The World Handbook of Political Indicators IV:
An Introduction and Codebook

J. Craig Jenkins
Charles Lewis Taylor
Marianne Abbott
Thomas V. Maher
Lindsey Peterson

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Introduction

The World Handbook of Politics IV (hereafter, *WHIV*) provides a set of country level measures of contentious politics events in the tradition of the *World Handbook of Social and Political Indicators: Third Edition* (Taylor and Jodice 1983) and similar event data systems. By "contentious politics" we mean attempts to bring about or resist political change using actions that step outside the bounds of routine politics and entail uncertainty and negative sanction. In most cases, the issues and targets of these events center on domestic politics but, with the globalization of politics, an increasing share involves international and transnational issues, actors and targets. *WHIV* events are the contentious politics subset of the larger Integrated Data for Event Analysis (IDEA) event framework (see www.vranet.com), created by Virtual Research Associates. IDEA provides a comprehensive framework of event forms for studying all social, political, economic and environmental events. The core unit of data collection is the event, that is, "day by day coded accounts of who did what to whom as reported in the open press"

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(Goldstein 1992:369). This includes five basic features: an actor, an event form or type, and one or more targets, along with the date and location.

We provide two event datasets: a daily file and an annual file. The daily file provides detailed event information about the date, actor(s), event form, and target(s) for each event. In the annual file, we aggregate each of the event forms and four aggregate event forms (protest, violence, sanction, and relaxation) by location, year, and actor. *WHIV* deals with 231 countries and territories as well as major international governmental organizations (e.g. the UN, NATO) involved in contentious politics. The daily *WHIV* file uses 40 event forms and identifies 264,289 events that occurred between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 2004.

This codebook describes all the fields that appear in these two *WHIV* datasets. Because of the greater complexity of the daily file and the fact that annual files are simply aggregations of daily data, this codebook emphasizes the organization of the daily file. Additional details about the annual file are provided below under "Construction of the Annual Dataset."

Fields in the *WHIV* Daily Dataset

In the *WHIV* daily file, we provide detailed event information for the following 14 fields that capture the "who, what, when and where?" of events:

Date

We provide four date variables: *eventdate, day, month,* and *year.* In most cases, event date is the filing date of the news report. However, if additional date information is provided in the actual news story itself, this information is used in this field entered as *day, month, year* in preference to the filing date. If the report date is the only information offered, we assume the event occurred within 24 hours of the report date.

eventdate- a variable representing the day, month, and year an event occurred

To simplify aggregation and customization, we also provide fields for the day, month and year derived from *eventdate*.

day- the day the event occurred

month- the month the event occurred

year- the year the event occurred

Event Form

The *WHIV* dataset contains 40 event forms that can be aggregated into four broad categories of event types: protest; political violence; political sanctions; and political relaxations. Table 1 below summarizes these more specific event forms within the four broad categories. Because these events forms can in principle be carried out by both state and civil actors, our discussion is formally independent of actors and targets. In Appendix II, we discuss how these events are aggregated to construct sector-specific measures for the annual file that distinguish state-initiated events from civil-initiated events (see below).

Following the logic of the IDEA event hierarchy, several *WHIV* event forms are organized in a logical hierarchy, allowing events to be characterized at different levels of specificity. Hence, for example, a *protest defacement* (PPRO), which involves damage, sabotage or the use of graffiti, is a more specific event type than the more generic *protest demonstration* (PDEM). In terms of coding each event in the dataset, we use the more specific form to describe the event where the news story provides sufficient details to do so. If the news story lacks these details, the more generic or abstract event forms is used as the default. Returning to our example earlier, a protest is identified as a *protest defacement* if the story mentions damage, sabotage or graffiti but will be treated as a *protest demonstration* if the news story does not provide such detailed information, but never simultaneously. This event hierarchy is reflected in the event form chart below. Where two event form levels exist, the more generic or higher level event is **italicized** and the more specific subtype events are indented. Analysts should aggregate these events to fit their specific analytic needs. For reference, we provide descriptive statistics by event form in Appendix II.

These four letter abbreviations are entered into the data field called:

eventform - a four letter abbreviation representing the coded *WHIV* event form

Table 1. Event Forms in *WHIV* Data.

