



**MINORITIES AT RISK
DATASET USERS MANUAL 030703**

Project Director: Christian Davenport

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Minorities at Risk (MAR) Project is "an independent, university-based research project that monitors and analyzes the status and conflicts of politically-active communal groups in all countries in the world with a current population of at least 500,000. The project is designed to provide information in a standardized format that will aid comparative research and contribute to the understanding and peaceful accommodation of conflicts involving communal groups. Selected project materials on over 285 groups are available through this site for the information of researchers, students, public officials, journalists, activists, and other interested individuals, including access to the regularly updated MAR database and codebook" (MAR website, <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/index.htm>, October 2002).

The main focus of the project is the collection and analysis of the Minorities at Risk database, a combination of qualitative and quantitative information concerning all communal groups which meet the criteria for inclusion as a minority "*at risk*". In addition to the database, MAR provides information about related projects conducted by individuals affiliated with MAR but also by different scholars and organizations around the world who have relevant information about the topic. The project web site also includes a bibliography of published and prepublication papers that make use of MAR data from all phases of the project. Users of MAR data are encouraged to provide copies of and citations to such materials for listing. All of these can be found on the project's web site: www.minoritiesatrisk.com.

What is a "**Minority at Risk**"? This refers to an ethnopolitical group (non-state communal group) that:

- collectively suffers, or benefits from, systematic discriminatory treatment vis-à-vis other groups in a society; and/or
- collectively mobilizes in defense or promotion of its self-defined interests.

This work is supported by the Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM) and the University of Maryland with funding from the National Science Foundation, the United States Institute of Peace, the Hewlett Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and the State Failure Task Force (Science Applications International Corporation; SAIC).

A. Project History, Personnel, and Communications

The Minorities at Risk project was initiated by Ted Robert Gurr in 1986 and has been based at the Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland, since 1988. In 2002, MAR Directorship was given to Christian Davenport. Professor Davenport is a Professor in the department of government and politics at the University of Maryland as well as Research Director at the Center for International Development and Conflict Management.

MAR has grown through the tireless effort of many graduate assistants and several faculty associates. The project coordinators who have played a key role in sustaining the project since the mid-1980s include Monty G. Marshall, Scott McDonald, Shin-wha Lee, Michael Haxton, Anne Pitsch, Randi Mack, and Michael Johns. The role of Monty Marshall has been particularly important as he served as project coordinator, data manager and Co-

Director for most of the projects recent history. To provide guidance on groups to be included, new indicators, and data quality control issues, a national advisory board was established for the Minorities project in 1999. An international advisory board is currently being formed. Information on board members and activities is posted on the MAR web site. Information about the current project staff can also be found on the web site.

Users can communicate with the Minorities at Risk project by email at minpro@cidcm.umd.edu or to individual staff members by telephone at (301) 314-7710. Alternatively, users can communicate via postal mail to Minorities at Risk Project, CIDCM, Tydings Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-7231. To contact the Project Director, Christian Davenport, use the following email address: cdavenport@cidcm.umd.edu or phone number: (301) 314-9473.

B. Phases of Development and General Research Protocol

The Minorities at Risk dataset has developed over four distinct phases. Phase I covered 227 communal groups which met the criteria for classification as a *minority at risk* for the years 1945-1989. Phase II covered 275 groups from 1990-1995, Phase III covered 275 groups from 1996-1998 and Phase IV covered 285 groups from 1998-2000. The phases were largely determined by funding opportunities. In the future, we intend to update the database every other year.

Essentially there are two types of variables within MAR: "static variables" (i.e., those conditions which are relatively stable over long periods of time) and "dynamic variables" (i.e., conditions subject to periodic change). The type of variable was in part determined by theoretical interest but also by the availability of information. As better information has become available about the groups under consideration for MAR, our capacity to assess dynamic characteristics has improved.

Substantial changes were made between Phase I and Phase IV that should be of interest to users of the dataset. Many groups were dropped and many others were added, as groups gained/lost their "at risk" status. Moreover, indicators were changed or added. Indicators of group status were changed to permit tracking of annual changes in group status. We will be backcoding the other years as funds become available but within the data management program MARGene we facilitate interpolation of years. By Phase III other indicators were added to tap variables-such as state repression of and external support for communal groups-that had not previously been surveyed. And the 1996-98 annual updates covered only selected variables coded biennially during the 1990-95 update (group grievances, for example, were not updated). The Phase IV database includes all of the conflict, context, intervening and response variables from the previous database (Phases I through III), and it includes an expanded set of communal groups. The increased number of communal groups covered is a result of both the "discovery" of a few previously unidentified communal groups, and the emergence of "new" politically-active minority groups.

Notes alerting the user to potential problems in the data are included in the codebook with the variable descriptions. These items are flagged because the identified problems can affect data analysis. These important notes are printed in bold-face.

Note: Users of earlier versions of the MAR data resource should be aware that many variable names have been changed slightly. Variable names have been

altered to conform with conventions and to accommodate the continuation of the MAR project over time. In all cases, variable names have been maintained as much as possible to facilitate familiarity with variable designations.

Note: Included in the 1999 (Phase III) version of the MAR dataset were 65 “obsolete” cases that had been dropped for various reasons from the active dataset; the 2002 version (Phase IV) reduces that number of such historical cases to 52 (eliminating several cases that were subsumed by other, refined cases so as to reduce the possibility of “double-counting”). These cases are included to facilitate historical and longitudinal analyses of minorities at risk. Users who want to use only the active set of 285 group cases can select out these cases simply by using the CURRENT dichotomous variable (active groups are coded “1” on CURRENT). Users should review the disposition of cases listed in Appendix A before deciding the relevant configuration of groups for their particular analyses.

C. Coding Conventions and Rules of Inclusion

The rules of inclusion for groups have already been discussed, but as with most rules, there are gray areas and caveats to note. Group discrimination and bias are only relevant to this project as they exist *relative* to other groups within the country. Thus, denial of the right to vote is only relevant if some groups in the country do have the right to vote. The focus of these indicators is the relative status and condition of the group, not its absolute condition. Also, the identity of the group must be relevant in some way to its discrimination or disadvantage. Likewise, if the group is mobilized, the mobilization must center on group issues *vis á vis* other groups or the state. Mobilization as part of some non-ethnic campaign (e.g., ideological) does not qualify as group mobilization in the context of this project.

An important distinction must be made concerning types of missing data; the lack of applicability for an indicator versus the lack of a basis for coding an indicator. The convention used holds that in cases where the variable is not applicable (e.g., codings of political restrictions of Russians in the Newly Independent States prior to the dissolution of the Soviet Union are *not applicable*), the variable is left blank. In cases where the observation is applicable but no judgment could be made due to the lack of reliable information, a “missing” code was used (usually either 99 or -99). The word “judgment” connotes subjectivity in the assignment of the codes and in the assignment of “missing” status. Every effort has been made to obtain reliable information, but in cases where the coder felt the information was inadequate to make a judgment, a missing code was applied.

There are many coding conventions employed with regard to individual indicators. These are described in the list of variables below. If you are interested in reviewing the data collection forms used or the individual group codesheet information compiled during the various data collection phases you will have to contact the Minorities at Risk Project directly.

Finally, the project divides the world into six geo-political regions: the Western Democracies and Japan (region 0), Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union (region 2), Asia and the Pacific (region 3), North Africa and the Middle East (region 5), Sub-Saharan Africa (region 6), and Latin America and the Caribbean (region 7). Groups are included in the study if the country in which they reside had a population greater than 500,000, the group itself had a population larger than 100,000 or 1 percent of the country

population, and it meets one of the criteria for inclusion as a *minority at risk* (see the variables CPOP95, GPOP95, and GPRO95 for 1995 population figures and the ATRISK1, ATRISK2, ATRISK3 and ATRISK4 for the four “at risk” criteria). A list of included groups and countries by region is provided in appendix A of this manual.

D. Sources and Reliability

The Minorities project has not yet assessed inter-coder reliability nor have its indicators been systematically screened for internal consistency. We are currently engaging in this effort. Coders are well-trained students (who undergo a rigorous training period) and all coding is reviewed by senior personnel. The results of these informal procedures have led to some revisions of coding rules and procedures but overall the assessment of coding reliability and validity is satisfactory. Tests of internal consistency by Matthew Kocher of the University of Chicago in spring 1999 identified some problems with coding and the MAR staff immediately moved to address these concerns.

Researchers are encouraged to carry out their own consistency and validity checks on indicators they use or adapt from the MAR dataset. We would greatly appreciate being appraised of the results of such analyses.

E. Resources and Documentation

The Minorities at Risk Project maintains the hard copy files to the first three Phases of the project and computer records for Phase IV are maintained (though the documentation files for the first two phases may be incomplete for some groups). The project archives currently contain:

- + Phase I codesheets and group summaries organized by country and Phase I region.
- + Phase II chronologies for a subset of Phase I groups.
- + Phase III overviews, chronologies, and risk assessments for 275 groups.
- + Maps of most Phase III groups showing areas of concentration.
- + Source materials from all three phases.
- + Partial chronologies, overviews, and source materials for some 20 additional groups considered for inclusion in Phase III.
- + Bibliography of relevant works on Phase I and Phase III groups.

Individual researchers can gain access to these materials by arrangement with the Project Coordinator. Materials may be copied at the researcher’s expense but only at the project offices.

