**POST-CONFLICT ELECTION TIMING**

**PROJECT†**

**CODEBOOK**

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**CIVIL WAR VARIABLES:**

***Case Selection and Identification Variables***

**Civil War Identification Number (cwid)**: the identification number of the civil war.

**Country Name (countryname):** name of the country in which the civil war occurred.

**Start Year of Civil War (yrbeg)**: year that the civil war began. Based on either Doyle and Sambanis (2006), Fearon and Laitin (2003), or PRIO (2008). See variable “datasets” and “cwsource” for further details.

**Start Month of Civil War (most):** month that the civil war began. Based on Doyle and Sambanis (2006). Data updated and expanded for the following civil wars: Afghanistan (2003-ongoing), Myanmar/Burma (1960-1995), and Rwanda (1997-2002).

**End Year of Civil War (yrend)**: year that the civil war ended. Based on either Doyle and Sambanis (2006), Fearon and Laitin (2003), or PRIO (2008). See variable “datasets” and “cwsource” for further details.

**End Month of Civil War (moend):** month that the civil war ended. Based on Doyle and Sambanis (2006). Data updated and expanded for the following civil wars: Angola (1997-2002), Argentina (1975-1977), Bolivia (1946-1946), Bosnia (1993-1994), Colombia (1948-1966), Haiti (1991-1995), Indonesia (1976-1978; 1990-1991), Iran (1978-1979; 1990-1991), Kenya (1963-1967), Liberia (1999-2003), Mali (1990-1995), Morocco/Western Sahara (1975-1991), Myanmar/Burma (1948-1988), Nepal (1996-2006), Rwanda (1997-2002), USSR (1944-1947; 1944-1948; 1944-1950).

**Civil War Datasets (datasets)**: civil war datasets in which this civil war is included. The dataset includes: Doyle and Sambanis (2006) [DS2006], Fearon and Laitin (2003) [FL2003], and PRIO (2008 [PRIO2008].

**Start and End Date Source (cwsource)**: the dataset that is the source of *yrbeg* and *yrend.* This is always Doyle and Sambanis (2003) unless the civil war is not included in Doyle and Sambanis (2003), with the following exceptions. The end dates for the civil wars in Liberia (1999-2003) and Nepal (1996-2006) are based on independent research since these civil wars were ongoing in Doyle and Sambanis (2003). The end date for Guatemala (1978-1996) is coded as 1996, rather than 1994 as in Doyle and Sambanis (2003), based on the date of the peace treaty and the fact that violence was ongoing between 1994 and 1996. All other wars coded as ongoing in Doyle and Sambanis (2003), based on further research, are still ongoing as of the end of 2008.

**Case Selection (cselect)±:**

Civil war datasets vary in their case selection. In part, this is due to differences in the definitions of civil wars, as well as the difficulty of determining whether or not cases meet the criterion for civil war (e.g., 1,000 battle deaths and two-sided violence). They also vary due to differences in time periods covered. This variable identifies the number of datasets in which the dataset is included based on the common time period.

1. Case is present in all 3 civil war datasets for the time period that all 3 datasets have in common (1945-1999)
2. Case is present in 2 civil war datasets, Doyle and Sambanis (2006) and PRIO (2008), for the time period that only these 2 datasets have in common with each other (2000-2003). (Fearon and Laitin stops coding civil wars in 1999; Doyle and Sambanis (2006) stops coding them in 2003, and PRIO (2008) stops coding them in 2006. Thus, the common period that only Doyle and Sambanis (2006) and PRIO (2008) have in common is 2000-2003).
3. Case is present in only 1 dataset, PRIO, for the time period only PRIO covers (2003-2006).
4. Case is present in only 2 civil war datasets for the time period that all 3 datasets have in common (1945-1999)
5. Case is present in only 1 civil war dataset for the time period that all 3 datasets have in common (1945-1999)\*

± The beginning and end dates of these civil wars may be different. This is denoted by a separate variable regarding end dates.

± ± If a civil war is divided into multiple civil wars in one dataset and not others, the latest end date of the subdivided civil war, is matched with the civil war in the remaining dataset(s). The civil war is then coded as to whether it is common in 1, 2, or 3 datasets (as above).

\*New wars based on PRIO2008 are only added to the dataset if PRIO codes them as “war,” not if PRIO codes them as “minor.”

**Case Selection Reason (cselectr1; cselectR2):**

The following are potential reasons why certain civil wars (derived from information contained within each dataset) are not included in all three datasets.

1. NA (Civil war is present in all 3 civil war datasets for the time period that all 3 datasets have in common (1945-1999)
2. Civil war may not meet the threshold of 1,000 battle deaths
3. Civil war may not be two-sided, where one of the sides to the conflict is the government and with deaths incurred on both sides. (Violence may be related to a coup, politicide, etc..)
4. Civil war may be considered an international war and/or the country is not an internationally recognized state
5. A civil war in one dataset is divided into multiple wars because violence stopped for a period of time.
6. A civil war in one dataset is divided into multiple wars because actors to a conflict are different/changed without the violence necessarily stopping.
7. Other/Unknown
8. Civil war occurs in a time period not covered by the other datasets. (Fearon and Laitin stops coding civil wars in 1999; Doyle and Sambanis (2006) stops coding them in 2003, and PRIO (2008) stops coding them in 2006.)

± Cases may be ambiguous for more than 1 reason -- cselectR1 identifies the first reason they are excluded and cselectR2 identifies the second reason.

