does not include allegations of a specific type of support (alleged support). External support by an unknown supporter, to an unknown recipient or at an unidentified time are not included in the dataset.

2.5.2.77 Unknown Support State (ext_u_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_u_s

Original tag: ext_u_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which U support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.5.2.78 Unknown Support Non-state (ext_u_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_u_ns

Original tag: ext_u_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which U support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.5.2.79 Count Unknown Support (ext_u_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_u_count

Original tag: ext_u_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing U support.

2.5.2.80 Count Unknown Support State (ext_u_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_u_count_s

Original tag: ext_u_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing U support.

2.5.2.81 Count Unknown Support Non-state (ext_u_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_u_count_ns

Original tag: ext_u_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing U support.

2.5.2.82 Sum (ext_sum)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ay_ext_sum

Original tag: ext_sum

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of different types of support provided.

2.6 UCDP External Support Dataset - Dyad Year

Dataset tag: ucdp_esd_dy

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

Description: The UCDP ESD is 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 2017. The ESD builds on the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1 derived from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset 18.1 but goes beyond the dyad-level and offers the warring party-opponent-year (actor-year) as well as the warring-party-supporter-opponent-year (or triad-year) as units of analysis in addition to the dyad-year.
The dyad-level dataset (ESD DY) is the most aggregated version of the three datasets and presents information on external support to the conflict-dyad as a whole at the dyad-year unit of analysis. If more than one external supporter provides external support, the external support is combined and presented as aggregate measures. As such it contains one observation (row) for each dyad per year. This version is appropriate where existing data is in a dyad-year structure or the focus rests on the impact of external support on conflict more generally.

Dataset citation:
Meier, Vanessa, Niklas Karlén, Therése Pettersson Mihai Croicu (2022). External Support in Armed Conflicts. Introducing the UCDP External Support Dataset (ESD), 1975-2017. Journal of Peace Research. Online First.

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#externalsupportns`

2.6.1 Indentifier Variables

Variables in this section identify and specify observations in the dataset.

2.6.1.1 Entry Identifier (id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_id

Original tag: id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

A unique identifier for each entry in the dataset.

2.6.1.2 Active Year (active)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_active

Original tag: active

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all dyad-years active in the UCDP External Support Dataset 18.1.
(0) Inactive dyad-year
(1) Active dyad-year

2.6.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The year of observation (1975-2017).

2.6.1.4 Side A ID (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of Side A as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1.

2.6.1.5 Side A (side_a)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_side_a

Original tag: side_a

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of Side A.

2.6.1.6 SIde B ID (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of Side B as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1.

2.6.1.7 Side B (side_b)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_side_b

Original tag: side_b

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of Side B.

2.6.1.8 Dyad ID (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the dyad as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1.

2.6.1.9 Dyad Name (dyad_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_dyad_name

Original tag: dyad_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the dyad.

2.6.1.10 Civil Actor (civil)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_civil

Original tag: civil

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all dyad-years in which one of the primary warring parties is a non-state actor (intrastate conflict).
(0) Interstate conflict
(1) Intrastate conflict

2.6.1.11 Conflict ID (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the conflict to which the dyad belongs as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset 18.1.

2.6.1.12 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility as given in the UCDP Dyadic 18.1. Note that this is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma-separated.

2.6.1.13 Conflict Country A (country_a)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_country_a

Original tag: country_a

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In intrastate conflicts, the name of the conflict-country. In interstate conflicts, the name of one of the primary warring parties.

2.6.1.14 Conflict Country B (country_b)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_country_b

Original tag: country_b

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In interstate conflicts, the name of one of the primary warring parties. Empty in intrastate conflicts.

2.6.2 External Support

Variables in this section identify for instance the type and amount of external support provided and whether support was provided by state or non-state actors. External support is defined as the provision of militarily relevant assistance by an outside party to a primary warring party in a state-based armed conflict with the intent to assist that party in that conflict. . The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows: (1) Militarily relevant assistance: materiel, knowledge, or services with a direct role in the pursuit of armed conflict. (2) Outside party: any state or organised armed group listed in the UCDP Actor Dataset that is not a primary warring party in the conflict in a given year including in a different conflict-dyad. (3) Primary warring party: a government of a state or any opposition organisation or alliance of organisations that uses armed force to promote its position in the incompatibility in an intrastate or an interstate armed conflict. (4) Intent to assist: the support is provided deliberately and with the clear (long-term) goal of facilitating military victory of the support recipient over the opponent the recipient shares an incompatibility with. (5) State-based armed conflict: a contested incompatibility that concerns govern-ment and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.

2.6.2.1 Gleditsch and Ward country code A (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In intrastate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of the conflict-country. In interstate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of one of the primary warring parties.

2.6.2.2 Gleditsch and Ward country code B (gwno_b)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_gwno_b

Original tag: gwno_b

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In interstate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of one of the primary warring parties. Empty in intrastate conflicts.

2.6.2.3 External ID (ext_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_id

Original tag: ext_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
The unique identifier of the external supporter (government or opposition actor).

The external supporter is an outside party providing external support. The ESD only considers foreign governments and organised armed groups listed in the UCDP Actor List as potential external supporters.3 Support by international organisations or coalitions of states is disaggregated and attributed to the contributing countries (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support is considered external if it originates from an outside party that is not a primary warring party to the conflict including in a different conflict-dyad in the same conflict in a given year. For state support, this includes all foreign governments that do not share an incompatibility with one of the warring parties in the conflict. For non-state support, this includes all organised armed groups that do not share an incompatibility with the government side in the conflict in the same year, although they might be physically present in the same territory. Outside parties providing support to an external supporter, e.g. granting access to bases to an external supporter or financing a coalition providing external support, do not enter the dataset (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support from diaspora groups, lobby groups, private businesses, religious institutions, criminal networks, charities, and individuals is not included.

2.6.2.4 External Supporter Name (ext_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_name

Original tag: ext_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
The name of the external supporter (government or opposition actor).

The external supporter is an outside party providing external support. The ESD only considers foreign governments and organised armed groups listed in the UCDP Actor List as potential external supporters.3 Support by international organisations or coalitions of states is disaggregated and attributed to the contributing countries (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support is considered external if it originates from an outside party that is not a primary warring party to the conflict including in a different conflict-dyad in the same conflict in a given year. For state support, this includes all foreign governments that do not share an incompatibility with one of the warring parties in the conflict. For non-state support, this includes all organised armed groups that do not share an incompatibility with the government side in the conflict in the same year, although they might be physically present in the same territory. Outside parties providing support to an external supporter, e.g. granting access to bases to an external supporter or financing a coalition providing external support, do not enter the dataset (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support from diaspora groups, lobby groups, private businesses, religious institutions, criminal networks, charities, and individuals is not included.

2.6.2.5 Non-state Supporter (ext_nonstate)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_nonstate

Original tag: ext_nonstate

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which the external supporter is a non-state actor.
(0) State supporter
(1) Non-state supporter

2.6.2.6 Coalition Support (ext_coalition)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_coalition

Original tag: ext_coalition

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which external support is provided as part of a coalition effort.
(0) Bilateral support
(1) Coalition support

External support is considered part of a coalition effort if three or more states formally agree to coordinate their efforts and to provide assistance to the same warring party or multiple warring parties jointly. This can take on the shape of an ad hoc coalition with a conflict-related purpose or operations run by established multilateral organisations such as the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or regional organisations. Over the observation period, 20 such coalitions formed. Appendix 1 contains a list of all coalitions that appear in the ESD. Contributing countries are listed separately but contain the same coalition name in the coalition variable. Alliances between non-state actors also exist, but do not appear in the coalition variable.4 Support provided by an international organisation directly and not administered through contributing countries is not included.

2.6.2.7 Coalition Name (ext_coalition_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_coalition_name

Original tag: ext_coalition_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
The name of the coalition.

2.6.2.8 Substate Actor Support (ext_elements)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_elements

Original tag: ext_elements

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which external support is provided by a substate actor.
(0) No substate support
(1) Support provided by substate actor

2.6.2.9 External Support to Both Sides (ext_bothsides)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_bothsides

Original tag: ext_bothsides

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which an external supporter provides support to both primary warring parties in a conflict-dyad.
(0) Support to one side
(1) Support to both sides

External support is considered to be provided to both sides when the same external supporter provides assistance to both primary warring parties in a conflict-dyad in the same year. This is sometimes the case when external supporters switch sides within a calendar year or when opposition actors replace the government and become the government side, turning the ousted government into the opposition actor. In rare cases, the leadership of an external supporter provides assistance to one side in a conflict while a substate actor supports the opposition (cf. 4.5 Elements of states support). The variable allows to easily identify these cases so that they can be handled in a manner appropriate to the research interest.

2.6.2.10 External Support (ext_sup)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_sup

Original tag: ext_sup

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was provided.
(0) No external support
(1) External support

External support needs to be intentional, direct, and aimed at enhancing military capabilities. It thus excludes cases where support is provided unintentionally, e.g. because of state weakness, such as porous borders or indirectly, e.g. measures that effectively weaken a warring party but are not designed to support the opposing side, such as sanctions. Advocacy in front of international bodies, offers to mediate, humanitarian assistance, and diplomatic support are not considered external support in this context as they do not constitute the provision of resources with a direct role in the pursuit of armed conflict and/or with the clear intent to facilitate (military) victory of one side over the other. If any of the 10 types of external support listed below is present, the overall measure for external support is set to 1, indicating external support in a given year. References to external support without specified supporter or recipient are not included.

2.6.2.11 State Supporter (ext_sup_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_sup_s

Original tag: ext_sup_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was provided by any supporter/at least one state supporter/at least one non-state supporter.
(0) No external support
(1) External support

2.6.2.12 External Support Non-state (ext_sup_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_sup_ns

Original tag: ext_sup_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was provided by any supporter/at least one state supporter/at least one non-state supporter.
(0) No external support
(1) External support

2.6.2.13 Count (ext_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_count

Original tag: ext_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters/state supporters/non-state supporters that provide any type of external support.

2.6.2.14 Count State (ext_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_count_s

Original tag: ext_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters that provide any type of external support.

2.6.2.15 Count Non-state (ext_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_count_ns

Original tag: ext_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters that provide any type of external support.

2.6.2.16 Troop Support (ext_x)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_x

Original tag: ext_x

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which troop support was provided (1).

Note that observations on troop support correspond to observations of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. Non-state troop support is set to 0 in all observations (cf. 5. Coding Decisions).

An external supporter sends combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party.
This is the most intensive type of support and corresponds to the secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. It includes state combat troops (including special forces) sent to directly engage in military operations against an opponent or expert personnel (e.g. tank drivers, aircraft pilots, UAV operators) directly engaged in combat operations. It does not include alleged cases of troop support or a troop presence without a clear combat mandate (P), troop support by non-state actors (Y), joint operations by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent (Y), joint operations or alliances by two or more non-state actors (Y), deployment of military trainers, technicians, and experts (T). Troop support by foreign fighters or private military corporations is not included in the dataset. Where the high threshold of secondary warring support as recorded in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset is not met, but foreign troops with a combat role were present, observations were coded as troop presence (P). This includes cases of alleged troop support (coded as alleged) and cases without an official mandate to support a warring side but observed involvement. This procedure ensures that the troop support variable corresponds to the definition of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, while allowing users to include additional cases of troop presence that follow a similar pattern.

2.6.2.17 Troop Support State (ext_x_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_x_s

Original tag: ext_x_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which X support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.18 Troop Support Non-state (ext_x_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_x_ns

Original tag: ext_x_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which X support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.19 Count Troop Support (ext_x_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_x_count

Original tag: ext_x_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing X support to the dyad.

2.6.2.20 Count Troop Support State (ext_x_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_x_count_s

Original tag: ext_x_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing X support to the dyad.

2.6.2.21 Count Troop Support Non-state (ext_x_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_x_count_ns

Original tag: ext_x_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing X support to the dyad.

2.6.2.22 Foreign Troop Presence (ext_p)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_p

Original tag: ext_p

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which a foreign troop presence was observed but did not reach the threshold of troop support (1).

Non-state troop support is set to 0 in all observations (cf. 5. Coding Decisions).

An external supporter sends combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party.
This is the most intensive type of support and corresponds to the secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. It includes state combat troops (including special forces) sent to directly engage in military operations against an opponent or expert personnel (e.g. tank drivers, aircraft pilots, UAV operators) directly engaged in combat operations. It does not include alleged cases of troop support or a troop presence without a clear combat mandate (P), troop support by non-state actors (Y), joint operations by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent (Y), joint operations or alliances by two or more non-state actors (Y), deployment of military trainers, technicians, and experts (T). Troop support by foreign fighters or private military corporations is not included in the dataset. Where the high threshold of secondary warring support as recorded in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset is not met, but foreign troops with a combat role were present, observations were coded as troop presence (P). This includes cases of alleged troop support (coded as alleged) and cases without an official mandate to support a warring side but observed involvement. This procedure ensures that the troop support variable corresponds to the definition of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, while allowing users to include additional cases of troop presence that follow a similar pattern.

2.6.2.23 Foreign Troop Presence State (ext_p_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_p_s

Original tag: ext_p_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which P support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.24 Foreign Troop Presence Non-state (ext_p_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_p_ns

Original tag: ext_p_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which P support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.25 Count Foreign Troop Presence (ext_p_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_p_count

Original tag: ext_p_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external supporters providing P support to the dyad.

2.6.2.26 Count Foreign Troop Presence State (ext_p_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_p_count_s

Original tag: ext_p_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external state supporters providing P support to the dyad.

2.6.2.27 Count Foreign Troop Presence Non-state (ext_p_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_p_count_ns

Original tag: ext_p_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing P support to the dyad.

2.6.2.28 Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations (ext_y)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_y

Original tag: ext_y

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which access to infrastructure/joint operations was provided (1).

An external supporter allows a warring party to use its own military infrastructure or conducts joint operations.
This category denotes considerable cooperation short of combat support (cf. 4.7 troop support). It includes the use of the supporter's bases, intelligence infrastructure such as satellites, and communication technology. For states, it includes joint operations such as border patrols, joint intelligence operations short of combat support, and joint operations with a combat mandate by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent. It further includes troop support by non-state actors to state or non-state recipients (cf. 5. Coding Decisions) and alliances between two or more non-state actors. It does not include training troops of support recipients on the external supporter's territory (T) or troop support by state supporters to state recipients (X).

2.6.2.29 Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations State (ext_y_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_y_s

Original tag: ext_y_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which Y support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.30 Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations Non-state (ext_y_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_y_ns

Original tag: ext_y_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which Y support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.31 Count Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations (ext_y_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_y_count

Original tag: ext_y_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing Y support to the dyad.

2.6.2.32 Count Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations State (ext_y_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_y_count_s

Original tag: ext_y_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing Y support to the dyad.

2.6.2.33 Count Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations Non-state (ext_y_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_y_count_ns

Original tag: ext_y_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing Y support to the dyad.

2.6.2.34 Weapons (ext_w)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_w

Original tag: ext_w

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which weapons support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides weapons or ammunition to a warring party on conciliatory terms or through non-conventional channels.
It includes the donation of weapons, weapons bought on extremely conciliatory terms, e.g. symbolic prices, weapons sales to non-state actors, weapons transfers violating an embargo the supporter is bound by, e.g. a UN arms embargo, and any sale of weapons of mass destruction. It excludes the intermediating of weapons transfers (O), e.g. granting access to

transportation channels for illicit trade or changing labels to deceive origins, the transfer of expertise to build weapons or technical assistance in doing so (T), the deployment of expert personnel operating weaponry in combat operations (X), e.g. tank operators, and the financing of weapons transfers by another party (F). The sale or lease of weapons or ammunition between states in accordance with standard commercial terms, e.g. authorized trade, and for primarily economic motives is not included in the dataset.