II. GROUP CHARACTERISTICS AND STATUS

A. Data Locator Codes

NUMCODE	Case identifier, country code+group id This identifies each individual case by assigning a number based on the Correlates of War (Singer and Small) country code multiplied by 100 plus a two-digit group identifier	1
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(NUMCODE = CCODE x 100 + Group identifier).

CCODE	Country ID Number The Correlates of War (Singer and Small) country identification number.	2
NAME	Group's alpha code identifier A three-letter group identification code. These codes are consistent across countries for groups living in multiple countries.	3
GROUP	Full name of group The full name of the group as it is most frequently referred to in the literature	4
COUNTRY	Country Name	5
REGION	Minorities project region id. Regional designation of the group. Value Label 0 Western Democracies and Japan 2 E. Europe and the former Soviet Union 3 Asia 5 N. Africa and the Middle East 6 Sub-Saharan Africa 7 Latin America and the Caribbean	6
YEAR	Year of the observation	7
YR	Year of observation in decades	8
ID	Individual Observation Identification Combination of country code, group identification, and Year	9
CURRENT	MAR active file Group is included in current MAR active file for updating information? Value Label 0 No 1 Yes	10
MARSTAT	Group's MAR case status Value Label 1 PI-dropped , redefinition Phase I group-Case dropped because of redefinition of identity (e.g., case 20002 BRITAIN Blacks/Asians dropped in favor of splitting into two cases: 20005 Afro-Caribbeans and 20006 Asians) 2 PIII-dropped , redefinition	11

- Phase III group-Case dropped because of redefinition of identity (e.g., case 49007 DEM. REP. CONGO Banyarwandans dropped in favor of splitting into two cases: 49009 Hutus and 49010 Tutsis)
- 11 **PI-dropped**, state change
Phase I group-Case dropped because of changes in state borders or sovereignty (e.g., 34503 YUGOSLAVIA Slovenes)
- 21 **PI-dropped**, no longer "at risk"
Phase I group-Case dropped due to loss of "at risk" status: for example, group status has improved; group population falls below threshold due to emigration; group is no longer actively pursuing group interests or there is no information to support continuation of "at risk" status (e.g., 22003 FRANCE Bretons, 36001 ROMANIA Germans, 43702 IVORY COAST Lebanese)
- 31 **PI-continuing**, altered identity
Phase I group-Case is coded as continuous but group is altered because of changes in how group is identified (e.g., cases 34501 YUGOSLAVIA Albanians and 36505 USSR/RUSSIA Tatars are continuing cases altered by the loss of territories- Macedonia and the Crimea, respectively- where group members reside)
- 41 **PI-continuing**, Phase I group-Case is coded as continuous and current
- 53 **PIII-added**, state change
New Phase III group-Case added because of changes in state borders or sovereignty (e.g., 31603 CZECH REP. Slovaks, 53101 ERITREA Afars)
- 63 **PIII-added**, at risk
New Phase III group-Case added because group gained "at risk" status (e.g., 47504 NIGERIA Ogani)
- 73 **PIII-added**, redefinition
New Phase III group-Case added because of redefinition of identity (e.g., 70502 KAZAKHSTAN Germans replace case 36508 USSR Germans, 34507 YUGOSLAVIA Croats replace, in part, 34502 YUGOSLAVIA Croats due to the loss of 344 Croatia)
- 83 **PIII-added**, population
New Phase III group-Case added because MAR country population criterion is

lowered to 500,000 (from 1 million)
(e.g., 69201 BAHRAIN Shi'is)

REGIME

Regime Type

12

Regimes are classified based on information contained in the Polity III dataset (available at <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/polity>). For details on the classifications see Appendix A in *Peoples versus States* (Gurr, 2000).

Value Label

- 1 **Old Democracy**
Countries whose democratic institutions were established before 1980 and have not reverted to autocratic rule since the 1950s.
- 2 **New Democracy**
Countries whose democratic institutions were established between 1980 and 1994 and have not reverted to autocratic rule since 1980.
- 3 **Transitional Polity**
Countries whose regimes have a mixture of autocratic and democratic features. Also included here are countries that have had one or more transitions to democracy after the 1970s that subsequently failed.
- 4 **Autocracy**
Countries with consistently autocratic institutions that did not attempt democratic transitions at any time between the 1960s and the late 1990s. Autocracies that had incorporated some democratic features by 1996 are classified as transitional.

MAR Case Status Variables: The following two variables were created to assist users in determining the appropriate "universe" of cases to use in their particular analyses. As the terms "minority" and "group identity" are relative concepts, they may change over time. State borders may change and, as a result, old configurations of groups may become irrelevant and new groups may be identified as "at risk" in the new juridical state arrangement. Policies or regimes may change in existing states and, as a result, group conditions may improve so that the group is no longer considered "at risk." In addition, group identities can alter over time. Some group identities are imposed through the actions of state authorities or by the actions of dominant groups in society; these "gross" identities may be redefined by dynamics within the grouping and "new" (salient) group identities may emerge. As "old" social groupings gain greater definition through political activity, "sub-identities" may become politicized and new factions may be identified as distinct groups. As such, flexibility of group distinctions is inherent to the project and changes must be accommodated in the data. Care must be exercised by the user as case instability can pose serious problems, especially for longitudinal (over time) analyses.

Of course, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the relevant universe of cases for their particular analyses.

Two variables are added to the dataset to help the user choose the appropriate cases for analysis: CURRENT is a dichotomous variable that indicates which cases are currently (in mid-1999) active in MAR project tracking procedures (i.e. currently "at risk"). MARSTAT is a two-digit number that codes additional information regarding changes in case status. The second digit of the MARSTAT code refers to the specific (and most recent) phase of the MAR project during which the case was determined to be actively "at risk" and, so, included in the study. In general, values 00-09 indicate an old case that has been replaced with a new case or cases. **(Note: These old cases are included for historical information and should not be used in the same context with the cases that are designated to replace them - duplicate cases would be the result)**; values 10-19 indicate the case was dropped because the group has seceded and formed its own state; values 20-29 indicate the case was dropped due to the loss of "at risk" status (e.g., improved conditions, lack of activity, or lack of information in support of "at risk" status); values 30-31 indicate that a case designation is continuing as active but with a slightly altered group identity (e.g., case 02001 CANADA Quebecois was originally coded as including all "French Canadians" but that earlier case was largely determined by the status and actions of the French in Quebec; during Phase III, it was recognized that increased political activity in the 1990s made a new grouping salient in Canadian politics: French Canadians not living in Quebec, this new identity became case 02002 Phase III-added, redefinition and case 02001 is coded as a Phase I-continuing, altered identity); value 41 is a unique code to indicate the continuation of "at risk" status for an original (Phase I) MAR group; values 50-59 indicate cases added due to changes in state borders or the emergence of new states; values 60-69 indicate groups that have gained "at risk" status (or whose "at risk" status was only more recently recognized by MAR researchers) since the initial phase of the MAR study; values 70-79 indicate cases that have been added because of a redefinition of an earlier case identity (these "new" cases replace the redefined case); and values 80-89 indicate cases added because of changes in definitional criteria.

Note: See Appendix A: Minorities at Risk Case List for more specific information on case dispositions.

B. Group Population

All estimates of group size are derived from estimates of the group's proportion of the country's population in a target year. Few countries provide census data that distinguishes people according to mutually exclusive group identities. Even when this is attempted, the resulting figures remain somewhat speculative as identity boundaries remain "fuzzy" and, therefore, somewhat fluid. For example, substantial discrepancies often appear between estimates based on individuals' claims of belonging to a group (i.e., self-identification or endoethnym) and others' estimates of who belongs in a certain identity category (an exoethnym). Group identification may also fluctuate in response to the salience of political issues affecting the group.

The general procedure employed here is to identify what is believed to be the most reliable recent estimate of the group's size as a proportion of country population, either from a census or expert assessments. Whatever the year of reference for the estimate, it is

expressed as a proportion of country population for that year and the proportion is applied to U.S. Census Bureau estimates of country population for 1995 and 1998. Phase I (1990) population estimates were done on an ad hoc basis using whatever information was available. If proportions for recent years (GPRO95 and GPRO98) differ from GPRO90, the 1995 and 1998 estimates should be considered more reliable (but note that changes in international borders and population flows may also account for changes from 1990 to 1995/98). For details on sources and procedures used see (Gurr, forthcoming), "Appendix E. Estimating 1990s Populations of Groups in the Minorities at Risk Study" (also accessible on the MAR project Web site).

POPTYPE	Type of Population Estimate Value Label	13
	11 Census: type 1 Self-identity (self-reported membership in group in response to direct census questions)	
	12 Census: type 2 Speakers of group language (in or out of their region of origin)	
	13 Census: type 3 Self-reported origin in region, whether residing now in region or not	
	14 Census: type 4 Population of region in which (most of) group resides	
	18 Census: type other/undetermined basis Other or can't determine basis	
	21 Expert Estimate: type Expert estimate of speakers of group language, or members of religious sect, or other key defining property	
	22 Expert Estimate: type Expert estimate of number of people living in group's region	
	25 Minproject: expert estimate Reconciliation of different expert estimates	
	28 Expert Estimate: type Other or indeterminate basis	
	31 Minproject Projection Estimate based on projection of historical population percentage	
	38 Minproject Estimate Other basis	
	41 Current Journalistic estimate	
	45 Average Journalistic estimate	
	51 Current Advocacy estimate	
	54 Average Advocacy estimate	
	61 Other	
GPOP	Estimated group population, 1990-98 (x1000) The best estimate of the population of the	14

group in 1990 (in thousands).

