Concessions and Terrorism Codebook

December 17, 2017 – December 3, 2019

08

**Fall**

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# Summary

This projects asks two main questions: 1) Why do states grant concessions to some ethnic groups whose component organizations employ terrorism over others? and 2) Under what conditions are concessions to ethnic groups, which include organizations that have employed terrorism, successful in reducing the future use of terrorism?

The goal of the Concessions and Terrorism Codebook is to code variables that are useful in evaluating the actions of states that grant concessions and rebel organizations that commit acts of terrorism. There are 86 variables of interest are condensed into 6 main types: the type of conflict, whether a concession was granted and what type, incidents of terrorism and what type, state-level indicators, rebel civil society, governance, or legitimacy indicators, and various controls.

Despite the large number of variables, the majority of them are merged from UCDP conflict information, Global Terrorism Database, Ethnic Power Relations, AMAR, Dr. Kathleen Gallagher Cunningham’s self-determination dataset, among other state-level indicators. **The variables researchers have hand coded, and/or sourced, and expanded upon from other existing datasets are 21 rebel organization-level variables.**

# Universe of Cases

The universe of cases is unique non-state actors in the both the 17.2 UCDP Actor List and Kathleen Cunningham’s list of self-determination organizations from 1970-2020. Organizations with names starting with “Government” or “Civilians” have been removed.

# Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is the organization-year. Organizations generally reside primarily with one country in each observation-year. However, the conflict that placed the actor into the UCDP dataset, the country in conflict, the conflict start, end, and duration are also included. This may or may not be the same as the country the actor primarily resides in. In most circumstances, the country the organization resides in is the one granting concessions to the ethnic group.

# A Note on Organizational Behavior vs. Group-level Concessions

As stated previously, rebel behavior (governance, social services, diplomacy, etc.) will be coded at the organization level. However, concessions made by the state are typically made to an overarching ethnic group. Therefore, this analysis will concern how the behaviors of specific organizations impact the likelihood of a concession at the group level.

Since the actor list is gathered from UCDP, the organizations entered the dataset by having 25+ battle deaths in a given year between 1970 and 2016. However, without further qualitative analysis into each case (which will be provided for a few in subsequent qualitative case studies), there is no degree of certainty about the political relevancy of the organization at the time when the ethnic group gained a concession, except that they were active.

Due to this, the analysis specifically looks at violent actors within an ethnic group and their use of terrorism pre- and post-concession. The numfactions variable weighs the organization by showing the proportion of that organization with regards to other organizations in the same ethnic group in a given year. However, this may serve to undervalue political relevancy of any given organization as it produces the proportion of the organization of interest to the number of organizations in an ethnic group, but does not reflect any given organization’s political potency, relevancy, or importance. Overall, this would serve to deflate the importance of any one organization.

# Coding Process

For each actor, a Word document is created with the main variables of interest. Researchers will fill out relevant information for each variable, which informs the information in the main dataset. Particular detail is paid to the timelines of actions.

For each observation, researchers should use:

* UCDP
* MAR
* Factiva
* Keesings
* Journal articles
* Books
* Web articles from credible sources

# Variables

There are 86 variables in six overarching categories. The categories are conflict variables, concession variables, GTD terrorism event variables, state variables, rebel variables, and other controls.

Despite the large number of variables, many of them are merged from UCDP conflict information, Global Terrorism Database, Dr. Kathleen Gallagher Cunningham’s self-determination dataset, and other state-level indicators. **The variables researchers have hand coded, and/or sourced, and expanded upon from other existing datasets are 21 rebel organization-level variables.**

I include the types of both terrorism events and concessions. Adding the types of concessions or terrorism is accomplished by merging these in from two main datasets (KGC self-determination, and GTD).

## *Conflict variables (20):*

### age

This value indicates the age of the organization (enddate-startdate). For organizations that are still in existence 2020 will serve as the end date, with careful attention being paid to right-censoring this data in analysis.

### alt\_name

These values are alternative names for the organization.

### autonomy

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the primary motivation for the conflict was greater autonomy for the organization or ethnic group it represents.

### conflictid

This value is an integer of a unique identifier of the non-state conflict, taken from UCDP.

### country

This is a categorical variable that indicates the country that the organization primarily resides in or was founded in.