2.6.2.35 Weapons State (ext_w_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_w_s

Original tag: ext_w_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which W support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.36 Weapons Non-state (ext_w_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_w_ns

Original tag: ext_w_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which W support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.37 Count Weapons (ext_w_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_w_count

Original tag: ext_w_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing W support to the dyad.

2.6.2.38 Count Weapons State (ext_w_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_w_count_s

Original tag: ext_w_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing W support to the dyad.

2.6.2.39 Count Weapons Non-state (ext_w_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_w_count_ns

Original tag: ext_w_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing W support to the dyad.

2.6.2.40 Materiel and Logistics (ext_m)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_m

Original tag: ext_m

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which materiel and logistics support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides non-weaponry equipment with a military purpose to a warring party free of charge or on conciliatory terms or assists with logistical tasks.
It includes the donation of vehicles, uniforms, tents, field hospitals, medical supplies, rations, repair and support facilities for advanced weaponry, and communication and reconnaissance equipment such as radar, night vision technology, and surveillance drones. It also includes assistance with logistical tasks such as troop transports, the running of field hospitals, the building of military installations, e.g. training camps, and maintenance work.
It does not include the provision of equipment with a weapon capability (W), the transfer of expertise to build equipment or technical assistance in doing so (T) or the deployment of expert personnel operating equipment in combat operations (X), e.g. aircraft pilots.

2.6.2.41 Materiel and Logistics State (ext_m_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_m_s

Original tag: ext_m_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which M support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.42 Materiel and Logistics Non-state (ext_m_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_m_ns

Original tag: ext_m_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which M support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.43 Count Materiel and Logistics (ext_m_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_m_count

Original tag: ext_m_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing M support to the dyad.

2.6.2.44 Count Materiel and Logistics State (ext_m_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_m_count_s

Original tag: ext_m_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing M support to the dyad.

2.6.2.45 Count Materiel and Logistics Non-state (ext_m_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_m_count_ns

Original tag: ext_m_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing M support to the dyad.

2.6.2.46 Training and Expertise (ext_t)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_t

Original tag: ext_t

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which training and expertise support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides training to members of a warring party, sends military experts or otherwise makes available technical know-how.
It includes the provision of military trainers, specialists, planners or experts not directly engaged in combat operations training military personnel, providing technical assistance or joining in operational planning as well as (repeated) joint training exercises between state troops with a direct conflict link. It also includes the transfer of technical expertise and know- how such as the ability to construct and produce weaponry. Training support can take place on the supporter's territory, the recipient's territory or on the territory of an outside party. It does not include the deployment of expert personnel operating equipment in combat operations (X).

2.6.2.47 Training and Expertise State (ext_t_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_t_s

Original tag: ext_t_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which T support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.48 Training and Expertise Non-state (ext_t_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_t_ns

Original tag: ext_t_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which T support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.49 Count Training and Expertise (ext_t_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_t_count

Original tag: ext_t_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing T support to the dyad.

2.6.2.50 Count Training and Expertise State (ext_t_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_t_count_s

Original tag: ext_t_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing T support to the dyad.

2.6.2.51 Count Training and Expertise Non-state (ext_t_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_t_count_ns

Original tag: ext_t_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing T support to the dyad.

2.6.2.52 Funding (ext_f)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_f

Original tag: ext_f

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which funding support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides any form of economic aid to a warring party destined to fund waging the armed conflict.
It includes the provision of military loans, grants or aid with a direct link to the conflict, the transfer of money or financial assets to non-state groups, and the financing of weapons transfers. It does not include funding converted into training or equipment before transfer (T, W/M). Humanitarian, development or balance of payments aid or loans, the financing of peacekeeping operations, and security sector assistance without a direct link to the conflict are not included in the dataset. In the previous version of the dataset, this category was coded under the *literal*.

2.6.2.53 Funding State (ext_f_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_f_s

Original tag: ext_f_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which F support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.54 Funding Non-state (ext_f_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_f_ns

Original tag: ext_f_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which F support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.55 Count Funding (ext_f_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_f_count

Original tag: ext_f_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing F support to the dyad.

2.6.2.56 Count Funding State (ext_f_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_f_count_s

Original tag: ext_f_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing F support to the dyad.

2.6.2.57 Count Funding Non-state (ext_f_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_f_count_ns

Original tag: ext_f_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing F support to the dyad.

2.6.2.58 Intelligence (ext_i)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_i

Original tag: ext_i

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which intelligence support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides a warring party with intelligence.
It includes intelligence material such as maps of enemy positions, satellite imagery, information on troop capability and location of rebel leaders, codes, and signal intelligence. It further includes information-sharing agreements between an external supporter and a support recipient. It does not include access to the supporter's intelligence infrastructure, e.g. use of satellites or reconnaissance equipment (Y) or large-scale collaboration and integration of intelligence organisations (Y).

2.6.2.59 Intelligence State (ext_i_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_i_s

Original tag: ext_i_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which I support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.60 Intelligence Non-state (ext_i_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_i_ns

Original tag: ext_i_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Variable identifying all observations in which I support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.61 Count Intelligence (ext_i_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_i_count

Original tag: ext_i_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external supporters providing I support to the dyad.

2.6.2.62 Count Intelligence State (ext_i_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_i_count_s

Original tag: ext_i_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:
Count of the number of all external state supporters providing I support to the dyad.

2.6.2.63 Count Intelligence Non-state (ext_i_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_i_count_ns

Original tag: ext_i_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing I support to the dyad.

2.6.2.64 Access to Territory (ext_l)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_l

Original tag: ext_l

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which access to territory was provided (1).

An external supporter allows a warring party to use territory under its control.
It includes granting access to territory to set up bases, to conduct cross-border raids, to cross into supporter's territory on border patrols or to use as sanctuary for combatants. It further includes enabling the transfer of personnel or goods through the supporter's territory, e.g. "facilitation pipelines". It does not include leases of bases, access to military infrastructure on bases or joint border patrols with a supporter on the supporter's territory (Y). Unauthorized access to territory, e.g. because of porous borders or low state capacity, sheltering refugees, granting sanctuary for non-combatants, self-imposed exiles by the political leadership, and access to airspace are not included in the dataset.

2.6.2.65 Access to Territory State (ext_l_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_l_s

Original tag: ext_l_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which L support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.66 Access to Territory Non-state (ext_l_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_l_ns

Original tag: ext_l_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which L support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.67 Count Access to Territory (ext_l_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_l_count

Original tag: ext_l_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing L support to the dyad.

2.6.2.68 Count Access to Territory State (ext_l_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_l_count_s

Original tag: ext_l_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing L support to the dyad.

2.6.2.69 Count Access to Territory Non-state (ext_l_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_l_count_ns

Original tag: ext_l_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing L support to the dyad.

2.6.2.70 Other Support (ext_o)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_o

Original tag: ext_o

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which other support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides material assistance with direct bearing on the waging of armed conflict to a warring party which does not fit any of the previous categories.
It includes activities such as intermediating the transfer of weapons, providing recruitment opportunities, and running, harbouring or funding communication platforms of warring parties, e.g. radio stations. It does not include the provision of political, moral or ideological support or activities subsumed under information warfare.

2.6.2.71 Other Support State (ext_o_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_o_s

Original tag: ext_o_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which O support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.72 Other Support Non-state (ext_o_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_o_ns

Original tag: ext_o_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which O support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.73 Count Other Support (ext_o_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_o_count

Original tag: ext_o_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing O support to the dyad.

2.6.2.74 Count Other Support State (ext_o_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_o_count_s

Original tag: ext_o_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing O support to the dyad.

2.6.2.75 Count Other Support Non-state (ext_o_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_o_count_ns

Original tag: ext_o_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing O support to the dyad.

2.6.2.76 Unknown Support (ext_u)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_u

Original tag: ext_u

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which unknown support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides material assistance of unspecified type to a warring party. It includes mentions of "military support" or efforts to build "military capabilities" without details of the military support provided. It does not include allegations of a specific type of support (alleged support). External support by an unknown supporter, to an unknown recipient or at an unidentified time are not included in the dataset.

2.6.2.77 Unknown Support State (ext_u_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_u_s

Original tag: ext_u_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which U support was provided (1) by at least one state supporter.

2.6.2.78 Unknown Support Non-state (ext_u_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_u_ns

Original tag: ext_u_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which U support was provided (1) by at least one non-state supporter.

2.6.2.79 Count Unknown Support (ext_u_count)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_u_count

Original tag: ext_u_count

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external supporters providing U support to the dyad.

2.6.2.80 Count Unknown Support State (ext_u_count_s)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_u_count_s

Original tag: ext_u_count_s

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external state supporters providing U support to the dyad.

2.6.2.81 Count Unknown Support Non-state (ext_u_count_ns)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_u_count_ns

Original tag: ext_u_count_ns

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of all external non-state supporters providing U support to the dyad.

2.6.2.82 Sum (ext_sum)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_dy_ext_sum

Original tag: ext_sum

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of different types of support provided.

2.7 UCDP External Support Dataset - Triad Year

Dataset tag: ucdp_esd_ty

Output Unit: UCDP Triad-Year, i.e., data is collected per triad and year.

Description: The UCDP ESD is 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 2017. The ESD builds on the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1 derived from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset 18.1 but goes beyond the dyad-level and offers the warring party-opponent-year (actor-year) as well as the warring-party-supporter-opponent-year (or triad-year) as units of analysis in addition to the dyad-year.
The triad-level dataset (ESD TY) is the most disaggregated and extensive version of the data. It contains yearly information on the external supporter and the recipient of support specific to the conflict-dyad the recipient is involved in. It thus contains one observation (row) for each combination of external supporter, recipient, and opponent per year. All aggregated versions of the dataset can be built from this version. This version is appropriate where the focus rests on the individual external supporters and can be used to create aggregate measures of characteristics of the external supporter such as, e.g. combined military capabilities.

Dataset citation:
Meier, Vanessa, Niklas Karlén, Therése Pettersson Mihai Croicu (2022). External Support in Armed Conflicts. Introducing the UCDP External Support Dataset (ESD), 1975-2017. Journal of Peace Research. Online First.

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.

Comments: The dataset leaves observations with missing data blank. The codebook states that the dataset containms missing values on variables related to external support for observations in which no external support was provided. Thus, the unit column u_ucdp_ext_actor_dyad_year_v181_ext_id is set to the default value 99999 if the original column is NA. The unit column u_ucdp_ext_actor_dyad_year_v181_ext_id is set to "no external support provided" if ext_name is NA.

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

2.7.1 Indentifier Variables

Variables in this section identify and specify observations in the dataset.

2.7.1.1 Entry Identifier (id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_id

Original tag: id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

A unique identifier for each entry in the dataset.

2.7.1.2 Active Year (active)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_active

Original tag: active

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all dyad-years active in the UCDP External Support Dataset 18.1.
(0) Inactive dyad-year
(1) Active dyad-year

2.7.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The year of observation (1975-2017).

2.7.1.4 Actor ID (actor_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_actor_id

Original tag: actor_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the potential support recipient (government or opposition actor). Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.
This variable does not correspond to the variable side_a_id in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.7.1.5 Actor Name (actor_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_actor_name

Original tag: actor_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the potential support recipient (government or opposition actor). Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.
This variable does not correspond to the variable side_a in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.7.1.6 Non-state Actor (actor_nonstate)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_actor_nonstate

Original tag: actor_nonstate

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations where the potential support recipient is a non state actor.
(0) State recipient
(1) Non-state recipient

2.7.1.7 Opponent ID (oppo_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_oppo_id

Original tag: oppo_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the opponent (government or opposition actor) involved in an active armed conflict with the potential support recipient. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.

This variable does not correspond to the variable side_b_id in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.7.1.8 Opponent Name (oppo_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_oppo_name

Original tag: oppo_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the opponent (government or opposition actor) involved in an active armed conflict with the potential support recipient. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.

This variable does not correspond to the variable side_b in the UCDP Dyadic dataset since it includes observations on government and opposition actors.

2.7.1.9 Dyad ID (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the dyad as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset 18.1.

2.7.1.10 Dyad Name (dyad_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_dyad_name

Original tag: dyad_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the dyad.

2.7.1.11 Civil Actor (civil)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_civil

Original tag: civil

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all dyad-years in which one of the primary warring parties is a non-state actor (intrastate conflict).

(0) Interstate conflict

(1) Intrastate conflict

2.7.1.12 Conflict ID (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the conflict to which the dyad belongs as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset 18.1.

2.7.1.13 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the country/countries whose
government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility as given in the UCDP Dyadic 18.1. Note that this is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma-separated

2.7.1.14 Conflict Country A (country_a)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_country_a

Original tag: country_a

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In intrastate conflicts, the name of the conflict-country. In interstate conflicts, the name of one of the primary warring parties.

2.7.1.15 Conflict Country B (country_b)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_country_b

Original tag: country_b

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In interstate conflicts, the name of one of the primary warring parties. Empty in intrastate conflicts.

2.7.2 External Support

Variables in this section identify for instance the type and amount of external support provided and whether support was provided by state or non-state actors. External support is defined as the provision of militarily relevant assistance by an outside party to a primary warring party in a state-based armed conflict with the intent to assist that party in that conflict. . The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows: (1) Militarily relevant assistance: materiel, knowledge, or services with a direct role in the pursuit of armed conflict. (2) Outside party: any state or organised armed group listed in the UCDP Actor Dataset that is not a primary warring party in the conflict in a given year including in a different conflict-dyad. (3) Primary warring party: a government of a state or any opposition organisation or alliance of organisations that uses armed force to promote its position in the incompatibility in an intrastate or an interstate armed conflict. (4) Intent to assist: the support is provided deliberately and with the clear (long-term) goal of facilitating military victory of the support recipient over the opponent the recipient shares an incompatibility with. (5) State-based armed conflict: a contested incompatibility that concerns govern-ment and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.

2.7.2.1 Gleditsch and Ward country code A (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In intrastate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of the conflict-country. In interstate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of one of the primary warring parties.

2.7.2.2 Gleditsch and Ward country code B (gwno_b)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_gwno_b

Original tag: gwno_b

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

In interstate conflicts, the Gleditsch and Ward country code of one of the primary warring parties. Empty in intrastate conflicts.

2.7.2.3 External ID (ext_id)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_id

Original tag: ext_id

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique identifier of the external supporter (government or opposition actor).

The external supporter is an outside party providing external support. The ESD only considers foreign governments and organised armed groups listed in the UCDP Actor List as potential external supporters.3 Support by international organisations or coalitions of states is disaggregated and attributed to the contributing countries (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support is considered external if it originates from an outside party that is not a primary warring party to the conflict including in a different conflict-dyad in the same conflict in a given year. For state support, this includes all foreign governments that do not share an incompatibility with one of the warring parties in the conflict. For non-state support, this includes all organised armed groups that do not share an incompatibility with the government side in the conflict in the same year, although they might be physically present in the same territory. Outside parties providing support to an external supporter, e.g. granting access to bases to an external supporter or financing a coalition providing external support, do not enter the dataset (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support from diaspora groups, lobby groups, private businesses, religious institutions, criminal networks, charities, and individuals is not included.

2.7.2.4 External Supporter Name (ext_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_name

Original tag: ext_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the external supporter (government or opposition actor).