CPOP	Estimated country population, 1990-98 (x1000) The best estimate of the country population in 1990 (in thousands).	15
GPRO	Group proportion of country population, 1990-98 The group's proportion of the country population in 1990.	16

C. Group-Type Identifiers

The following six dichotomous variables identify the factors present in the group which make it a minority at risk.

ATRISK1	Subject to discrimination at present (1998) Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No 1 Yes	17
ATRISK2	Disadvantaged due to past discrimination (1998) Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No 1 Yes	18
ATRISK3	Advantaged minority (1998) Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No 1 Yes	19
ATRISK4	Group supports political organizations advocating greater group rights, c. 1998 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not at risk 1 At risk	20
POLSTAT	Group's Legal/Political Status Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Dominant Minority 1 Denied Recognition 2 De Facto Recognition 3 Formal Recognition --the substantial majority of group members (e.g. Iraqi Kurds, French Canadians) 4 Formal Recognition --approximately 5 Formal Recognition --a significant	21

- minority of group members (e.g. rural Aborigines in Australia or resettled Indios in Guatemala)
- 6 **Nonterritorial collectivity** by explicit power-sharing or consultative relationships with group representatives (e.g. Dutch Catholics, Lebanese Muslims and Maronites)
- 7 **Restricted collectivity** by public policy that explicitly restricts the political or economic activities of group members (e.g. Chinese in Malaysia, Arabs in Israel)
- 8 **No Distinctive Status**
- 99 **No basis for judging**

TYPE	Ethno-political group type	22
	Value Label	
	1 Ethnonational	
	2 Indigenous	
	3 Ethno-class	
	4 Communal Contender	
	5 Religious sect	
	6 National Minority	

D. Bases of Group Identity

These are enduring ethno-cultural and distributional traits of communal groups that provide the basis, in varying combinations, for group identity. These indicators are coded when a group is first included in the Minorities data base. Since these are largely ascriptive identity traits that distinguish the group, they vary little over time and are not updated.

1. Ancestral Language Scores

The Ancestral Language Scores were developed by David Laitin and James Fearon to provide a more objective measure of group identity "distance;" they have been approved by the MAR Advisory Board for inclusion in the MAR dataset.

LANGFAM	Ancestral Language Family Score	23
	LANGFAM is the score of the distance between the ancestral language of the group in question and the language of the dominant group in the country. The score is 20 if the group language and dominant ethnic group's language are the same. The score is 1 if the group language and dominant ethnic group's language belong to different language families. If they are distinct languages belonging to the same language family, the score is 1+ the number of languages that the two share before branching off.	

LANGFAM1 Average Ancestral Language Family Score **24**
 Average of 5 year period variables (LANGF60x-
 LANGF00x) for those cases where there is variation in
 the LANGFAM scores (due to variation in dominant
 ethnic groups with different leaders). These cases are
 coded as missing under variable LANGFAM.

LANGDIF Reciprocal LANGFAM Score **25**

LANGDIF1 Reciprocal LANGFAM1 Score **26**

For the subset of cases where there is variation in the LANGFAM scores (due to variation in dominant ethnic groups with different leaders), there are scores for all years since 1960. The head of government at the end of the year is taken into account while coding transition years. These scores are collapsed into 9 variables covering 5 year periods. If the score does not vary within the 5 year period, it is the LANGF score. If there is variation within the 5 year period, the end year score is the LANGF score.

LANGF Ancestral Language Family Score, 1960-99 **27**

2. Indicators of Ethno-cultural Distinctiveness

ETHNOG Ethnocultural Group **28**
 Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 No
 1 Yes
 99 No basis for judgment

LANG Different Language Group **29**
 Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 unknown
 1 Group speaks same language
 2 Group speaks multiple languages
 3 Linguistic Assimilation w/ Dom. Group
 99 No basis for judgment

CUSTOM Different Group Customs **30**
 Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 same social custom as dominant group
 1 different social custom than dominant
 group
 99 No basis for judgment

BELIEF Different Group Religion **31**
 Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 unknown

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Different sect within same religion as the dominant group. 2 Multiple Sects; some different from dominant group. 3 Different Religion t 99 No basis for judgment 	
RACE	<p>Different Physical Appearance 32</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 unknown 1 Physically distinguishable subtype of same racial stock. 2 Different racial stock from the dominant group with substantial intermixture. 3 Different racial stock, little or no intermixture. 99 No basis for judgment 	
ETHDIFXX	<p>Ethnic Difference Index 33</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Ethnic difference index, "LANG" + "CUSTOM" + "BELIEF" + "RACE", is constructed as follows: If all "LANG", "CUSTOM", "BELIEF", and "RACE" are not coded, score "ETHDIFXX" = 0. If "LANG" is coded 1, "ETHDIFXX" = +3. If "LANG" is coded 2, "ETHDIFXX" = +2. If "LANG" is coded 3, "ETHDIFXX" = +1. If "CUSTOM" is coded 1, "ETHDIFXX" = +2. When adding "BELIEF" and "RACE" into the equation for ETHDIFXX, ETHDIFXX increases by the coded values of these two variables. (eg. If "BELIEF" = 2, then ETHDIFXX = +2.)</p>	
REGIONAL	<p>Different Region of Residence 34</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 No 1 Yes 	
RELIG	<p>Religious Group, not ethnoculturally distinct 35</p> <p>Value Label</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 No 1 Yes 	
RELIGS1	<p>Specific Religion(s): Most Numerous 36</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Roman Catholic 2 Protestant 3 Other Christian Sect 4 Sunni 	

- 5 Shi'ite
- 6 Other Islamic Sect
- 7 Buddhist
- 8 Animist
- 9 Other

3. (New) Group Concentration Indicators

The following suite of variables were designed and collected under the supervision of David Laitin and James Fearon and approved for inclusion by the MAR Advisory Board. They are designed to provide more detailed information on group location and dispersion and, so, to replace the extant suite of MAR Group Concentration indicators, originally coded during Phase I of the MAR project. No systematic comparative analysis of the "new" and "old" group concentration indicators has been conducted. As such, both suites of variables are included in this version of the MAR dataset (see Subsection 3 following).

GC119	Urban/rural distribution, 1960 and 1990 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 mainly rural (>80%) 2 mostly rural (60-80%) 3 mixed urban/rural 4 mostly urban (60-80%) 5 mainly urban (>80%) 99 No basis for judging	37
GC2	Regional base A spatially contiguous region larger than an urban area that is part of the country, in which 25% or more of the minority resides and in which the minority constitutes the predominant proportion of the population. Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Yes 2 No 99 No basis for judging	38
GC2A	Directional location of regional base Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Yes 2 No 99 No basis for judging	39
GC2ANAME	Directional location of regional base	40
GC2B	Topographical location of regional base Missing Values: -99 Value Label	41

	1 Yes	
	2 No	
	99 No basis for judging	
GC2BNAME	Topographical location of regional base	42
GC2C	Administrative location of regional base	43
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 Yes	
	2 No	
	99 No basis for judging	
GC2CNAME	Administrative location of regional base	44
GC3	Common location reference	45
GC4	Regional base--ancestral home?	46
	Includes a rural countryside which in pre-industrial times was a population center of the ancestors of today's minority population	
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 Yes	
	2 No	
	99 No basis for judging	
GC5A	Regional base--largest city	47
GC5B	Regional base--largest city, population 1960	48
GC5C	Regional base--largest city, population 1990	49
GC6A	Regional base--proportion of group members, 1960	50
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 <50%	
	2 50-75%	
	3 75-100%	
	99 No basis for judging	
GC6B	Regional base--proportion of group members, 1990	51
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 <50%	
	2 50-75%	
	3 75-100%	
	99 No basis for judging	
GC7	Proportion of group living outside regional base	52
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	

- 1 <25%
- 2 25-50%
- 3 50-75%
- 99 Not possible to approximate

GC8 Group's historical homeland **53**
 the Note: The homeland may or may not coincide with

regional base identified in G2. The most expansive definition claimed by a significant number of group members is coded.

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 Homeland's imagined boundaries lie entirely outside the state in which the group currently resides
- 1 Homeland's imagined boundaries do not exceed those of the state or the group's regional base within the state
- 2 Homeland's imagined boundaries exceed those of its regional base, but not the state's boundaries
- 3 Homeland's imagined boundaries exceed those of the state
- 4 There is no imagined homeland
- 99 No basis for judging

GC9 Transnational dispersion--boundaries **54**

Note: countries separated by water distances of less than 200 miles should be considered "adjoining".

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 No regional base
- 1 The regional base does not adjoin an international border
- 2 The regional base adjoins an international border with one country
- 3 The regional base adjoins an international border with more than one country
- 99 No basis for judging

GC9A Transnational dispersion--adjoining countries **55**

GC10 Transnational dispersion--kindred groups **56**

Note: Countries separated by water distances of less than 200 miles should be considered "adjoining." Only the countries that are adjoining/neighbors of the country in question are coded.

