CODEBOOK

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY INTERVENTION, 1989-2005

Principal Investigators

Emizet N. F. Kisangani
Jeffrey Pickering

Kansas State University

Background and Definitions

This update of the IMI data set extends the original IMI (OIMI) collection (ICPSR 6035) from 1989 to 2005. To ensure consistency across the entire 1946-2005 time span covered by IMI, this update has followed OIMI's coding guidelines.

Operational Definition. "Military interventions are defined operationally in this collection as the movement of regular troops or forces (airborne, seaborne, shelling, etc) of one country inside another, in the context of some political issue or dispute" (Pearson and Baumann, 1993, 1). Paramilitaries, government backed militias, private security forces, and other military forces that are not part of the regular uniformed military of the state are excluded. Similarly, events must be purposeful, not accidental. Random or inadvertent border crossings are not recorded, nor are unintentional confrontations between fighter planes or naval ships. Soldiers engaging in exercises in a foreign land, transporting men or material to another destination or on leave are omitted as well. Soldiers concentrated in foreign bases are excluded, unless they leave the barracks explicitly to take part in a military mission in the host state. Military advisors are included only when they engage in direct combat.

International military interventions are also delimited by temporal guidelines. Interventions are considered continuous if repeated acts occur within six months of one another. A good example from the current collection is Turkish intervention into Iraq to attack Kurdish strongholds. We code this as a continuous intervention from August 5, 1991 to July 6, 2003. No six month period exists between these dates when Turkish troops or planes did not launch a new attack on Kurdish positions within Iraq (information on each individual mission is available from the authors). If, however, a state withdraws troops from a target state and then sends them back again more than six months later, the latter incursion is coded a new intervention.

New interventions are also differentiated with one substantive criterion. A new intervention is coded if the direction of an intervention changes, such as from supporting the target government to opposing it. Intervention direction is captured by variable 6 in IMI.

Further information can be found in supporting documentation for OIMI (ICPSR 6035) and in the related publications listed on page 4.

Multinational Interventions. Multinational interventions are coded if participating soldiers from different states act under a unified military command. If more than one state intervenes in a target state at a given time and each intervener retains their own distinct military command structure, separate unilateral interventions are recorded. Differentiating unilateral and multinational interventions in this way follows the practice of OIMI and of Regan (2002, 102). Whenever possible, ICOW codes for multinational actors were used. In cases were ICOW does not provide a code for the intervening actor (particularly for "one-off" and/or ad-hoc multinational missions, most common in the 1990s and early 2000s), we provide a new actor code beginning with the number 3000 and following COW and ICOW procedures.

Actor Codes for Ad-Hoc Missions. ICOW does not include actor codes for non-permanent organizations. Since the IMI update includes 13 multinational interventions by actors that will not be coded by ICOW given their ad-hoc, temporary character, we generate our own actor codes for these multinational interveners.   COW state codes fall between 1-999, ICOW global non-state actors are between 1000-1999, and ICOW regional non-state actors are between 2000-2999. Consequently, we use 3000-3999 to code ad-hoc multinational interveners.   The new codes are:

Multinational Actor Code	Coalition name or event
3040	US-led multinational force in Haiti, 1994-1995
3300	Italian-led multinational force in Albania, 1997
3482	MISAB (Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements) operation in Central African Republic, 1997-1998
3500	US-led operation (Operation United Shield) to evacuate UN troops in Somalia, 1995
3600	Operation Provide Comfort in Northern Iraq, 1991-1996
3601	Operation Northern Watch in post-Persian Gulf War I Iraq, 1997-2003
3602	Operation Southern Watch in post-Persian Gulf War I Iraq, 1992-2003
3700	ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) in Afghanistan, prior to NATO's assumption of ISAF role, 2001-2003
3850	Australian-led multinational force in East Timor prior to United Nations' UNTAET mission, 1999-2000
3900	South Pacific peacekeeping force in Papua New Guinea (Bougainville), 1994
3901	New Zealand-led Truce Monitoring Group present during negotiations in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, 1997-1998
3902	Australian-led Peace Monitoring Group takes over for Truce Monitoring Group in Bougainville, 1998-2003
3903	Australian-led regional peacekeeping mission to Solomon Islands, 2003-present