Event form		Event name	Description
		Protest	
PDEM		*Protest demonstration*	*All protest demonstrations not otherwise specified*
	POBS	Protest obstruction	Sit-ins and other non-military occupation protests
	PMAR	Protest procession	Picketing and other parading protests
	PPRO	Protest defacement	Damage, sabotage and the use of graffiti to desecrate property and symbols
	PALT	Protest altruism	Protest demonstrations that place the actor (protestor) at risk for the sake of unity with the target
SRAL		Rally support	Gatherings to express or demonstrate support for an existing government or institution. Includes celebrations, public displays of confidence, commemorations, and vigils

STRI		Strikes & boycotts	Labor and professional sanctions reported as strikes, general strikes, walkouts, lockouts, or withholding of goods/services

Political Sanctions

BANA		Impose restrictions	Declare martial law or curfew, or impose similar political restrictions on civil activities, including but not limited to restrictions on free speech, expression (including artistic)
CENS		Censorship	Limit or curb any expression of ideas considered obscene, objectionable or harmful. The target of this interaction will typically be a mass media agent, including people connected to the media, such as journalists, but also media materials such as newspapers, books, television or music
MONI		Covert monitoring	Spying and other covert intelligence gathering operations
POAR		Political arrest	Arrests and detentions, explicitly characterized as political

Political Relaxations

RPOL		Relax censorship	Relax, ban or remove political censorship
RSAN		Relax administrative sanction	Lifting, relaxation or reducing administrative sanctions or penalties, including capital and corporal punishment
RCUR		Relax curfew	Relax or lift curfew, martial law or other political restriction
DMIN		Demining	Removal and defusing of land mines, bombs, unexploded ordinance from an area or territory
EMSA		Ease military blockade	Interrupt, suspend, or lessen a military force blockade
RELE		*Release/return*	*Return, release, not otherwise specified*
	RRPE	Release/return person	Release people from detention, arrest or abduction
	RRPR	Release/return property	Governmental return or release of previously controlled or confiscated property

Political Violence

ABDU		*Abduction*	*Abducting and capturing of people*
	JACK	Hijacking	All commandeering of vehicles of transportation
	HTAK	Hostage taking & kidnapping	Hostage taking or kidnapping of people
PASS		*Physical assault*	*All uses of non-armed physical force that cannot be mapped to more detailed events, such as beatings, punishment, sexual assault and torture*
	BEAT	Beating	Beatings (physical assaults without the use of

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			weapons)
	CORP	Corporal Punishment	The infliction of bodily injury, death or pain for the explicit purpose of punishment
	SEXA	Sexual assault	Rape and other sexual assaults
	MAIM	Torture	Maiming and all other reports explicitly characterized as torture
RAID		*Armed action*	***An armed attack on a group, territory or population, not otherwise specified***
	ASSA	Assassination	Murder explicitly characterized as political killing and assassination
	COUP	Coups & mutinies	Irregular seizure of executive power, and rebellion by armed forces
	PEXE	Small arms attack	Shooting of small arms, light weapons and small explosives, including all handguns, light machine guns, rifles and hand grenades
	GRPG	Artillery attack	Use of short to intermediate range tank-mounted, ship-based or field guns and cannons, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades
	SBOM	Suicide bombing	A bombing in which the bomber perishes during detonation of the explosive
	MINE	Mine explosion	Land and underwater mine explosions
	VBOM	Vehicle bombing	Bombing explicitly characterized as a vehicle (car, etc.) bombing, except for suicide bombing, which is coded elsewhere
	AERI	Missile attack	Launching of intermediate to long-range ballistic missiles and aerial bombings using conventional explosive devices or bombs
	CONC	Crowd control	Mobilization or use of compliance force by police, military, and others for crowd control
RIOT		Riot	Civil or political unrest explicitly characterized as riots, as well as behavior presented as tumultuous or mob-like. Includes looting, prison uprisings, crowds setting things on fire, general fighting with police (typically by protestors), lynch mob assemblies, ransacking, football riots, and stampedes
CBRU		*Unconventional weapons attack*	***All uses of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons use not otherwise specified***
	CBIO	Chem/bio attack	Use of chemical or biological weapons

Actors and Targets

Actors and targets are the initiators and the recipients of the action coded in a *WHIV* event. The following are eight variables that are used to capture the location and characteristics of actors and targets:

- *actloc* and *tgtloc* offer the geographic location based on the country, territory or region of actors and targets;
- *actsector* and *tgtsector* summarize actor and target information in terms of their social, political or economic sector;
- *actloc_WDI* and *tgtloc_WDI* provide WDI (World Development Indicator) country codes;
- *actloc_UN and tgtloc_UN* provide UNCC (United Nations Cartographic Commission) country codes

We discuss each of these attributes of actors and targets in turn.