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 1 The group has no close kindred across an international border

	2 The group has close kindred across a border which does not adjoin its regional base (cases which do not have regional bases are coded here)	
	3 The group has no close kindred in countries which adjoin its regional base	
	4 The group has close kindred in one country which adjoins its regional base	
	5 The group has close kindred in more than one country which adjoins its regional base	
GC10A	Name of largest kindred group	57
GC10B	Country of largest kindred group	58
GC10C	Name of second largest kindred group	59
GC10D	Country of second largest kindred group	60
GC11	Transnational dispersion--kindred groups in power Value Label	61
	1 Kindred have no access to political power	
	2 Kindred are outside the political coalitions that have ruled from 1960-1990, but are not barred from power	
	3 Kindred have sometimes, from 1960-1990, been in the ruling coalition	
	4 Kindred dominate state power	
GC11A	Country where kindred group holds power	62
GC12	Group population in country's largest city Missing Values: -99 Value Label	63
	1 <5%	
	2 5-10%	
	3 10-25%	
	4 25-50%	
	5 >50%	
	99 no basis for judging	
GC12A	Name of country's largest city	64
GC13	Length of group's residence within 1990 boundaries Value Label	65
	1 no record of outside migration	
	2 immigrated, before 19th century	
	3 immigrated, 19th century	
	4 immigrated, 1900-1949	
	5 immigrated, 1950 or later	
	6 other	

4. (Old) Group Concentration Indicators

This suite of group concentration indicators were originally coded during Phase I of the MAR project. Laitin and Fearon have designed and developed a new suite of variables that provide greater detail on group location and dispersion patterns (see Subsection 2, above). No systematic comparison of these alternative measures has been conducted; as such, both suites of group concentration indicators are included in this version of the MAR dataset.

GROUPCON	<p>Groups spatial distribution 66</p> <p>This is a summary indicator based on the group concentration codes listed below (REG1-REG6). Missing Values: -99</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Label</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Widely dispersed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Primarily urban or minority in one region</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Majority in one region, others dispersed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Concentrated in one region</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Label	0	Widely dispersed	1	Primarily urban or minority in one region	2	Majority in one region, others dispersed	3	Concentrated in one region
Value	Label										
0	Widely dispersed										
1	Primarily urban or minority in one region										
2	Majority in one region, others dispersed										
3	Concentrated in one region										
CONCENX	<p>Group Concentration Index in 1980s 67</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>This indicator has a different scaling than GROUPCON; it is constructed using the following weights:</p> <p>If REG1 is coded, CONCENX8 = 6. If REG2 is coded, CONCENX8 = 5. If REG3 is coded 1, CONCENX8 = 3. If REG3 is coded 2 or 3, CONCENX8 = 2. If REG4 is coded, CONCENX8 = 4. If REG5 is coded, CONCENX8 = 2. If REG6 is coded, CONCENX8 = 1. If none of these variables is coded, CONCENX8 = 9.</p>										
REG1	<p>Group Concentrated in One Region 68</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Label</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Label	0	No	1	Yes				
Value	Label										
0	No										
1	Yes										
REG1P	<p>Group's Proportion of Regional Population 69</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p>										
REG2	<p>Majority in One Region, Minority in Nearby Areas 70</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Label</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Label	0	No	1	Yes				
Value	Label										
0	No										
1	Yes										
REG2P	<p>Group's Proportion in Majority Region 71</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p>										
REGMINP	<p>Group's Proportion in Minority Region 72</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p>										

REG3	Dispersed Minority in One Region Value Label 1 Living Separately 2 Living Interspersed 3 Degree of Integration	73
REG3P	Group's Proportion in REG3 Region Missing Values: -99	74
REG4	Majority in One Region, Others Dispersed Value Label 0 No 1 Yes	75
REG4P	Group's Proportion in REG4 Majority Region Missing Values: -99	76
REG5	Predominately Urban Value Label 0 No 1 Yes	77
REG5P	Group's Proportion of Urban Population Missing Values: -99	78
REG6	Widely Dispersed Group Value Label 1 Living Separately 2 Living Interspersed 3 Degree of Integration	79

5. Length of Residence Indicators.

TRADITN	Length of Group's Residence in Country Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Pre-1800; prior to formation of state 2 Pre-1800; post state formation 3 Immigrated; mainly 19 th century 4 Immigrated; mainly early 20 th century 5 Immigrated; mainly since 1945 8 Other	80
TRADITN2	Rescaled TRADITN codes Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Immigrated since 1945 2 Immigrated in 19 th or early 20 th c. 3 Immigrated pre-1800	81

MIGRANT	Group Migration among Regions	82
	Value Label	
	1 No; little change since 1900	
	2 No; but substantial migration into group areas by other groups	
	3 Yes; voluntary migration (e.g. seeking economic opportunity)	
	4 Yes; hardship migration (e.g., fleeing from drought)	
	5 Yes; either by compulsion of the state, or threat of attack	
	6 Yes; material need (3 and 4)	
	7 Yes; all (3, 4, and 5)	
	9 No basis for judging	

6. Group Presence in Adjoining Countries

NUMSEGX	Number of Segments in Adjoining Countries This variable contains the number of adjoining countries where there are segments of the group	83
SEG1	Code of Country 1 with other Segment of the group	84
SEG1NO	SEG1 Group Numbers in Thousands	85
SEG1YR	Year of SEG1 Estimate	86
SEG2	Code of Country 2 with other Segment of the group	87
SEG2NO	SEG2 Group Numbers in Thousands	88
SEG2YR	Year of SEG2 Estimate	89
SEG3	Code of Country 3 with other Segment of the group	90
SEG3NO	SEG3 Group Numbers in Thousands	91
SEG3YR	Year of SEG3 Estimate	92
SEG4	Code of Country 4 with other Segment of the group	93
SEG4NO	SEG4 Group Numbers in Thousands	94
SEG4YR	Year of SEG4 Estimate	95

7. Lost Autonomy Indicators

AUTLOST	Index of Political Autonomy Grievances Missing Values: -99 A composite index for groups who have lost	96
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autonomy or undergone a transfer of control from one country to another. Values range from "0" (no historical autonomy) to "6.0". The index is constructed by adding the weights for "Magnitude of Change" and "Group Status Prior to Change," subtracting one, and dividing by the "Year-of Loss" weight. Weights were assigned using information coded below plus supplemental information (see Gurr, "Why Minorities Rebel", pg. 199, for more information). These are the weights:

Year of Loss of Autonomy or Transfer of Control Period	Magnitude of Change Weight	Magnitude of Change Type	Group Status Prior to Change Weight	Group Status Prior to Change Status	Weight
1980-95	5	Loss of long-term autonomy	3	State or republic	4
1960-79	4	Loss of short-term autonomy (< 10 years) under colonial rule	2	Autonomous region or province, or autonomous people	3
1940-59	3	Transfer only centralized authority, religious or secular	1	Traditional	3
1900-39	2	Province in another state or colonial territory	2		
pre-1900	1	Part of larger segment of group	2		
		Autonomous but acephalous or	1		
AUTON	Group was Historically Autonomous Missing Values: -99				97
	Value	Label			
	0	No			
	1	Yes			
	99	No basis for judgment			
AUTONEND	Year/Decade/Century Autonomy was Lost Missing Values: -99 If autonomy was lost this variable contains the approximate year in which it happened.				98

TRANS	Group was Transferred from Another State Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No 1 Yes 99 No basis for judgment TRANS = 1 if either the group was physically transferred, or if the territory the group resides in was transferred into another states political jurisdiction.	99
TRANSYR	Year/Decade of Transfer Missing Values: -99 If "TRANS" = 1, then this variable represents the approximate year the group or territory was transferred.	100
SEPX	Separatism Index Value Label 1 Latent: Meets one or more of the conditions in AUTON, AUTONEND, and TRANS 2 Historical: The group gave rise to separatist or autonomy movements that persisted as an active political force for 5+ years in their region of origin between 1940 and 1980. 3 Active separatist or autonomy movement(s) in the 1980s or 1990s 8 Other	101
SEPKIN	Active Separatism among Kin Groups Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No 1 Yes 99 No basis for judgment	102

8. Group "Categoriness"

The following three variables are summary indicators of the strength of group identity, or as referred to by Charles Tilly, categoriness (extent to which the group constitutes a distinct, self-identifying social category).

CATNESS	Summary indicator: strength of group identity Missing Values: -99	103
CCATNESS	Summary indicator: strength of cultural identity This sums the unweighted scores "LANG", "CUSTOM", "BELIEF", and "RACE".	104

PCATNESS	Summary indicator: strength of politico-historical identity This sums the unweighted scores on group concentration (GROUPCON) and lost autonomy (AUTLOST).	105
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III. GROUP DISCRIMINATION

A. Intergroup Differentials

Intergroup differentials are coded based on cultural, political and economic status or traits of the group with respect to the dominant group(s). Differentials are objective differences between groups, as best as we can judge them. They are not necessarily the result of deliberate discrimination. These variables are coded for the period immediately preceding the inclusion of the group in the Minorities data base. They are not updated. Six component variables comprise each of the three types listed below: cultural, political, and economic.

