

NOTE TO USERS:

This dataset includes variables frequently tested by the Political Instability Task Force in Phase III of its research (concluded in 2000) for which the Task Force was able to obtain release permissions. All model variables with release permissions are contained in a separate dataset also available on the Task Force Web site [<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/stfail/>]. The SFTGCODE and YEAR variables in each dataset can be used to match the two. For more on the Task Force models, please see the Phase III Report on the same Web site.

Data Sources

Abbrev	Data Provider	Dataset Name	Dataset Description	Data Source	Usage Notes
BNK	Databanks International	Cross-National Time-Series Data Archive	Also referred to as the Cross-Polity Survey. Contains annual data on institutions and conflicts of all states. The Cross-National Time-Series Data Archive was launched in 1968. It was decided to assemble materials, insofar as possible, dating from 1815. In 1971, 102 of the archive's variables were presented in a volume entitled Cross-Polity Time-Series data (M.I.T. Press, 1971), and a tape version was deposited with the ICPSR.	Arthur S. Banks, Professor Emeritus, State University of New York at Binghamton	These data may not be the most recent available. Current data are available from Databanks International at www.databanks.sitehosting.net .
CIO	Monty Marshall	Connectedness Memberships in Inter-Governmental Organizations	These data provide an indicator of international "connectedness," i.e., how integrated a state is into the international system and/or its subsystems. The variable was constructed from data on memberships in conventional inter-governmental organizations provided in the 1997 edition of the Union of International Organizations (UIA) Yearbook of International Organizations. Specifically, the CIO data describe memberships in regionally-defined organizations (known as "Type D"), which include all international non-profit organizations whose membership or preoccupations are restricted to a particular continent or subcontinental region.	Monty Marshall, CIDCM, The University of Maryland	Data cover the years 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. For the years 1952 to 1972, Vietnam, Korea, and Germany are not differentiated in the UIA listings, and therefore both parts of those divided countries are coded the same. This also occurs with Yemen in 1967 and for the Congo in 1962 and 1967. These may not be the most recent available.
ELC	Barbara Harff and Ted Gurr	Elite Characteristics	The codings on this set of variables are based on the class affiliations of the chief executive and, if information is available on his/her immediate associates. Variables coded include the ethnic character of ruling elite, ideological character of ruling elite, and the class character of ruling elite. Other variables coded but not included are the religious character of ruling elite and exclusionary ideology category. Some variables have not been updated since 1993.	Barbara Harff, U.S. Naval Academy, as updated by Political Instability Task Force	Codings for geno/politicides were done by Barbara Harff, then reviewed by Michael Dravis. Preliminary coding for other cases was done by Michael Dravis and Kelly Collier, then reviewed and recorded by T. Gurr and Barbara Harff. For null set cases, the year assigned was the year of the null set case less one. For problem set cases, the codings for the problem set with the lowest value for event type were used. The year was the year of the event less one. These data may not be the most recent available.
FHS	Freedom House	Freedom in the World	Index of civil liberties published by Freedom House in its annual Freedom in the World publication. The Survey rates civil liberties separately on a seven-category scale, 1 representing the most free and 7 the least free. Under the newly modified methodology, the team assigns initial ratings to countries by awarding from 0 to 4 raw points per checklist item, depending on the comparative liberties present. Freedom House is a non-profit organization based in New York that monitors political rights and civil liberties around the world. Established in 1941.	Freedom House	Note that the methodology of the survey changed substantially in 1989 and therefore subsequent data are not readily comparable with prior years. These data may not be the most recent available. The data source Web site can be found at http://www.freedomhouse.org/ratings/index.htm .
IFL	Commissioned for Political Instability Task Force	Islamic Family Law Index	Covering approximately 45 countries, this dataset provides coded indicators describing type of personal code administration, family law as a source of political controversy, and type of personal code.	Commissioned for Task Force	These data may not be the most recent available.
POL	Ted R. Gurr and Monty Marshall	Polity Democracy/Autocracy Indicators	Extract of the Polity IV database, which includes annual data on authority characteristics of all states in the international system. The extract includes the country code based on the Correlates of War database and the autocracy and democracy indicators that are based on an eleven-point scale (0 to 10).	Keith Jagers, University of Colorado; Ted R. Gurr and Monty Marshall, CIDCM, The University of Maryland	These data may not be the most recent available. The data source Web site can be found at http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/ .
SFT	Political Instability Task Force Members		Miscellaneous Data created or collected for the Political Instability Task Force. This includes data extrapolated from publicly available data.	Members of the Political Instability Task Force	