**End Date Selection (endselect)±**

1. Civil war is included in all 3 datasets. Civil war ended and the end date is the same in all 3 civil war datasets. OR, the civil war has not ended and is coded as ongoing in all three datasets at the end of the coding periods for all 3 datasets.
2. Civil war is included in all 3 datasets. Civil war ended after the coding period for Fearon and Laitin (2003) ended and is coded as ongoing in Fearon and Laitin (2003), and is the same in Doyle and Sambanis (2006) and PRIO (2008). OR, the civil war ended after the coding period for Fearon and Laitin (2003) and Doyle and Sambanis (2006) ended, and is coded as ongoing in both Fearon and Laitin (2003) and Doyle and Sambanis (2006).
3. Civil war is included in 2 datasets. Civil war ended and is the same in the 2 datasets. OR, civil war has not ended and is coded as ongoing in the 2 datasets at the end of their coding periods.
4. Civil war is included in 2 datasets. Civil war ended after the coding period for one of the datasets ended and is coded as ongoing at the end of the coding period for this dataset.\*
5. Civil war is included in only one dataset.
6. Civil war is included in 3 datasets. End date is the same in 2 datasets and different in the remaining dataset.
7. Civil war is included in 2 datasets End date is different in the 2 datasets.
8. Civil war is included in all three datasets and is different in *at least* 2 of the datasets. End date may be different in a third dataset but this cannot be determined due to censoring.
9. Civil war is included in 3 datasets. End date is different in all 3 datasets.

**\***Coding for Fearon and Laitin (2003) ended in 1999. Coding for Doyle and Sambanis (2006) ended in 2003 and coding for PRIO (2008) ended in 2006. To ensure that differences in the end dates do not drive the results, we complete alternative analyses using these end dates. See the election sourcebook for a list of the civil wars, and alternative information about the elections.

\*\* For PRIO, I have defined the time period for civil war as follows: all consecutive years of violence coded as either “minor” or “war” so long as at least one year in this period is considered a “war.”

± If a civil war is divided into multiple civil wars in one dataset and not others, the latest enddate of the subdivided civil war, is matched with the undivided civil war in the remaining dataset(s). The civil war then is coded as to whether it is common in 1, 2, or 3 datasets (as above).

**Inclusion Criterion (incriterion):** Indicates whether a civil war is included or excluded in the analysis. All civil wars designed as “included” and “censored” are included in the analysis. Censored indicates that an election has not yet broken out. All civil wars coded as “excluded” and “war ongoing” (meaning that the civil war has not ended) are excluded from the analysis. Civil wars are also “excluded” because they result in two independent states with no common elections. See *Election Sourcebook* (coding rules) for further details about why certain civil wars are excluded from the analysis.

***Civil War Termination Variables***

**Post-Conflict Civil War (postCW):** Indicates whether a civil war ended in the Cold War Era (or in the post-Cold War Era. This variable is coded 0 if the war ended in 1989 or earlier and 1 if the war ended in 1990 or later.

**Decade (dec1-dec6):** Indicator variable denoting the decade in which the civil war ended.

**Victory (victory):** Indicates whether a civil war ended in the victory of either the government or rebels. It is coded 1 if the war ended in victory and 0 otherwise. This variable is based on Doyle and Sambanis (2006) but has been updated to fill in missing data, provide data for newly civil wars and data for civil wars not in the DS2006 dataset. Accordingly, changes have been made to Afghanistan (1996-2001), Angola (1994-1999; 1997-2002), Chad (1965-1979), Congo-Zaire (1998-2001), Guatemala (1978-1996), Indonesia (1976-1978; 1999-2002), Nepal (1996-2006), Sierra Leone (1997-2001), Sri Lanka (1983-2002), Sudan (1983-2002) and the USSR (1944-1948,1944-1947, 1944-1950).

**Government Victory** **(govwin):** Indicates whether or not the civil war ended in the victory of the government. It is coded 1 if the government won the civil war and 0 otherwise. (See above for source of data.)

**Rebel Victory (rebwin):** Indicates whether or not the civil war ended in the victory of the rebels against the government. It is coded 1 if the rebels won the civil war and 0 otherwise. (See above for source of data.)

**Truce (truce):** Indicates whether or not the civil war ended in a truce. It is coded 1 if the civil war ended in a truce and 0 otherwise. (See above for source of data.)

**Negotiated Settlement (negset):** Indicates whether or not the civil war ended in a negotiated settlement. It is coded 1 if the civil war ended in a negotiated settlement and 0 otherwise. (See above for source of data.)

**Intervening War (fintvngwar1;** **fintvngwar2; nintvngwar1; nintvngwar2):** Denotes if a new war occurs before an election occurs. It is coded 1 if a new war breaks out before an election occurs, and 0 otherwise.

***Civil War Characteristics***

**Civil War Death Toll (dead):** Number of deaths incurred as a result of the civil war.Based on Doyle and Sambanis (2006) but updated to include civil wars that ended post DS2006 and new civil wars. They include: Bolivia (1946-1946); Bosnia (1993-1994); Iran (1979-1982); Rwanda (1997-2002), (1999-2003), Nepal (1996-2006)

**Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (ridp):** Number of refugees and internally displaced persons arising as a result of the civil war.Based on Doyle and Sambanis (2006) but updated to include civil wars that ended post DS2006 and new civil wars. They include Bolivia (1946-1946); Bosnia (1993-1994); Iran (1979-1982); Rwanda (1997-2002), Liberia (1999-2003), Nepal (1996-2006).