We also provide an actor code for Western Sahara, a disputed territory that has yet to receive a COW code:

601	Western Sahara

Related Publications

2007. Emizet N. F. Kisangani and Jeffrey Pickering. "Diverting with Benevolent Military
        Force: Reducing Risks and Rising above Strategic Behavior." *International Studies
        Quarterly* Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 277-300.
2006. Jeffrey Pickering and Mark Peceny."Forging Democracy at Gunpoint."
        International Studies Quarterly Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 539-560.
2006. Jeffrey Pickering and Emizet N. F. Kisangani. "Political, Economic, and Social
        Consequences of Foreign Military Intervention." *Political Research Quarterly* Vol. 59,
        No. 3, pp. 363-376.
2005. Jeffrey Pickering and Emizet N. F. Kisangani. "Democracy and Diversionary
        Military Intervention: Reassessing Regime Type and the Diversionary Hypothesis."
        International Studies Quarterly Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 23-43.
2002. Jeffrey Pickering. "Give Me Shelter: Re-examining Military Intervention and the
        Monadic Democratic Peace." *International Interactions* Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 293
        -324.
2002. Jeffrey Pickering. "War Weariness and Cumulative Effects: Victory, Defeat, and
        Subsequent Military Intervention." *Journal of Peace Research* Vol. 39, No. 3, pp.
        313-337.   Reprint: Paul Diehl, ed. 2005. War London: Sage Press, pp. 326-354.
2002. Patrick Regan. *Civil Wars and Foreign Powers: Outside Intervention in Intrastate
        Conflict*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press (Note: Regan does not use IMI.
        His citation here refers to our use of his operationalization of multinational
        interventions).
2001. Jeffrey Pickering. "The Conflict-Prone and the Conflict-Weary: War Outcomes and
        Types of Military Intervention." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* Vol.
        29, No. 2, pp. 221-239.
1999. Jeffrey Pickering. "The Structural Shape of Force: Interstate Intervention in the
        Zones of Peace and Turmoil." *International Interactions* Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 363
        -391.
1998. Jeffrey Pickering and William R. Thompson. "Stability in a Fragmenting World:
        Interstate Military Force, 1946-1988." *Political Research Quarterly* Vol. 51, No.
        1, pp. 241-263.
1994. Frederic S. Pearson, Robert A. Baumann, and Jeffrey Pickering. "Military
        Intervention and *Realpolitik*," in Frank W. Wayman and Paul F. Diehl, eds.
        Reconstructing Realpolitik. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, pp. 205-225.
1993. Frederic S. Pearson and Robert A. Baumann. "International Military Intervention,
        1946-1988." Ann Arbor, MI: ICPSR [No. 6035].
1989. Frederic S. Pearson and Robert A. Baumann. "International Military Intervention
        in Sub-Saharan African Subsystems." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*
        Vol. 17, p. 115-150
1988. Frederic S. Pearson and Robert A. Baumann. "International Military Interventions:
        Identification and Classification." *International Interactions* Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 173-180
1974. Frederic S. Pearson. "Geographic Proximity and Foreign Military Intervention:
        1948-67." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* Vol.18, No. 3, pp. 432-60.
1974. Frederic S. Pearson. "Foreign Military Interventions and Domestic Disputes."
        International Studies Quarterly Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 259-90.