Data Sources

Abbrev	Data Provider	Dataset Name	Dataset Description	Data Source	Usage Notes
UND	Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations	World Population Prospects: The 1996 Revision (data set in digital form)	World Population Prospects 1950-2050 (The 1996 Revision) contains demographic estimates for 1950-1990 and four variants of projections for 2000-2050 for countries, regions and major areas of the world. Data are presented quinquennially. Estimates and projections have been prepared for population by sex and five-year age groups.	Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations	These data may not be the most recent available. The data source Web site can be found at http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm .
UNU	The United Nations	World Urbanization Prospects 1996	The World Population Prospects 1996 revision (1950-2050) includes data for urban populations and urban agglomerations with 750K or more inhabitants in 1995.	Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations	These data may not be the most recent available. The data source Web site can be found at http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm .
WHB	Charles Lewis Taylor	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators III: 1948-1982	Data extracted from this edition of the World Handbook cover more than 130 countries.	Charles Lewis Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	These data may not be the most recent available.

Variable Listing

Variable Name	Short Description	Long Description	Units	Data Notes	Countries Rep	# records	Years w/data Range
BNKV63	Telephones per capita	Number of telephones per capita.	number per person		141	4,281	37 1955-1991
CIOB	Universal membership organizations	The total amount of memberships for all Type B conventional intergovernmental organizations. Type B: Universal membership organizations: "Includes all non-profit international organizations . . . that have a widespread, geographically-balanced membership, management and policy-control. Although this concept of a 'universal' membership organization is much discussed, no generally accepted rule for distinguishing such bodies has been formulated. The rule applied here is that there should be members in at least 60 countries, or else in more than 30 countries provided that the distribution between continents is 'well-balanced'."	number of memberships		169	1,194	9 1957-1997
CIOC	Intercontinental membership organizations	The total amount of memberships for all Type C conventional intergovernmental organizations. Type C: Intercontinental membership organizations: "Includes all international non-profit organizations . . . whose membership and preoccupations exceed that of a particular continental region, although not to a degree justifying its inclusion in the previous type."	number of memberships		169	1,194	9 1957-1997
ELCCBURE	Class character of ruling elite: Bureaucratic	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1=class character, bureaucratic (used for entrenched communist party regimes as well as others).	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCCCLAN	Class character of ruling elite: Ruling clan/family	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1=ruling clan/family.	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCCENTR	Class character of ruling elite: Entrepreneurial	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1=entrepreneurial (merchants, bankers, industrialists).	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCCLAND	Class character of ruling elite: Large landowners	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1=large landowners.	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCCMILI	Class character of ruling elite: Military	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1=military.	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCCNONE	Class character of ruling elite: No distinct class basis	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1= no distinct class basis.	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCCPROF	Class character of ruling elite: Professionals/intelligentsia	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1=professionals, intelligentsia.	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCCREVO	Class character of ruling elite: Mass-based revolutionary leaders	Class character of ruling elite. Non-exclusive, dichotomous category. Ordinarily only one category is coded positively, in some cases two or three. Code: 1=revolutionary leadership (used for revolutionary leaders and class parties that recently seized power).	code (0 or 1)		138	363	30 1964-1993
ELCELETH	Ethnic character of the ruling elites	Ethnic character of ruling elite. Mutually exclusive categories are used. Codes: 0=elite ethnicity is not salient; 1=elite ethnicity is salient, the political leadership is representative of the largest communal groups or a coalition of several groups that together constitute a majority; 2 = elite ethnicity is salient, the political leadership is representative of a minority communal group or a coalition of small groups that together constitute less than a majority.	code (0, 1, or 2)		169	2,868	44 1955-1998