Note: Phase I coding differs slightly from Phase III coding on these variables. Incomplete information often made coding of group differentials difficult to assign. A middle category was created on account of this difficulty, that is, code "1" "some indeterminate differential." Code "2" denotes a full "check" on the component variables. In determining the aggregate differentials index, code "1" was considered half a "check." The index, then, is based on the sum of the "checked" components, divided by two. Advantaged differentials on the component variables are coded "-2." Phase III codings are not assigned a "1" score.

AGGDIFXX	Aggregate Differentials Index Missing Values: -99 Aggregate Intergroup Differentials Index is based on the total number of differences checked for CULDIFX1, CULDIFX2, CULDIFX3, CULDIFX4, CULDIFX5, CULDIFX6, POLDIFX1, POLDIFX2, POLDIFX3, POLDIFX4, POLDIFX5, POLDIFX6, ECDIFX1, ECDIFX2, ECDIFX3, ECDIFX4, ECDIFX5, and ECDIFX6. Maximum possible score is 18--one for each differentials index checked).	106
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1. Cultural Differentials

CULDIFXX	Cultural Differentials Index Missing Values: -99 The Cultural Differentials Index is a five-category scale (values from 0 to 4) of cultural differentials derived from codings of six cultural traits (i.e., CULDFIX1 to CULDFIX6). Value Label 0 No Differences 1 Slight Differentials 2 Substantial Differentials	107
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	3	Major Differentials	
	4	Extreme Differential	
	99	No basis for judging	
CULDIFX1	Different Ethnicity/Nationality		108
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	No differential	
	1	Some indeterminate differential	
	2	Significant differential	
	99	No basis for judgment	
CULDIFX2	Different Language		109
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	No differential	
	1	Some indeterminate differential	
	2	Significant differential	
	99	No basis for judgment	
CULDIFX3	Different Historical Origin		110
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	No differential	
	1	Some indeterminate differential	
	2	Significant differential	
	99	No basis for judgment	
CULDIFX4	Different Religion		111
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	No differential	
	1	Some indeterminate differential	
	2	Significant differential	
	99	No basis for judgment	
CULDIFX5	Different Social Customs		112
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	No differential	
	1	Some indeterminate differential	
	2	Significant differential	
	99	No basis for judgment	
CULDIFX6	Different Residence		113
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	No differential	
	1	Some indeterminate differential	
	2	Significant differential	
	99	No basis for judgment	

2. Political Differentials (Political Inequalities)

POLDIFXX Political Differentials Index 114

Missing Values: -99

The Political Differentials Index is a seven-category scale (values from -2 to +4) of intergroup differentials in political status and positions derived from codings of six dimensions (i.e., POLDIFX1 to POLDIFX6). Political differentials are equivalent to political inequalities but are not necessarily the result of deliberate discrimination.

Value Label

- 2 **Advantaged**
- 3 or more checked advantages
- 1 **Some advantages**
- Only one or two checked advantages
- 0 **No socially significant differences**
- A "Socially significant" difference is one that is widely seen, within the minority, and/or the dominant group, as an important distinguishing trait of the group
- 1 **Slight differentials**
- There are socially significant differences between the minority and the dominant group on one or two of the specified qualities.(one or two POLDIFXs checked)
- 2 **Substantial differentials**
- There are socially significant differences with respect to three specified qualities
- 3 **Major differentials**
- There are socially significant differences with respect to four specified qualities
- 4 **Extreme differentials**
- There are socially significant differences with respect to five or six specified qualities
- 99 **No basis for judging**

POLDIFX1 Access to Power 115

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 No differential
- 1 Some indeterminate differential
- 2 Significant differential
- 99 No basis for judgment

POLDIFX2	Access to Civil Service Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No differential 1 Some indeterminate differential 2 Significant differential 99 No basis for judgment	116
POLDIFX3	Recruitment Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No differential 1 Some indeterminate differential 2 Significant differential 99 No basis for judgment	117
POLDIFX4	Voting Rights Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No differential 1 Some indeterminate differential 2 Significant differential 99 No basis for judgment	118
POLDIFX5	Right to Organize Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No differential 1 Some indeterminate differential 2 Significant differential 99 No basis for judgment	119
POLDIFX6	Equal Legal Protection Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No differential 1 Some indeterminate differential 2 Significant differential 99 No basis for judgment	120

3. Economic Differentials (Economic Inequalities)

ECDIFXX	Economic Differentials Index Missing Values: -99 The Economic Differentials Index is a seven-category scale (values from -2 to +4) of intergroup differentials in economic status and positions derived from codings of six dimensions (i.e., ECDIFX1 to ECDIFX6).	121
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Economic differentials are equivalent to economic inequalities but are not necessarily the result of deliberate discrimination.

Value	Label
-2	Advantaged
3	or more checked advantages
-1	Some advantages
	Only 1 or two checked advantages
0	No socially significant differences
	A "socially significant" difference is one that is widely seen, within the minority, and/or the dominant group, as an important distinguishing trait of the group
1	Slight differentials
	There are socially significant differences between the minority and the dominant group on one or two of the specified qualities.(one or two components checked)
2	Substantial differentials
	There are socially significant differences with respect to three specified qualities
3	Major differentials
	There are socially significant differences with respect to four specified qualities
4	Extreme differentials
	There are socially significant differences with respect to five or six specified qualities
99	No basis for judging

ECDIFX1 Income 122

Missing Values: -99

Value	Label
0	No differential
1	Some indeterminate differential
2	Significant differential
99	No basis for judgment

ECDIFX2 Land/Property 123

Missing Values: -99

Value	Label
0	No differential
1	Some indeterminate differential
2	Significant differential
99	No basis for judgment

ECDIFX3 Higher Education 124

Missing Values: -99

	Value Label	
	0 No differential	
	1 Some indeterminate differential	
	2 Significant differential	
	99 No basis for judgment	
ECDIFX4	Presence in Commerce Missing Values: -99	125
	Value Label	
	0 No differential	
	1 Some indeterminate differential	
	2 Significant differential	
	99 No basis for judgment	
ECDIFX5	Presence in Professions Missing Values: -99	126
	Value Label	
	0 No differential	
	1 Some indeterminate differential	
	2 Significant differential	
	99 No basis for judgment	
ECDIFX6	Presence in Official Positions Missing Values: -99	127
	Value Label	
	0 No differential	
	1 Some indeterminate differential	
	2 Significant differential	
	99 No basis for judgment	

B. Collective Disadvantages

These indicators cover the demographic, political, economic and cultural situation for a group. There are four groups of indicators in this section: demographic stress indicators, political discrimination indicators, economic disadvantage indicators, and cultural discrimination indicators. In Phase I collective disadvantages were coded for the 1980s. In Phase III greatly expanded the coverage, detail and frequency of the codings for group collective disadvantages. During Phase IIIa, 1990-1995, indicators were coded biennially. Beginning with 1996, subsequent updates have coded these indicators annually.

1. Phase I Demographic Traits, 1980s

DSTRES	Demographic Stress Index in 1980-2000 Missing Values: -99	128
DMBIRTH	High Birth Rate in 1980-2000 Missing Values: -99	129
	Value Label	
	1 Condition present but minor	

	2	Condition of moderate significance	
	3	Condition serious	
	0	No basis for judgment	
DMYOUTH	Youthful Population in 1980s		130
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	1	Condition present but minor	
	2	Condition of moderate significance	
	3	Condition serious	
	0	No basis for judgment	
DMSICK	Poor Public Health Conditions in 1980-2000		131
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	1	Condition present but minor	
	2	Condition of moderate significance	
	3	Condition serious	
	0	No basis for judgment	
DMURB	High Rural-to-Urban Migration in 1980-1999		132
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	1	Condition present but minor	
	2	Condition of moderate significance	
	3	Condition serious	
	0	No basis for judgment	
DMEMIG	High Emigration Abroad in 1980s		133
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	1	Condition present but minor	
	2	Condition of moderate significance	
	3	Condition serious	
	0	No basis for judgment	
DMINFLX	High Immigration from Abroad in 1980-2000		134
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	1	Condition present but minor	
	2	Condition of moderate significance	
	3	Condition serious	
	0	No basis for judgment	
DMCOMP	Competition for Vacant Land		135
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	1	Condition present but minor	
	2	Condition of moderate significance	
	3	Condition serious	
	0	No basis for judgment	

DMEVICT	Dispossession from Land in 1980-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Condition present but minor 2 Condition of moderate significance 3 Condition serious 0 No basis for judgment	136
DMRESET	Forced Internal Resettlement in 1980-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Condition present but minor 2 Condition of moderate significance 3 Condition serious 0 No basis for judgment	137
DM1OTH	First Other Demographic Trait in 1980s Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Condition present but minor 2 Condition of moderate significance 3 Condition serious 0 No basis for judgment	138
DM2OTH	Second Other Demographic Trait in 1980s Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Condition present but minor 2 Condition of moderate significance 3 Condition serious 0 No basis for judgment	139

2. Phase III Demographic Traits, 1990s

The following 72 indicators record which of the twelve demographic conditions were present for the group and their magnitude if present.

Coding instructions: To decide which of these demographic and ecological traits have adversely affected the group, judge by comparison with other groups in the country. Code each that applies and rate the relative seriousness of the condition. Judge "seriousness" by how widespread the condition is within the group and how badly it affects group members' well-being.