VARIABLE LIST

Variable 001	Intervener Country Code
Variable 002	Target Country Code
Variable 003	Starting Date
Variable 004	Ending Date
Variable 005	Source of Intervention
Variable 006	Direction of Intervener Supporting Action
Variable 007	Type of Troop Activity
Variable 008	Amount of Troop Incursion
Variable 009	Air Incursion
Variable 010	Naval Incursion
Variable 011	Size of Naval Force Employed
Variable 012	Firing from Outside Target
Variable 013	Number of Battle Casualties to the Intervener
Variable 014	Number of Casualties to the Target
Variable 015	Total Civilian Casualties on both Sides (Killed/Wounded)
Variable 016	Domestic Dispute
Variable 017	Affect Policies or Conditions in Target
Variable 018	Social Protective Intervention
Variable 019	Pursuit across Borders
Variable 020	Economic Protective Intervention
Variable 021	Strategic Intervention
Variable 022	Humanitarian Intervention
Variable 023	Territorial Intervention
Variable 024	Military/Diplomatic Protective Intervention
Variable 025	Contiguity
Variable 026	Intervention from Contiguous Country
Variable 027	Description/Source of Intervention

Variable Number	Column(s)	Variable Name and/or Description
VAR 001	A	Intervener Country Code using COW Country codes and ICOW international organization codes.
VAR 002	B	Target Country Code using COW Country codes.
VAR 003	C	Starting Date: year/month/day. This is an eight (8) digit number. For example, 19890101 stands for January 1, 1989.
VAR 004	D	Ending Date: year/month/day. This is also an eight (8) digit number. For example, 20051231 stands for December 31, 2005; if month is unknown, last month of the year coded ; if date unknown, 99999999; if ongoing, 88888888.
VAR 005	E	Source of Intervention 1. Nation crossing border or demarcation line. 2. Nation whose troops are already present in the country participating in the intervention. 9. Not ascertained.
VAR 006	F	Direction of Intervener Supporting Action 0. Non-supportive or neutral intervention 1. Support government (including immediate restoration to abort coup) 2. Oppose rebels or opposition groups 3. Oppose government 4. Support rebel or opposition groups 5. Support or oppose 3rd party government 6. Support or oppose rebel groups in sanctuary 9. Not ascertained.
VAR 007	G	Troop Activity (outside bases-code highest level) 0. None 1. Evacuation of troops or personnel (any nationality) in context or dispute. 2. Transport or negotiate-observe 3. Patrol/guard/defend (SAMS) 4. Intimidation 5. Combat 9. Not ascertained.
VAR 008	H	Amount of Troop Incursion (code at highest level)

0. None
1. 1-1,000
2. 1,001-5,000
3. 5,001-10,000
4. 10,000+
9. Not ascertained

| VAR 009 | I | Air Incursion (note: reconnaissance flights are not included - code at highest level) |

0. None
1. Evacuation of troops or personnel
2. Transport troops or personnel -supply/ support
3. Act of intimidation/air defense/patrol
4. Bombing or strafing, firing (offense)
9. Not ascertained.

| VAR 010 | J | Naval Incursion (code at highest level) |

0. None
1. Evacuation of troops or personnel.
2. Transport troops or launch forces inside territorial waters for combat or application of force
3. Laying or removing mines in territorial waters/commando raid
4. Act of intimidation or patrol in territorial waters or disputed waters already occupied
5. Shelling/firing
9. Not ascertained.

| VAR 011 | K | Size of Naval Force Employed (within territorial waters of target) |

1. Small forces (1-4 ships)
2. Large force (5 or more ships)
9. Not ascertained.

| VAR 012 | L | Firing (by artillery, guns, or ships) by the intervener from outside the target |

1. No
2. Yes
9. No report; no information; not ascertained; not applicable.

VAR 013	M	Number of Battle (military) Casualties to the Intervener (whenever possible include number killed + number wounded) Associated with the Intervention.

