SRDP Control Variables Codebook

Scope

SRDP covers all countries with organizations actively pursuing self-determination claims from 1960 to 2003 included in the CIDCM Peace and Conflict report. This includes 76 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Country-level data

Region

region

The geographic region of the country.

Unit: Region.

Source: World Bank

Population

population

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Unit: Total population

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Supplementary source: World Bank

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Yugoslavia

Update schedule: Annual

GDP

gdp

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

Unit: Current USD

Source: World Bank

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Comoros, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Laos, Mali, Moldova, Myanmar (Burma), Romania, Russia, Somalia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yugoslavia

Update schedule: Annual

Military expenditure

milex

Military expenditure in local currency at current prices is presented according to both the financial year of each country and according to calendar year, calculated on the assumption that, where financial years do not correspond to calendar years, spending is distributed evenly through the year. Figures in current US $ are presented according to calendar year.

Unit: Current USD

Source: SIRPI

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cameroon, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Cyprus, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mali, Moldova, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Taiwan, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: Annual

Unified Democracy Scores

uds

Unified Democracy Scores (UDS) are a set of measures that leverage the efforts of a variety of experts to provide a composite scale of democracy, accompanied by estimates of measurement uncertainty.

Unit: Unified democracy score posterior mean

Source: UDS

Year range: 1960 to 2012

Countries with incomplete data: Somalia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: No longer updated

Freedom House political rights

fh_political_rights

A composite measure of the political rights citizens of a country enjoy. For a more complete definition, see Freedom House's methodology.

Unit: See above.

Source: Freedom House

Year range: 1972 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: Annual

Freedom House civil liberties

fh_civil_liberties

A composite measure of the civil liberties citizens of a country enjoy. For a more complete definition, see Freedom House's methodology.

Unit: See above.

Source: Freedom House

Year range: 1972 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Iran,

Iraq, Israel, Italy, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: Annual

Freedom House status

fh_status

A categorical measure of the political rights and civil liberties citizens of a country enjoy. For a more complete definition, see Freedom House's methodology.

Unit: See above.

Source: Freedom House

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data:

Update schedule: Annual

Polity democracy score

polity_democracy

A composite measure of democracy in a country. For a more complete definition, see the PolityV methodology.

Unit: Score from 0 to 10. A higher score indicates higher levels of democracy.

Source: PolityV

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: Annual

Polity autocracy score

polity_autocracy

A composite measure of autocracy in a country. For a more complete definition, see the PolityV methodology.

Unit: Score from 0 to 10. A higher score indicates higher levels of autocracy.

Source: PolityV

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: Annual

Polity total score

polity_total

A composite measure of the net level of democracy and autocracy in a country. Caluculated by subtracting the country's autocracy score from its democracy score. For a more complete definition, see the PolityV methodology.

Unit: See above. Ranges from -10 (full autocracy) to 10 (full democracy).

Source: PolityV

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: Annual

Checks and balances

checks

Measure of the degree to which a country's executive and legislature have checks and balances on their power. Equal to one if the country has:

1. *No legislature or executive,*

2. *Unelected legislature or executive,*

3. *Elected, one candidate,*

4. *One party, multiple candidates,*

5. *Multiple legal parties but only one party won seats,*

6. *Multiple parties did win seats but the largest party received more than 75% of the seats.*

Countries where legislatures are not competitively elected are considered countries where only the executive wields a check. Incremented by one if there is a chief executive. Incremented by one if the chief executive is competitively elected. Incremented by one if the opposition controls the legislature.

In presidential systems, increases by one for (1) each chamber of the legislature unless the president's party has a majority in the lower house and a closed list system is in effect (implying stronger presidential control of his/her party, and therefore of the legislature), and (2) for each party coded as allied with the president's party and which has an ideological (left-right-center) orientation closer to that of the main opposition party than to that of the president's party.

In parliamentary systems, increases by one for (1) every party in the government coalition as long as the parties are needed to maintain a majority, and (2) every party in the government coalition that has a position on economic issues (right-left-center) closer to the largest opposition party than to the party of the executive. In parliamentary systems, the prime minister's party is not counted as a check if there is a closed rule in place: the prime minister is presumed in this case to control the party fully.