Location:

The actor and target locations are identified from the news story text for the majority of *WHIV* events but Reuters news stories often leave location or national/regional characteristics implicit or provide location information only for the actor or for the target but not for both. In the absence of an explicit location, location is inferred from the report desk of the news story. Where no distinct location information is provided for the actor or the target but the other party to the event has location information, we infer location from the actor or target that has location information. See Appendix I for the complete list of country, territory and world region locations used in *WHIV*.

When working with *WHIV* data, it is important to be aware of the trans-border or transnational quality of some contentious politics events. Increasingly protests and terror attacks as well as events such as policing cross country or territorial borders. Egyptian terrorists, for example, might attack an Egyptian target (e.g. President Mubarak) who is located in another country (e.g. Addis Abada, Ethiopia) attending an international meeting, such as occurred on June 26, 1995. In this particular attack, we privilege the nationality of the actor and the target in preference to the physical location of the actual attack. In other words, the actor is treated in this instance as Egyptian and the target as Egyptian. Roughly 5 percent of all *WHIV* events involve an actor and a target with different nationalities. For these trans-border or transnational events, analysts will need to choose whether to locate these events based on the nationality of the actor or to use the nationality of the target. We provide fuller details about how we handle this issue in the annual aggregations in Appendix II. Location information (e.g. "AFG" for Afghanistan) is entered into the following fields:

actloc - a four letter abbreviation for the country, territory or regional level location of the actor

tgtloc - a four letter abbreviation for the country, territory or regional level location of the target

Sector:

Sector refers to the social, political or economic roles, institutional domains and characteristics that identify individuals, groups and organizations in the government and civil society. Sectors can also identify physical objects and abstract phenomena that are the grammatical actors and targets of events when no more detailed information on social categories is provided in the news story. There is also a significant share of events where the actor and/or the target are unknown due to being unavailable in the news story. It is common in news reports about a bombing, for example, that the actor is unknown at the time of the news story about the attack. Like event forms, sector categories vary in specificity, which we have addressed by creating an actor/target hierarchy with broader categories (e.g. *GAGE* for government agents) used where more precise information on sector is unavailable in the news story.

Table 2. Actor and Target Sector Categories

Sector code	Sector name	Description
Government Agent Sectors		
GAGE	*Government agents*	*Agencies, branches, offices, officials, and departments of government, including all official military forces, not specified otherwise*
BILL	Legislation	Bills and treaties, etc.
DIPL	Diplomats	Diplomatic officials and offices, including ambassadors, envoys, missions, and consulates
JUDI	Judiciary	Judges, courts and juries at all levels of government except military court officers
NLEG	Legislators	Representatives, deliberative assemblies, councils and parliaments, including their assistants and employees
MILI	*Military*	*Official armed forces, astronauts, military police, military justice officers, military academies, and border guards, except the following*
PKOS	Peacekeepers	International peacekeeping forces (blue helmets, etc)
POLI	Police	Law enforcement agencies, officials, and prosecutors, private investigators, prison, crowd control, and secret service, but not military police or border guards
NEXE	National executive	National executive leaders, cabinet, and ministry officials and federal agencies, including intelligence but excluding military and law enforcement agencies (police)
OFFI	Officials	Government departments, agencies and officials not otherwise specified (level of office is not specified).

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SNOF		Sub-national officials	Officials and representatives explicitly identified with sub-national level of government except the military, law enforcement (police) and judiciary.
UNSA		Unspecified state agent	State agents that are not otherwise specified by the computer parser; typically, unspecified state agents are physical locations and geographic phenomena or regions