DMFOOD	Declining caloric intake, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Condition not present 1 Condition minor 2 Condition of medium significance 3 Condition serious 99 No basis for judgment	140
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DMENV	Environmental decline, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Condition not present 1 Condition minor 2 Condition of medium significance 3 Condition serious 99 No basis for judgment	141
DMEMEC	Emigration for economic reasons, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Condition not present 1 Condition minor 2 Condition of medium significance 3 Condition serious 99 No basis for judgment	142
DMEMPO	Emigration for political reasons, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Condition not present 1 Condition minor 2 Condition of medium significance 3 Condition serious 99 No basis for judgment	143
DMINF	Influx of kindred groups, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Condition not present 1 Condition minor 2 Condition of medium significance 3 Condition serious 99 No basis for judgment	144
DMRES	Internal resettlement by policy Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Condition not present 1 Condition minor 2 Condition of medium significance 3 Condition serious 99 No basis for judgment	145
DMOTH	Other demographic trait, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Condition not present 1 Condition minor 2 Condition of medium significance 3 Condition serious	146

99 No basis for judgment

Ecological Stress Indicators, 1990-2000: Ecological stress is based on the existence magnitude of environmental decline (DMENV). The ECOSTR indicates ecological stress for each biennial period, 1990-95, and annually, 1996-2000.

ECOSTR Ecological Stress index for 1990-2000 **147**
Missing Values: -99

Migrational Stress Indicators, 1990-2000: Migrational stress is based on influx of kindred groups from elsewhere (DMINFL), and either migration abroad for political reasons (DMEMPO), or Migration abroad for economic reasons (DMEMEC). The MIGSTR indicators sum the scores of DMINFL - plus the highest of either the DMEMP or DMEMEC for each biennial period, 1990-1995, and annually, 1996-2000.

MIGSTR Migration Stress index for 1990-2000 **148**
Missing Values: -99

3. Political Discrimination

POLDIS80 through POLDIS98 are macro codings of the role of public policy and social practice in maintaining or redressing political inequalities. The next block of variables, POLICY10 through POLICY98, record the specific kinds of political activity restricted by discriminatory policies. Note that POLDIS(80) was coded for the 1980s onward whereas the POLIC variables were coded biennially beginning with 1990-91 and annually beginning with 1996.

POLDIS Political Discrimination Index for 1980-2000 **149**
Missing Values: -99
Value Label

0	No discrimination
1	Neglect/Remedial policies Substantial under representation in political office and/or participation due to historical neglect or restrictions. Explicit public policies are designed to protect or improve the group's political status.
2	Neglect/No remedial policies Substantial under representation due to historical neglect or restrictions. No social practice of deliberate exclusion. No formal exclusion. No evidence of protective or remedial public policies.
3	Social exclusion/Neutral policy Substantial under representation due to prevailing social practice by dominant groups. Formal public policies toward the group are neutral or, if

- positive, inadequate to offset discriminatory policies.
- 4 **Exclusion/Repressive policy**
Public policies substantially restrict the group's political participation by comparison with other groups.
- 99 **No basis for judgment**

Policies of Political Discrimination: For the three biennial periods, 1990-1995, if political discrimination is coded "Public policies substantially restrict the group's political participation...", then POLIC variables specify which aspects of group political status and participation are selectively and deliberately restricted by public policy, and how severely. These variables are coded annually from 1996 on.

Note: Under-representation of a group, e.g. in high positions or voting, is not considered a restriction unless there is a clear pattern of public policy or governmental practice that is designed to have this result.

POLIC1	Freedom of expression, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not restricted 1 Activity moderately restricted 2 Activity prohibited 99 No basis for judgment	150
POLIC2	Freedom of movement, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not restricted 1 Activity moderately restricted 2 Activity prohibited 99 No basis for judgment	151
POLIC3	Rights in judicial proceedings, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not restricted 1 Activity moderately restricted 2 Activity prohibited 99 No basis for judgment	152
POLIC4	Restrictions on organizing, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not restricted 1 Activity moderately restricted 2 Activity prohibited 99 No basis for judgment	153
POLIC5	Restrictions on voting rights, 1990-2000	154

	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 Not restricted	
	1 Activity moderately restricted	
	2 Activity prohibited	
	99 No basis for judgment	
POLIC6	Police/military recruitment, 1990-2000	155
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 Not restricted	
	1 Activity moderately restricted	
	2 Activity prohibited	
	99 No basis for judgment	
POLIC7	Civil service access, 1990-2000	156
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 Not restricted	
	1 Activity moderately restricted	
	2 Activity prohibited	
	99 No basis for judgment	
POLIC8	Access to higher office, 1990-2000	157
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 Not restricted	
	1 Activity moderately restricted	
	2 Activity prohibited	
	99 No basis for judgment	
POLIC9	Other political restriction, 1990-2000	158
	specific restrictions, not included above, recorded by coders on codesheets	
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 Not restricted	
	1 Activity moderately restricted	
	2 Activity prohibited	
	99 No basis for judgment	

Extent of Political Restrictions: The following six variables are composite indicators of the extent of formal political restrictions imposed on the group by comparison with the dominant group in society. The three indicators for the biennial periods, 1990-1995, are calculated by summing the weight of political restriction on the nine individual types of restrictions (POLIC1* to POLIC9*) just described. For the annual codes, 1996-2000, the composite indicator is constructed by adding the summed weights coded in the POLIC variables of that year.

POLRES	Political Restrictions Index, 1990-2000	159
	Missing Values: -99	

4. Economic Disadvantages

ECDIS80 through ECDIS00 are macro codings of the role of public policy and social practice in maintaining or redressing economic inequalities. There are no codes for specific types of restrictions on economic activities.

ECDIS	Economic Discrimination Index for 1980-2000	160
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No discrimination	
	1 Historical neglect/Remedial policies Significant poverty and under representation in desirable occupations due to historical marginality, neglect, or restrictions. Public policies are designed to improve the group's material well being.	
	2 Historical neglect/No remedial policies Significant poverty and under representation due to historical marginality, neglect, or restrictions. No social practice of deliberate exclusion. Few or no public policies aim at improving the group's material well-being.	
	3 Social exclusion/Neutral policies Significant poverty and under representation due to prevailing social practice by dominant groups. Formal public policies toward the group are neutral or, if positive, inadequate to offset active and widespread discrimination.	
	4 Restrictive policies Public policies (formal exclusion And/or recurring repression) substantially restrict the group's economic opportunities by contrast with other groups.	
	99 No basis for judgment	

Severity of Economic Disadvantages: The following three indicators record the relative degree of economic disadvantages for the group for each biennium. Conceptually, they are similar to the economic differentials variables (ECDIF, section III.A.3 above) but are used here to weight the impact of ECDIS codings. They proved time-invariant for almost all groups and were not updated for 1996-2000.

ECPOV	Severity of economic disadvantages, 1990-95	161
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No disadvantages	
	1 Slightly disadvantaged	

- 2 Substantially disadvantaged
- 3 Very seriously disadvantaged
- 99 No basis for judgment

5. Cultural Discrimination

Policies of Cultural Discrimination: No macro-coding scheme for cultural discrimination, analogous to POLDIS and ECDIS, could be devised. Instead, for the three biennial periods, 1990-1995, cultural discrimination is coded using information on specific policy restrictions placed on the pursuit or expression of the group's cultural interests. CULPO variables specify which aspects of group cultural interests are selectively and deliberately restricted by public policy, and how severely. These variables are coded annually from 1996 on.

The eight specific policy categories coded here include restrictions on the group's observance of their religion; speaking and publishing in a group's language or dialect; instruction in a group's language; celebration of group holidays, ceremonies, and/or cultural events; dress, appearance, and/or behavior; marriage and/or family life; organizations that promote the group's cultural interests; and all other types of cultural restrictions.

Note: Public restrictions that apply to all citizens because they are necessary for the common good, e.g. requirements that families have only one child, or that all children be vaccinated, are not "restrictions" even if they violate the cultural norms of the communal group being coded. Lack of public support for group cultural activities is not "restriction" unless public support is provided to similar activities by other groups.

CULPO1	Restrictions on religion, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No restrictions 1 Activity informally restricted 2 Activity somewhat restricted 3 Activity sharply restricted 99 No basis for judgment	162
CULPO2	Restrictions on use of language, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No restrictions 1 Activity informally restricted 2 Activity somewhat restricted 3 Activity sharply restricted 99 No basis for judgment	163
CULPO3	Restrictions on language instruction, 1990-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 No restrictions 1 Activity informally restricted 2 Activity somewhat restricted	164

	3 Activity sharply restricted	
	99 No basis for judgment	
CULPO4	Restrictions on ceremonies, 1990-2000	165
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No restrictions	
	1 Activity informally restricted	
	2 Activity somewhat restricted	
	3 Activity sharply restricted	
	99 No basis for judgment	
CULPO5	Restrictions on appearance, 1990-2000	166
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No restrictions	
	1 Activity informally restricted	
	2 Activity somewhat restricted	
	3 Activity sharply restricted	
	99 No basis for judgment	
CULPO6	Restrictions on family life, 1990-2000	167
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No restrictions	
	1 Activity informally restricted	
	2 Activity somewhat restricted	
	3 Activity sharply restricted	
	99 No basis for judgment	
CULPO7	Restrictions on cultural organizations, 1990-2000	168
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No restrictions	
	1 Activity informally restricted	
	2 Activity somewhat restricted	
	3 Activity sharply restricted	
	99 No basis for judgment	
CULPO8	Other cultural restrictions, 1990-2000	169
	as detailed by coder on code sheet	
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No restrictions	
	1 Activity informally restricted	
	2 Activity somewhat restricted	
	3 Activity sharply restricted	
	99 No basis for judgment	

Extent of Cultural Restrictions: The following eight indicators reflect the extent of any cultural restrictions placed on the group and are derived from the preceding CULPO

variables. The three indicators for the biennial periods, 1990-1995, are calculated by summing the weight of cultural policy restrictions on the eight individual types of restrictions (CULPO1* to CULPO8*) just described. For the annual codes, 1996-2000, the composite indicator is constructed by adding the summed weights coded in the POLIC variables of that year.