The external supporter is an outside party providing external support. The ESD only considers foreign governments and organised armed groups listed in the UCDP Actor List as potential external supporters.3 Support by international organisations or coalitions of states is disaggregated and attributed to the contributing countries (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support is considered external if it originates from an outside party that is not a primary warring party to the conflict including in a different conflict-dyad in the same conflict in a given year. For state support, this includes all foreign governments that do not share an incompatibility with one of the warring parties in the conflict. For non-state support, this includes all organised armed groups that do not share an incompatibility with the government side in the conflict in the same year, although they might be physically present in the same territory. Outside parties providing support to an external supporter, e.g. granting access to bases to an external supporter or financing a coalition providing external support, do not enter the dataset (cf. 5. Coding Decisions). Support from diaspora groups, lobby groups, private businesses, religious institutions, criminal networks, charities, and individuals is not included.

2.7.2.5 Non-state Supporter (ext_nonstate)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_nonstate

Original tag: ext_nonstate

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which the external supporter is a non-state actor.
(0) State supporter
(1) Non-state supporter

External support is considered to be provided by elements of a state when it is provided by a sub-state entity or a part of the regime without authorization from the central government. These include intelligence organisations, rogue parts of the military, political parties not in power, and regional and local administrations acting independently. If the actions of the substate actor are, according to all available information, likely to be condoned by the government, but such approval is publicly denied, external support is coded as regular (or alleged) state support instead.

2.7.2.6 Coalition Support (ext_coalition)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_coalition

Original tag: ext_coalition

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support is provided as part of a coalition effort.
(0) Bilateral support
(1) Coalition support

External support is considered part of a coalition effort if three or more states formally agree to coordinate their efforts and to provide assistance to the same warring party or multiple warring parties jointly. This can take on the shape of an ad hoc coalition with a conflict-related purpose or operations run by established multilateral organisations such as the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or regional organisations. Over the observation period, 20 such coalitions formed. Appendix 1 contains a list of all coalitions that appear in the ESD. Contributing countries are listed separately but contain the same coalition name in the coalition variable. Alliances between non-state actors also exist, but do not appear in the coalition variable.4 Support provided by an international organisation directly and not administered through contributing countries is not included.

2.7.2.7 Coalition Name (ext_coalition_name)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_coalition_name

Original tag: ext_coalition_name

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the coalition.

2.7.2.8 Substate Actor Support (ext_elements)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_elements

Original tag: ext_elements

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support is provided by a substate actor.
(0) No substate support
(1) Support provided by substate actor

2.7.2.9 External Support to Both Sides (ext_bothsides)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_bothsides

Original tag: ext_bothsides

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which an external supporter provides support to both primary warring parties in a conflict-dyad.
(0) Support to one side
(1) Support to both sides

External support is considered to be provided to both sides when the same external supporter provides assistance to both primary warring parties in a conflict-dyad in the same year. This is sometimes the case when external supporters switch sides within a calendar year or when opposition actors replace the government and become the government side, turning the ousted government into the opposition actor. In rare cases, the leadership of an external supporter provides assistance to one side in a conflict while a substate actor supports the opposition (cf. 4.5 Elements of states support). The variable allows to easily identify these cases so that they can be handled in a manner appropriate to the research interest.

2.7.2.10 Alleged External Support (ext_alleged)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_alleged

Original tag: ext_alleged

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was alleged but could not be confirmed. Note that this variable is set to 0 if one of the types of support can be confirmed.
(0) Confirmed support
(1) Alleged support

All efforts were made to confirm (or refute) each claim of external support, however, this was not always conclusive. Where it was impossible to confirm support with any credible reference, but allegations of such support were widespread and influential, they were added as alleged support. Allegations of external support against a rival found exclusively in state-controlled outlets and not echoed by a third party were not included. Confirmed external support of unclear type was added as unknown support.
This is by definition a backup category and the use of this data should include further research into the cases listed thereunder. Yet, it allows the inclusion of some much-discussed cases whose non-inclusion would equally cause concern.

2.7.2.11 Non-state Supporter (ext_sup)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_sup

Original tag: ext_sup

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which external support was provided.
(0) No external support
(1) External support

External support needs to be intentional, direct, and aimed at enhancing military capabilities. It thus excludes cases where support is provided unintentionally, e.g. because of state weakness, such as porous borders or indirectly, e.g. measures that effectively weaken a warring party but are not designed to support the opposing side, such as sanctions. Advocacy in front of international bodies, offers to mediate, humanitarian assistance, and diplomatic support are not considered external support in this context as they do not constitute the provision of resources with a direct role in the pursuit of armed conflict and/or with the clear intent to facilitate (military) victory of one side over the other. If any of the 10 types of

external support listed below is present, the overall measure for external support is set to 1, indicating external support in a given year. References to external support without specified supporter or recipient are not included.

2.7.2.12 Troop Support (ext_x)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_x

Original tag: ext_x

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which troop support was provided (1).

Note that observations on troop support correspond to observations of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. Non-state troop support is set to 0 in all observations (cf. 5. Coding Decisions).

An external supporter sends combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party.
This is the most intensive type of support and corresponds to the secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. It includes state combat troops (including special forces) sent to directly engage in military operations against an opponent or expert personnel (e.g. tank drivers, aircraft pilots, UAV operators) directly engaged in combat operations. It does not include alleged cases of troop support or a troop presence without a clear combat mandate (P), troop support by non-state actors (Y), joint operations by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent (Y), joint operations or alliances by two or more non-state actors (Y), deployment of military trainers, technicians, and experts (T). Troop support by foreign fighters or private military corporations is not included in the dataset. Where the high threshold of secondary warring support as recorded in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset is not met, but foreign troops with a combat role were present, observations were coded as troop presence (P). This includes cases of alleged troop support (coded as alleged) and cases without an official mandate to support a warring side but observed involvement. This procedure ensures that the troop support variable corresponds to the definition of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, while allowing users to include additional cases of troop presence that follow a similar pattern.

2.7.2.13 Foreign Troop Presence (ext_p)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_p

Original tag: ext_p

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which a foreign troop presence was observed but did not reach the threshold of troop support (1).

Non-state troop support is set to 0 in all observations (cf. 5. Coding Decisions).

An external supporter sends combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party.
This is the most intensive type of support and corresponds to the secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. It includes state combat troops (including special forces) sent to directly engage in military operations against an opponent or expert personnel (e.g. tank drivers, aircraft pilots, UAV operators) directly engaged in combat operations. It does not include alleged cases of troop support or a troop presence without a clear combat mandate (P), troop support by non-state actors (Y), joint operations by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent (Y), joint operations or alliances by two or more non-state actors (Y), deployment of military trainers, technicians, and experts (T). Troop support by foreign fighters or private military corporations is not included in the dataset. Where the high threshold of secondary warring support as recorded in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset is not met, but foreign troops with a combat role were present, observations were coded as troop presence (P). This includes cases of alleged troop support

(coded as alleged) and cases without an official mandate to support a warring side but observed involvement. This procedure ensures that the troop support variable corresponds to the definition of secondary warring support in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, while allowing users to include additional cases of troop presence that follow a similar pattern.

2.7.2.14 Access to Infrastructure/Joint Operations (ext_y)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_y

Original tag: ext_y

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which access to infrastructure/joint operations was provided (1).

An external supporter allows a warring party to use its own military infrastructure or conducts joint operations.
This category denotes considerable cooperation short of combat support (cf. 4.7 troop support). It includes the use of the supporter's bases, intelligence infrastructure such as satellites, and communication technology. For states, it includes joint operations such as border patrols, joint intelligence operations short of combat support, and joint operations with a combat mandate by two or more states where the external supporter is also in a conflict of its own with the opponent. It further includes troop support by non-state actors to state or non-state recipients (cf. 5. Coding Decisions) and alliances between two or more non-state actors. It does not include training troops of support recipients on the external supporter's territory (T) or troop support by state supporters to state recipients (X).

2.7.2.15 Weapons (ext_w)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_w

Original tag: ext_w

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which weapons support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides weapons or ammunition to a warring party on conciliatory terms or through non-conventional channels.
It includes the donation of weapons, weapons bought on extremely conciliatory terms, e.g. symbolic prices, weapons sales to non-state actors, weapons transfers violating an embargo the supporter is bound by, e.g. a UN arms embargo, and any sale of weapons of mass destruction. It excludes the intermediating of weapons transfers (O), e.g. granting access to transportation channels for illicit trade or changing labels to deceive origins, the transfer of expertise to build weapons or technical assistance in doing so (T), the deployment of expert personnel operating weaponry in combat operations (X), e.g. tank operators, and the financing of weapons transfers by another party (F). The sale or lease of weapons or ammunition between states in accordance with standard commercial terms, e.g. authorized trade, and for primarily economic motives is not included in the dataset.

2.7.2.16 Materiel and Logistics (ext_m)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_m

Original tag: ext_m

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which materiel and logistics support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides non-weaponry equipment with a military purpose to a warring party free of charge or on conciliatory terms or assists with logistical tasks.
It includes the donation of vehicles, uniforms, tents, field hospitals, medical supplies, rations,

repair and support facilities for advanced weaponry, and communication and reconnaissance equipment such as radar, night vision technology, and surveillance drones. It also includes assistance with logistical tasks such as troop transports, the running of field hospitals, the building of military installations, e.g. training camps, and maintenance work.
It does not include the provision of equipment with a weapon capability (W), the transfer of expertise to build equipment or technical assistance in doing so (T) or the deployment of expert personnel operating equipment in combat operations (X), e.g. aircraft pilots.

2.7.2.17 Training and Expertise (ext_t)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_t

Original tag: ext_t

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which training and expertise support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides training to members of a warring party, sends military experts or otherwise makes available technical know-how.
It includes the provision of military trainers, specialists, planners or experts not directly engaged in combat operations training military personnel, providing technical assistance or joining in operational planning as well as (repeated) joint training exercises between state troops with a direct conflict link. It also includes the transfer of technical expertise and know- how such as the ability to construct and produce weaponry. Training support can take place on the supporter's territory, the recipient's territory or on the territory of an outside party. It does not include the deployment of expert personnel operating equipment in combat operations (X).

2.7.2.18 Funding (ext_f)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_f

Original tag: ext_f

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which funding support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides any form of economic aid to a warring party destined to fund waging the armed conflict.
It includes the provision of military loans, grants or aid with a direct link to the conflict, the transfer of money or financial assets to non-state groups, and the financing of weapons transfers. It does not include funding converted into training or equipment before transfer (T, W/M). Humanitarian, development or balance of payments aid or loans, the financing of peacekeeping operations, and security sector assistance without a direct link to the conflict are not included in the dataset. In the previous version of the dataset, this category was coded under the *literal*.

2.7.2.19 Intelligence (ext_i)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_i

Original tag: ext_i

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which intelligence support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides a warring party with intelligence.
It includes intelligence material such as maps of enemy positions, satellite imagery, information on troop capability and location of rebel leaders, codes, and signal intelligence. It further includes information-sharing agreements between an external supporter and a support recipient. It does not include access to the supporter's intelligence infrastructure, e.g. use of

satellites or reconnaissance equipment (Y) or large-scale collaboration and integration of intelligence organisations (Y).

2.7.2.20 Access to Territory (ext_l)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_l

Original tag: ext_l

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which access to territory was provided (1).

An external supporter allows a warring party to use territory under its control.
It includes granting access to territory to set up bases, to conduct cross-border raids, to cross into supporter's territory on border patrols or to use as sanctuary for combatants. It further includes enabling the transfer of personnel or goods through the supporter's territory, e.g. "facilitation pipelines". It does not include leases of bases, access to military infrastructure on bases or joint border patrols with a supporter on the supporter's territory (Y). Unauthorized access to territory, e.g. because of porous borders or low state capacity, sheltering refugees, granting sanctuary for non-combatants, self-imposed exiles by the political leadership, and access to airspace are not included in the dataset.

2.7.2.21 Other Support (ext_o)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_o

Original tag: ext_o

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which other support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides material assistance with direct bearing on the waging of armed conflict to a warring party which does not fit any of the previous categories.
It includes activities such as intermediating the transfer of weapons, providing recruitment opportunities, and running, harbouring or funding communication platforms of warring parties, e.g. radio stations. It does not include the provision of political, moral or ideological support or activities subsumed under information warfare.

2.7.2.22 Unknown Support (ext_u)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_u

Original tag: ext_u

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Variable identifying all observations in which unknown support was provided (1).

An external supporter provides material assistance of unspecified type to a warring party.
It includes mentions of "military support" or efforts to build "military capabilities" without details of the military support provided. It does not include allegations of a specific type of support (alleged support). External support by an unknown supporter, to an unknown recipient or at an unidentified time are not included in the dataset.

2.7.2.23 Sum (ext_sum)

Long tag: ucdp_esd_ty_ext_sum

Original tag: ext_sum

Dataset citation: Meier et al. (2022)

Description:

Count of the number of different types of support provided.

2.8 UCDP External Support in Non-state Conflict Dataset

Dataset tag: ucdp_extsupp

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

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`

2.8.1 Identifiers

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

2.8.1.1 Dyad Old ID (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.1.2 Dyad New ID (dyadid_new)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_dyadid_new

Original tag: dyadid_new

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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/`.

2.8.1.3 Side A Name (side_a_name)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_side_a_name

Original tag: side_a_name

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.1.4 Side A ID (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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/`.

2.8.1.5 Side B Name (side_b_name)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_side_b_name

Original tag: side_b_name

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.1.6 Side B ID (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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/`.

2.8.2 Organizational Actor Level

Variables in this section describe the organizational level of the warring sides.

2.8.2.1 Organizational Level (org)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_org

Original tag: org

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.3 Support

Variables in this section give information on whether the conflicting parties receive support form external actors.

2.8.3.1 Side A Components (side_a_components)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_side_a_components

Original tag: side_a_components

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together, the actors' separate Actor IDs are listed in this variable and separated by a comma.

2.8.3.2 Supporters of Side A (support_a)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_support_a

Original tag: support_a

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.3.3 Alleged Supporters of Side A (support_a_alleged)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_support_a_alleged

Original tag: support_a_alleged

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.3.4 Side B Components (side_b_components)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_side_b_components

Original tag: side_b_components

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

For conflicts with multiple actors fighting together, the actors' separate Actor IDs, are listed in this variable and separated by a comma.

2.8.3.5 Supporters of Side B (support_b)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_support_b

Original tag: support_b

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.3.6 Alleged Supporters of Side B (support_b_alleged)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_support_b_alleged

Original tag: support_b_alleged

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.3.7 Confirmed Support (support_confirmed)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_support_confirmed

Original tag: support_confirmed

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.3.8 Any Support (support_any)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_support_any

Original tag: support_any

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.8.4 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

2.8.4.1 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

The year of observation.

2.8.5 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

2.8.5.1 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_extsupp_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

The countries where fighting took place in the dyad-year. Comma-separated if multiple.

2.9 UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED) Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_ged

Output Unit: UCDP Event ID, i.e., data is collected per event.

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:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 60(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`

2.9.1 Event Identifiers

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.

2.9.1.1 Identifier (id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_id

Original tag: id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

A unique numeric ID identifying each event.

2.9.1.2 Old Identifier (relid)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_relid

Original tag: relid

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2 Actors and Dyads

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.