### ethnic

(if applicable) This variable is a categorical variable denoting the ethnic group that the organization identifies claims. This will be taken from Ethnic Power Relations, All Minority at Risk data, and KGC data on self-determination group.

### facid

Unique faction ID from KGCID data for self-determination group.

### kgcid

Unique KGCID code for self-determination group.

### islamist

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) of whether the political ideology of a rebel organization is heavily reliant on or defined by claiming or seeking Sharia law or an Islamic government as cause for their conflict, based on Wood and Thomas 2019. This has been permitted to overlap with leftist or nationalism variables.

### leftist

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) of whether the political ideology of a rebel organization is heavily reliant on or defined by claiming or seeking a communist, Marxist, socialist or left government as cause for their conflict, based on Wood and Thomas 2019. This has been permitted to overlap with islamist or nationalism variables.

### name

This value is the actor name taken from UCDP in its short form.

### nationalist

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) of whether the political ideology of a rebel organization is heavily reliant on or defined by claiming or seeking a nation-state as cause for their conflict, based on Wood and Thomas 2019. This has been permitted to overlap with leftist or islamist variables.

### numcode

Unique code from AMAR religion and ethnic group list.

### orgstart

This value indicates the year the organization begins making claims.

### orgend

This value indicates the organization stops making claims or is no longer in existence.

### religion

(if applicable) This variable is a categorical variable indicating the religion that the organization or ethnic group identifies claims. This is taken from All Minority at Risk data, or from outside sources.

### secession

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the primary motivation for the conflict was secession from the state for the organization or ethnic group it represents.

### side\_a

This value is a categorical variable indicating which country the conflict is taking place against (referred to as SideA in UCDP). This will be the government the organization is fighting against – most likely the same as countryres.

### side\_b\_id

This value is an integer used by UCDP to reference actors.

### year

This value is indicates the year of observation.

## *Concession Variables (21):*

### concessimp

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) denoting whether the concession was implemented.

1=Fully implemented

0.5=Partially implemented

0=Not implemented

### concessions

This value is a continuous variable indicating all concessions agreed to in an observation-year related to the devolution of decision-making power as well as any concession related to the group’s status such as representation of the group’s interests at the national level and identity protection measures (such as language or cultural protection). This will be primarily taken from KGC data on self-determination movement.

### constitution

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved change in the constitution.

### ctr\_control

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved increased control over the center by the group (such as power sharing).

### ctr\_partcontrol

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved the group taking over part of the government at the center.

### ctr\_rep

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved increased representation of the group (such as adding member to the cabinet).

### culturalconcession

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating if the concession included any cultural elements.

### federal

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the concession added federal government.

### gov\_admin

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved increase in administration autonomy (so the ability to administer funds, contracts, etc).

### gov\_culture

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved increase in decision making power with respect to cultural issues or protections of culture (typically related to language).

### gov\_econ

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved increase in local economic powers.

### gov\_judicial

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved increase in ability to use local judicial process.

### gov\_polprocess

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved increase in local power over governance decision making (such as running local elections).

### institutionalized

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved the passing of legislation, constitutional change, or creation of a new institution.

### landtransfer

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved transfer of land (typically for indigenous groups).

### legislation

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved the passing of legislation.

### localgov\_add

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession created a level of local government.

### partition

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession was a partition (such as S. Ossetia).

### politicalconcession

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating if the concession included any political elements.

### protection

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved protections for population (typically legal).

### separation

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating that the concession involved political separation.

## *GTD Terrorism Event Variables (9):*

### attacktype1

This variable is a categorical variable that captures the general method of attack and reflects the broad class of tactics used.

1=Assassination

An act whose primary objective is to kill one or more specific, prominent individuals. Usually carried out on persons of some note, such as high-ranking military officers, government officials, celebrities, etc. Not to include attacks on non-specific members of a targeted group. The killing of a police officer would be an armed assault unless there is reason to believe the attackers singled out a particularly prominent officer for assassination.

2=Armed Assault

An attack whose primary objective is to cause physical harm or death directly to human beings by use of a firearm, incendiary, or sharp instrument (knife, etc.). Not to include attacks involving the use of fists, rocks, sticks, or other handheld (less-than-lethal) weapons. Also includes attacks involving certain classes of explosive devices in addition to firearms, incendiaries, or sharp instruments. The explosive device subcategories that are included in this classification are grenades, projectiles, and unknown or other explosive devices that are thrown.