Civil Society Agent Sectors

ACIV		*Armed civilian agents*	*Armed civilians or groups, not otherwise specified*
	INSU	Insurgents	Agents explicitly identified as armed rebels, fronts, revolutionaries, terrorists, paramilitaries, or guerrillas
ARTS		Artists	Artists, musicians, actors, authors, poets, and stage performers, but not their unions
ATHL		Athletes	Athletes, coaches, trainers, managers, and sports teams, but not their unions
BUSI		Businesses	Business organizations, private enterprises and trade groups, but not their unions
CAND		Candidates	People referred to by their candidacy for a future position, office, or award
CIVI		Civic group agents	Civic and social groups and associations
CRIM		Criminals	Agents explicitly identified as criminals or corrupt and who may or may not be incarcerated
DETA		Detainees	Detainees, prisoners and hostages, both political and criminal
EDUC		Educators	Public and private non-military academies and schools, educators and administrators, but not their unions, includes all academic researchers
ETHN		*Ethnic agents*	*Individuals, groups, and organizations identified by ethnicity, homeland, heritage, or national origin, not otherwise specified*
	ARAB	Arabs	Arab individuals and groups
	BOSC	Bosnian Croats	Bosnian Croats
	BOSM	Bosnian Moslems	Bosnian Moslems
	BOSS	Bosnian Serbs	Bosnian Serbs
	KURD	Kurds	Kurdish individuals or groups (excludes the PKK, which is mapped as an insurgent group)
FARM		Farmers	Farmers, foresters, and fishers, but not their unions
IDEO		Ideological agent	Civil agents identified by an ideological affiliation such as leftist, nationalist, right wing, or moderate
MARK		Markets	Collective market behavior as reflected in the aggregate

MEDI		Health care agents	Health care delivery professionals and facilities, emergency and rescue personnel, but not their sponsoring government agencies
MASS		Mass media	Mass media producers, publications, journalists, and reporters
MIGR		Migrants	Immigrants and emigrants, political, social and economic refugees, asylum seekers, displaced and homeless people, non-farm migrant laborers, but not their unions or advocacy groups
OCCU		Occupations	People referred to by professional and occupational role
PHIL		Philanthropic agents	Foundations, humanitarian and advocacy organizations, and think tanks
PART		Political parties	Political party members, officials, and organizations
OPPS		Political opposition	People referred to as political opposition groups and individuals engaging in contentious collective action
RELI		*Religious agents*	***Religious leaders, groups, organizations, churches, sects, cults, and individuals not otherwise specified***
	CHRT	Christians	Christian individuals or groups
	CHRO	Christian Orthodox	Christian Orthodox individuals or groups
	CULT	Cult	Cult members or groups
	HIND	Hindu	Hindu individuals or groups
	JEWS	Jew	Jewish individuals or groups
	MOSL	Moslem	Moslem individuals or groups
ROYA		Royalty	Royalty, regardless whether they are reigning or official leaders
STUD		Students	Non-military students and student groups, but not their unions (apprentices/trainees are identified by occupation or business)
UNIO		Unions	Business , consumer, labor, industrial, civil service, professional and migrant worker unions and advocacy groups
UNCA		Unspecified civil agents	Civil agents that are not otherwise specified by the parser

Unknown and Physical Object Sectors		
*UNK_*	*Unknown agent*	***All agents and phenomena that can have an impact or effects, but are not clearly identified by the parser, except the following***
POBJ	Physical objects	Human made physical objects such as buildings, squares, helicopters, textiles, phones, military hardware, guns, etc.

Four-letter actor and target information are entered into the following fields:

actsector - the social, political or economic sector that describes the actor (initiator) of the event

tgtsector - the social, political or economic sector that describes the target (recipient) of the event

To facilitate the integration of these data with other datasets, we also provide *WHIV* location equivalents for two other commonly used country code schemes: the World Development Indicators (WDI) and the United Nations Cartographic Commission (UNCC). Hence we provide two three-letter entries for the following

<u>actname_wdi</u>- the three-letter WDI country code that corresponds to the *WHIV actname* **value**

<u>tgtname_wdi</u>- the three-letter WDI country code that corresponds to the *WHIV tgtname* **value**

Organization of the Annual Dataset

Many analysts are interested in annual counts of broad types of events, such as all civil protests or all state violence during a particular country year. In other cases it is important to know the specific event form by a broad sector of actors, such as all civil actors or all state actors. Hence we have created an annual file aggregated up from the daily file that provides annual counts of both the forty detailed event forms split out by actor sectors, and four meta-event forms (*protest*, *political violence*, *political sanctions*, and *political relaxations,* which are likewise split out by broad actor sectors [see below for further discussion]).   This provides the analyst maximum flexibility in working with annual aggregated measures. The annual file does not include any target information. For those who need target-specific data, they must work with the daily file. The data fields in the annual file include: *year, location, location_wdi, location_un, actor,* four aggregate event type variables (*protest, political violence, political sanctions,* and *political relaxations)*, and separate variables for each of the 40 detailed *event forms*. We include the following data fields:

