

Economics of Conflict, War, and Peace

Prof. Dr. Jurgen Brauer; Summer 2009
Chulalongkorn University; Bangkok, Thailand

Session 1.3 A first look at data sources

A first look at some data sources

- [SIPRI](#)
 - [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute]
- [IISS](#)
 - [International Institute for Strategic Studies]
- [WMEAT](#)
 - [World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers]
- [SAS](#)
 - [Small Arms Survey]
- [PRIO/CSCW](#)
 - [Peace Research Institute, Oslo; Center for the Study of Civil War]
- [Dept. of Peace Studies, Uppsala](#)
 - [Uppsala Conflict Data Program]
- [ICB](#)
 - [International Crisis Behavior data; U. of Maryland]

A first look at some data sources

- [HIIK](#)
 - [Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research]
- [PSSI/COW](#)
 - [Peace Science Society International; Correlates of War project]
- [Martin Center and NTI](#)
 - [Martin Center, Monterey, CA; Nuclear Threat Initiative, Washington, DC]
- [GTB/TKB](#) and [WITS/NCT](#)
 - [Terrorism database; U. of Maryland] [Terrorism Incidents database; U.S. government]
- [ATOP](#)
 - [Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions project; Rice University, Houston]
- [GPI](#)
 - [Global Peace Index]

Assignment for Thursday, 4 June

Group project reports

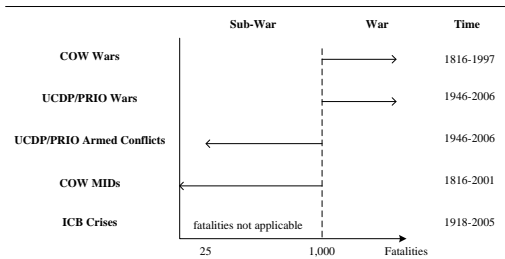
- **10 student groups:** pick any one of these sites and make a **five minute (maximum!) presentation** on Thursday. This should include:
 - What the data are about (weapons, actors, conflict type, military expenditure, etc.)
 - What the data definitions are (be VERY specific; if possible, compare definitions of similar site/s)
 - The time period for the data (e.g. 1820-2005, 1945-2007)
 - Give a sample table/s or chart/s for other students to see
 - Prepare powerpoint slides and/or 10 copies of a 1-2 page handout to share with me and the other groups (put your names and group number on the slides/handout)

Professor's report

- Comparison of selected **interstate** and **intrastate** conflict datasets

A first look at data sources

Selected **interstate** conflict datasets



Source: Anderton/Carter (2009) – Fig. 6.2

A first look at data sources

- **Uppsala Conflict Data Program/Peace Research Institute, Oslo (UCDP/PRIO) Armed Conflict Dataset – Civil Wars:**
 - Combat between a state and one or more internal opposition groups leading to a minimum of 1,000 battle-related deaths (military and civilian) per year among the parties involved (Gleditsch et al. 2002, UCDP/PRIO Codebook version 4-2006).
- **Uppsala Conflict Data Program/Peace Research Institute, Oslo (UCDP/PRIO) Armed Conflict Dataset – Sub-War Civil Conflicts:**
 - Apply UCDP/PRIO's civil war definition, but with battle-related deaths (military and civilian) between 25 and 999 (Gleditsch et al. 2002, UCDP/PRIO Codebook version 4-2006).
- **Correlates of War (COW) Intrastate Wars:**
 - Combat between the central government and one or more intrastate groups (excluding massacres) leading to 1,000 battle deaths (military fatalities only) for the whole war. Data for inter-communal wars (between two or more groups, none of which is the state) is under development (Sarkees 2010).
- **Political Instability Task Force (PITF) Revolutionary/Ethnic Civil Wars:**
 - Conflict between a government and a politically organized group or communal minority leading to a minimum of 1,000 direct conflict-related deaths (military and civilian) for the whole war among the parties involved. In addition, each party mobilizes at least 1,000 people in the conflict and there must be at least one year when the annual conflict-related deaths exceed 100 (Marshall, Gurr, and Harff 2001, p. 5).

Source: Anderton/Carter (2009) – Fig. 7.1 (cont.)

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- **Fearon and Laitin Civil Wars:**
 - Conflict between agents of a state and nonstate groups with at least 1,000 fatalities for the whole war, a yearly average of at least 100 fatalities, and at least 100 killed on both sides (including civilians killed by rebels) (Fearon and Laitin 2003, p. 76)
- **Sambanis Civil Wars:**
 - Conflict between a government and one or more internal insurgent organizations characterized by a high level of initial violence (at least 500 deaths caused by conflict in the first year or 1,000 cumulative deaths in the initial three-year period) as well as sustained violence (no three-year period with fewer than 500 deaths caused by conflict) and substantial resistance by the weaker party (Sambanis 2004b, pp. 829-830).
- **Minorities at Risk (MAR) Intrastate Conflicts:**
 - Three types of intrastate conflict are considered: conflict within a communal group (factional or intra-communal conflict), between communal groups (inter-communal conflict), and between one or more communal groups and a regime (civil conflict). Conflict severity ranges from acts of harassment and sporadic violence to protracted warfare (Minorities at Risk Project 2005).
- **Political Instability Task Force (PITF) Genocides/Politocides:**
 - "The promotion, execution, and/or implied consent of sustained policies by governing elites or their agents - or in the case of civil war, either of the contending authorities - that result in the deaths of a substantial portion of a communal group or politicized non-communal group" (Marshall, Gurr, and Harff 2001, p. 12).

Source: Anderton/Carter (2009) – Fig. 7.1 (cont.)

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