3 = Bombing/Explosion

An attack where the primary effects are caused by an energetically unstable material undergoing rapid decomposition and releasing a pressure wave that causes physical damage to the surrounding environment. Can include either high or low explosives (including a dirty bomb) but does not include a nuclear explosive device that releases energy from fission and/or fusion, or an incendiary device where decomposition takes place at a much slower rate. If an attack involves certain classes of explosive devices along with firearms, incendiaries, or sharp objects, then the attack is coded as an armed assault only. The explosive device subcategories that are included in this classification are grenades, projectiles, and unknown or other explosive devices that are thrown in which the bombers are also using firearms or incendiary devices.

4= Hijacking

An act whose primary objective is to take control of a vehicle such as an aircraft, boat, bus, etc. for the purpose of diverting it to an unprogrammed destination, force the release of prisoners, or some other political objective. Obtaining payment of a ransom should not the sole purpose of a hijacking, but can be one element of the incident so long as additional objectives have also been stated. Hijackings are distinct from Hostage Taking because the target is a vehicle, regardless of whether there are people/passengers in the vehicle.

5= Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident)

An act whose primary objective is to take control of hostages for the purpose of achieving a political objective through concessions or through disruption of normal operations. Such attacks are distinguished from kidnapping since the incident occurs and usually plays out at the target location with little or no intention to hold the hostages for an extended period in a separate clandestine location.

6=Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)

An act whose primary objective is to take control of hostages for the purpose of achieving a political objective through concessions or through disruption of normal operations. Kidnappings are distinguished from Barricade Incidents (above) in that they involve moving and holding the hostages in another location.

7=Facility/Infrastructure Attack

An act, excluding the use of an explosive, whose primary objective is to cause damage to a non-human target, such as a building, monument, train, pipeline, etc. Such attacks include arson and various forms of sabotage (e.g., sabotaging a train track is a facility/infrastructure attack, even if passengers are killed). Facility/infrastructure attacks can include acts which aim to harm an installation, yet also cause harm to people incidentally (e.g. an arson attack primarily aimed at damaging a building, but causes injuries or fatalities).

8=Unarmed Assault

An attack whose primary objective is to cause physical harm or death directly to human beings by any means other than explosive, firearm, incendiary, or sharp instrument (knife, etc.). Attacks involving chemical, biological or radiological weapons are considered unarmed assaults.

### civtarg

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the incident was primarily targeted toward civilians. Coded from the targtype variable. Target types 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18 are included as civilian targeting.

### gtdterrevent

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the amount of terrorism events were perpetrated by that organization in the year of observation.

### gtdterrevent\_dum

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a terrorist event was perpetrated by that organization in the year of observation.

### nkill

This variable is a continuous variable indicating total number of fatalities. This field stores the number of total confirmed fatalities for the incident. The number includes all victims and attackers who died as a direct result of the incident.

### success

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating the success of a terrorist strike, defined according to the tangible effects of the attack. Success is not judged in terms of the larger goals of the perpetrators. For example, a bomb that exploded in a building would be counted as a success even if it did not succeed in bringing the building down or inducing government repression. The definition of a successful attack depends on the type of attack. Essentially, the key question is whether or not the attack type took place. If a case has multiple attack types, it is successful if any of the attack types are successful, with the exception of assassinations, which are only successful if the intended target is killed.

### suicide

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating where there is evidence that the perpetrator did not intend to escape from the attack alive.

### targtype

This variable is a categorical variable that captures the general type of target/victim. When a victim is attacked specifically because of his or her relationship to a particular person, such as a prominent figure, the target type reflects that motive. This variable consists of the following 22 categories:

1 = Business

Businesses are defined as individuals or organizations engaged in commercial or mercantile activity as a means of livelihood. Any attack on a business or private citizens patronizing a business such as a restaurant, gas station, music store, bar, café, etc.

This includes attacks carried out against corporate offices or employees of firms like mining companies, or oil corporations. Furthermore, includes attacks conducted on business people or corporate officers. Included in this value as well are hospitals and chambers of commerce and cooperatives.