Most UCDP IDs (side/actor, dyad and conflict) have been changed starting with version 17.1 to resolve some severe problems with non-unique, conflicting IDs in the previous scheme. As a feature, the new system allows you to merge data across datasets without having to always take the "type of violence" variable into account. Thus, the side/actor, dyad and conflict IDs in version 22.1 are no longer compatible with IDs used in versions of UCDP datasets prior to 17.1. Some external datasets that use UCDP data for anchoring purposes (e.g. ACD2EPR) have been updated to make use of the new ID structure at time of writing; others have not (e.g. the Non-State Actor Dataset). Be careful against which version you are matching such datasets. Translation tables are available between the current version of IDs and the old versions at http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/. These should only be used if you need to use version 17.1-22.1 datasets with "older" datasets using the old UCDP ID structure (either produced by UCDP or produced externally) OR if you upgrade a dataset to the new version ID structure. Note also that side IDs are no longer the Gleditsch and Ward Number for state actors. Use the GWNoA/GWNoB variable instead. Note also that the dyad and conflict ID of government-perpetrated one-sided violence are no longer the ID of the perpetrating state. Use GWNoA instead. Note also that the dyad and conflict ID of rebel-perpetrated one-sided violence are no longer the ID of the perpetrating actor. Use SideA instead. Note also that the dyad and conflict ID of non-state conflict are no longer identical. Both are indicated in both UCDP GED and the UCDP Non-State dataset.

2.9.2.1 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The year of the event

2.9.2.2 Active Year (active_year)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_active_year

Original tag: active_year

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.3 Type of Violence (type_of_violence)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_type_of_violence

Original tag: type_of_violence

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

2.9.2.4 Old Conflict Identifier (conflict_dset_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_conflict_dset_id

Original tag: conflict_dset_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.5 Conflict Identifier (conflict_new_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_conflict_new_id

Original tag: conflict_new_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.6 Conflict Name (conflict_name)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_conflict_name

Original tag: conflict_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.7 Old Dyad Identifier (dyad_dset_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_dyad_dset_id

Original tag: dyad_dset_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.8 Dyad Identifier (dyad_new_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_dyad_new_id

Original tag: dyad_new_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.9 Dyad Name (dyad_name)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_dyad_name

Original tag: dyad_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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).

2.9.2.10 Old Side A Identifier (side_a_dset_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_side_a_dset_id

Original tag: side_a_dset_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.11 Side A Identifier (side_a_new_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_side_a_new_id

Original tag: side_a_new_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.12 Side A (side_a)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_side_a

Original tag: side_a

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

2.9.2.13 Old Side B Identifier (side_b_dset_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_side_b_dset_id

Original tag: side_b_dset_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.14 Side B Identifier (side_b_new_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_side_b_new_id

Original tag: side_b_new_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.2.15 Side B (side_b)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_side_b

Original tag: side_b

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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".

2.9.2.16 Country Code for Side A (gwnoa)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_gwnoa

Original tag: gwnoa

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

Empty if Side A is not a state.

2.9.2.17 Country Code for Side B (gwnob)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_gwnob

Original tag: gwnob

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

Empty if Side B is not a state.

2.9.3 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.9.3.1 Code Status (code_status)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_code_status

Original tag: code_status

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.4 Description of 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. 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.

2.9.4.1 Number of Sources (number_of_sources)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_number_of_sources

Original tag: number_of_sources

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.4.2 Source Metadata (source_article)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_source_article

Original tag: source_article

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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

2.9.4.3 Publishing Organisation (source_office)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_source_office

Original tag: source_office

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.4.4 Publication Date (source_date)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_source_date

Original tag: source_date

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.4.5 Title (source_headline)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_source_headline

Original tag: source_headline

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.4.6 Original Source (source_original)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_source_original

Original tag: source_original

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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”.

2.9.5 Geography

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. **Each event is connected to a single location.** If reporting talks about multiple locations but gives only one aggregated fatality figure is given, then the following procedure is applied: - one separate event is created for each location; - deaths are split between locations as evenly as possible in order to maintain the fatality figures as integers. The split is performed automatically by the data management system6. The coordinates are fixed to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84), EPSG SRID 4326. These coordinates are specified in decimal degrees with a precision of 6 decimal figures (e.g. 75.920211). Coordinates (latitude and longitude) used in the GED are based on the most precise location mentioned in the source. **The lowest level of spatial disaggregation for an urban location is the town, for the rural areas, the village.** Street, neighborhoods, parts of towns are not coded, even when such information is available in the reporting. Thus, a town is always represented by a single pair of latitude and longitude coordinates. Suburbs, as long as they can be seen as separate urban areas, distinct from the main town, are coded as individual towns. Similarly, airports are always coded as separate entities. Other features such as “mountains”, “peaks” and “forests” are also used to specify geographical location, as long as their size is comparable (same order of magnitude) to those of towns or villages. **The next lowest levels of spatial disaggregation are the administrative division of the country.** UCDP uses two levels administrative divisions for every country, the first-order administrative division (referred to as the ADM1) and the second order administrative division (referred to as the ADM2). In the case of multiple, contested administrative systems (such as in Sri Lanka or Nagorno-Karabakh), UCDP uses the administrative system of the government controlling the capital of the country where the event takes place in. The highest level of spatial aggregation for location is the country, defined using the Gleditsch and Ward list. Further, all the geocoding is time-aware, i.e. locations are coded to the place-names and administrative divisions that were in place at the time the event took place. For example, an event that took place in 1989 in what is today St. Petersburg, Russia, is geocoded as happening in Leningrad, Soviet Union. Thus, changes in administrative structures of countries, as well as changes in borders are visible in UCDP GED. The name of the location whose coordinates were assigned to the event is also provided in the where_coordinates field. It is the closest location to the event that could be identified and has a pair of known latitude and longitude coordinates. where_coordinates is always streamlined - a latitude/longitude pair will only ever link to one where_coordinates. Further in where_coordinates, all capitals are referred to as “cities”, all urban localities other than capitals as “towns” (New York City Town is a correct name in where_coordinates), all rural localities as villages or localities etc.

Geo-referencing sources UCDP does not employ an over-arching source for geocoding, as experience has proven that there is no quality global source for location data, especially for conflict zones and least-developed countries. As such, UCDP coders employ sources such as global gazetteers (such as the United States National Geospatial Intelligence Agency’s GEOnet Names Server, Geonames, Maplandia, GeoHack or the Google Geocoding API), local maps provided by governmental authorities, UN agencies (such as UN OCHA) or local NGOs, as well as, on occasion, historical maps such as the US Army Map Service Global Topographic Maps series. Supervised semi-automatic geocoding is employed in a number of cases (mainly in Europe and the Former Soviet Union), using Google Geocoding API, Yandex and Bing. Strings to be geocoded are always manually extracted, however, and the resulting geocoding is vetted both manually and by automatic procedures. Extreme care is taken to insure the full consistency, coherence and reliability of the data across the dataset. UCDP maintains both a repository of all the names previously geo-coded, as well as internal automated systems designed to insure that consistency (such as 1:1 matches between place-names and coordinates) is maintained throughout the dataset. Information used to determine administrative divisions (labelled ADM1 and ADM2) stem from several different sources, commonly from a government’s own website or reference literature that covers administrative divisions globally. The global ISO 3166-2 standard is further used for identifying administrative divisions. Note that while in most cases ADM1s are the largest administrative divisions in a country, in some cases (such as Russia or Romania) they are not, as the largest administrative

division is either solely a statistical reporting unit or simply a legal fiction. Correspondence regarding geographical coordinates, administrative divisions and any general questions or comments regarding the geographic aspects of the coding should be emailed to the maintainer of the dataset. Also, please report any potential errors in the dataset.

Geo-precision and its Values In order to determine the precision with which specific latitude and longitude coordinates are connected to an event location, the dataset uses a geo-precision variable. Precise coding rules and examples of how the geo-precision values are assigned in the GED can be found in the Appendix. The geo-precision variable can have seven values: 1 - Event can be related to an exact location, meaning a place name with a specific pair of latitude and longitude coordinates; 2 - Event can be "near", in the "area" of or up to 25 km away from an exact location, meaning a place name with a specific pair of coordinates; 3 - Event can be related to a second order administrative division (ADM2), such as a district, municipality or commune 4 - Event can be related to a first order administrative division (ADM1), such as a province, state or governorate; 5 - Event can only be specified to a feature that is neither a known point nor a known formal administrative division, but rather a linear feature (e.g. a long river, a border or a road) or a fuzzy polygon without defined borders (informal regions, large radiuses etc.). A representation point is chosen for the feature and employed. Similarly, if a location is only known to be between two points, and these two points are more than 25 km apart, such locations are coded with geoprecision 5. 6 - Event can only be related to the whole country; 7 - Event can only be related to an estimated pair of coordinates at sea or in the air (provided the airplane did not crash as a result of the event; in such cases the location of the crash is coded with the appropriate precision code).

2.9.5.1 Precision of Location (where_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_where_prec

Original tag: where_prec

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.5.2 Location (where_coordinates)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_where_coordinates

Original tag: where_coordinates

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

2.9.5.3 Location Comment (where_description)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_where_description

Original tag: where_description

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.5.4 First Administrative Division (adm_1)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_adm_1

Original tag: adm_1

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

2.9.5.5 Second Administrative Division (adm_2)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_adm_2

Original tag: adm_2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

2.9.5.6 Latitude (latitude)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_latitude

Original tag: latitude

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

Latitude (in decimal degrees)

2.9.5.7 Longitude (longitude)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_longitude

Original tag: longitude

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

Longitude (in decimal degrees)

2.9.5.8 OGC Textual Representation (geom_wkt)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_geom_wkt

Original tag: geom_wkt

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

2.9.5.9 PRIO-gid Cell ID of Event (priogrid_gid)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_priogrid_gid

Original tag: priogrid_gid

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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).

2.9.5.10 Country (country)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_country

Original tag: country

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

Name of the country in which the event takes place.

2.9.5.11 Country Identifier (country_id)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_country_id

Original tag: country_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

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

2.9.5.12 Region (region)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

Region where the event took place. One of following:
Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East

2.9.6 Clarity

This codes whether the reporting was sufficiently clear for the coder to be able to fully identify the event itself or not. 1 : (denoting high clarity): 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 : (denoting lower clarity): for events where an aggregation of information was already made by the source material that is impossible to undo in the coding process. The coder merely has access to sources saying that events have taken place (and has aggregated fatality figures), but cannot break apart the reporting into constituent events. 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. Given that the report aggregates multiple incidents into one story impossible to disaggregate back, it is unclear how many battles took place during the time period specified in the source. Thus they are "secondary events", because the form of reporting does not allow the coder to know exactly when the casualties occurred, and how the battles were fought, and the event thus summarises a series of clashes into one event. Of course, UCDP has a preference for events with a clarity of 1; events with a clarity of 2 are just a complement to the former. In fact, often times, it is possible, usually by corroborating multiple reports, to identify some of the clarity-1 events contained in the description making up the event with clarity of 2. In such cases fatalities in such identified events are subtracted from those given in the clarity-2 event. This leads to clarity-2 events sometimes defying the parameters of the fatality estimates, as the 'high estimate' may at times be lower than the 'best' or 'low' estimate.

Examples of clarity-2 events: "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". "in the past

2 months 120 people were killed in operations throughout Assam". "The responsible for the Aceh military operation indicates that 29 people have been killed in various incidents of fighting over the past five days".

2.9.6.1 Event Clarity Based on Reports (event_clarity)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_event_clarity

Original tag: event_clarity

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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".

2.9.7 Time

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. The temporal precision variable can have six values: 1 – the exact day of the event is know; 2 – the exact day of the event is not known, only time period between 2-6 days; 3 - the exact day of the event is not known, only the week; 4 - the exact day of the event is not known, only the month; 5 – the exact day of the event is not known, only the year.

2.9.7.1 Date Precision (date_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_date_prec

Original tag: date_prec

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.7.2 Start Date (date_start)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_date_start

Original tag: date_start

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The earliest possible date when the event has taken place.

2.9.7.3 End Date (date_end)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_date_end

Original tag: date_end

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The last possible date when the event has taken place.

2.9.8 Fatality Figures

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.

2.9.8.1 Fatalities Estimates (Best, high, low, side A, side B, civilians, other persons) (best)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_best

Original tag: best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The best (most likely)/low/high/civilian/unknown/deaths_a/deaths_b/battle-deaths estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

The best estimate It is always the sum of **deaths_a, deaths_b, deaths_civilians and deaths_unknown.**

2.9.9 Aggregated Variables

This section includes variables aggregated to a country year level, indicating deaths per country and year.

2.9.9.1 Best Estimate of Deaths due to Nonstate Violence (best_non_state)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_best_non_state

Original tag: best_non_state

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The best (most likely)/low/high/civilian/unknown/deaths_a/deaths_b/battle-deaths estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

The best estimate It is always the sum of **deaths_a, deaths_b, deaths_civilians and deaths_unknown.**

2.9.9.2 Best Estimate of Deaths due to One-Sided Violence (best_one_sided)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_best_one_sided

Original tag: best_one_sided

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best (most likely)/low/high/civilian/unknown/deaths_a/deaths_b/battle-deaths estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

The best estimate It is always the sum of **deaths_a, deaths_b, deaths_civilians and deaths_unknown.**

2.9.9.3 Best Estimate of Deaths due to State-Based Violence (best_state_based)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_best_state_based

Original tag: best_state_based

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best (most likely)/low/high/civilian/unknown/deaths_a/deaths_b/battle-deaths estimate of total fatalities resulting from an event.

The best estimate It is always the sum of **deaths_a, deaths_b, deaths_civilians and deaths_unknown.**

2.9.9.4 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: deaths_a_non_state

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

2.9.9.5 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: deaths_a_one_sided

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

2.9.9.6 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: deaths_a_state_based

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side a.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

2.9.9.7 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: deaths_b_non_state

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

2.9.9.8 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: deaths_b_one_sided

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

2.9.9.9 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: deaths_b_state_based

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths sustained by side b.

Always 0 for one-sided violence events.

2.9.9.10 Best Estimate of Deaths of Civilians due to Nonstate Violence (deaths_civilians_non_state)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_deaths_civilians_non_state

Original tag: deaths_civilians_non_state

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.9.11 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: deaths_civilians_one_sided

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.9.12 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: deaths_civilians_state_based

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

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.

2.9.9.13 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: deaths_unknown_non_state

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

2.9.9.14 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: deaths_unknown_one_sided

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

2.9.9.15 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: deaths_unknown_state_based

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best estimate of deaths of persons of unknown status.

2.9.9.16 Highest Estimate of Deaths due to Nonstate Violence (high_non_state)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_high_non_state

Original tag: high_non_state

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

2.9.9.17 Highest Estimate of Deaths due to One-Sided Violence (high_one_sided)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_high_one_sided

Original tag: high_one_sided

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

2.9.9.18 Highest Estimate of Deaths due to State-Based Violence (high_state_based)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_high_state_based
Original tag: high_state_based
Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)
Description:
The highest reliable estimate of total fatalities .

2.9.9.19 Lowest Estimate of Deaths due to Nonstate Violence (low_non_state)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_low_non_state
Original tag: low_non_state
Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)
Description:
The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

2.9.9.20 Lowest Estimate of Deaths due to One-Sided Violence (low_one_sided)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_low_one_sided
Original tag: low_one_sided
Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)
Description:
The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

2.9.9.21 Lowest Estimate of Deaths due to State-Based Violence (low_state_based)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_low_state_based
Original tag: low_state_based
Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)
Description:
The lowest reliable estimate of total fatalities.

2.9.9.22 Active Conflict Year (active_year_grouped)

Long tag: ucdp_ged_active_year_grouped
Original tag: active_year_grouped
Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)
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.

2.10 UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_nonstate

Output Unit: UCDP Conflict-Year, i.e., data is collected per conflict and year.

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:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and the return of conflicts between states?. *Journal of Peace Research.* 60(4).

Sundberg, Ralph, Kristine Eck and Joakim Kreutz (2012) Introducing the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research.* 49(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.

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`

2.10.1 Indentifier 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.

2.10.1.1 Conflict Identifier (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

The unique identifier of the non-state conflict.