**War Duration (wardur)**: Length of the civil war (months). Based on Doyle and Sambanis (2006) but updated to include civil wars that ended post DS2006 and new civil wars. They include Bolivia (1946-1946); Bosnia (1993-1994); Iran (1979-1982); Rwanda (1997-2002), Liberia (1999-2003), Nepal (1996-2006).

**Civil War Number (eventno; eventno1; eventno2):** Number of post-45 civil wars in a country. *Eventno* is a consecutive number denoting the first, second, third, etc. civil war in a country post-1945. *Eventno1* combines higher order civil wars (i.e, 5, 6 and 7) of which there are very few in the dataset. *Eventno1* takes on a value of 1,2,3,4 and 5 or higher. *Eventno2* begins with the number 0 and represents the number of previous civil wars in a country. Higher order events are not combined in e*ventno2.*

**ELECTION DATE VARIABLES**

***First Post-Conflict Elections***

**First Post-Conflict Election Date (fpedate1; fpedate2):** Date of the first post-conflict election. The day represents thefirst day of the election. Elections can occur on multiple days, months and even years. The first post-conflict election may be a national election or a subnational election. The first post-conflict election may occur in the same year as the civil war ended. In these cases, it is sometimes difficult to determine if the election occurred before the end of the civil war or afterwards, particularly in wars that end by attrition. In cases where the first post-conflict election occurred in the same year that the civil war ended and where it is unclear or debatable as to whether the election occurred before or after the civil war ended, the variable *fpedate2* indicates the first day of the next election that does not occur in the same year as the end of the civil war.

**First Post-Conflict Election Level (fpelevel1; fpelevel2):** Indicates thelevel at which the first post-conflict election occurred – national, subnational and concurrent. The variable f*pelevel1* applies to *fpedate1* and *fpelevel2* applies to *fpedate2.*

**FPE Level (National) (fpenatl1; fpenatl2):** Indicates whether or not the first post-conflict election occurred at the national level. It is coded 1 if the election occurred at the national level and 0 otherwise. The variable *fpenatl1* applies to *fpedate1* and *fpenatl2* applies to *fpedate2.*

**FPE Level (Concurrent) (fpeconrnt1; fpeconrnt2):** Indicates whether or not the first post-conflict election occurred at the national and subnational level simultaneously. It is coded 1 if the election occurred at the national and subnational level simultaneously and 0 otherwise. The variable *fpeconrnt1*applies to *fpedate1* and *fpeconrnt2* applies to *fpedate2.*

*\*\*Elections that occur at the subnational level are the base category.\*\**

**Civil War Election (cwe):** Indicates whether at least one election occurs during a civil war(coded as 1) or not (coded as 0).

***First Post-conflict National Elections***

**First Post-Conflict National Election Date (nedate1; nedate2):** Date of the first post-conflict national election. The day represents thefirst day of the election. Elections can occur on multiple days, months and even years. The first post-conflict national election may occur in the same year as the civil war ended. The first post-conflict election may occur in the same year as the civil war ended. In these cases, it is sometimes difficult to determine if the election occurred before the end of the civil war or afterwards, particularly in wars that end by attrition. In cases where the first post-conflict election occurred in the same year that the civil war ended and where it is unclear or debatable as to whether the election occurred before or after the civil war ended, the variable, the variable *nedate2* indicates the first day of the next election that does not occur in the same year as the end of the civil war.

**First Post-Conflict National Election (netype1; netype1):** Type of first post-conflict national election – presidential or legislative

***All Elections***

**First Post-Conflict Election Timing (T2fpemths1; T2nemths1; T2fpemths2; T2nemths2):** Number of months that have transpired since the end of the civil war and the first-post conflict election – all elections (*T2fpemths1*) or the first post-conflict national election (*T2nemths1*). Variables ending in 1 apply to *fpedate1* or *nedate1* and variables ending in 2 apply to *fpedate2* or *nedate2.*

**Democracy Score of the First Post-Conflict Election (fpepolity1; fpepolity2; nepolity1; nepolity2):** *Polity IV Score* of the first post-conflict election or the first post-conflict national election, ranges between -10 and 10. Variables ending in 1 apply to *fpedate1* or *nedate1* and variables ending in 2 apply to *fpedate2* or *nedate2.*

**Demobilization (diDDRf1; diDDRn1; diDDRf2; diDDRn2**): Represents the sequencing of demobilization vis-à-vis post-conflict elections. Demobilization is coded 1 if demobilization began prior to the first post-conflict (national) election and 0 otherwise. The sequencing of demobilization is the same for both the first post-conflict election (fpedate1) and the first post-conflict national election (*nedate1)* with one exception: Uganda (1990-1992) held its first post-conflict election (local elections) in 1992 prior to demobilization. National elections occurred in 1994 after demobilization. Variables ending in 1 apply to *fpedate1* or *nedate1* and variables ending in 2 apply to *fpedate2* or *nedate2.*

**Bureaucratic Quality (FPEbureacracy; NEbureacracy):** Bureaucratic quality measuresthe strength and expertise of the bureaucracy to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. It ranges from 0 (low bureaucratic quality) – 4 (high bureaucratic quality). *FPEbureacracy* represents a country’s BQ score the year of the first post-conflict election while *NEbureacracy* represents a country’s BQ score the year of the first post-conflict national election. Data derived from *International Country Risk Guide* (Political Risk Services).