2 = Government (General)

Any attack on a government building; government member, former members, including members of political parties in official capacities, their convoys, or events sponsored by political parties; political movements; or a government sponsored institution where the attack is expressly carried out to harm the government.

This value includes attacks on judges, public attorneys (e.g., prosecutors), courts and court systems, politicians, royalty, head of state, government employees (unless police or military), election-related attacks, or intelligence agencies and spies. This value does not include attacks on political candidates for office or members of political parties that do not hold an elected office (these attacks are captured in “Private Citizens and Property”).

3 = Police

This value includes attacks on members of the police force or police installations; this includes police boxes, patrols headquarters, academies, cars, checkpoints, etc. Includes attacks against jails or prison facilities, or jail or prison staff or guards.

4 = Military

Includes attacks against military units, patrols, barracks, convoys, jeeps, and aircraft. Also includes attacks on recruiting sites, and soldiers engaged in internal policing functions such as at checkpoints and in anti-narcotics activities. This category also includes peacekeeping units that conduct military operations (e.g., AMISOM) Excludes attacks against non-state militias and guerrillas, these types of attacks are coded as “Terrorist/Non-state Militias” see below.

5 = Abortion related

Attacks on abortion clinics, employees, patrons, or security personnel stationed at clinics.

6 = Airports and Aircraft

An attack that was carried out either against an aircraft or against an airport. Attacks against airline employees while on board are also included in this value. Includes attacks conducted against airport business offices and executives. Military aircraft are not included.

7 = Government (Diplomatic)

Attacks carried out against foreign missions, including embassies, consulates, etc. This value includes cultural centers that have diplomatic functions, and attacks against diplomatic staff and their families (when the relationship is relevant to the motive of the attack) and property. The United Nations is a diplomatic target.

8 = Educational Institution

Attacks against schools, teachers, or guards protecting school sites. Includes attacks against university professors, teaching staff and school buses. Moreover, includes attacks against religious schools in this value.

9 = Food or Water Supply

Attacks on food or water supplies or reserves are included in this value. This generally includes attacks aimed at the infrastructure related to food and water for human consumption.

10 = Journalists and Media

Includes, attacks on reporters, news assistants, photographers, publishers, as well as attacks on media headquarters and offices.

11 = Maritime

Includes civilian maritime: attacks against fishing ships, oil tankers, ferries, yachts, etc. (Attacks on fishermen are coded as “Private Citizens and Property,” see below).

12 = NGO

Includes attacks on offices and employees of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). NGOs here include large multinational non-governmental organizations such as the Red Cross and Doctors without Borders, as well as domestic organizations.

13= Other

This value includes acts of terrorism committed against targets, which do not fit into other categories. Some examples include ambulances, firefighters, refugee camps, and international demilitarized zones.

14= Private Citizens and Property

This value includes attacks on individuals, the public in general or attacks in public areas including markets, commercial streets, busy intersections and pedestrian malls.

15 = Religious figures/institutions

This value includes attacks on religious leaders, (Imams, priests, bishops, etc.), religious institutions (mosques, churches), religious places or objects (shrines, relics, etc.). This value also includes attacks on organizations that are affiliated with religious entities that are not NGOs, businesses or schools. Attacks on religious pilgrims are considered “Private Citizens and Property;” attacks on missionaries are considered religious figures.

16 = Telecommunication

This includes attacks on facilities and infrastructure for the transmission of information. More specifically this value includes things like cell phone towers, telephone booths, television transmitters, radio, and microwave towers.

17 = Terrorists/non-state militias

Terrorists or members of identified terrorist groups within the GTD are included in this value. Membership is broadly defined and includes informants for terrorist groups, but excludes former or surrendered terrorists. This value also includes cases involving the targeting of militias and guerillas.

18 = Tourists

This value includes the targeting of tour buses, tourists, or “tours.” Tourists are persons who travel primarily for the purposes of leisure or amusement. Government tourist offices are included in this value.

19 = Transportation

Attacks on public transportation systems are included in this value. This can include efforts to assault public buses, minibuses, trains, metro/subways, highways (if the highway itself is the target of the attack), bridges, roads, etc.

20 = Unknown

The target type cannot be determined from the available information.