      0. None
      998. At least 998 casualties (exact number uncertain)
      9999999. Not ascertained
      Note that the original IMI collection used 999 to indicate that casualty figures could not be ascertained. Coding for 1989-2005 provides the exact number of casualties reported, including those exceeding 999. Since more than 1 million casualties were the direct result of some international interventions, 9999999 indicates that casualty figures could not be ascertained.

VAR 014	N	Number of Battle (military) Casualties to the Target Associated with this Intervention

      0. None
      998. At least 998 (exact number uncertain)
      9999999. Not ascertained.

VAR 015	O	Total Civilian Casualties on both Sides (killed/ wounded)

      0. None
      998. At least 998 (exact number uncertain)
      9999999. Not ascertained

VAR 016	P	Intervener Takes Sides in a Domestic Dispute

      0. No
      1. Yes
      9. Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 017	Q	Affect Policies or Conditions in Target

      0. No
      1. Yes
      9. Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 018	R	Social Protective Intervention (e.g. to protect a socio-ethnic faction(s) or minority of the target country)

    0.   No
    1.   Yes
    9.   Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 019	S	Pursue Rebel or Terrorist Forces across Border or into Sanctuary

    0.   No
    1.   Yes
    9.   Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 020	T	Economic Protective Intervention (intervener attempts to protect economic or resource interests of self or others)

    0.   No
    1.   Yes
    9.   Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 021	U	Strategic Intervention (e.g., regional power balances, stability, or ideological issues mentioned by the intervener or clearly connected to the intervention)

    0.   No
    1.   Yes
    9.   Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 022	V	Humanitarian Intervention (e.g., to save lives, relieve suffering, distribute foodstuffs to prevent starvation and so forth) apart from protection of a minority group, see variable 18.

    0.   No
    1.   Yes
    9.   Not ascertained; not applicable.

VAR 023	W	Territorial Intervention (acquisition or retention of territory, delineation of frontiers, or specification of sovereign status).

    0.   No
    1.   Yes – intervention in established territory
    2.   Yes – intervention in disputed territory under other state's control
    9.   Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 024   X   Intervention to Protect own Military and/or Diplomatic Interests and Property inside or outside the Target (e.g., military property; diplomats; diplomatic property)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 9. Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 025   Y   Are Intervener and Target Neighboring Contiguous Countries?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Less than or Equal to 150 Miles of Water between borders
- 9. Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 026   Z   Does Intervention Come from Neighboring Contiguous Country or Countries?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 9. Not ascertained; not applicable

VAR 027   AA   Description/Source of Intervention

NEWS SOURCE ABBREVIATIONS

AP- Associated Press
AFP- Agence France Presse
AS- Asia Source
BS- Baltimore Sun
CSM- Christian Science Monitor
CT- Chicago Tribune
CH- Calgary Herald
CM- Courier Mail
DP- Deutsche Press
FP- Financial Post
FT- Financial Times
FDAD- Fed. Dept. and Agency Documents; FDCHe Media, Inc.
GPF- Global Policy Forum
GNL- Guardian Newspaper Limited
Gaz- Gazette
GM- Globe and Mail
HS- Herald Sun
Herald- The Herald, Caledonian Newspapers Ltd.
IFX - Interfax
IT- Irish Times
Indep- The Independent, PLC
JEN- Japan Economic News
JPTS- Jiji Press Ticker Service
LAT- L.A. Times
LM - LeMonde
MHL- Maclean Hunter Lmtd.
NYT- New York Times
NP- National Post
OST- Orlando Sent. Tribune
OC- Ottawa Citizen
PAL- Press Association Limited
PN- Pacific News
PT- Pakistan Times
Reuters – no abbreviation
RPD- Russian Press Digest
RIA- Russian Info Agency
SDUT- San Diego Union Tribune
SMH- Sydney Morning Herald
STL- St. Louis Post Dispatch
TS- Toronto Star
UPI- United Press International
Uppsala- Uppsala University website
VS- Vancouver Sun

WP- Washington Post
WND- World News Digest
Xinh- Xinhua News Service