CULRES Index of Cultural Restrictions, 1990-2000 **170**
Missing Values: -99

IV. GROUP ORGANIZATION

The Minorities project has tried a number of operational approaches to the theoretically important variables of group cohesion, mobilization, and orientation to conventional vs. militant strategies of action. None has been wholly satisfactory and, as a consequence, few of the indicators described below have been applied consistently from the 1980s through the late 1990s.

Phase I and Phase IIIa (through 1995) used a 5-category scale (revised slightly in Phase IIIa) of group cohesion (COHESX) based on inferences about whether group members have a strong sense of collective identity. Codings on this scale are highly subjective. This indicator was derived to provide a very general assessment of the group's potential for coordinated political action. Only two indices (COHESX8 and COHESX9) are presented below. COHESX9 combines the three variables coded for the early 1990s (i.e., COHESX90, COHESX92, and COHESX94). The 1990s codings used a slightly different scale than the 1980s coding; the 1990s scale has been adjusted to be compatible with the 1980s scale.

Phase IIIa (1990-95) made use of a much more detailed set of scales to record information on the specific organizations that represented minority group interests in the political arena from the 1980s to 1995. Up to three organizations are profiled for each communal group, with information on when they were established, leadership traits, strategies, and estimates of their extent of support within the group. Accurate profiles are heavily dependent on availability of information and, in the case of estimates of the scope of group support, are highly subjective. Nonetheless the information is detailed and reliable enough to permit macro-coding of indicators of organizational cohesion (ORGCOR) and open (conventional) vs. militant strategies for each biennium, 1990-91, 1992-93, and 1994-95.

Phase IIIb (1996-98) did not attempt to update the detailed organizational profiles. Instead it built upon the base of coded 1990-95 information to code a new judgmental scale (GOJPA95 and GOJPA98) that summarizes the nature of "group organization for joint political action." Information was also recorded/coded on new organizations-identity, origins, strategies-and whether the group's support in any given year for militant (MILOR#96, MILOR#97, and MILOR#98) and conventional organizations (CONOR#96, CONOR#97, and CONOR#98) appeared to be increasing or decreasing. As a group these new/modified indicators have fewer problems than the highly judgmental indicators used previously and can readily be coded from information currently available.

The Minorities at Risk project coding procedures for group organizational characteristics are still a work in progress. Researchers need to make their own judgments about the indicators' validity and reliability for their purposes. They also need to take into account

the lack of over-time comparability of most of the coded information.

A. Indicators of Group Cohesion, 1980s to 1995

There are two sets of indicators of group cohesion. The first set consists of coded indicators covering the 1980s and the three biennial periods from 1990 to 1995 (inclusive). The second set is based on information gathered on the cohesiveness of organizations operating on behalf of the group, 1990 to 1995.

1. Group Identity Cohesion, 1980s to 1995

This indicator is an index of the type of group cohesion present in the group, as assessed from the literature by trained MAR coders. COHESX variables were coded for the 1980s, 1990-91, 1992-93, and 1994-95 but only two indicators are presented here. COHESX8 is indicator of group cohesion for the 1980s. COHESX9 is based on the three separate codings of group cohesion in the early 1990s (only six groups had different scores across the three codings). Cohesion refers to the extent to which group members have an active, self-conscious sense of group identity based on their defining traits (common history, ethnicity, culture, language, religion, territory, etc.).

Note: Codings on these indicators are highly subjective; they are intended as a general assessment of the appearance of a group's cohesiveness.

Note: COHESX8 used a scale different than COHESX9. COHESX8 used a five-position scale (1-5) whereas COHESX9 used a six-position scale (0-5). The 1990s scale has been adjusted to conform to the 1980s scale; what is lost with this adjustment is a distinction made between dispersed and factionalized groups. Refer to the Group Spatial Concentration Indicators (section II.D.2 above).

COHESX	Group Cohesion Index for 1980-1995	171
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 No evidence of significant collective identity among those who share the defining traits.	
	2 Mosaic group Multiple local or cross-cutting identities are found within the group, based on shared traits, but there is little evidence of a broader sense of identity.	
	3 Dispersed/Factionalized group Some shared values and objectives define a group that is geographically dispersed, e.g. between separate urban or rural areas, or distributed among several countries. Also, coded if there are multiple and competing identities within the group (lines	

- of division may be clan-based, territorial, religious, political, etc.)
- 4 **Weak identity group**
Some values and objectives are held in common but are of limited or secondary importance for most members most of the time.
 - 5 **Strong identity group**
Highly important values and objectives are shared by most members.
 - 99 **No basis for judgment**

2. Group Organizational Cohesion, 1990-95

These three ORGCOH indicators are based on the number and scope of support for organizations that represent group interests. They are derived from information coded on the ORGNAME, and ORGPOP variables (see below). They were used in the Phase III 1990-95 coding as a less subjective alternative to the COHESX indicators (see above; also, see GOJPA indicators below).

ORGCOH	Organizational Cohesion, 1990-95 Missing Values: -99	172
	Value Label	
	0 No organizations recorded	
	1 Group is represented only by a "catch-all" or coalitional organization that represents diverse or collective interests.	
	2 One or several organizations represent the group and none have greater than "limited" support from the group.	
	3 One or several organizations represent the group and none have greater than "medium" support from the group.	
	4 Several organizations represent the group, and none have greater than "large" support.	
	5 One organization represents the group with "large" support from the group.	
	6 Several organizations represent the group. One of which has dominant support from the group.	
	7 Only one organization is recorded to represent the group and it has "dominant" support from the group.	
	99 No basis for judgment	

The next indicator reflects the durability of the longest-established organization operating on behalf of the group. This is computed by taking the square root of the age of the oldest organization.

ORGDUR9 Duration of Oldest Operating Organization **173**
 Missing Values: -99

B. Group Organizations, 1990-95

This section contains the variables used to record information on the three most widely supported organizations representing group interests that operate within the state that exercises general legal authority over the group.

1. Group Organization #1

ORG1NAME Name of organization #1 **174**

ORG1AC Was organization #1 active in 1990-95? **175**
 Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 No
 1 Yes
 99 No basis for judgment

FOUND1 Year organization #1 was founded **176**
 Missing Values: -99

SPLIT1 Year in which organization #1 last split **177**
 Missing Values: -99

ORG1TYPE Legal type of organization #1 **178**
 Value Label
 1 Open political organizations
 2 Non-legal and non-militant political organizations
 3 Non-legal and militant political organizations
 4 Clandestine and militant political organizations

LEAD1 Type of leadership for org. #1, 1990-95 **179**
 Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 1 Strong single leader
 2 Weak or decentralized leadership
 3 Factionalized/competing leaders
 99 No basis for judgment

ORG1PO Popularity of organization #1, 1990-95 **180**
 Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 1 Limited (supported by less than one tenth of group)
 2 Medium (supported by 10-33% of group)
 3 Large (supported by 33-67% of group)
 4 Dominant (supported by most/all of group)

	99 No basis for judgment	
ORG1ST1	Org 1 Activities: education & propaganda Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	181
ORG1ST2	Org 1 Activities: Party units Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	182
ORG1ST3	Org 1 activities: political mobilization Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	183
ORG1ST4	Org 1 Activities: representing interests to officials Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	184
ORG1ST5	Org 1 Activities: Electoral politics Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	185
ORG1ST6	Org 1 Activities: Soliciting external support Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy	186

	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG1ST7	Org 1 Activities: Non-coercive collection of local support		187
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG1ST8	Org 1 Activities: Forcefully securing local support		188
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG1ST9	Org 1 Activities: terrorist campaigns		189
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG1ST10	Org 1 Activities: Insurgency and guerilla campaign		190
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG1ST11	Org 1 Activities: administering rebel areas		191
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG1ST12	Org 1 Activities: Open conflict with factions		192
	Missing Values: -99		
	Value	Label	

- 0 Not used as a strategy
- 1 Primary strategy
- 2 Secondary strategy
- 3 Tertiary strategy
- 99 No basis for judgment

ORG1ST13 Org 1 Activities: Open conflict with hostile groups **193**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 Not used as a strategy
- 1 Primary strategy
- 2 Secondary strategy
- 3 Tertiary strategy
- 99 No basis for judgment

ORG1ST14 Org 1 Activities: extreme violence against noncombatants **194**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 Not used as a strategy
- 1 Primary strategy
- 2 Secondary strategy
- 3 Tertiary strategy
- 99 No basis for judgment