2.10.1.2 Dyad Identifier (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

The year of observation (1989-2020)

2.10.2 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.

2.10.2.1 Organizational Level (org)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_org

Original tag: org

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.2 Side A (side_a_name)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_a_name

Original tag: side_a_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.3 Side A Fullname (side_a_name_fulltext)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_a_name_fulltext

Original tag: side_a_name_fulltext

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

The full original name of the actor, in English.

2.10.2.4 Side A Fullname Mother Tongue (side_a_name_mothertongue)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_a_name_mothertongue

Original tag: side_a_name_mothertongue

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

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

2.10.2.5 Side A Identifier (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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/`.

2.10.2.6 Side A Components (side_a_components)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_a_components

Original tag: side_a_components

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.7 Supporters of Side A (side_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_a_2nd

Original tag: side_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.8 Codes for Supporters of Side A (gwno_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_gwno_a_2nd

Original tag: gwno_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.9 Side B (side_b_name)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_b_name

Original tag: side_b_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.10 Side B Fullname (side_b_name_fulltext)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_b_name_fulltext

Original tag: side_b_name_fulltext

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

The full original name of the actor, in English.

2.10.2.11 Side B Fullname Mother Tongue (side_b_name_mothertongue)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_b_name_mothertongue

Original tag: side_b_name_mothertongue

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

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

2.10.2.12 Side B Identifier (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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/`.

2.10.2.13 Side B Components (side_b_components)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_b_components

Original tag: side_b_components

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.14 Supporters of SIde B (side_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_side_b_2nd

Original tag: side_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.2.15 Codes for Supporters of Side B (gwno_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_gwno_b_2nd

Original tag: gwno_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.3 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on the timely dimesion.

2.10.3.1 Date of first Death in Conflict (start_date)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_start_date

Original tag: start_date

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.3.2 Start Date Precision (start_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_start_prec

Original tag: start_prec

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.3.3 Date when Conflict Deaths exceed 25 (start_date2)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_start_date2

Original tag: start_date2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

start_date2 gives the date, as precise as possible, when a given episode of conflict activity reached 25 battle-related deaths.

2.10.3.4 Start Date Two Precision (start_prec2)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_start_prec2

Original tag: start_prec2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.3.5 End of Conflict Episode Dummy (ep_end)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_ep_end

Original tag: ep_end

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.3.6 Date of Conflict Episode End (ep_end_date)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_ep_end_date

Original tag: ep_end_date

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.3.7 End Date Precision (ep_end_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_ep_end_prec

Original tag: ep_end_prec

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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.

2.10.4 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.

2.10.4.1 Fatalities Estimates (Best, high, low) (best_fatality_estimate)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_best_fatality_estimate

Original tag: best_fatality_estimate

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

The best/low/high fatality estimate for the given conflict-year.
This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the Best/Low/High figures for all incidents reported for the given conflict-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

2.10.5 Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflcit/event.

2.10.5.1 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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).

2.10.5.2 Location Codes (gwno_location)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_gwno_location

Original tag: gwno_location

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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).

2.10.5.3 Region (region)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

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).

2.10.6 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.10.6.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_nonstate_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg et al. (2012)

Description:

The version of the dataset: 21.1

2.11 UCDP Non-state Conflict Issues and Actors Dataset

Dataset tag: ucdp_nscia

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

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`

2.11.1 Identifiers

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

2.11.1.1 Dyad Old Id (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.1.2 Dyad New ID (dyadid_new)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_dyadid_new

Original tag: dyadid_new

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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/`.

2.11.1.3 Side A Name (side_a_name)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_a_name

Original tag: sida_a_name

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.1.4 Side A ID (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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/`.

2.11.1.5 Side B Name (side_b_name)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_b_name

Original tag: side_b_name

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.1.6 Side B ID (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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/`.

2.11.2 Organizational Actor Level

Variables in this section describe the organizational level of the warring sides.

2.11.2.1 Organizational Level (org)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_org

Original tag: org

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.3 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

2.11.3.1 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

The year of observation.

2.11.4 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

2.11.4.1 Location Code (gwno_location)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_gwno_location

Original tag: gwno_location

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward code for the countries where fighting took place in the dyad-year.

Comma-separated
if multiple.

2.11.5 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.

2.11.5.1 Side A Livelihood (side_a_live)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_a_live

Original tag: side_a_live

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.5.2 Side A Religious (side_a_rel)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_a_rel

Original tag: side_a_rel

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.5.3 Side B Livelihood (side_b_live)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_b_live

Original tag: side_b_live

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.5.4 Side A Religious (side_b_rel)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_side_b_rel

Original tag: side_b_rel

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.5.5 Dyadic Livelihood (dyadic_live)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_dyadic_live

Original tag: dyadic_live

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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).

2.11.6 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.

2.11.6.1 Territorial Conflict Issues (issue_territory)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_issue_territory

Original tag: issue_territory

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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 impose upon the other group through the local or national government, but over a piece of land.

2.11.6.2 Authority Conflict Issues (issue_authority)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_issue_authority

Original tag: issue_authority

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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 chiefdom/kingdom within an ethnic group or leadership struggles within a rebel groups.

2.11.6.3 Other Conflict Issue (issue_other)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_issue_other

Original tag: issue_other

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

Residual other issue cluster for all issues that fit neither the authority or territorial categories.

2.11.6.4 Agricultural Land or Water Conflict Issues (subissue_agland_water)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_subissue_agland_water

Original tag: subissue_agland_water

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

Land-use conflicts where water or agricultural lands are the bones of contentions. Subissue of territory cluster of issues.

2.11.6.5 Religious Conflict Issue (subissue_religious)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_subissue_religious

Original tag: subissue_religious

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.6.6 Formal Authority Conflict Issue (subissue_formal_aut)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_subissue_formal_aut

Original tag: subissue_formal_aut

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

Conflict issue is a source of formal authority – such as control state apparatus, or particular government representatives. Subissue of authority category.

2.11.6.7 Livestock Conflict Issue (subissue_livestock)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_subissue_livestock

Original tag: subissue_livestock

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.6.8 Informal Authority Conflict Issue (subissue_informal_authority)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_subissue_informal_authority

Original tag: subissue_informal_authority

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

Conflict issue is not control of the state apparatus, but leadership within a group or a community. Sub-cluster of the authority category.

2.11.6.9 Territory Conflict Issue (subissue_territory)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_subissue_territory

Original tag: subissue_territory

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.11.6.10 Sub-Issue Other (subissue_other)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_subissue_other

Original tag: subissue_other

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

Indicates all conflicts that have issue_other but neither are over livestock nor religion.

2.11.7 Sources

Variables in this section indicate the quality of the sources for information on conflict issues.

2.11.7.1 Primary Source (primary)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_primary

Original tag: primary

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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

2.11.7.2 Secondary Source (secondary)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_secondary

Original tag: secondary

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

Description:

Indicates the quality of secondary source for information on the conflict issue (max value).

5=many, 1=few, 0=no

2.11.7.3 Time Reference for Information (timeref)

Long tag: ucdp_nscia_timeref

Original tag: timeref

Dataset citation: Von Uexkull & Pettersson (2018)

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.

2.12 UCDP One-sided Violence Dataset Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_onesided

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

Description: An actor-year dataset with information of intentional attacks on civilians by governments and formally organized armed groups.

Dataset citation:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and the return of conflicts between states?. *Journal of Peace Research* 60(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`

2.12.1 Indentifier 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.

2.12.1.1 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.

2.12.1.2 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.

2.12.1.3 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/`.

2.12.1.4 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.

2.12.2 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.

2.12.2.1 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.

2.12.2.2 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.

2.12.2.3 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.

2.12.2.4 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.

2.12.2.5 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.

2.12.2.6 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.

2.12.3 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.

2.12.3.1 Fatalities Estimates (Best, high, low) (best_fatality_estimate)

Long tag: ucdp_onesided_best_fatality_estimate

Original tag: best_fatality_estimate

Description:

The best/low/high fatality estimate for the given episode.

This is an automatic aggregation (summing) of all the Best/Low/High figures for all incidents reported for the given dyad-year in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset.

2.12.4 Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflcit/event.

2.12.4.1 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).

2.12.4.2 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).

2.12.4.3 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).

2.12.5 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.12.5.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_onesided_version

Original tag: version

Description:

The version of the dataset: 21.1

2.13 UCDP Intrastate Conflict Level Multiple Onset Dataset

Dataset tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple

Output Unit: UCDP Country-Year-Conflict, i.e., data is collected per country, year and conflict.

Description: UCDP provides onset datasets for interstate and intrastate conflict, coding onsets in three distinct ways for each type of conflict, resulting in six distinct datasets. All datasets contain variables recording onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.
The intrastate datasets contain onsets for all intrastate (type 3) and internationalized intrastate (type 4) conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.
The UCDP Intrastate Country Level Multiple Onset Dataset uses the unique conflict id as the basis for determining whether there is an onset of a new intrastate conflict, but uses country id (gwno_a) to determine whether intrastate conflict in the country is re-starting after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20-years. Thus, when determining whether a new onset has occurred the conflict (identified by conflict id) is compared only to its own history; but when determining whether an intrastate conflict restarted the conflict (identified by conflict id) is compared to the history of all intrastate conflict within the state (identified by gwno_a), and not just its own history. This allows for the onset of new intrastate conflicts (based on conflict id) in countries with ongoing intrastate conflict. Thus, in this dataset countries with ongoing intrastate conflict(s) are considered at risk of new onsets of intrastate conflict.

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).

Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2022). Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 59(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`

2.13.1 Indentifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every conflict onset in the dataset.

2.13.1.1 Country Abbreviation (abc)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_abc

Original tag: abc

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Country abbreviation

2.13.1.2 Country Name (name)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Name of location according to the government side in the conflict.

2.13.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Year of observation

2.13.1.4 Country Code (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country code

2.13.1.5 Conflict ID (conflict_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_conflict_ids

Original tag: conflict_ids

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset's conflict_id observations used for computing the onset gaps (version 1, 2, and 3)

2.13.2 Conflict Onset

Variables in this section indicate onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.

2.13.2.1 New Conflict (newconf)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_newconf

Original tag: newconf

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Coded 1 if the country-year contains a new conflict in a country-year (version 1, 2, and 3)

2.13.2.2 Onset 1 (onset1)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_onset1

Original tag: onset1

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than one year since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.13.2.3 Onset 2 (onset2)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_onset2

Original tag: onset2

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than two years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.13.2.4 Onset 3 (onset3)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_onset3

Original tag: onset3

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than three years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.13.2.5 Onset 5 (onset5)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_onset5

Original tag: onset5

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than five years since

- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.13.2.6 Onset 10 (onset10)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_onset10

Original tag: onset10

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than ten years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.13.2.7 Onset 20 (onset20)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_onset20

Original tag: onset20

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than twenty years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.13.2.8 Previous Year (year_prev)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_multiple_year_prev

Original tag: year_prev

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

The previous onset recorded year.
1) The year of the previous observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
2) The year of the previous observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
3) The year of the previous observation of the location being at war in a country-year (version 3)
If there is no previous observation, then the variable takes the value of 1815.

2.14 UCDP Intrastate Conflict Level Onset Dataset Version 1

Dataset tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v1

Output Unit: UCDP Country-Year-Conflict, i.e., data is collected per country, year and conflict.

Description: UCDP provides onset datasets for interstate and intrastate conflict, coding onsets in three distinct ways for each type of conflict, resulting in six distinct datasets. All datasets contain

variables recording onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.
The intrastate datasets contain onsets for all intrastate (type 3) and internationalized intrastate (type 4) conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.
The UCDP Intrastate Conflict Level Onset Dataset uses the unique conflict id as the basis for determining whether it is a new conflict, and whether it is re-starting after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20-years. Thus, when determining whether an onset has occurred the conflict (identified by conflict id) is only compared to its own history. This means that there can be multiple onsets of conflicts with different "conflict id"s in the same country, even in the same year, and there can be onsets of conflicts while conflicts with other "conflict id"s are ongoing in the same country. Each onset is a separate row in the data, and there may thus be multiple entries for one country year.

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).

Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2022). Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 59(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`

2.14.1 Indentifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every conflict onset in the dataset.

2.14.1.1 Country Abbreviation (abc)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_abc

Original tag: abc

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Country abbreviation

2.14.1.2 Country Name (name)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Name of location according to the government side in the conflict.

2.14.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Year of observation

2.14.1.4 Country Code (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country code

2.14.1.5 Conflict ID (conflict_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_conflict_ids

Original tag: conflict_ids

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset's conflict_id observations used for computing the onset gaps (version 1, 2, and 3)

2.14.2 Conflict Onset

Variables in this section indicate onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.

2.14.2.1 New Conflict (newconf)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_newconf

Original tag: newconf

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Coded 1 if the country-year contains a new conflict in a country-year (version 1, 2, and 3)

2.14.2.2 Onset 1 (onset1)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_onset1

Original tag: onset1

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than one year since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.14.2.3 Onset 2 (onset2)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_onset2

Original tag: onset2

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than two years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.14.2.4 Onset 3 (onset3)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_onset3

Original tag: onset3

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than three years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.14.2.5 Onset 5 (onset5)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_onset5

Original tag: onset5

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than five years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.14.2.6 Onset 10 (onset10)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_onset10

Original tag: onset10

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than ten years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.14.2.7 Onset 20 (onset20)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_onset20

Original tag: onset20

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)

2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than twenty years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.14.2.8 Previous Year (year_prev)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v1_year_prev

Original tag: year_prev

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

The previous onset recorded year.
1) The year of the previous observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
2) The year of the previous observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
3) The year of the previous observation of the location being at war in a country-year (version 3)
If there is no previous observation, then the variable takes the value of 1815.

2.15 UCDP Intrastate Conflict Level Onset Dataset Version 2

Dataset tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2

Output Unit: UCDP Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year.

Description: UCDP provides onset datasets for interstate and intrastate conflict, coding onsets in three distinct ways for each type of conflict, resulting in six distinct datasets. All datasets contain variables recording onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.
The intrastate datasets contain onsets for all intrastate (type 3) and internationalized intrastate (type 4) conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.
The UCDP Intrastate Country Level Onset Dataset uses the unique country id (gwno_a) as the basis for determining whether it is a new onset of an intrastate armed conflict in a country, and whether it is re- starting after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20-years. Thus, when determining whether an intrastate conflict onset has occurred the conflict (identified by conflict id) is compared to the history of all intrastate conflict within the state (identified by gwno_a), and not just its own history. This means that there cannot be multiple onsets of conflicts the same country-year, and there can be no onsets of intrastate conflicts while intrastate conflicts with the same or other "conflict id"s are ongoing in the same country. Thus, in this dataset countries with ongoing intrastate conflict(s) are not considered at risk of new onsets of intrastate conflict. Each country-year can only appear once in the data.

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).

Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2022). Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 59(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`

2.15.1 Indentifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every conflict onset in the dataset.

2.15.1.1 Country Abbreviation (abc)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_abc

Original tag: abc

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Country abbreviation

2.15.1.2 Country Name (name)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Name of location according to the government side in the conflict.

2.15.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Year of observation

2.15.1.4 Country Code (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country code

2.15.1.5 Conflict ID (conflict_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_conflict_ids

Original tag: conflict_ids

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset's conflict_id observations used for computing the onset gaps (version 1, 2, and 3)

2.15.2 Conflict Onset

Variables in this section indicate onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.