<u>Date</u>

The annual file is aggregated from the daily file by country-year. Hence we provide a single value for the calendar year relevant to the country-year aggregation:

year - the four-digit year 1990-2004 that the events occurred

Location

In contrast to daily events, the annual file provides only a single value to describe the location of events. As noted earlier, roughly 5 percent of *WHIV* daily events are transnational, involving an actor whose nationality (territoriality) differs from that of the target. In working with the daily data, the analyst should decide whether their interest is the location of the actor or of the target. For the aggregate files, we have adopted the following rules for assigning the location for these transnational events. For all protest, political sanction and political relaxation events, location is based on the actor. Our reasoning is that these events are most likely to have been initiated within the geographic boundaries of the country in question and initiation of the event is the key concern. For political violence events, location is assigned based on the target. Our assumption is that the more important concern is where the event was carried out or came into contact with the target. Users of the daily file may wish to adopt these conventions. We also include annual aggregations of events with world regions as actors despite their relatively low counts. In addition to *WHIV* location codes, we also provide World Development Indicators (WDI) and United Nations Cartographic Commission (UNCC) country codes to facilitate the integration with other datasets.

location_*WHIV* - the four-letter *WHIV* country or regional code

location_WDI - the three-letter WDI country code corresponding to the *WHIV* location value

location_UN - the UNCC three-digit corresponding to the *WHIV* location value

Actor

In the annual file we aggregate to three broad sectors or categories of actors: *civil actors*; *state actors*; and *unknown actors.* This is based on the actor/target hierarchy in Table 2 above. Since some actor/event form pairs are quite rare, many zeros are reported. We use the generic default labels for these three actor sectors.

actor - the five-letter code for civil (civil), state (state) and unknown actors (unk_)

Event Form

In addition to the 40 detailed event forms included in the daily file (Table 1 above), the annual file also includes four meta–events that are aggregated up from the detailed event forms: protests, political violence, political sanctions, and political relaxations. The table below provides the detailed event forms that are summed into these four meta-events. The meta-events are also split into the three actor sectors, providing counts of all civil protest, state protest,

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unknown protest, civil violence, and so forth. The following labels are used for these meta-events:

Protest (protest):
Protest Altruism (PALT), Protest Demonstrations (PDEM), Protest Procession (PMAR), Protest Obstruction (POBS), Protest Defacement (PPRO), Rally Support (SRAL), and Strikes and Boycotts (STRI)

Political Violence (violence):
Abductions (ABDU), Missile Attack (AERI), Assassinations (ASSA), Beatings (BEAT), Chemical-Biological Attack (CBIO), Crowd Control (CONC), Corporal Punishment (CORP), Coups & Mutinies (COUP), Artillery Attack (GRPG), Hostage Seizures (HTAK), Hijackings (JACK), Torture (MAIM), Mine Explosion (MINE), Physical Assault (PASS), Small Arms Attack (PEXE), Armed Action (RAID), Riots (RIOT), Suicide Bombing (SBOM), Sexual Assault (SEXA), and Vehicle Bombing (VBOM)

Political Sanctions (sanction):
Impose Restrictions (BANA), Censorship (CENS), Covert Monitoring (MONI), and Political Arrest (POAR)

Political Relaxations (relaxation):
Demining (DMIN), Ease Military Blockade (EMSA), Relax Curfew (RCUR), Release/Return (RELE), Relax Censorship (RPOL), Release/Return Persons (RRPE), Release/Return Property (RRPR), and Relax Administrative Sanction (RSAN)