21 = Utilities

This value pertains to facilities for the transmission or generation of energy. For example, power lines, oil pipelines, electrical transformers, high tension lines, gas and electric substations, are all included in this value. This value also includes lampposts or street lights.

Attacks on officers, employees or facilities of utility companies excluding the type of facilities above are coded as business.

22 = Violent Political Parties

This value pertains to entities that are both political parties (and thus, coded as “government” in this coding scheme) and terrorists. It is operationally defined as groups that engage in electoral politics and appear as “Perpetrators” in the GTD.

### statetarg

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the incident was primarily targeted toward the state. Coded from the targtype variable. Target types 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 16, 19, 21 are included as state targeting.

## *State Variables (3):*

### fedstate

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the state the organization resides in is federal system. This is taken from the Handbook of Federal Countries.

### mediator

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the state had mediators present during a civil war or during concession negotiations. This will be coded by outside sources or available data for the concession-year in the Civil War Mediation dataset (DeRouen, Bercovitch, and Pospieszna (2011), Third-Party Mediation dataset (Mullenbach 2013), IPI Peacekeeping missions (2019), NATO and UN peacekeeping/other UN missions).

### stateveto

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the number of partisan and institutional checks on policy making [Database of Political Institutions (CHECKS)] Checks coding follows this procedure form the DPI Codebook:

* CHECKS equals one if LIEC OR EIEC is less than 6 (5 for CHECKS\_LAX) – countries where legislatures are not competitively elected are considered countries where only the executive wields a check.
* In countries where LIEC and EIEC are greater than or equal to 6 (5 for CHECKS\_LAX):
	+ CHECKS is incremented by one if there is a chief executive (it is blank or NA if not).
	+ CHECKS is incremented by one if the chief executive is competitively elected (EIEC greater than six – this is the main difference from the deleted CHECKS2a, which increased by one when EIEC was greater than four).
	+ CHECKS is incremented by one if the opposition controls the legislature.
* In presidential systems, CHECKS is incremented by one:
	+ For each chamber of the legislature UNLESS the president’s party has a majority in the lower house AND a closed list system is in effect (implying stronger presidential control of his/her party, and therefore of the legislature).
	+ For each party coded as allied with the president’s party and which has an ideological (left-right-center) orientation closer to that of the main opposition party than to that of the president’s party.
* In parliamentary systems, CHECKS is incremented by one
	+ For every party in the government coalition as long as the parties are needed to maintain a majority (the previous version of CHECKS – Checks3 in DPI3 – incremented by one for each of the three largest parties in the government coalition, regardless of whether they were needed for a legislative majority).
	+ For every party in the government coalition that has a position on economic issues (right-left-center) closer to the largest opposition party than to the party of the executive.
	+ In parliamentary systems, the prime minister’s party is not counted as a check if there is a closed rule in place – the prime minister is presumed in this case to control the party fully.

In a few situations, countries had competitively elected executives (EIEC=6 or 7), but NUMGOV or NUMOPP were zero, we do not know how to code these countries, so CHECKS was set to missing (e.g., Cambodia 1994~1998, Russia 1992, 1993).

## *Rebel Variables (21):*

These variables are dichotomous variables that indicate whether the rebel organization provided goods and services to a constituent population in a given organization-year. The basis for this categorization is from Huang (2012) Rebel Governance Dataset. Data will be coded looking at the RGD, Heger and Jung (2017) social service provision dataset, Stanton (2016), Stewart and Liou (2017) social service provision dataset, and outside sources. However, these are largely cross-sectional or only contain the years that the organization was in civil war. Therefore, I expand beyond these data points.

### rebusiness

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the rebel organization had a legal business or alliance with the private sector. This is an indicator of large or multinational business and does not include illicit drug trade or minor/local business such as toll collection or taxes (as in PCJSS in Bangladesh with toll collection)

### rebconstitution

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the rebel organization had a constitution.

### rebcouncil

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel group had a central legislature, be it elected or unelected, or regional councils in more decentralized organizations. Includes rebel councils at the town/village level, or a legislative body or consultative council at the center.

### rebcourts

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization established its own courts, laws, justice system, etc. for people under their control.

### rebcurrency

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization had a currency outside of that of its host country

### rebdiplomacy

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the rebel organization was part of a domestic or international effort to receive concessions or as part of a conflict. This includes establishing offices abroad, sending emissaries abroad or to an international organization, or establishing a foreign affairs arm.