Variable Listing

Variable Name	Short Description	Long Description	Units	Data Notes	Countries Rep	# records	Years w/data Range
ELCELITI	Ideological character of the ruling elites	Ideological character of the ruling elite. Codes: 0=no exclusionary ideology, 1=exclusionary ideology (belief systems that are articulated by governing elite, and that identify some kind of overriding purpose or principle that is used to restrict, persecute, or eliminate categories of people who are defined as antithetical to that purpose or principle).	code (0 or 1)		169	2,868	44 1955-1998
FHSCIV	Freedom House civil liberties index (1-7, with 1 having most freedom)	Index of civil liberties published by Freedom House in Freedom in the World, with 1 representing the highest degree of freedom and 7 the lowest.	index (1=most free, 7=least free)		167	4,049	28 1972-1999
IFLADMIN	Type of Personal Code Administration	Type of personal code administration. Codes: 1=State established Shari'ah court, 2=State established mixed (Shari'ah/secular) court, 3=State established secular courts, 4=Non state religious/customary procedures.	code (1,2,3, or 4)		49	193	29 1956-1999
IFLPCODE	Type of Personal Code	Type of personal code. Codes: 1=Shari'ah established by state policy (for Muslims), 2=Shari'ah modified on basis of other Islamic criteria, 3=Shari'ah/secular mixed system, 4=Shari'ah modified on the basis of secular criteria, 5=Secular/western personal code.	code (1,2,3,4,or 5)		49	193	29 1956-1999
IFLPOLIT	Family Law as Srce of Polit Controversy	Family Law as a source of political controversy. Codes: 1=yes, 2=no.	code (1 or 2)		49	193	29 1956-1999
POLAUTO	Autocracy	Autocracy indicator. The general closedness of political institutions. The 10-point Autocracy scale is from codings of the following authority characteristics: POLPACMP (Competitiveness of Participation), POLPAREG (Regulation of Participation), POLXCMP (Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment), POLXOPN (Openness of Executive Recruitment; only if POLXCMP=1), and POLXCONS (Constraints on Chief Executive) - Codes: 0= low, 10= high, -66 =interruption, -77 =interregnum, -88 =transition.	scale (0 to 10, -66, -77, or -88)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998
POLDEMOC	Democracy	Democracy indicator. The general openness of political institutions. The 10-point democracy scale is constructed from codings of the following authority characteristics: POLPACMP (Competitiveness of Political Participation), POLXCMP (Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment), POLXOPN (Openness of Executive Recruitment; only if POLXCMP=2 or 3), and POLXCONS (Constraint on Chief Executive) - Codes: 0= low, 10= high, -66= interruption, -77= interregnum, -88= transition.	scale (0 to 10, -66, -77, or -88)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998
POLDURAB	Regime durability	Durability scores for all long-standing states from the baseline year of 1900. The durability score assigned to each state is calculated from the year of origin of the country or, for long-standing states (i.e., those in existence prior to 1955), the year following the last abrupt regime change prior to 1955 (e.g., if no abrupt regime change took place between 1900 and 1955 the durability score for 1955 is coded as 55).	score		169	5,752	44 1955-1998
POLPACMP	Competitiveness of Participation	Competitiveness of participation: extent to which non-elites are able to access institutional structures for political expression. Codes: 0 = unregulated, 1= suppressed, 2= restricted/transitional-some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism, but the regime sharply limits its form, extent, or both, 3= factional-factional or factional/restricted patterns of competition, 4= transitional-transitional arrangements from restricted or factional patterns to fully competitive patterns, or vice versa, 5= competitive.	scale (0-5)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998