**Corruption** (**FPEcorruption; NEcorruption):** Corruption is measured in terms of financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes, actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, ‘favor-for-favors’, secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. *FPEcorruption* represents a country’s corruption score the year of the first post-conflict election while *NEcorruption* represents a country’s corruption score the year of the first post-conflict national election. Data derived from *International Country Risk Guide* (Political Risk Services).

**Law and Order (FPElaw\_order; NElaw\_order):** Law and order measuresthe strength and impartiality of the legal system (law) and popular observance of the law (order). The original variable ranges from 0-6, with 6 indicating low levels of corruption. *FPElaw\_order* represents a country’s corruption score the year of the first post-conflict election while *NElaw\_order* represents a country’s corruption score the year of the first post-conflict national election. Data derived from *International Country Risk Guide* (Political Risk Services).

***Previous National Elections***

**Previous National Election Date (pnedate1; pnedate2): Date of the previous national election.** The day represents thefirst day of the election. Elections can occur on multiple days, months and even years. *Pnedate1* refers to the election prior to the one identified in *nedate1* while *pnedate2* refers to the election prior to the one identified in *nedate2*. If the previous election involved a first and second round, *pnedate1* and *pnedate2* is based on the second round of the election, which is closest to the first post-conflict national election

**Polity IV Score of Previous National Election (pn2polity1 pn2polity2):** Indicates the Polity IV score of the country on the date of the last national election.

**Polity IV Score at War’s End (endPolity2):** Polity IV score of the country the year the civil war ended.

**Election Cycle (cycle):** Indicates whether national elections (prior to the first post-conflict national elections) followed a regular electoral cycle. Two different criteria are used to make this judgment since terms in presidential systems are fixed while those in parliamentary systems they are not. For parliamentary systems, the electoral cycle is an upper bound since governments may hold new elections before their term of office is complete. For presidential systems, the variable *cycle* is coded 1 if the last two elections adhered exactly to the electoral cycle for that country, and 0 otherwise. Electoral cycles differ from country to country, but typically they are 4-5 years. Electoral cycles can and do change over time in countries. For parliamentary systems, the variable *cycle* is coded 1 if the last two national elections occurred at the upper bound of the electoral cycle for that country or earlier, and 0 otherwise. In other words, in order for *cycle* to be coded 1 in a parliamentary system, the past two national elections must not have exceeded the normal electoral cycle, but they did not have to complete it. For semi-presidential systems, the cycle is based on the criteria for legislative elections if the first post-conflict national election is a legislative election, and the prime minister is subject to a vote of confidence, whereby legislative terms can end early, and based on the criteria for presidential elections if the first post-conflict election is a presidential election, or the prime minister is not subject to a vote of confidence. For both presidential and legislative systems, if national elections are the first within a country, *cycle* is coded 0. If there were no national elections (e.g., China or the Sudan), cycle is coded 0. If the elections are the second within a country, the aforementioned criteria are amended to apply to only the last national election, not the last two national elections. For both presidential and legislative systems, the cycle is based on elections to the same legislative office as the first post-conflict election. Cycle is the same if the *nedate1* or *nedate2* is used**.**

**Previous National Election within 10 Years (prv10yrs):** Denotes whether thelast national election (the one prior to the first post-conflict national election) occurred within 10 years. This variable is coded 1 if the election occurred within 10 years and 0 otherwise.

**Time Elapsed between the Last National Election and the First Post-conflict Election (DIFFfpe1pne1; DIFFfpe1pne2; DIFFne1pne1; DIFFne2pne2):** Number of days that elapsed between the last national election and the first post-conflict election or the first post-conflict national election. The variable *DIFFfpe1pne1* applies to *fpedate1* while the variable *DIFFfpe1pne2* applies to *fpedate2.* The variable *DIFFne1pne1* applies to *fpedate1* while the variable *DIFFe1pne2* applies to *fpedate2.*

***First Post-conflict Subnational Elections***

**First Post-Conflict Subnational Election Date (snedate1; snedate2):** Date of the first post-conflict subnational election. The day represents thefirst day of the election. Elections can occur on multiple days, months and even years.The first post-conflict subnational election may occur in the same year as the civil war ended. In wars that end by attrition, it is difficult to determine if the election occurred before the end of the civil war or afterwards. In cases where the first post-conflict subnational election occurred in the same year that the civil war ended, the variable s*nedate2* indicates the first day of the next election that does not occur in the same year as the end of the civil war.

**Subnational Election Reliability (snrel1; snrel2):** Provides information about the reliability of the date provided above. It is coded as follows: (1) the source of the data, typically a government resource, provides a full chronology of all subnational elections held in a country in a given period, (2) the source of the data does not provide a full chronology of all subnational elections in a given period but indicates that these elections were the first since the end of the civil war, and (3) the source does not provide a full chronology of all subnational elections and does not indicate whether the elections were the first since the end of the civil war, but the election is the first incidence of an election that can be discerned from available sources (e.g., government sources, news articles, academic articles and books). The variable *snrel1* refers to the reliability of *snedate1* and *snrel2* refers to the reliability of *snedate2*.

**ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE**

**UN Electoral Assistance (unaid1; unaid2; unnaid1; unnaid2):** Indicates whether the UN provided electoral assistance to the first postconflict election and the first post conflict national election.The variable is coded as follows: pre-1989; no request, request rejected, and yes**.** The UN Electoral Assistance Division began in 1992 (General Assembly Resolution - A/Res/46/137). Thus, civil wars that ended prior to 1989 are coded as “Pre-1989.” Little, if any aid, was given prior to this date according to Robin Ludwig, Senior Political Affairs Office, UN Electoral Assistance Division. *Unaid1* identifies whether aid was given for *fpedate1* while *unaid2* identifies whether aid was given for *fpedate2*. *Unnaid1* identifies whether aid was given for *nedate1* and u*nnaid2* identifies whether aid was given for *nedate2*.