2.15.2.1 New Conflict (newconf)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_newconf

Original tag: newconf

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Coded 1 if the country-year contains a new conflict in a country-year (version 1, 2, and 3)

2.15.2.2 Onset 1 (onset1)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset1

Original tag: onset1

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than one year since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.15.2.3 Onset 2 (onset2)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset2

Original tag: onset2

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than two years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.15.2.4 Onset 3 (onset3)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset3

Original tag: onset3

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than three years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.15.2.5 Onset 5 (onset5)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset5

Original tag: onset5

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)

2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than five years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.15.2.6 Onset 10 (onset10)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset10

Original tag: onset10

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than ten years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.15.2.7 Onset 20 (onset20)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset20

Original tag: onset20

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than twenty years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

2.15.2.8 Previous Year (year_prev)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_year_prev

Original tag: year_prev

Dataset citation: Gleditsch et al. (2002*a*), Davies et al. (2023*c*)

Description:

The previous onset recorded year.
1) The year of the previous observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
2) The year of the previous observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
3) The year of the previous observation of the location being at war in a country-year (version 3)
If there is no previous observation, then the variable takes the value of 1815.

2.16 UCDP Country Year Dataset on Organized Violence within Country Borders version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_orgv_cy

Output Unit: UCDP Organized Violence Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country

(territory) and year in which organized violence occured.

Description: This dataset collects data on organized violence within country borders, accounting for different types of violence and separating between interstate and intrastate conflicts. Please note that a country in this dataset refers to the territory on which violence has occurred.

Dataset citation:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 60(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`

2.16.1 Identifiers

This section provides the country and year identifires for each row in the dataset.

2.16.1.1 Country (country_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_country_cy

Original tag: country_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The name of the country. A translation table might be necessary when merging with other datasets. Remember Israel-Palestine issue!

2.16.1.2 Country ID (country_id_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_country_id_cy

Original tag: country_id_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward number of the country

2.16.1.3 Year (year_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_year_cy

Original tag: year_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

Year

2.16.1.4 Region (region_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_region_cy

Original tag: region_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

Region where the country locates. A translation table might be necessary when merging with

other datasets. There might be different ways to assign a country into a region in varying datasets.

2.16.2 State-based Violence

This section provides fatality figures for state-based violence.

2.16.2.1 Main Government (main_govt_name_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_main_govt_name_cy

Original tag: main_govt_name_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The name of the government of the country. It is the main government which exercises the use of power within the borders of the country.

2.16.2.2 Number of State-based Dyads (sb_dyad_count_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_dyad_count_cy

Original tag: sb_dyad_count_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The number of state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.3 State-based Dyad ID (sb_dyad_ids_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_dyad_ids_cy

Original tag: sb_dyad_ids_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The IDs of state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.4 State-based Dyad Name (sb_dyad_names_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_dyad_names_cy

Original tag: sb_dyad_names_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The names of state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.5 State-based Best/High/Low Estimate Total (sb_total_deaths_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_total_deaths_best_cy

Original tag: sb_total_deaths_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/high/low estimate for the total number of fatalities in state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.6 Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_exist_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_exist_cy

Original tag: sb_intrastate_exist_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The existence of intrastate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if intrastate state-based violence occurs.

2.16.2.7 Count Intrastate State-based Dyads (sb_intrastate_dyad_count_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_dyad_count_cy

Original tag: sb_intrastate_dyad_count_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The number of intrastate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.8 Names Intrastate State-based Dyads (sb_intrastate_dyad_names_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_dyad_names_cy

Original tag: sb_intrastate_dyad_names_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The names of intrastate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.9 State-based Intrastate Main government Involvement (sb_intrastate_main_govt_inv_incomp_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_main_govt_inv_incomp_cy

Original tag: sb_intrastate_main_govt_inv_incomp_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The involvement of the main government in forming the incompatibiliy of at least one intrastate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if the main government is among the parties forming the incompatibility of at least one intrastate state-based violence.

2.16.2.10 State-based Intrastate Deaths Best/High/Low/Civilian/Parties/Unknown Estimate (sb_intrastate_deaths_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_deaths_best_cy

Original tag: sb_intrastate_deaths_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The best/high/low/civilian/unknown/parties estimate for the total number of fatalities in intrastate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.11 Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_exist_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_exist_cy

Original tag: sb_interstate_exist_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:
The existence of interstate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if interstate state-based violence occurs.

2.16.2.12 Count Interstate State-based Dyads (sb_interstate_dyad_count_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_dyad_count_cy

Original tag: sb_interstate_dyad_count_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The number of interstate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.13 IDs Interstate State-based Dyads (sb_intrastate_dyad_ids_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_dyad_ids_cy

Original tag: sb_intrastate_dyad_ids_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The IDs of intrastate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.14 Names Interstate State-based Dyads (sb_interstate_dyad_names_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_dyad_names_cy

Original tag: sb_interstate_dyad_names_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The names of interstate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.15 State-based Interstate Main government Involvement (sb_interstate_main_govt_inv_incomp_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_main_govt_inv_incomp_cy

Original tag: sb_interstate_main_govt_inv_incomp_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The involvement of the main government in forming the incompatibiliy of at least one interstate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if the main government is among the parties forming the incompatibility of at least one interstate state-based violence.

2.16.2.16 State-based Interstate Deaths Best/High/Low/Civilian/Parties/Unknown Estimate (sb_interstate_deaths_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_deaths_best_cy

Original tag: sb_interstate_deaths_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/high/low estimate for the total number of fatalities in interstate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.2.17 ID Interstate State-based Dyads (sb_interstate_dyad_ids_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_dyad_ids_cy

Original tag: sb_interstate_dyad_ids_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

ID Interstate dyad State based violence

2.16.2.18 Existence of state-based violence (sb_exist_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_exist_cy

Original tag: sb_exist_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The existence of state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if state-based violence occurs.

2.16.3 Non-state Violence

This section provides fatality figures for non-state violence.

2.16.3.1 Non-state Dyad count (ns_dyad_count_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_dyad_count_cy

Original tag: ns_dyad_count_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The number of non-state dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.3.2 Non-state Dyad IDs (ns_dyad_ids_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_dyad_ids_cy

Original tag: ns_dyad_ids_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The IDs of non-state dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.3.3 Non-state Dyad Names (ns_dyad_names_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_dyad_names_cy

Original tag: ns_dyad_names_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The names of non-state dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.3.4 Non-state Best/High/low/Civilian/Parties/Unknown Estimate Total (ns_total_deaths_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_total_deaths_best_cy

Original tag: ns_total_deaths_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/high/low/civilian/parties/unknown estimate for the total number of fatalities in non-state violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.3.5 Existence of non-state violence (ns_exist_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_exist_cy

Original tag: ns_exist_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The existence of non-state violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if non-state violence occurs.

2.16.4 One-sided Violence

This section provides fatality figures for onesided violence.

2.16.4.1 Main Government Involved (os_main_govt_inv_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_main_govt_inv_cy

Original tag: os_main_govt_inv_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The involvement of the main government in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if the main government is involved in one-sided violence.

2.16.4.2 One-sided Main Government Killings Best/High/Low Estimate (os_main_govt_killings_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_main_govt_killings_best_cy

Original tag: os_main_govt_killing_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/high/low estimate for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence by the main government within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.4.3 Involvement of government in one-sided violence (os_any_govt_inv_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_any_govt_inv_cy

Original tag: os_any_govt_inv_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The involvement of any government actor in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if a government actor is involved in one-sided violence.

2.16.4.4 Killings one-sided violence by any government best/high/low (os_any_govt_killings_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_any_govt_killings_best_cy

Original tag: os_any_govt_killing_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/high/low estimate for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence by the any government actors within the borders of a country in a given year. The figure includes one-sided violence by the main government -if applicable.

2.16.4.5 Involvement of non-state group in one-sided violence (os_nsgroup_inv_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_nsgroup_inv_cy

Original tag: os_nsgroup_inv_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The involvement of any non-state group in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if a non-state group is involved in one-sided violence.

2.16.4.6 Killings one-sided violence by non-state groups best/high/low (os_nsgroup_killings_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_nsgroup_killings_best_cy

Original tag: os_nsgroup_killings_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/high/low estimate for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence by non-state groups within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.4.7 One-sided violence total deaths best/high/low (os_total_deaths_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_total_deaths_best_cy

Original tag: os_total_deaths_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/high/low estimate for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.4.8 Existence of one-sided violence (os_exist_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_exist_cy

Original tag: os_exist_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The existence of one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if one-sided violence occurs.

2.16.4.9 Numer of one-sided actors (os_actor_count_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_actor_count_cy

Original tag: os_actor_count_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The number of one-sided actors engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.4.10 IDs of one-sided actors (os_ids_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_ids_cy

Original tag: os_ids_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The IDs of one-sided violence engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. They are the dyad IDs stated on the UCDP Georeferenced Events Dataset.

2.16.4.11 Names of one-sided actors (os_actor_names_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_actor_names_cy

Original tag: os_actor_names_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The names of one-sided actors engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

2.16.5 Cumulative Fatalities

Cumulative Fatality figures per type of violence in a country-year.

2.16.5.1 Cumulative deaths in organized violence estimates (Best, high, low, parties, civilians, unknown) (cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best_cy)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best_cy

Original tag: cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best_cy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Description:

The best/low/high/civilian/unknown/parties estimate for fatalities in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It covers fatality estimates from all three types of violence: state-based, nonstate, onesided

2.17 UCDP Peace Agreement Dataset Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_peace

Output Unit: UCDP Peace agreement ID, i.e., data is collected per peace agreement. Additional units for Demscore: Peage Agreement per country/dyad/year.

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:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2022). Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 59(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`

2.17.1 Identifier Variables

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

2.17.1.1 Peace Agreement ID (paid)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_paid

Original tag: paid

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The unique identifier for each peace agreement.

2.17.1.2 Conflict ID (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.1.3 Conflict Name (conflict_name)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_conflict_name

Original tag: conflict_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:
Name of the UCDP conflicts related to the dyads signing the peace agreement.

2.17.1.4 Dyad ID (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:
Unique dyad identifiers for all dyads part of the peace agreement, same in all UCDP datasets.

2.17.1.5 Dyad Name (dyad_name)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_dyad_name

Original tag: dyad_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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).

2.17.1.6 Actor ID (actor_id)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_actor_id

Original tag: actor_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:
Unique actor identifiers of all actors, warring parties and IGOs, signing the peace agreement, same in all UCDP datasets.

2.17.1.7 Actor Name (actor_name)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_actor_name

Original tag: actor_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:
The name of all actors, warring parties and IGOs, signing the peace agreement.

2.17.1.8 Peace Agreement Name (pa_name)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pa_name

Original tag: pa_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.2 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

2.17.2.1 Region (region)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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)

2.17.2.2 Country Codes (gwno)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_gwno

Original tag: gwno

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:
GW numeric country codes of all locations of the conflict incompatibility

2.17.3 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.17.3.1 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:
A general coding of the conflict issue.

Values:
1. T erritory
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`

2.17.4 Content of the Peace Agreement

Variables in this section give information on the content included in the peace agreement.

2.17.4.1 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:
Year the peace agreement was concluded.

2.17.4.2 Peace Agreement Date (pa_date)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pa_date

Original tag: pa_date

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The date of the last signature of the peace agreement.

2.17.4.3 Additional Information on Peace Agreement (pa_comment)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pa_comment

Original tag: pa_comment

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.4 Failure of Peace Agreement (ended)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_ended

Original tag: ended

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

2.17.4.5 Duration of Peace Agreement (duration)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_duration

Original tag: duration

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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?

2.17.4.6 Comment on Agreement Duration (c_duration)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_c_duration

Original tag: c_duration

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.7 Ceasefire (cease)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_cease

Original tag: cease

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement included provisions for a ceasefire or the cessation on hostilities
0. The agreement did not include provisions for a ceasefire.

2.17.4.8 Integration in Army (intarmy)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_intarmy

Original tag: intarmy

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.9 Disarmament (ddr)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_ddr

Original tag: ddr

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.10 Withdrawal of Foreign Forces (withd)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_withd

Original tag: withd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.11 Provision (mil_prov)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_mil_prov

Original tag: mil prov

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. Any of cease, inarmy, ddr, withd
0. The agreement did not provide for the regulation of the violent behavior of the parties.

2.17.4.12 Political Party (pp)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pp

Original tag: pp

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

2.17.4.13 Integration in Government (intgov)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_intgov

Original tag: intgov

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.14 Integration in Civil Service (intciv)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_intciv

Original tag: intciv

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.15 Elections (elections)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_elections

Original tag: elections

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement provided for elections or stipulated electoral reforms.
0. The agreement did not provide for elections or electoral reforms.

2.17.4.16 Interim Government (interim)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_interim

Original tag: interrim

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement provided for rebel integration into the interim government.
0. The agreement did not provide for rebel integration into interim government.

2.17.4.17 National Talks (natalks)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_natalks

Original tag: natalks

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.18 Power-Sharing in Government (shagov)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_shagov

Original tag: shagov

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.19 Political Provisions (pol_prov)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pol_prov

Original tag: pol prov

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. Any of the above political provisions
0. The agreement did not have any of the political provisions listed above.

2.17.4.20 Autonomy (aut)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_aut

Original tag: aut

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.21 Federalism (fed)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_fed

Original tag: fed

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement provided for a federal state solution.
0. The agreement did provide for a federal state.

2.17.4.22 Independence (ind)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_ind

Original tag: ind

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement granted the disputed region independence.
0. The agreement did not grant the disputed region independence.

2.17.4.23 Referendum (ref)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_ref

Original tag: ref

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.24 Local Power-Sharing (shaloc)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_shaloc

Original tag: shaloc

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.25 Regional Development (regdev)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_regdev

Original tag: regdev

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement granted the disputed region
0. The agreement did not grant the disputed region

2.17.4.26 Cultural Freedoms (cul)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_cul

Original tag: cul

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.27 Border Demarcation (demarcation)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_demarcation

Original tag: demarcation

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement provided for demarcation of the border.
0. The agreement did not provide for demarcation of the border.

2.17.4.28 Local Government (locgov)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_locgov

Original tag: locgov

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.29 Territorial Provisions (terr_prov)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_terr_prov

Original tag: terr prov

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. Any of the above territorial provisions
0. The agreement did not have any of the territorial provisions listed above.

2.17.4.30 Amnesty (amn)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_amn

Original tag: amn

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement provided for an amnesty.
0. The agreement did not provide for amnesty.

2.17.4.31 Release of Prisoners (pris)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pris

Original tag: pris

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement provided for the release of prisoners.
0. The agreement did not provide for the release of prisoners.

2.17.4.32 National Reconciliation (recon)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_recon

Original tag: recon

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement included the concept of National Reconciliation.
0. The agreement did not include the concept of National Reconciliation.

2.17.4.33 Return of Refugees (return)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_return

Original tag: return

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement provided for the return of refugees.
0. The agreement did not provide for the return of refugees.

2.17.4.34 Justice Provisions (justice_prov)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_justice_prov

Original tag: justice prov

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. Any of the above justice provisions
0. The agreement did not have any of the justice provisions listed above.

2.17.4.35 Reaffirm Earlier Agreements (reaffirm)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_reaffirm

Original tag: reaffirm

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1. The agreement reaffirmed earlier agreements.
0. The agreement did not reaffirm earlier agreements.

