

# Codebook: Audience Costs and the Dynamics of War and Peace

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## Abstract

This document contains the codebook for “Audience Costs and the Dynamics of War and Peace.” The data sets are stored in the file `DyadicMIDS_Rdata.rdata`.

## Dependent Variables

The object `dataSets` is a list comprised of three data frames: `dataSets$M`, `dataSets$Q`, and `dataSets$Y`. In each data frame, the unit of observation is the directed-dyad-time unit, where the time unit is a month, quarter, or year, respectively. Each data frame contains seven variables.

**date** Denotes the date of the observation.

**dyadID** Denotes the directed dyad identification number. We create the number by pasting together the two countries’ three-digit Correlates of War (COW) country codes.

**ccode1** Denotes the first country’s COW code.

**ccode2** Denotes the second country’s COW code.

**action1** Denotes the action chosen by the first country in that dyad-time unit. These action’s are coded as  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  using MIDs-IP data as described in the data section of the paper.

**action2** Denotes the action chosen by the second country in that dyad-time unit. These action’s are coded as  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  in an identical manner as **action1**.

**state** Denotes the current state of hostility in that dyad-time unit. This is coded using the **action1** and **action2** variables as described in the data section, i.e,  $\mathbf{state}_t^k = \max\{\mathbf{action1}_{t-1}^k, \mathbf{action2}_{t-1}^k\}$  for directed dyad  $k$  and time unit  $t$ .

## Dyad-specific Explanatory Variables

The object  $\mathbf{Xi}_j$  is a data frame of 12 variables with the directed-dyad as the unit of observation.

**dyadID** Denotes the directed dyad identification number. We create the number by pasting together the two countries' three-digit Correlates of War (COW) country codes.

**ccode1** Denotes the first country's COW code.

**ccode2** Denotes the second country's COW code.

**Syear** Denotes the year in which the directed dyad enters our data set. Although some countries, and therefore directed dyads, enter our data set after 1993, these observations do not enter our set of politically relevant dyads and are dropped in estimation.

**endyear** Denotes the year in which the directed dyad leaves our data set, i.e., 2007.

**minPolityMEAN** For each year the dyad enters our data, we compute the minimum of the two country's polity2 scores. The variable reports the average of the yearly values.

**minPolityMED** For each year the dyad enters our data, we compute the minimum of the two country's polity2 scores. The variable reports the median of the yearly values.

**distance** Reports the distance between the two countries's capitals, as measured by Gleditsch and Ward (2001).

**dependMEAN** For each year the dyad enters our data, we compute the trade dependence of the first country on the second country in the manner described in the data section. This variable reports the average of the yearly values. Trade is measured using the COW dyadic trade data (Barbieri, Keshk and Pollins 2009), supplemented by data from Gleditsch (2002).

**cap.ratioMEAN** For each year the dyad enters our data, we compute the capability ratio for the first country over the second using the COW data set. This variable reports the average of the yearly values.

**allyMED** For each year the dyad enters our data, we use COW alliance data to determine whether or not the countries in the dyad had an interstate alliance. This variable reports the median over the yearly values.

## Country-specific Explanatory Variables

The object `Xi` is data frame of 12 variables with the country as the unit of observation.

**ccode** Denotes the country's COW code.

**Syear** Denotes the year in which the country enters our data set. Although some countries enter our data set after 1993, these observations do not enter our set of politically relevant dyads and are dropped in estimation.

**endyear** Denotes the year in which the country leaves our data set, i.e., 2007.

**gdppcMEAN.1** Averages the country's GDP per capita, as reported in Penn World Tables (and supplemented by World Bank and UN website data), between the start and end year.

**growthMEAN.1** Averages the country's growth rate, as reported in Penn World Tables (and supplemented by World Bank and UN website data), between the start and end year.

**polity2MEAN.1** Averages the country's polity2 score between the start and end year.

**tpopMEAN.1** Averages the country's total population, as measured by the COW data, between the start and end year.

**milperpcMEAN.1** Averages the country's military personnel per capita, as measured by the COW data, between the start and end year.

**pressMED.1** For each year the country enters our data, we use code whether the country has a free press using Freedom House data and supplemented by Li (2005). This variable reports the median over the country-year values.