**UN Electoral Assistance [dichotomous] (unfpeaid1; unfpeaid2; unneaid1; unneaid2).** Based on UN Electoral Assistance Aid (above). Provides a dichotomous measure of whether the post-conflict election received UN electoral assistance (“yes” above) or did not receive aid (“no request,” “request rejected,” “election censored”). *Unfpeaid1* identifies whether aid was given for *fpedate1*; *Unfpeaid2* identifies whether aid was given for *fpedate2*. *Unneaid1* identifies whether aid was given for *nedate1*; *Unneaid2* identifies whether aid was given for *nedate2*.

**Type of UN Electoral Assistance – Nominal Variable (unaidtype1; unaidtype2; unaidntype1; unaidntype2):** Indicates the type of assistance that the UN provided to the first postconflict election and the first post-conflict national election. There are 7 possible type of aid (See: Report of the Secretary General: A/49/675): (1) technical assistance and advisory services, (2) coordination and support for international observers (3) observation, (4) organization and conduct of elections, (5) supervision regarding the validity of all aspects of the electoral process, (6) verification of the elections in terms of whether they are free and fair, and (7) support for national observers (includes training). *UNaidtype1* refers to the type of aid given for *fpedate1*; *UNaidtype2* refers to the type of aid given for *fpedate2*. *UNaidntype1* refers to the type of aid given for *nedate1*; *UNaidntype2* refers to the type of aid given for *nedate2*.

**Type of UN Electoral Assistance – Indicator Variables:** Set of indicator variables for each type of assistance that the UN provides for *fpedate1*, *fpedate2, nedate1 and nedate2.* They are denoted as UNaid(fpe/ne)TECH(1/2), UNaid(fpe/ne)COORD(1/2), UNaid (fpe/ne)OBSV(1/2), UNaid(fpe/ne)ORG(1/2), UNaid(fpe/ne)SPV(1/2), UNaid(fpe/ne) VER(1/2), and UNaidfpeNOBV(1/2).

**USAID: DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE ASSISTANCE**

For all of the USAID variables the following coding rules apply:

* The USAID data covers the period between 1990-2004.
* For the variables ending in fpedate1, fpedate2, nedate1 and nedate2, the USAID variables determines the total amount of aid given since the end of the civil war and the first election (or first national election) year, regardless of whether a new war occurred prior to the election.

Source**:** Cross-National Research on USAID’s Democracy and Governance Programs, Phase II. Authors: Steven Finkel, Andrew Green, Aníbal Pérez –Liñán, Mitchell Seligson, and C. Neal Tate.

**USAID: Total Democracy and Governance** **(USak100fpedate1; USak100fpedate2; USak100nedate1; USak100nedate2):** USAID total investment in democracy and governance programs. Yearly appropriations in millions of constant 2000 US dollars. Variables below are included within the total democracy and governance figures.

**USAID: Elections and Political Processes** **(USak110fpedate1; USak110fpedate2; USak110nedate1; USak110nedate2):** USAID investment in electoral assistance and political party support programs. Yearly appropriations in millions of constant 2000 US dollars.

**USAK: Rule of Law (USak120fpedate1; USak120fpedate2; USak120nedate1; USak120nedate2):** USAID investment in programs to strengthen human rights and legal and judicial development. Yearly appropriations in millions of constant 2000 US dollars.

**USAID: Civil Society (USak130fpedate1; USak130fpedate2; USak130nedate1; USak130nedate2):** USAID investment in activities to strengthen non-governmental organizations (including civic groups, professional associations, and labor unions). Yearly appropriations in millions of constant 2000 US dollars.

**USAID: Mass Media (Segment of Civil Society) (USak131fpedate1; USak131fpedate2; USak131nedate1; USak131nedate2):** USAID investment in activities to strengthen the independent media. This investment is a subset of USAID: Civil Society. Yearly appropriations in millions of constant 2000 US dollars.

**USAID: Governance (USak140fpedate1; USak140fpeedate2; USak140nedate1; USak140nedate2):** Investment on other areas of governance, including government transparency and anti-corruption, decentralization, and civil-military relations. Yearly appropriations in millions of constant 2000 US dollars.

**POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

**Executive System (executive):** Type of executive system – presidential, semi-presidential or parliamentary system, and unelected. The chief executive in a presidential system is directly elected. The chief executive in a parliamentary is indirectly elected by the national legislature. A semi-presidential system, defined here, has a directly elected chief executive, as well as an indirectly elected chief executive. Unelected systems include those in which the chief executive is appointed or inherited.

**Unitary Executive (unexec):** Indicates whether executive power can only rest in a single individual -- coded 1, or may rest in more than one individual -- coded 0.Political authority rests in a single individual in presidential systems or systems in which the chief executive is unelected. Authority is divided in the case of parliamentary systems (although a single party may control the government) since there is a potential for shared authority, and in semi-presidential systems of government.

**Electoral System** (**esystem):** Type of electoral system – single-member district plurality system (SMD plurality), single-member district majority system (SMD majority), multi-member district proportional representation system (MMD PR), multi-member district plurality system (MMD plurality) and multi-member district majority system (MMD majority).