Appendix I: Countries, Territories and International Actors

Country Name	Abbreviation	Country Name	Abbreviation	Country Name	Abbreviation
Afghanistan	AFG	Comoros	COM	Guyana	GUY
Albania	ALB	Congo, Dem. Rep.	ZAI	Haiti	HAI
A lgeria	ALG	Congo, Rep.	CON	Honduras	HON
American Samoa	ASA	Costa Rica	COS	Hungary	HUN
Andorra	AND	Cote d'Ivoire	IVO	Iceland	ICE
Angola	ANG	Croatia	CRO	India	IND
Antigua & Barbuda	ANT	Cuba	CUB	Indonesia	INS
Argentina	ARG	Cyprus	CYP	Iran	IRN
Armenia	ARM	Czech Republic	CZR	Iraq	IRQ
Australia	AUL	Czechoslovakia	CZE	Ireland	IRE
Austria	AUS	Denmark	DEN	Isle of Man	IOM
Azerbaijan	AZE	Djibouti	DJI	Israel	ISR
Bahamas, The	BHM	Dominica	DMI	Italy	ITA
Bahrain	BAH	Dominican Republic	DOM	Jamaica	JAM
Bangladesh	BNG	Ecuador	ECU	Japan	JPN
Barbados	BAR	Egypt, Arab Rep.	EGY	Jordan	JOR
Belarus	BLR	El Salvador	SAL	Kazakhstan	KZK
Belgium	BEL	Equatorial Guinea	EQG	Kenya	KEN
Belize	BLZ	Eritrea	ERI	Kiribati	KIR
Benin	BEN	Estonia	EST	Korea, Dem. Rep.	PRK
Bermuda	BER	Ethiopia	ETH	Korea, Rep.	ROK
Bhutan	BHU	Faeroe Islands	FAI	Kosovo	KOS
Bolivia	BOL	Fiji	FJI	Kuwait	KUW
Bosnia & Herzegovina	BOS	Finland	FIN	Kyrgyz Republic	KYR
Botswana	BOT	France	FRN	Lao PDR	LAO
Brazil	BRA	French Polynesia	FPO	Latvia	LAT
Brunei	BRU	Gabon	GAB	Lebanon	LEB
Bulgaria	BUL	Gambia, The	GAM	Lesotho	LES
Burkina Faso	BFO	Georgia	GRG	Liberia	LBR
Burundi	BUI	German Dem. Rep.	GDR	Libya	LIB
Cambodia	CAM	Germany	FRG	Liechtenstein	LIE
Cameroon	CAO	Ghana	GHA	Lithuania	LIT
Canada	CAN	Gibraltar	GIB	Luxembourg	LUX
Cape Verde	CAP	Greece	GRC	Macedonia, FYR	MAC
Cayman Islands	CAY	Greenland	GNL	Madagascar	MAG
Central African Republic	CEN	Grenada	GRN	Malawi	MAW
Chad	CHA	Guam	GUM	Malaysia	MAL
Chile	CHL	Guatemala	GUA	Maldives	MAD
China	CHN	Guinea	GUI	Mali	MLI
Colombia	COL	Guinea-Bissau	GNB	Malta	MLT

Country Name	Abbreviation	Country Name	Abbreviation	Country Name	Abbreviation
Mauritania	MAA	Serbia	SER	Vietnam	DRV
Mauritius	MAS	Seychelles	SEY	Vietnam, South	RVN
Mexico	MEX	Sierra Leone	SIE	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VIR
Micronesia, Fd Sts	FMS	Singapore	SIN	West Bank & Gaza	PSE
Moldova	MLD	Slovak Republic	SLO	Western Sahara	WSA
Monaco	MCO	Slovenia	SLV	Yemen, Rep.	YEM
Mongolia	MON	Solomon Islands	SOL	Yugoslavia	YUG
Montenegro	MOT	Somalia	SOM	Yugoslavia, FR (Serbia/Montenegro)	SER
Morocco	MOR	South Africa	SAF	Zambia	ZAM
Mozambique	MZM	Spain	SPN	Zimbabwe	ZIM
Myanmar	MYA	Sri Lanka	SRI		
Namibia	NAM	St. Kitts & Nevis	STK		
Nauru	NAU	St. Lucia	STL		
Nepal	NEP	St. Vincent and the Grenadine	STV		
Netherlands	NTH	Sudan	SUD	Territories	
Netherlands Antilles	NTA	Suriname	SUR	Azores	AZR
New Zealand	NEW	Swaziland	SWA	Breton	BRE
Nicaragua	NIC	Sweden	SWD	British Virgin Islands	BVI
Niger	NIR	Switzerland	SWZ	Canary Islands	CAI
Nigeria	NIG	Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	Christmas Island	CHR
Norway	NOR	Taiwan, Rep. of China	TAW	Cook Islands	COO
Oman	OMA	Tajikistan	TAJ	Corsica	COR
Pakistan	PAK	Tanzania	TAZ	Curacao	CUR
Palau	PAU	Thailand	THI	Falkland Islands	FAL
Panama	PAN	Togo	TOG	French Guiana	FGU
Papua New Guinea	PNG	Trinidad & Tobago	TRI	Guadeloupe	GDL
Paraguay	PAR	Tunisia	TUN	Guernsey	GUE
Peru	PER	Turkey	TUR	Martinique	MAR