Variable Listing

Variable Name	Short Description	Long Description	Units	Data Notes	Countries Rep	# records	Years w/data Range
POLPAREG	Regulation of Participation	Regulation of participation. Codes: 1= unregulated, 2= factional/transitional-relatively stable and enduring political groups compete for political influence at the national level, competition among them is intense, hostile, and frequently violent, 3= factional/restricted-oscillate more or less regularly between intense factionalism and restriction, 4= restricted-some organized political participation is permitted but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded, 5= institutionalized-no significant groups, issues, or types of political action are regularly excluded.	scale (1-5)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998
POLX	Democracy-Autocracy	Democracy minus Autocracy (POLDEMOC-POLAUTOC).	scale (-10 to 10, -66, -77, or -88)		169	5,807	44 1955-1998
POLXCONS	Executive Constraints	Executive constraints: de facto independence of chief executive. Codes: 1= unlimited authority, 2= intermediate category, 3= slight to moderate limitations-some real but limited constraints on the executive, 4= intermediate category, 5= substantial limitations-the executive has more effective authority than any accountability group but is subject to substantial constraints by them, 6= intermediate category, 7= executive parity or subordination-accountability groups have effective authority equal to or greater than the chief executive in most areas of activity.	scale (1-7)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998
POLXRCOMP	Executive Recruitment Competition	Executive recruitment competition or extents to which executives are chosen through competitive elections. Codes: 0= N/A, 1= selection-chosen by hereditary succession or by a combination of both as in monarchies where whose chief minister is chosen by king or court, 2= dual/transitional-dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, 3=election-chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections matching two or more major parties or candidates.	code (1, 2, 3)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998
POLXROPN	Executive Recruitment Openness	Executive recruitment openness: opportunity for non-elite to attain executive office. Codes: 0= unregulated-power transfers, coded 1 on POLXRREG, or involve a transition to/from unregulated 1= closed-determined by hereditary succession, 2= dual/designation-hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister, 3= dual/election-hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister, 4= open-chosen by elite designation competitive election.	scale (0-4)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998
POLXRREG	Executive Recruitment Regulation	Executive recruitment regulation or institutionalized procedures regarding the transfer of executive power. Codes: 1= Unregulated-changes occur through forceful seizures of power, 2= Designation/transitional-chosen without formal competition, 3 = Regulated-determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections.	scale (1-3)		169	5,753	44 1955-1998
SFTG_DOB	Country start date.	Country start date. Coded "MMDDYYYY."	date		168	7,560	45 1955-1999
SFTG_DOD	Country end date.	Country end date. Coded "MMDDYYYY."	date		168	7,560	45 1955-1999
SFTGCODE	Country code, alpha, 3-digit	Country code, alpha, 3-digit.	code		169	7,605	45 1955-1999
SFTGNAME	English country name	Name, in English, of countries included in the Political Instability Task Force Study.	text	Excludes small countries. Based on modified Singer names and codes.	169	7,605	45 1955-1999
SFTGSIZE	Country size indicator (M:Major,S:Small)	Country size indicator (M: major, S: small).	code (M: major, S: small).		169	7,605	45 1955-1999

Variable Listing

Variable Name	Short Description	Long Description	Units	Data Notes	Countries Rep	# records	Years w/data Range
SFTPCONS	Problem country indicator	Binary variable indicating that serious instability event occurred or was ongoing in the current year. Represents all serious instability events that began during the period 1955-1999 in all countries in the international system with populations greater than 500,000, as identified by the Political Instability Task Force. Also referred to as the Problem Set. 1 = Any serious instability, 0 = No serious instability.	code (0 or 1)	Political instability ("state failure" in previous phases of Task Force research) was defined to include four categories of events. 1) Revolutionary wars (episodes of sustained violent conflict between governments and politically organized challengers that seek to overthrow the central government, to replace its leaders, or to seize power in one region). 2) Ethnic wars (episodes of sustained violent conflict in which national, ethnic, religious, or other communal minorities challenge governments). 3) Adverse regime changes (major shifts in patterns of governance, including abrupt shifts away from more open, electoral systems to more closed, authoritarian systems; revolutionary changes in political elites and the mode of governance; contested dissolution of federated states or the secession of a substantial area of a state by extra-judicial means; or complete or near-total collapse of central state authority). 4) Genocides and politicides (sustained policies by states or their agents, or, in civil wars, by contending authorities, that result in the deaths of a substantial portion of members of communal or political groups	169	7,436	44 1955-1998
SFTPETH	Ethnic wars Indicator (Problem Set)	Ethnic wars indicator (Problem Set). Codes: 0= no, 1= yes.	code (0= no, 1= yes)	From Problem Set.	169	5,789	44 1955-1998
SFTPGEN	Geno/Politicides Indicator (Problem Set)	Geno/politicides indicator (Problem Set). Codes: 0= no, 1= yes.	code (0= no, 1= yes)	From Problem Set.	169	5,789	44 1955-1998
SFTPREG	Regime Crisis Indicator (Problem Set)	Regime crisis indicator (Problem Set). Codes: 0= no, 1= yes.	code (0= no, 1= yes)	From Problem Set.	169	5,789	44 1955-1998
SFTPREV	Revolutionary Wars Indicator (Problem Set)	Revolutionary war indicator (Problem Set). Codes: 0= no, 1= yes.	code (0= no, 1= yes)	From Problem Set.	169	5,789	44 1955-1998
SFTPUHVL	Upheaval -- sum of maximum magnitude of events in prior 15 yrs	The sum of the maximum magnitude of events in the prior 15 years, including revolutionary wars, ethnic wars, regime crises, and genocide/politicides. If the 15-year window extends into the colonial period for certain states, the magnitude of pre-colonial wars is used for these colonial country-years.	score		169	7,436	44 1955-1998
UND2024F	Female population age 20-24	Annual interpolated female population for 20-24 year age group.	number of females		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND2024M	Male population age 20-24	Annual interpolated male population for 20-24 year age group.	number of males		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND23Y	Life expectancy at birth, male	Male life expectancy at birth.	years		157	1,387	9 1955-1995
UND24Y	Life expectancy at birth, female	Female life expectancy at birth.	years		157	1,387	9 1955-1995
UND2529F	Female population age 25-29	Annual interpolated female population for 25-29 year age group.	number of females		160	6,611	45 1955-1999