**PR System (prop):** Electoral system is based on proportional representation, whereby seats are distributed to parties/candidates in proportion to number of votes they receive.

**Mixed System (mixed):** Electoral system includes both proportional representation, andmulti-member district plurality system (MMD plurality) and multi-member district majority system (MMD majority).

**\***Majority/plurality systems are the base category.

**Decentralization (dcen):** Indicates whether a system is decentralized or not. Countries are considered decentralized if the subnational level of government is elected and has either administrative, fiscal, or political authority over at least one issue area and 0 otherwise. Based on the political system in place at the end of the civil war and may be based on stipulations in a national constitution, other legislation, or peace treaty ending a war. These legal documents should provide for the election of the subnational level of government even if this level of government has not yet been elected. (This is a very liberal and broad definition of decentralization encompassing political, fiscal and administrative decentralization at any subnational level of government).

**Decentralization in Post-Conflict Period (dcenEVR):** Captures information about whether a subnational election ever occurred in the post-conflict period. Variable is coded 1 if a subnational election (see sourcebook on election dates and criteria for subnational elections) occurred in the post-conflict period and 0 otherwise. If a subnational election occurred after a new war broke out, this variable is coded 0.

**POST-CONFLICT ENVIRONMENT**

**UN Interventions (unintrvnALL):** Denotes all forms of UN interventions in a country, including mediation, observation, peacekeeping - traditional and multidimensional, and enforcement. Based on (uninvtrvn) in Doyle and Sambanis (2006). DS2006, however, does not include "mediation." It is included here, though, since the UN may exert an effect on the timing of elections via mediation. This variable is coded 1 if the UN intervened in a country and 0 otherwise. Data has been updated to include civil wars that ended post DS2006 and new civil wars. They include Bolivia (1946-1946); Bosnia (1993-1994); Iran (1979-1982); Rwanda (1997-2002), (1999-2003), Nepal (1996-2006), and Sudan (1983-2002).

**Intervention (intrvnALL):** Denotes all forms of third party peacebuilding/keeping interventions in a country, including but not limited to the UN. This variable is coded 1 if a third party intervened in a country and 0 otherwise.

**GDP/Per Capita Income** (gdpen). Based on Fearon and Laitin (2003). See page 81 for details about how this variable was coded.

**Ethno-linguistic Fractionalization Index (ELFred):** ELF index measures the overall heterogeneity of a country. It is based on Roeder, Philip G. 2001. “Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985” The 1961 data applies to civil wars that end between 1945-1975, and the 1985 data applies to civil wars that end between 1976-2008

**Post-Conflict Period Ends (fEND1; nEND1):** Post-conflict period ends either in a new war or an election. These variables are coded 1 if the period ends in either a new war or an election, and 0 if it has not ended in either. *FEND1* refers to whether it ended in a war or a post-conflict election and *nEND1* refers to whether it ended in a war or a post-conflict national election.

**Post-Conflict Period Ends in War (fENDinWAR1; nENDinWAR1):** Post-conflict period ends in a war without either a post-conflict election or a post-conflict national election occurring. *FENDinWAR1* refers to whether the war ended without a post-conflict election occurring (national or subnational) while *nENDinWAR1* ended without a post-conflict national election occurring. These variables are coded 1 if the post-conflict periods ends in a war before an election occurs and 0 otherwise.