2.17.4.36 No entry (reaffirmid)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_reaffirmid

Original tag: reaffirmid

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

No entry, original codebook lists reaffirm_comment: Comment on the agreement that was reaffirmed

2.17.4.37 Outlining Peace Process (outlin)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_outlin

Original tag: outlin

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

2.17.4.38 Deployment of Peace Keeping Operation (pko)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pko

Original tag: pko

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.39 Gender Inclusion (gender)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_gender

Original tag: gender

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.40 Commission or Committee to Oversee Implementation (co_impl)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_co_impl

Original tag: co impl

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

2.17.4.41 Full Text (txt)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_txt

Original tag: txt

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

Was the agreement available in full text? 1. Yes
0. No

2.17.4.42 Link (linktofulltextagreement)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_linktofulltextagreement

Original tag: linktofulltextagreement

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

Link to fulltext of the peace agreement

2.17.4.43 Comprehensive or Dyadic (inclusive)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_inclusive

Original tag: inclusive

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

2.17.4.44 Full, Partial or Peace Process (pa_type)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pa_type

Original tag: pa type

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.45 Outstanding Issues (out_iss)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_out_iss

Original tag: out_iss

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.46 Process ID (procid)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_procid

Original tag: procID

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.4.47 Process, Final, Reaffirming or Follow up (frame)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_frame

Original tag: frame

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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 out side 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.

2.17.4.48 Not in Codebook (noconf17)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_noconf17

Original tag: noconf17

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

Not in Codebook

2.17.5 Signatories

Variables in this section provide information on the parties signing the peace agreement.

2.17.5.1 Signing Parties (pa_sign)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pa_sign

Original tag: pa_sign

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The warring parties (e.g. a government) and the actual persons names (e.g. a president) who signed the agreement.

2.17.5.2 Comment on Signatories of Peace Agreement. (c_sign)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_c_sign

Original tag: c_sign

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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).

2.17.5.3 Third Parties (pa_3rd)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_pa_3rd

Original tag: pa_3rd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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.

2.17.5.4 Third Party (c_3rd)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_c_3rd

Original tag: c_3rd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

Third party signing the agreement

2.17.6 Peace Process

Variables in this section provide information on the peace process in relation to the peace agreement.

2.17.6.1 Signed in a Conflict Active Year (active_conflict)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_active_conflict

Original tag: active_conflict

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

2.17.6.2 Number of Years Since Last Conflict Activity (termdur)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_termdur

Original tag: termdur

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

The number of inactive years between end of conflict and signature of the peace agreement.

2.17.6.3 Number of Dyads Signed PA (no_dyad)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_no_dyad

Original tag: no dyad

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

Number of conflict dyads active in the Uppsala Conflict Database that signed the peace agreement.

2.17.7 Dataset Version

Version of the dataset.

2.17.7.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

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

2.17.7.2 Date Interval Start (dateintervalstart_meta)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_dateintervalstart_meta

Original tag: dateintervalstart meta

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

1975-01-01

2.17.7.3 Date Interval End (dateintervalend_meta)

Long tag: ucdp_peace_dateintervalend_meta

Original tag: dateintervalend meta

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*)

Description:

2018-12-31

2.18 UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Version 23.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_prio_acd

Output Unit: UCDP Conflict-Year, i.e., data is collected per conflict and year.

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 1946-2022.

Dataset citation:
Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and the return of conflicts between states? *Journal of Peace Research* 60(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`

2.18.1 Identifier Variables

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

2.18.1.1 Conflict Identifier (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

The unique identifier of the conflict.

2.18.1.2 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

The year of observation (1946-2020).

2.18.2 Conflict Location

Variables in this section describe the location of the conflcit/event.

2.18.2.1 Location of Conflict (location)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.2.2 Name of Territory (territory_name)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_territory_name

Original tag: territory_name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.2.3 Locations (gwno_loc)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_gwno_loc

Original tag: gwno_loc

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

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

2.18.2.4 Regions (region)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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).

2.18.3 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.

2.18.3.1 Side A (side_a)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_side_a

Original tag: side_a

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.3.2 Side A Identifier (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.3.3 Supporters of Side A (side_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_side_a_2nd

Original tag: side_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.3.4 Side B (side_b)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_side_b

Original tag: side_b

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*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.

2.18.3.5 Side B Identifier (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.3.6 Supporters of Side B (side_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_side_b_2nd

Original tag: side_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.3.7 Country Code for Side A (gwno_a)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_gwno_a

Original tag: gwno_a

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

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

2.18.3.8 Country Codes for Side A Supporters (gwno_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_gwno_a_2nd

Original tag: gwno_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_a_2nd.
Comma separated if multiple.

2.18.3.9 Country Code for Side B (gwno_b)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_gwno_b

Original tag: gwno_b

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

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

2.18.3.10 Country Codes for Side B Supporters (gwno_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_gwno_b_2nd

Original tag: gwno_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_b_2nd.
Comma separated if multiple.

2.18.4 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.18.4.1 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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

2.18.4.2 Intensity Level (intensity_level)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_intensity_level

Original tag: intensity_level

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.4.3 Cumulated Intensity Dummy (cumulative_intensity)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_cumulative_intensity

Original tag: cumulative_intensity

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.4.4 Type of Conflict (type_of_conflict)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_type_of_conflict

Original tag: type_of_conflict

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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)

2.18.5 Timely Dimension of the Conflict

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

2.18.5.1 Date of first Death in Conflict (start_date)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_start_date

Original tag: start_date

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.5.2 Precision (start_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_start_prec

Original tag: start_prec

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

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

2.18.5.3 Date when Conflict Deaths exceed 25 (start_date2)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_start_date2

Original tag: start_date2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.5.4 Precision (start_prec2)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_start_prec2

Original tag: start_prec2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

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

2.18.5.5 Inactive Conflict (ep_end)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_ep_end

Original tag: ep_end

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.5.6 End of Conflict (ep_end_date)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_ep_end_date

Original tag: ep_end_date

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

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.

2.18.5.7 Precision (ep_end_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_ep_end_prec

Original tag: ep_end_prec

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

The level of precision for episode end.

The values are explained in section 4.4

2.18.6 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.18.6.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_prio_acd_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2023*b*), Gleditsch et al. (2002*b*)

Description:

The version of the dataset: 21.1

2.19 UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset, Conflict Level Version 3-2021

Dataset tag: ucdp_term_conflict

Output Unit: UCDP Conflict-Year, i.e., data is collected per conflict and year.

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`

2.19.1 Identifiers

Variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.19.1.1 Conflict Episode ID (conflictep_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_conflictep_id

Original tag: conflictep_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The unique identifier for each conflict episode. It is constructed by the Conflict ID*100 + 1, 2, 3, etc...

2.19.1.2 Conflict Episode (conflictepisode)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_conflictepisode

Original tag: conflictepisode

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The unique identifier for each conflict episode. It is constructed by the Conflict ID*100 + 1, 2, 3, etc...

2.19.2 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.19.2.1 Type of Conflict 2 (type_of_conflict2)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_type_of_conflict2

Original tag: type_of_conflict2

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.2.2 Conflict Termination (confterm)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_confterm

Original tag: confterm

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.2.3 Outcome (outcome)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_outcome

Original tag: outcome

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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 devel- opment 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

2.19.2.4 Recurrence (recur)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_recur

Original tag: recur

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

A dichotomous measure that this observation is a recurrence of a conflict or dyad which have experienced an spell of non-conflict.

2.19.2.5 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
The incompatibility for the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Con- flict Dataset. The stated incompatibility is what the parties claim to be fighting over.
1= Territory
2= Government
3= Government and Territory

2.19.2.6 Intensity Level (intensity_level)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_intensity_level

Original tag: intensity_level

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.2.7 Type of Conflict (type_of_conflict)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_type_of_conflict

Original tag: type_of_conflict

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.3 Actors and Identifiers

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

2.19.3.1 Dyad Count (dyadcount)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_dyadcount

Original tag: dyadcount

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
This variable provide information about how many different dyads are active in the conflict this year.

2.19.3.2 Conflict ID (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
The unique conflict ID, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

2.19.3.3 Side A (side_a)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_side_a

Original tag: side_a

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.3.4 Side A ID (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
ID for Side A

2.19.3.5 Supporters of Side A (side_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_side_a_2nd

Original tag: side_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side A in the conflict.

2.19.3.6 Side B (side_b)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_side_b

Original tag: side_b

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.3.7 Side B ID (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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).

2.19.3.8 Supporters of Side B (side_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_side_b_2nd

Original tag: side_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side B in the conflict.

2.19.4 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

2.19.4.1 Episode End Date (ependdate)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_ependdate

Original tag: ependdate

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.4.2 Episode End Date Precision (ependprec)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_ependprec

Original tag: ependprec

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.4.3 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The year of the observation.

2.19.4.4 Start Date (start_date)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_start_date

Original tag: start_date

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.4.5 Start Date Precision (start_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_start_prec

Original tag: start_prec

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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 in- formation. 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.

2.19.4.6 Start Date 2 (start_date2)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_start_date2

Original tag: start_date2

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.4.7 Start Date 2 Precision (start_prec2)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_start_prec2

Original tag: start_prec2

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.5 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.19.5.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.6 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

2.19.6.1 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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 govern- ment 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 in- terstate war, and comma (',') splits different countries fighting together on the same side.

2.19.6.2 Territory Name (territory_name)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_territory_name

Original tag: territory_name

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.19.6.3 Gleditsch and Ward Location (gwno_loc)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_gwno_loc

Original tag: gwno_loc

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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).

2.19.6.4 Region (region)

Long tag: ucdp_term_conflict_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The geographic region of the conflict, taken from the UCDP/Prio Armed Con- flict 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

2.20 UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset, Dyadic Level Version 3-2021

Dataset tag: ucdp_term_dyadic

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

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`

2.20.1 Actors and Identifiers

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

2.20.1.1 Dyad Episode ID (dyadep_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_dyadep_id

Original tag: dyadep_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

ID of the Dyad Episode

2.20.1.2 Dyad Episode (dyadepisode)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_dyadepisode

Original tag: dyadepisode

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The unique identifier for each Dyad-specific conflict episode. It is constructed by the Dyad ID*100 + 1, 2, 3, etc...

2.20.1.3 Dyad Count (dyadcount)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_dyadcount

Original tag: dyadcount

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

This variable provide information about how many different dyads are active in the conflict this year.

2.20.1.4 Dyad Terminated (dyadterm)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_dyadterm

Original tag: dyadterm

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.1.5 Conflict ID (conflict_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_conflict_id

Original tag: conflict_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The unique conflict ID, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

2.20.1.6 Dyad ID (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The unique dyad ID, taken from the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

2.20.1.7 Side A (side_a)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_side_a

Original tag: side_a

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.1.8 Side A ID (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

ID for Side A

2.20.1.9 Supporters of Side A (side_a_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_side_a_2nd

Original tag: side_a_2nd

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side A in the conflict.

2.20.1.10 Side B (side_b)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_side_b

Original tag: side_b

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.1.11 Side B ID (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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).

2.20.1.12 Supporters of Side B (side_b_2nd)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_side_b_2nd

Original tag: side_b_2nd

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
The state which contribute with troops to actively support Side B in the conflict.

2.20.2 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.20.2.1 Type of Conflict 2 (type_of_conflict2)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_type_of_conflict2

Original tag: type_of_conflict2

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.2.2 Outcome (outcome)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_outcome

Original tag: outcome

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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 devel- opment 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

2.20.2.3 Recurrence (recur)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_recur

Original tag: recur

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
A dichotomous measure that this observation is a recurrence of a conflict or dyad which have experienced an spell of non-conflict.

2.20.2.4 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
The incompatibility for the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Con- flict Dataset. The stated incompatibility is what the parties claim to be fighting over.
1= Territory
2= Government
3= Government and Territory

2.20.2.5 Intensity Level (intensity_level)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_intensity_level

Original tag: intensity_level

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.2.6 Type of Conflict (type_of_conflict)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_type_of_conflict

Original tag: type_of_conflict

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.3 Timely Dimension

These variables provide information on when the conflict takes place.

2.20.3.1 Episode End Date (ependdate)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_ependdate

Original tag: ependdate

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.3.2 Episode End Date Precision (ependprec)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_ependprec

Original tag: ependprec

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.3.3 Ceasefire Date (cfiredate)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_cfiredate

Original tag: cfiredate

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The date, as precise as possible, when a ceasefire is concluded or publicly an- nounced by the parties. If multiple ceasefires are agreed, the date observed is, if possible, of the first agreement.

2.20.3.4 Peace Agreement Date (peagdate)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_peagdate

Original tag: peagdate

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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 ob- served is, if possible, (a) the date of the concluding (last) agreement or (b) the date of the (first) agreement that establishes the process.

2.20.3.5 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:

The year of the observation.

2.20.3.6 Start Date (start_date)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_start_date

Original tag: start_date

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.3.7 Start Date Precision (start_prec)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_start_prec

Original tag: start_prec

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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 in- formation. 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.

2.20.3.8 Start Date 2 (start_date2)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_start_date2

Original tag: start_date2

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.3.9 Start Date 2 Precision (start_prec2)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_start_prec2

Original tag: start_prec2

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.4 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.20.4.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.5 Geographical Information

These variables provide information on where the conflict takes place.

2.20.5.1 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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 govern- ment 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 in- terstate war, and comma (',') splits different countries fighting together on the same side.

2.20.5.2 Territory Name (territory_name)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_territory_name

Original tag: territory_name

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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.

2.20.5.3 Gleditsch and Ward Location (gwno_loc)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_gwno_loc

Original tag: gwno_loc

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

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).

2.20.5.4 Region (region)

Long tag: ucdp_term_dyadic_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Kreutz (2010)

Description:
The geographic region of the conflict, taken from the UCDP/Prio Armed Con- flict 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

2.21 UCDP Violent Political Protest Dataset Version 20.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_vpp

Output Unit: UCDP Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per dyad and year.

Description: A dyad-year dataset identifying violent political protests, 1989-2019. It presents a new –standalone- category of organized violence, which complements, and is compatible with, UCDP's three categories of organized violence: one-sided violence, non-state, and state-based conflict.

Dataset citation:
Svensson, Isak, Susanne Schaftenaar Marie Allansson (2022). Violent Political Protest: Introducing a New Uppsala Conflict Data Program Data Set on Organized Violence, 1989-2019. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. `https://doi.org/10.1177/00220027221109791`

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`

2.21.1 Indentifier Variables

Variables in this section identify observations in the dataset.

2.21.1.1 Dyad (dyad)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_dyad

Original tag: dyad

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:
The dyad name consisting of the two primary parties in the conflict.

2.21.1.2 Dyad ID (dyad_id)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_dyad_id

Original tag: dyad_id

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

Dyad identifier.

2.21.1.3 Side A (side_a)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_side_a

Original tag: side_a

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The party that constitutes Side A in the conflict. Side A is always a government.

2.21.1.4 Side A ID (side_a_id)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_side_a_id

Original tag: side_a_id

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique ID of the group that makes up Side A. This ID corresponds to all other data from UCDP.

2.21.1.5 Side B (side_b)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_side_b

Original tag: side_b

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The party that constitutes Side B in the conflict.

2.21.1.6 Side B ID (side_b_id)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_side_b_id

Original tag: side_b_id

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The unique ID of the group that makes up Side B.

2.21.1.7 Year (year)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The year of observation of the conflict.
The calendar year is the basic unit of every observation. Thus, if a conflict during the period June–September results in 30 casualties, that year will be included in the dataset. However, if the
same number of casualties occurred in the period November–February and the violence did not result in at least 25 deaths in either calendar year, neither year will be included.

2.21.2 Location

Variables in this section provide information on where the conflict takes place.

2.21.2.1 Location (location)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_location

Original tag: location

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The name of the country in which the VPP activity takes place.

2.21.2.2 GWNOLoc (gwnoloc)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_gwnoloc

Original tag: gwnoloc

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

This field contains the country code for the state listed in the Location variable.