Unit: See above.

Source: Database of Political Institutions

Year range: 1975 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo - Kinshasa, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Update schedule: Annual

Civil war incidence

civil_war

Binary variable describing indicating the occurrence of a civil war leading to at least twenty-five battle-deaths in a calendar year. This measure includes intrastate and internationalized intrastate

wars (according to the UCDP/PRIO definition).

Unit: Binary.

Source UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 21.1

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: None.

Update schedule: Annual

Civil war onset

civil_war_onset

Binary variable indicating the outbreak of civil war leading to at least twenty-five battle-deaths in a calendar year preceded by at least two years of peace. This measure includes intrastate and internationalized intrastate wars (according to the UCDP/PRIO definition).

Unit: Binary.

Source UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 21.1

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: None.

Update schedule: Annual

Civil war in previous year

civil_war_prev_yr

Binary variable indicating civil war in the state in the previous calendar year (twenty-five battle-deaths threshold). This measure includes intrastate and internationalized intrastate wars (according to the UCDP/PRIO definition).

Unit: Binary.

Source UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 21.1

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: None.

Update schedule: Annual

Elections

election

The number of elections held in the country during the calendar year.

Source: International Foundation for Electoral Systems

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: None.

Update schedule: Weekly.

Referendums

referendum

The number of referendums held in the country during the calendar year.

Source: International Foundation for Electoral Systems

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Countries with incomplete data: None.

Update schedule: Weekly.

Group-level data

Relative size

relative_size

The groups' relative sizes as a share of the country's total population.

Source: Ethnic Power Relations and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Supplementary sources: Minorities at Risk

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Groups with incomplete data: Walloons, Kashmiri Hindus, East Timorese, Rohingyas, Kachins, Tuaregs, Oron, Bengalis, Afrikaners, Muslims, Aboriginal Taiwanese, Indigenous Peoples, Kosovar Albanians, Sarakis, Croats, Anjouanese, Eritreans, Bretons, Reang (Bru), Karenni, Shan, Native Hawaiians, Hungarians, Slovenes, Serbs, Bakongo, Bubis, Mizos, Albanians, Karens, Wa, Saami, Tobagonians, Cornish, Puerto Ricans, Montenegrins, Flemings, Mongols, Lunda and Yeke, Kashmiri Buddhist Ladakhis, Chin/Zomis, Mons, Puntland Darods, Tajiks, Sandzak Muslims

Missing data: Data are first collected from the EPR. Next, data were collected from Minorities at Risk. MAR only provides data from 2004 to 2006. SRDP uses the average group size across 2004 to 2006 to calculate each group's size relative to the country's population (drawn from the `population` variable described above). To maintain as much consistency as possible, SRDP does not use the relative group population size provided by MAR for 2004 to 2006. Rather, we calculate groups' relative size in 2004 to 2006 using the group's absolute size and population data.

Update schedule: Annual

Size

size

The estimated total population of the group.

Source: Ethnic Power Relations

Supplementary sources: Minorities at Risk

Year range: 1960 to 2020

Groups with incomplete data: Walloons, Kashmiri Hindus, East Timorese, Rohingyas, Kachins, Tuaregs, Oron, Bengalis, Afrikaners, Muslims, Aboriginal Taiwanese, Indigenous Peoples, Kosovar Albanians, Sarakis, Croats, Anjouanese, Eritreans, Bretons, Reang (Bru), Karenni, Shan, Native Hawaiians, Hungarians, Slovenes, Serbs, Bakongo, Bubis, Mizos, Albanians, Karens, Wa, Saami, Tobagonians, Cornish, Puerto Ricans, Montenegrins, Flemings, Mongols, Lunda and Yeke, Kashmiri Buddhist Ladakhis, Chin/Zomis, Mons, Puntland Darods, Tajiks, Sandzak Muslims

Missing data: Data are first collected from the EPR. Next, data were collected from Minorities at Risk. MAR only provides data from 2004 to 2006. SRDP uses the average group size across 2004 to 2006 to provide values for each missing year.

Update schedule: Annual