Variable Listing

Variable Name	Short Description	Long Description	Units	Data Notes	Countries Rep	# records	Years w/data Range
UND2529M	Male population age 25-29	Annual interpolated male population for 25-29 year age group.	number of males		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND3034F	Female population age 30-34	Annual interpolated female population for 30-34 year age group.	number of females		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND3034M	Male population age 30-34	Annual interpolated male population for 30-34 year age group.	number of males		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND3539F	Female population age 35-39	Annual interpolated female population for 35-39 year age group.	number of females		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND3539M	Male population age 35-39	Annual interpolated male population for 30-34 year age group.	number of males		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND4044F	Female population age 40-44	Annual interpolated female population for 40-44 year age group.	number of females		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND4044M	Male population age 40-44	Annual interpolated male population for 40-44 year age group.	number of males		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND4549F	Female population age 45-59	Annual interpolated female population for 45-59 year age group.	number of females		160	6,611	45 1955-1999

Variable Listing

Variable Name	Short Description	Long Description	Units	Data Notes	Countries Rep	# records	Years w/data Range
UND4549M	Male population age 45-59	Annual interpolated male population for 45-59 year age group.	number of males		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND5054F	Female population age 50-54	Annual interpolated female population for 50-54 year age group.	number of females		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UND5054M	Male population age 50-54	Annual interpolated male population for 50-54 year age group.	number of males		160	6,611	45 1955-1999
UNURBCH	Urban population	Estimates and projections of the average annual growth rate of the urban population for each country, region, and major area (percent).	percent	All population data was received quinquennially (i.e.; 1950-1955, 1955-1960.....) through 2060 and duplicated through the appropriate years.	160	7,157	45 1955-1999
UNURBCP	Proportion urban	Estimates and projections of the average annual growth rate of percent urban population for each country, region, and major area.	percent	All population data was received quinquennially (i.e.; 1950-1955, 1955-1960.....) through 2060 and duplicated through the appropriate years.	160	7,157	45 1955-1999
UNURBPC	Percent of Population in Urban Areas	Estimates and projections of the percentage of population residing in urban areas for each country, region, and major area.	percent	All population data was received quinquennially (i.e.; 1950-1955, 1955-1960.....) through 2060 and duplicated through the appropriate years.	160	7,157	45 1955-1999
UNURBPO	Urban population size	Estimates and projections of the urban population for each country, region, and major area.	population in 1,000	All population data was received quinquennially (i.e.; 1950-1955, 1955-1960.....) through 2060 and duplicated through the appropriate years.	160	7,157	45 1955-1999
WHBETLFR	Ethno-linguistic fractionalization- 1960	Ethno-linguistic fractionalization, circa 1960. The index of fractionalization is based on the formula $F=1 - \text{SUM} ((N(i)/N) * (N(i)-1/N-1))$, where N(i) is the number of people in the ith group and N is the total population.	index	Years adjusted to include first available country year for a few countries.	138	138	8 1960-1975
YEAR	Year	Year					