2.21.2.3 Region ID (region_id)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_region_id

Original tag: region_id

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

Region of location:
1. Europe
2. Middle East
3. Asia
4. Africa
5. Americas

2.21.2.4 Region (region)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

Region of location:
1. Europe
2. Middle East
3. Asia
4. Africa
5. Americas

2.21.3 Incompatibility

These variables indicate the cause(s) of the conflict, i.e. the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

2.21.3.1 Incompatibility (incompatibility)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_incompatibility

Original tag: incompatibility

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The stated incompatibility is what the parties are (or claim to be) fighting over, but it says nothing
about why the parties are fighting. In other words, possible underlying incompatibilities are not
considered. The incompatibility can concern either government, territory, or both.

2.21.3.2 Intensity (intensity)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_intensity

Original tag: intensity

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:
1. Low intensity: between 25 and 999 deaths in a given year.
2. High intensity: at least 1,000 deaths in a given year.

2.21.3.3 Outcome (outcome)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_outcome

Original tag: outcome

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

The outcome variable is divided in four categories:
1. Demands fulfilled
2. Demands partially fulfilled
3. Demands not fulfilled
4. Not applicable

The demands of Side B regarding the incompatibility (government and/or territory) must be met within twelve months after the civil protests in order for the outcome variable to be coded as "demands fulfilled". This can take the form of for example the head of the government resigning or an achieved autonomy. If some of the demands are fulfilled, but not all, the outcome variable is coded as "demands partially fulfilled". One example of this could be when substantial constitutional changes are made, but the state leader does not resign. The final category, not applicable, is assigned to the cases with civil protests that have taken place in less than twelve
months prior the release of the dataset.

2.21.4 Version

Version of the dataset.

2.21.4.1 Version (version)

Long tag: ucdp_vpp_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Svensson et al. (2022)

Description:

This codebook corresponds to Version 20.1 of the VPP dataset.

2.22 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: January 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_01_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.22.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.22.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.22.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.22.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.22.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_gwcode
Original tag: gwcode
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.22.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_isoab
Original tag: isoab
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.22.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.22.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.22.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.22.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.22.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_01_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.23 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: January 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_01_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.23.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.23.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.23.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.23.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.23.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_gwcode
Original tag: gwcode
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.23.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_isoab
Original tag: isoab
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.23.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.23.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_month
Original tag: month
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.23.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.23.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.23.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_01_23_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their
geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble
predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.24 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: February 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_02_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.24.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.24.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.24.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.24.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Country name

2.24.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.24.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.24.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.24.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.24.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.24.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please seehttps://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.24.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_02_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.25 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: February 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_02_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.25.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.25.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.25.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.25.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.25.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.25.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.25.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.25.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.25.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.25.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.25.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_02_23_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.26 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: March 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_03_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:

Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.26.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.26.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.26.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.26.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.26.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_gwcode
Original tag: gwcode
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.26.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_isoab
Original tag: isoab
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.26.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.26.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.26.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.26.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.26.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_03_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.27 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: March 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_03_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.27.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.27.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.27.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.27.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.27.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_gwcode
Original tag: gwcode
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.27.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_isoab
Original tag: isoab
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.27.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.27.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_month
Original tag: month
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.27.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.27.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.27.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_03_23_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their
geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble
predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.28 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: April 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_04_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.28.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.28.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.28.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.28.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.28.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_gwcode
Original tag: gwcode
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.28.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_isoab
Original tag: isoab
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.28.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.28.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_month
Original tag: month
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.28.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.28.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_sc_cm_sb_main
Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please seehttps://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.28.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_04_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.29 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: April 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_04_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict per country and month over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per country and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least 25 battle-related deaths will be reached or exceeded in any country-month).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.29.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.29.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.29.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.29.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.29.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.29.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.29.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.29.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.29.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.29.2.1 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.29.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence

and level of analysis.

2.29.2.3 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_cm_04_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.30 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: May 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_05_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.30.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.30.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_country_id

Original tag: country_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

VIEWS Country ID

2.30.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.30.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Country name

2.30.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.30.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.30.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.30.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.30.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.30.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please seehttps://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.30.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_05_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.31 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: May 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_05_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict per country and month over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per country and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least 25 battle-related deaths will be reached or exceeded in any country-month).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.31.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.31.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.31.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.31.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.31.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.31.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.31.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.31.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.31.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.31.2.1 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.31.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence

and level of analysis.

2.31.2.3 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_cm_05_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.32 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: June 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_06_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.32.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.32.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_country_id

Original tag: country_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

VIEWS Country ID

2.32.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.32.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Country name

2.32.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.32.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.32.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.32.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.32.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.32.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please seehttps://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.32.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_06_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.33 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: June 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_06_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict per country and month over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per country and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least 25 battle-related deaths will be reached or exceeded in any country-month).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.33.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.33.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.33.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.33.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.33.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.33.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.33.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.33.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.33.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.33.2.1 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.33.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence

and level of analysis.

2.33.2.3 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_cm_06_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.34 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: July 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_07_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.34.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.34.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_country_id

Original tag: country_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

VIEWS Country ID

2.34.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.34.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Country name

2.34.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.34.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.34.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.34.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.34.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.34.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please seehttps://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.34.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_07_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.35 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: July 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_07_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict per country and month over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per country and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least 25 battle-related deaths will be reached or exceeded in any country-month).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.35.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.35.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.35.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.35.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.35.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.35.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.35.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.35.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.35.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.35.2.1 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.35.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence

and level of analysis.

2.35.2.3 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_cm_07_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Dichotomous predictions, probability that X number of fatalities will be observed in a given time and place.

2.36 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: August 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_08_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.36.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.36.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_country_id

Original tag: country_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

VIEWS Country ID

2.36.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.36.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Country name

2.36.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.36.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.36.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.36.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.36.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.36.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please seehttps://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.36.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_08_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.37 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: August 2023)

Dataset tag: views_cm_08_23

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict per country and month over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per country and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least 25 battle-related deaths will be reached or exceeded in any country-month).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.37.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.37.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.37.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.37.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.37.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.37.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.37.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.37.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.37.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.37.2.1 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.37.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis.

2.37.2.3 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_cm_08_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.38 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: September 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_09_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.38.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.38.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_country_id

Original tag: country_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

VIEWS Country ID

2.38.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.38.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Country name

2.38.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.38.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.38.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.38.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.38.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.38.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please seehttps://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.38.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_09_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.39 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: October 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_10_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.39.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.39.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.39.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.39.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.39.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_gwcode
Original tag: gwcode
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.39.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.39.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.39.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.39.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.39.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more

information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.39.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_10_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.40 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: November 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_11_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.40.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.40.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.40.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.40.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_name
Original tag: name
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Country name

2.40.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_gwcode
Original tag: gwcode
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.40.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_isoab
Original tag: isoab
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
ISO 3-letter country code.

2.40.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Year for which scores are predicted.

2.40.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.40.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.40.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.40.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_11_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see
`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their
geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble
predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.41 VIEWS Country-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: December 2022)

Dataset tag: views_cm_12_22

Output Unit: VIEWS Country-Month, i.e., data is predicted per country and month.

Description:
A global dataset containing the Violence Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per country and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1)).

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.41.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.41.1.1 Country ID (country_id)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_country_id
Original tag: country_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
VIEWS Country ID

2.41.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.41.1.3 Country Name (name)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Country name

2.41.1.4 GW Country Code (gwcode)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_gwcode

Original tag: gwcode

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Gleditsch and Ward numeric Country Code

2.41.1.5 ISO Code (isoab)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_isoab

Original tag: isoab

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

ISO 3-letter country code.

2.41.1.6 Year (year)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Year for which scores are predicted.

2.41.1.7 Month (month)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_month

Original tag: month

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Month of the year for which scores are predicted.

2.41.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.41.2.1 Country-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_cm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_sc_cm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see`https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at country-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by a genetic ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.41.2.2 Country-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_cm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_cm_12_22_sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_cm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the country-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 25 BRDs per country-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: Country-month. The set of countries is derived from the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) list of independent states, and their geographical extent from CShapes 0.6 (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010).

Description: Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month, derived from the country-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_cm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/\viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`

and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.42 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: January 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_01_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.42.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.42.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_22_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.42.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.42.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.42.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.42.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`

2.43 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: January 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_01_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.43.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.43.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_23_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.43.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.43.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.43.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_23_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.43.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_01_23_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict

Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.44 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: February 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_02_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.44.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.44.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_22_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.44.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.44.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.44.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.44.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see

https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.45 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: February 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_02_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.45.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.45.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_23_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.45.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_23_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.45.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.45.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_23_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.45.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_02_23_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`

2.46 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: March 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_03_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:

https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and
https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.46.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.46.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_22_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.46.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.46.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.46.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of

violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.46.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.47 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: March 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_03_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence

Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.47.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.47.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_23_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.47.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_23_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.47.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/.

2.47.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_23_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see
`https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.47.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_03_23_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`

2.48 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: April 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_04_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and

year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.48.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.48.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_22_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.48.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.48.1.3 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see
`https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.48.1.4 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`

2.49 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: April 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_04_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based

conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least one battle-related death will be reached or exceeded in any PRIO-GRID-month. Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.49.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.49.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_23_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.49.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.49.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.49.2.1 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_23_main_dich
Original tag: main_dich
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Predicted probability of at least one battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month.

Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.49.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis.

2.49.2.3 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_pgm_04_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.50 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: May 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_05_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.50.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.50.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_22_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.50.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.50.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.50.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.50.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`

2.51 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: May 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_05_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least one battle-related death will be reached or exceeded in any PRIO-GRID-month. Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.51.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.51.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_23_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.51.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_23_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.51.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/.

2.51.2.1 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least one battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.51.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis.

2.51.2.3 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_pgm_05_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:
Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.52 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: June 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_06_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.52.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.52.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_22_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.52.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.52.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.52.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.52.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`

2.53 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: June 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_06_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least one battle-related death will be reached or exceeded in any PRIO-GRID-month. Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.53.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.53.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_23_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.53.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_23_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.53.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.53.2.1 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least one battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.53.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis.

2.53.2.3 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_pgm_06_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.54 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: July 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_07_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:

A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The

forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.54.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.54.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_22_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.54.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_22_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.54.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.54.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_22_sc_pgm_sb_main
Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in

impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.54.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.55 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: July 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_07_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least one battle-related death will be reached or exceeded in any PRIO-GRID-month. Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.55.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.55.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_23_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.55.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_23_month_id
Original tag: month_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.55.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.55.2.1 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.55.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis.

2.55.2.3 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_pgm_07_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least 25 battle-related deaths (BRDs) per country-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.56 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: August 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_08_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.56.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.56.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_22_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.56.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.56.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.56.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see

https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.56.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.57 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: August 2023)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_08_23

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people that will be killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in both logged and non-logged form), as well as in the form of dichotomous predictions for the probability that at least one battle-related death will be reached or exceeded in any PRIO-GRID-month. Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence

Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.57.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.57.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_23_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.57.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_23_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.57.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.57.2.1 Predicted log number of fatalities (main_mean_ln)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_23_main_mean_ln

Original tag: main_mean_ln

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the log number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis. Expressed in natural logged form plus 1 [ln(Y+1)].

2.57.2.2 Predicted number of fatalities (main_mean)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_23_main_mean

Original tag: main_mean

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Point prediction of the number of fatalities in impending conflict, presented per type of violence and level of analysis.

2.57.2.3 Predicted probability of conflict (main_dich)

Long tag: views_pgm_08_23_main_dich

Original tag: main_dich

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Predicted probability of at least one battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month. Estimated from the ensemble model results of the VIEWS model for the applicable type of violence and level of analysis.

2.58 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: September 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_09_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`

2.58.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.58.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_09_22_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.58.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_09_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.58.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand. To learn about the type(s) of violence predicted in the VIEWS datasets, and the level(s) of analysis for which they are presented, please visit `https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/`.

2.58.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_09_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.58.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_09_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict

Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.59 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: October 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_10_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.59.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.59.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_10_22_pg_id
Original tag: pg_id
Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)
Description:
A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.59.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_10_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.59.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.59.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_10_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.59.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_10_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see

https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

2.60 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: November 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_11_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. doi:10.1177/0022343320962157.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads and https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.60.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.60.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_11_22_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.60.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_11_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.60.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.60.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_11_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`.

2.60.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_11_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see `https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md`.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see `https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/`.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see `https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md` and `https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf`

2.61 VIEWS PRIO-GRID-Month Conflict Predictions (Last Input Data: December 2022)

Dataset tag: views_pgm_12_22

Output Unit: VIEWS PRIO-GRID Cell-Month, i.e., data is predicted per PRIO-GRID cell and month.

Description:
A dataset containing the Violence and Impacts Early-Warning System predictions for state-based conflict in Africa and the Middle East over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions. The forecasts are provided as point predictions for the number of people killed per PRIO-GRID cell and month (expressed in natural logged form plus 1, i.e. ln(fatalities+1). Each grid cell in the dataset measures 0.5x0.5 decimal degrees, or approximately 55x55 km at the Equator.

Dataset citation:
Hegre, H. et al. (2022) 'Forecasting fatalities', Uppsala University, Technical report. URN: `urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-476476`.
Hegre, H. et al. (2021) 'ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System', *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), pp. 599–611. `doi:10.1177/0022343320962157`.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://viewsforecasting.org/resources/#downloads` and

https://viewsforecasting.org/methodology/definitions/

2.61.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.61.1.1 PRIO-GRID ID (pg_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_12_22_pg_id

Original tag: pg_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A PrioGRID grid identifier.

2.61.1.2 Month ID (month_id)

Long tag: views_pgm_12_22_month_id

Original tag: month_id

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

A VIEWS month_id, where month_id is a sequence with 1 being January 1980.

2.61.2 Predictions

Variables in this section present the VIEWS predictions for state-based conflict over a rolling three-year forecasting window. The month and year listed in the dataset name(s) and dataset tag(s) refer to the last month of input data informing the predictions at hand.

2.61.2.1 PRIO-GRID-month state-based fatalities predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_12_22_sc_pgm_sb_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Continuous predictions for the number of fatalities per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted number of fatalities in impending conflict at PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis, expressed in natural logged form plus
1 [ln(Y+1)]. The predictions are produced by an unweighted ensemble trained for this type of violence and level of analysis. For more information about the ensemble and the current

composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

2.61.2.2 PRIO-GRID-month state-based dichotomous probability predictions (sc_pgm_sb_dich_main)

Long tag: views_pgm_12_22_sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Original tag: sc_pgm_sb_dich_main

Dataset citation: Hegre et al. (2022, 2021)

Description:

Originating from: Main ensemble model for number of fatalities in state-based conflict at the PRIO-GRID-month level of analysis.

Development ID: fatalities001, please see https://github.com/prio-data/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md.

Outcome: Dichotomous predictions for the probability of at least 1 BRD per PRIO-GRID-month in impending state-based conflict.

Type of Violence: State-based conflict, as defined and compiled by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Sundberg & Melander, 2013), please see https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/.

Level of Analysis: PRIO-GRID-month. Uses calendar months as the temporal units of analysis, and spatial units derived from PRIO-GRID 2.0 (Tollefsen, Strand & Buhaug, 2012). The latter is a standardized spatial grid structure consisting of quadratic grid cells that jointly cover all areas of the world at a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 decimal degrees, approximately 55x55 km around the equator.

Description: Predicted probability of at least 1 battle-related death (BRD) per PRIO-GRID-month, derived from the PRIO-GRID-level ensemble predictions. For more information about the ensemble underlying these predictions (sc_pgm_sb_main) and the current composition of its constituent models (sub-models), please see https://github.com/priodata/viewsforecasting/blob/main/CHANGELOG.md and https://www.divaportal.\org/smash/get/diva2:1667048/FULLTEXT01.pdf

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