Philippines	PHI	Turkmenistan	TKM	Montserrat	MST
Poland	POL	Tuvalu	TUV	Norfolk Island	NFI
Portugal	POR	Uganda	UGA	Prince Edward Island	PEI
Puerto Rico	PTR	Ukraine	UKR	Reunion	REU
Qatar	QAT	United Arab Emirates	UAE	Scandinavia	SCN
Romania	RUM	United Kingdom	UK_	Spratly Islands	SPL
Russian Fed.	RUS	United States	USA	Tonga	TON
Rwanda	RWA	Uruguay	URU	Turkish Cyprus	CYT
Samoa	WSM	USSR	USR	Unknown	UNK
Sao Tome & Principe	SAO	Uzbekistan	UZB	Vatican	VAT
Saudi Arabia	SAU	Vanuatu	VAN		
Senegal	SEN	Venezuela	VEN		

The following are the international actors (including world regions) included:

Central Africa (CAFR), Central Asia (CASA), Central Europe (CEUR), East Africa (EAFR), East Asia (EASA), Eastern Europe (EEUR), Mediterranean (MEDIT), Middle East (MEST), Northern Africa (NAFR), Northern Asia (NASA), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), South Africa (SAFR), South Asia (SASA), Caribbean (SCAR), Southeast Asia (SEASA), Southeast Europe (SEEUR), Southwest Asia (SWASA), Southwest Europe (SWEUR), Western Africa (WAFR), and Western Europe (WEUR)

Appendix II: Descriptive Statistics By Event Form In the Daily and Annual Files.

Event form & category name		Daily File Frequency	Annual File		
			Mean	Min	Max
ABDU	Abduction	222	0.020	0	8
AERI	Missile attack	7,799	0.691	0	223
ASSA	Assassination	1,925	0.171	0	31
BANA	Impose restriction	3,843	0.342	0	39
BEAT	Beating	1,485	0.132	0	42
CBIO	Chem/bio attack	121	0.011	0	6
CBRU	WMD attack	16	0.001	0	3
CENS	Censorship	1,292	0.115	0	25
CONC	Crowd control	4,775	0.424	0	50

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CORP	Corporal punishment	2,846	0.253	0	57
COUP	Coups & mutinies	718	0.064	0	18
DMIN	Demining	489	0.043	0	10
EMSA	Ease military blockade	146	0.013	0	8
GRPG	Artillery attack	16,724	1.486	0	672
HTAK	Hostage taking	5,825	0.517	0	61
JACK	Hijacking	917	0.082	0	20
MAIM	Torture	1,374	0.122	0	19
MINE	Mine explosion	1,179	0.105	0	70
MONI	Covert monitoring	1,547	0.138	0	32
PALT	Protest altruism	1,122	0.100	0	18
PASS	Physical assault	52,015	4.620	0	597
PDEM	Protest demonstration	8,884	0.790	0	76
PEXE	Small arms attack	36,613	3.251	0	401
PMAR	Protest procession	4,325	0.384	0	47
POAR	Political arrest	8,108	0.721	0	72
POBS	Protest obstruction	2,980	0.265	0	21
PPRO	Protest defacement	1,745	0.155	0	19
RAID	Armed action	35,873	3.182	0	403
RCUR	Relax curfew	278	0.025	0	8
RELE	Release/return	2,313	0.206	0	42
RIOT	Riot	2,856	0.254	0	45
RPOL	Relax censorship	104	0.009	0	4
RRPE	Release/return persons	12,976	1.153	0	114
RRPR	Release/return property	1,175	0.104	0	11
RSAN	Relax admin. sanction	307	0.027	0	9
SBOM	Suicide bombing	1,331	0.118	0	191
SEXA	Sexual assault	316	0.028	0	10
SRAL	Rally support	20,439	1.817	0	348
STRI	Strikes & boycotts	15,547	1.382	0	114
VBOM	Vehicle bombing	1,739	0.155	0	273
	Total	264,289	100		

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