### rebed

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization created its own schools.

### rebelections

This variable is a categorical variable indicating whether rebel organization instituted a popular accountability system in its central leadership, central legislature, or regional councils.

1 = General Election

This value indicates elections through a popular vote of its members for the group’s regional or national leaders.

2 = Elite Election

This value indicates election of the elite by the elite (e.g. a central committee voting on the membership of a politburo).

3 = Unknown Election

This value indicates that there is evidence of an election but details are unknown.

### rebhealth

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization provided health care services, including the building of hospitals and health clinics.

### rebhuman

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization engaged in humanitarian relief operations to address war-related humanitarian issues, especially through the creation of a body dedicated to such a task.

### rebjointex

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the rebel organization is participating in joint government/military/rebel military or political exercises. Territorial control, while important, is not added because it has a wide array of definitions. More importantly, it does not have a clear effect on state negotiations. States have shown their willingness to bomb an area or city, even if civilians are there, in order to take out rebels.

### rebmediation

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization was part of domestic or international mediation efforts for negotiated concessions for ending a DIFFERENT war or conflict.

### rebnarrative

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization participated in or created non-violent narrative, such as folklore, religious iconography, songs, and flags.

### reboutreach

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization had its own communication outlets, such as pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, radio stations, and the like, aimed at spreading messages.

### rebpolice

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether a rebel organization armed or otherwise equipped civilians to serve as defense forces for local towns and villages. The purpose of the forces should be to protect and defend the people in rebel strongholds. These forces are distinct from regular rebel fighters.

### rebpolmob

This variable is a categorical variable indicating whether a rebel organization participated in or created non-violent political mobilization. These are defined by three values based on their PRIMARY political mobilization activities.

1 = Non-violent protest

This value indicates whether the rebel organization was part of a protest, strike, or boycott in a given observation-year.

2 = Conferences

This value indicates whether the rebel organization was part of domestic or international protest in a given observation-year.

3 = Political Party/Wing

This value indicates whether the rebel organization was part of political party in a given observation-year.

4 = Other/multiple

### rebspons

This variable is a categorical variable indicating whether the rebel organization has or had foreign sponsorship and its PRIMARY source.

1 = Foreign government

This value indicates whether the rebel organization received financing or support from a foreign government.

2 = Diaspora population

This value indicates whether the rebel organization received financing or support from a diaspora population.

3 = Business/nonprofit

This value indicates whether the rebel organization received financing or support from a business or nonprofit.

4 = Personal financier

5 = Other/multiple (including other rebel organizations)

### rebtruce

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the rebel organization is participating in a truce or ceasefire.

### wom

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the rebel organization has or had women included as members of the organization or of the leadership

### womwing

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating whether the rebel organization has or had a woman’s wing in the organization

### womsv

This variable is a categorical variable indicating whether a rebel organization participated in or created non-violent political mobilization.

1 = Sexual violence during armed conflict years

This value indicates whether the armed conflict theatre experienced sexual violence during the observation-years of conflict defined by UCDP 17.2.

2 = Sexual violence in and outside armed conflict years (or only outside)

This value indicates whether the armed conflict theatre experienced sexual violence outside of the observation-years of conflict defined by UCDP 17.2.

3 = Sexual violence inside armed conflict years that lasted over 10 years

This value indicates whether the armed conflict theatre experienced sexual violence during the observation-years of conflict which is over 10 years defined by UCDP 17.2.

4 = Sexual violence in and outside of armed conflict years that lasted over 10 years (or only outside)

This value indicates whether the armed conflict theatre experienced sexual violence inside and outside the observation-years of conflict and over 10 years (or only outside) defined by UCDP 17.2.

This value indicates whether the armed conflict theatre experienced sexual violence during the observation-years of conflict and outside the years of observation-years conflict defined by UCDP 17.2 that lasted over 10 years.

## *Other Controls (15):*

### armedconflict

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating the occurrence of civil war leading to at least twenty-five battle deaths in an observation year. These values are obtained by the UCDP/PRIO Uppsala Armed Conflict Database.

### civilwar

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating the occurrence of civil war in a given year from KGC 2012.