**CASE SELECTION (CIVIL WARS)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY NAME** | **DATES** |  | **COUNTRY NAME** | **DATES** |
| 1. Afghanistan | (1978-1992) |  | 71. Jordan | (1970-1971) |
| 2. Afghanistan | (1992-1996) |  | 72. Kenya | (1963-1967) |
| 3. Afghanistan | (1996-2001) |  | 73. Kenya | (1991-1993) |
| 4. Algeria | (1962-1963) |  | 74. Korea | (1948-1949) |
| 5. Angola | (1994-1999) |  | 75. Laos | (1960-1973) |
| 6. Angola | (1975-1991) |  | 76. Lebanon | (1958-1958) |
| 7. Angola | (1992-1994) |  | 77. Lebanon | (1975-1991) |
| 8. Angola | (1997-2002) |  | 78. Liberia | (1999-2003) |
| 9. Argentina | (1955-1955) |  | 79. Liberia | (1989-1990) |
| 10. Argentina | (1975-1977) |  | 80. Liberia | (1992-1997) |
| 11. Azerbaijan | (1991-1994) |  | 81. Mali | (1990-1995) |
| 12. Bangladesh | (1974-1997) |  | 82. Moldova | (1991-1992) |
| 13. Bolivia | (1946-1946) |  | 83. Morocco/Western Sahara | (1975-1991) |
| 14. Bolivia | (1952-1952) |  | 84. Mozambique | (1976-1992) |
| 15. Bosnia | (1992-1995) |  | 85. Myanmar/Burma | (1948-1951) |
| 16. Bosnia | (1993-1994) |  | 86. Myanmar/Burma | (1948-1988) |
| 17. Burundi | (1965-1969) |  | 87. Myanmar/Burma | (1960-1995) |
| 18. Burundi | (1972-1972) |  | 88. Nepal | (1996-2006) |
| 19. Burundi | (1988-1988) |  | 89. Nicaragua | (1978-1979) |
| 20. Cambodia | (1970-1975) |  | 90. Nicaragua | (1981-1990) |
| 21. Cambodia | (1975-1991) |  | 91. Nigeria | (1967-1970) |
| 22. Central African Republic | (1996-1997) |  | 92. Nigeria | (1980-1985) |
| 23. Chad | (1965-1979) |  | 93. Oman | (1971-1975) |
| 24. Chad | (1980-1994) |  | 94. Pakistan | (1973-1977) |
| 25. Chad | (1994-1997) |  | 95. Pakistan | (1994-1999) |
| 26. China | (1947-1947) |  | 96. Papua New Guinea | (1988-1998) |
| 27. China | (1950-1951) |  | 97. Paraguay | (1947-1947) |
| 28. China | (1956-1959) |  | 98. Peru | (1980-1996) |
| 29. China | (1967-1968) |  | 99. Philippines | (1950-1952) |
| 30. Colombia | (1948-1966) |  | 100. Philippines | (1972-1992) |
| 31. Congo-Brazzaville | (1993-1997) |  | 101. Russia | (1994-1996) |
| 32. Congo-Brazzaville | (1998-1999) |  | 102. Rwanda | (1963-1964) |
| 33. Congo-Zaire | (1960-1965) |  | 103. Rwanda | (1990-1993) |
| 34. Congo-Zaire | (1967-1967) |  | 104. Rwanda | (1994-1994) |
| 35. Congo-Zaire | (1977-1978) |  | 105. Rwanda | (1997-2002) |
| 36. Congo-Zaire | (1996-1997) |  | 106. Senegal | (1989-1999) |
| 37. Congo-Zaire | (1998-2001) |  | 107. Sierra Leone | (1991-1996) |
| 38. Costa Rica | (1948-1948) |  | 108. Sierra Leone | (1997-2001) |
| 39. Croatia | (1992-1995) |  | 109. Somalia | (1988-1991) |
| 40. Cuba | (1958-1959) |  | 110. South Africa | (1976-1994) |
| 41. Cyprus | (1963-1967) |  | 111. Sri Lanka | (1971-1971) |
| 42. Cyprus | (1974-1974) |  | 112. Sri Lanka | (1983-2002) |
| 43. Djibouti | (1991-1994) |  | 113. Sri Lanka | (1987-1989) |
| 44. Dominican Republic | (1965-1965) |  | 114. Sudan | (1963-1972) |
| 45. Egypt | (1994-1997) |  | 115. Sudan | (1983-2002) |
| 46. El Salvador | (1979-1992) |  | 116. Syria | (1979-1982) |
| 47. Ethiopia | (1978-1991) |  | 117. Tajikistan | (1992-1997) |
| 48. Ethiopia | (1976-1988) |  | 118. Thailand | (1966-1982) |
| 49. Georgia | (1992-1994) |  | 119. Turkey | (1984-1999) |
| 50. Georgia | (1991-1992) |  | 120. USSR | (1944-1947) |
| 51. Greece | (1944-1949) |  | 121. USSR | (1944-1948) |
| 52. Guatemala | (1966-1972) |  | 122. USSR | (1944-1950) |
| 53. Guatemala | (1978-1996) |  | 123. USSR | (1944-1948) |
| 54. Guinea-Bissau | (1998-1999) |  | 124. Uganda | (1966-1966) |
| 55. Haiti | (1991-1995) |  | 125. Uganda | (1978-1979) |
| 56. India | (1984-1993) |  | 126. Uganda | (1981-1987) |
| 57. Indonesia | (1950-1950) |  | 127. Uganda | (1990-1992) |
| 58. Indonesia | (1953-1953) |  | 128. United Kingdom | (1971-1998) |
| 59. Indonesia | (1956-1960) |  | 129. Vietnam | (1960-1975) |
| 60. Indonesia | (1976-1978) |  | 130. Yemen | (1994-1994) |
| 61. Indonesia | (1990-1991) |  | 131. Yemen AR | (1948-1948) |
| 62. Indonesia | (1999-2002) |  | 132. Yemen AR | (1962-1970) |
| 63. Iran | (1978-1979) |  | 133. Yemen PR | (1986-1986) |
| 64. Iran | (1979-1982) |  | 134. Yugoslavia | (1998-1999) |
| 65. Iran | (1979-1984) |  | 135. Zimbabwe | (1972-1979) |
| 66. Iraq | (1959-1959) |  | 136. Zimbabwe | (1983-1987) |
| 67. Iraq | (1961-1970) |  |  |  |
| 68. Iraq | (1974-1975) |  |  |  |
| 69. Iraq | (1985-1996) |  |  |  |

**UPDATE ON ONGOING CIVIL WARS**

*20 civil wars were coded as ongoing in the Doyle and Sambanis (2006) [coding ends 2003], Fearon and Laitin (2003) [coding ends 1999] and/or PRIO (2008) [coding ends 2006]. Additional research was done to verify that the civil wars were ongoing through the end of 2008. Based on this research, 2 wars were coded as having ended: Liberia (1999-2003) and Nepal (1996-2006).*

**LIBERIA (1999-2003)**

PRIO (2008) codes the war as ending in 2003. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) designated the case as ongoing, but this discrepancy may be due to the date at which the DS2006 coding was completed in 2003. Further research indicates that on August 11, 2003, under intense U.S. and international pressure, President Taylor resigned office and departed into exile in Nigeria. On August 18, leaders from the Liberian Government, the rebels, political parties, and civil society signed a comprehensive peace agreement. Disarmament of rebels also began in 2003.