### gdp\_pc

This variable is a continuous variable indicating GDP per capita in a given observation-year, taken from the Ethnic Power Relations Dataset v3.

### logabsgroupsize

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the log of the absolute group size variable from Cunningham 2012.

### logfactions

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the log of the orgnum to reduce skewness of the data from Cunningham 2012.

### loggdp\_pc

This variable is a continuous variable indicating logged GDP per capita in a given observation-year, taken from the Ethnic Power Relations Dataset v3.

### logpopulation

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the population the state the organization resides within in a given observation year taken from the Ethnic Power Relations Dataset v3. This is in order to reduce skewness of the data.

### logrelgroupsize

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the log of the relative group size variable from Cunningham 2012

### numfactions

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the number of self-determination organizations within an ethnic group. Since concessions are made to a larger group, and not to a specific organization, this value counts the number of organizations in the larger ethnic or self-determination group in any given year.

### orgnum

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the total number of rebel organizations within a self-determination group (not time sensitive) from Cunningham 2012.

### parelections

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating if there was a parliamentary election in a given observation-year from the Global Elections Database and the International Foundation of Electoral Systems (IFES) Election Guide.

### population

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the population in a given observation-year, taken from the Ethnic Power Relations Dataset v3.

### preselections

This variable is a dichotomous variable (0,1) indicating if there was a presidential election in a given observation-year from the International Foundation of Electoral Systems (IFES) Election Guide and other sources.

### propfactions

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the fraction of the organization of interest over the total number of self-determination organizations within an ethnic group. Since concessions are made to a larger group, and not to a specific organization, this value will weight this organization of observation over how many organizations are comprised in the larger ethnic or self-determination group.

### v2x\_polyarchy

This variable is a continuous variable indicating the V-Dem polyarchy score of the country the organization resides within in a given observation-year. This is defined through V-Dem by the electoral principle of democracy, which embodies the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate’s approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance.

The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the weighted average of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), (v2x\_frassoc\_thick), clean elections (v2xel\_frefair), freedom of expression (v2x\_freexp\_thick), elected officials (v2x\_elecoff), and suffrage (v2x\_suffr) and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative interaction between those indices.

### repression

This variable is a categorial variable indicating the score given to the government from the Political Terror Scale – State Department. Data available to 2018.

1 = Coun­tries un­der a se­cure rule of law, people are not im­prisoned for their views, and tor­ture is rare or ex­cep­tion­al. Polit­ic­al murders are ex­tremely rare.

2 = There is a lim­ited amount of im­pris­on­ment for non­vi­ol­ent polit­ic­al activ­ity. However, few per­sons are af­fected, tor­ture and beat­ings are ex­cep­tion­al. Polit­ic­al murder is rare.

3 = There is ex­tens­ive polit­ic­al im­pris­on­ment, or a re­cent his­tory of such im­pris­on­ment. Ex­e­cu­tion or oth­er polit­ic­al murders and bru­tal­ity may be com­mon. Un­lim­ited de­ten­tion, with or without a tri­al, for polit­ic­al views is ac­cep­ted.

4 = Civil and polit­ic­al rights vi­ol­a­tions have ex­pan­ded to large num­bers of the pop­u­la­tion. Murders, dis­ap­pear­ances, and tor­ture are a com­mon part of life. In spite of its gen­er­al­ity, on this level ter­ror af­fects those who in­terest them­selves in polit­ics or ideas.

5 = Ter­ror has ex­pan­ded to the whole pop­u­la­tion. The lead­ers of these so­ci­et­ies place no lim­its on the means or thor­ough­ness with which they pur­sue per­son­al or ideo­lo­gic­al goals.

# Notes and Sources

Coding for the 21 major variables of interest will be completed by filling out details on Word documents and filing them in a data folder with sub-folders for each organization.

Online sources will be saved as a PDF and also filed with the corresponding organizational folder.

The Primary Investigator, Peggy McWeeney, compiles these Word documents into the Concessions and Terrorism dataset.

# Future Extensions/Ideas

* Continued coding work on all organizations
* A platform to transition research into coding decisions
* Using other sources of violent behavior (more than terrorism)
* Identifying EPR organizations and their rebel behavior
* Survey experiment to test political administration, group size, joint military exercises, popularity for state decision to make concession, successful ceasefire, successful rehabilitation packages