**NEPAL (1996-2006)**

Cease-fire Code of Conduct was signed between the Government of Nepal and CPN-Maoist on May 25, 2006. Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed November 21, 2006. While violence continued after this date, it does not seem to meet the 100 deaths per year threshold.

*Based on this research, we consider the following civil wars as still ongoing:*

**ALGERIA (1992-ongoing)**

Deaths counts available from Reuters based on newspaper indicates that the death tolls were in the hundreds. See: “Algerian Violence Toll Doubles in Dec, 2008 rate down, *Reuters* January 3, 2009.

**BURUNDI (1991-ongoing):**

Arusha Accords were signed in 2001, but despite the agreement and the later ceasefire, violence continued. (See: “Thousands Flee Burundi Violence.” BBC News, June 24, 2003.) On October 8 2003, the Pretoria Accords were signed. But, violence continued. (See: “Burundi Violence A Blow to Election Hopes,” Reuters, March 18, 2004. [http://www.iol.co.za/ index.php?set\_id=1&click\_id=68&art\_id=qw1079614441928B216](http://www.iol.co.za/%20index.php?set_id=1&click_id=68&art_id=qw1079614441928B216)). And, on September 7, 2006, the Burundian government and the last-remaining rebel group, the FNL, sign a ceasefire agreement in Tanzania. Nevertheless, the violence seems to continue at civil war levels. See: OSAC. Burundi 2008: Crime and Safety Report, April 24, 2008. <https://www.osac.gov/Reports/> report.cfm?contentID=80310In. Accessed January 8, 2009.) April 2008, for example, FNL rebels shells the capital, Bujumbura; fighting kills at least 33 people.

**ETHIOPIA (1997-ongoing)**

In the 1998 Ethiopia-Eritrea border war, the Afar Revolutionary Democratic Unity Front (ARDUF) declared a ceasefire in operations against Ethiopian forces. In 2002 one faction of the ARDUF declared that it would permanently abandon armed struggle, but a rival faction vowed to continue the secessionist campaign by military means. The intensity of the ARDUF's military operations in recent years appears to have diminished, but may still meet the 100 battle deaths threshold. (See: Q&A: Ethiopia's Afar community, March 5, 2007. Accessed January 8, 2009. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/6419791.stm)

**INDIA (1989-ongoing)**

Violence involving Naxalites is ongoing at civil war levels. Ex: In 2006 in the Dantewada district more than 350 people were killed. (See: “A Spectre Haunting India,” The Economist, August 17, 2006.) For detailed figures, see: “Selected State-wise Number of Incidents Civilians and Security Personal Killed in Naxal Violence in India (2004 to 2008).” [http://www.indiastat.com/india/ ShowData.asp?secid=94&ptid=6&level=2](http://www.indiastat.com/india/%20ShowData.asp?secid=94&ptid=6&level=2)

**INDIA(1989-ongoing)**

Violence in Kashmir is ongoing at civil war levels. For detailed figures, see: “Number of Civilians Killed, Injured and Loss of Property in Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Assam (2004 to 2006)” <http://www.indiastat.com/india/ShowData.asp?secid=94&ptid=6&level=2>

**INDIA (1990-ongoing)**

Violence in the North Eastern States is ongoing at civil war levels. For detailed figures, see: <http://www.indiastat.com/india/ShowData.asp?secid=94&ptid=6&level=2> “Number

Status of Militancy in North Eastern States of India (2003 to 2005) - Part I and Part II.”

**PHILIPPINES (1971-ongoing)**

The most significance recent initiative toward peace in Mindanao was suspended in 2008. On August 4, 2008, the “Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain (2008)” was rejected by the Philippine Supreme Court. The agreement would have given Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) powers over an autonomous area that would have its own legal, banking and education systems, civil service and internal security force and had been seen as paving the way for a formal peace deals with the front. Violence subsequently escalated. A number of MILF units occupied farmlands in North Cotabato province and burned houses, displacing more than 150,000 people. Two weeks later, MILF units in Lanao del Norte province engaged in attacks on civilians, hostage taking, bombings and arson, forcing another 50,000 people to flee their homes.

**RUSSIA (1999-ongoing)**

Violence has declined in Russia. The Jamestown Foundation indicates that 12 deaths occurred in December 2008 and that Russian accounts that Chechnya is stable are somewhat overblown although it is true that militants do not carry out conventional combat activities and generally avoid open clashes with the armed forces and police. The Russian Ministry of Interior estimates that there are able 700 active armed units in the region in October 2008. 2008 may arguably be the end date of this conflict.

**SOMALIA (1991-ongoing)**

Violence was growing in 2006. Peace negotiations failed in spring/summer 2008. Peace accord signed October 2008: a ceasefire to end clashes, establish unity government and military forces as well as pulling out of Ethiopian army. See: <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20080206/98562284.html>. Accessed January 8, 2009.

**SRI LANKA (2005-ongoing)**

Government formally annuls a cease-fire signed in 2002. The same day LTTE killed 24 in a bombing in Colombo. Violence has been on-going since early 2006. (See: Sri Lanka: Cease-Fire Is Annulled. Reuters, January 3, 2008.

**UGANDA (1995-ongoing)**

Truce was signed in 2006. Violence seems ongoing in during the peace process. Uganda suspended the peace process in December 2008 as it stepped up attacks LRA. “Uganda Peace Process Suspended: Army.” AFP News Briefs List. December 15, 2008. Accessed January 8, 2009. <http://www.france24.com/en/20081215-uganda-peace-process-suspended-army-0>.

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