2. Group Organization #2: Variables ORG2NAME to ORG2ST14 are the same as for group organization #1, listed above.

ORG2NAME Name of organization #2 **195**

ORG2AC Was organization #2 active in 1990-95? **196**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 99 No basis for judgment

FOUND2 Year organization #2 was founded **197**

Missing Values: -99

SPLIT2 Year in which organization #2 last split **198**

Missing Values: -99

ORG2TYPE Legal type of organization #2 **199**

Value Label

- 1 Open political organizations
- 2 Non-legal and non-militant political organizations
- 3 Non-legal and militant political organizations
- 4 Clandestine and militant political organizations

LEAD2	Type of leadership for org. #2, 1990-95 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Strong single leader 2 Weak or decentralized leadership 3 Factionalized/competing leaders 99 No basis for judgment	200
ORG2PO	Popularity of org. #2, 1990-95 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Limited (supported by less than one tenth of group) 2 Medium (supported by 10-33% of group) 3 Large (supported by 33-67% of group) 4 Dominant (supported by most/all of group) 99 No basis for judgment	201
ORG2ST1	Org 2 Activities: Education & propaganda Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	202
ORG2ST2	Org 2 Activities: Organizing party units Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	203
ORG2ST3	Org 2 Activities: political mobilization Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	204
ORG2ST4	Org 2 Activities: representing interests to officials Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy	205

	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG2ST5		Org 2 Activities: Electoral politics	206
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG2ST6		Org 2 Activities: soliciting external support	207
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG2ST7		Org 2 Activities: non-coercively securing local support	208
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG2ST8		Org 2 Activities: forcibly securing local support	209
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG2ST9		Org 2 Activities: terrorist campaign	210
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG2ST10		Org 2 Activities: insurgency or guerilla campaign	211
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	

- 2 Secondary strategy
- 3 Tertiary strategy
- 99 No basis for judgment

ORG2ST11 Org 2 Activities: administering rebel areas **212**
Missing Values: -99

- Value Label
- 0 Not used as a strategy
 - 1 Primary strategy
 - 2 Secondary strategy
 - 3 Tertiary strategy
 - 99 No basis for judgment

ORG2ST12 Org 2 Activities: Open conflict with competing factions **213**
Missing Values: -99

- Value Label
- 0 Not used as a strategy
 - 1 Primary strategy
 - 2 Secondary strategy
 - 3 Tertiary strategy
 - 99 No basis for judgment

ORG2ST13 Org 2 Activities: Open conflict with hostile groups **214**
Missing Values: -99

- Value Label
- 0 Not used as a strategy
 - 1 Primary strategy
 - 2 Secondary strategy
 - 3 Tertiary strategy
 - 99 No basis for judgment

ORG2ST14 Org 2 Activities: Extreme violence against noncombatants **215**
Missing Values: -99

- Value Label
- 0 Not used as a strategy
 - 1 Primary strategy
 - 2 Secondary strategy
 - 3 Tertiary strategy
 - 99 No basis for judgment

3. Group Organization #3: Variables ORG3NAME to ORG3ST14 are the same as for group organization #1, listed above.

ORG3NAME Name of organization #3 **216**

ORG3AC Was organization #3 active in 1990-95? **217**
Missing Values: -99

- Value Label
- 0 No
 - 1 Yes
 - 99 No basis for judgment

FOUND3	Year organization #3 was founded Missing Values: -99	218
SPLIT3	Year in which org. #3 last split Missing Values: -99	219
ORG3TYPE	Legal type of organization #3 Value Label 1 Open political organizations 2 Non-legal and non-militant political organizations 3 Non-legal and militant political organizations 4 Clandestine and militant political organizations	220
LEAD3	Type of leadership for organization #3, 1990-95 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Strong single leader 2 Weak or decentralized leadership 3 Factionalized/competing leaders 99 No basis for judgment	221
ORG3PO	Popularity of organization #3, 1990-95 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 1 Limited (supported by less than one tenth of group) 2 Medium (supported by 10-33% of group) 3 Large (supported by 33-67% of group) 4 Dominant (supported by most/all of group) 99 No basis for judgment	222
ORG3ST1	Org 3 Activities: education and propaganda Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	223
ORG3ST2	Org 3 Activities: organizing party units Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	224

ORG3ST3	Org 3 Activities: political mobilization Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	225
ORG3ST4	Org 3 Activities: representing interests to officials Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	226
ORG3ST5	Org 3 Activities: electoral politics Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	227
ORG3ST6	Org 3 Activities: soliciting external support Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	228
ORG3ST7	Org 3 Activities: non-coercively securing local support Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy 99 No basis for judgment	229
ORG3ST8	Org 3 Activities: forcibly obtaining local support Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 Not used as a strategy 1 Primary strategy 2 Secondary strategy 3 Tertiary strategy	230

	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG3ST9		Org 3 Activities: terrorist campaigns	231
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG3ST10		Org 3 Activities: insurgency or guerilla campaign	232
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG3ST11		Org 3 Activities: administering rebel areas	233
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG3ST12		Org 3 Activities: open conflict with competing factions	234
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG3ST13		Org 3 Activities: open conflict with hostile groups	235
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	
	2	Secondary strategy	
	3	Tertiary strategy	
	99	No basis for judgment	
ORG3ST14		Org 3 Activities: extreme violence against noncombatants	236
		Missing Values: -99	
	Value	Label	
	0	Not used as a strategy	
	1	Primary strategy	

- 2 Secondary strategy
- 3 Tertiary strategy
- 99 No basis for judgment

C. Group Administrative Autonomy, 1990-95

The following three dichotomous variables hold for each biennium the answer to the question: Do group members govern one or more regions with at least limited autonomy?

AUTON2	Group autonomy status, 1990-95	237
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 NO	
	1 YES	

If the group does govern one or more regions with at least limited autonomy then enter the appropriate information in the AUTGAIN, AUTPOW, AUTPRO, AUTMIL, AUTCONYR, and AUTCON variable group. Otherwise disregard them.

AUTGAIN	Year group gained autonomy	238
	Missing Values: -99	

AUTPOW	Extent of autonomous powers, 1990-95	239
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 limited	
	2 moderate	
	3 extensive	

AUTPRO	Percentage of group in autonomous region, 1990-95	240
	Missing Values: -99	

The following three variables establish whether or not the group used military means to establish effective control of a region.

AUTMIL	Military means for autonomy, 1990-95?	241
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 no	
	1 yes	

If military force was used by a group, then enter the appropriate information into AUTCONYR, which holds the year the group gained military control of a region, and the AUTCON variable group, which holds the percentage of the group that lived in the region under the group's military control. Otherwise, disregard these variables.

AUTCONYR	Year in which military control achieved	242
	Missing Values: -99	

AUTCON	Percentage of group under group control, 1990-95 Missing Values: -99	243
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D. Group Mobilization, 1980s to 1995

The following indicators are derived using the section of organizational indicators from ORG1NAME to ORG3ST14. They reflect the extent of mobilization of the group by open and legal organizations and by militant and illegal organizations. The distinction is derived from the variables ORG1TYPE to ORG3TYPE.

1. Composite Indices

Mobilization is derived by multiplying the level of organization (OPORG and MILORG, see below) with the scope of support (OPSCOP and MILSCOP, see below).

OPMOB	Open Mobilization Index, 1980-1995	244
MILMOB	Militant Mobilization Index, 1980-1995	245

The scope indicators reflect the level of support within the group for the largest organization of each type (OPSCOP for open organization and MILSCOP for militant organizations).

OPSCOP	Scope of largest open organization, 1980-95 Missing Values: -99	246
Value	Label	
0	No political movements recorded	
1	Limited: None supported by more than 1/10 of the group	
2	Medium: Largest org. supported by no more than 1/2 of group	
3	Large: Largest org. supported by more than half of group	
99	No basis for judgment	

MILSCOP	Scope of largest militant organization, 1980-95 Missing Values: -99	247
Value	Label	
0	No political movements recorded	
1	Limited: None supported by more than 1/10 of the group	
2	Medium: Largest org. supported by no more than 1/2 of group	
3	Large: Largest org. supported by more than half of group	
99	No basis for judgment	

The level of organization of the group as reflected by the number of organizations of each type active on behalf of the group for the period in question.

OPORG	Number of Open/Legal Organizations, 1980-95	248
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No movements or organizations recorded	
	1 One organization active	
	2 Two organizations active	
	3 Three or more organizations active	
	99 No basis for judgment	

2. Group Strategies, 1980s to 1995

These are indicators of the militancy of all oppositional activities on behalf of the group. They are derived from data coded on the activities of organizations operating on behalf of the group.

Militancy of Oppositional Activity: This indicator is coded based on the types of organizations active in the 1990s (using the variables ORG1TYPE, ORG2TYPE, and ORG3TYPE variables).

MILORG	Number of Militant/Illegal Organizations, 1980-95	249
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No movements or organizations recorded	
	1 One organization active	
	2 Two organizations active	
	3 Three or more organizations active	
	99 No basis for judgment	

MINTEN	Militancy of oppositional organizations, 1980-95	250
	Value Label	
	0 No movements or organizations recorded	
	1 Open organizations only	
	2 Both open and militant organizations active	
	3 Militant organizations only	

OPYEAR	Conventional org., years prior to 1990	251
	The number of years prior to 1990 since the founding of open/conventional organization.	
	If no organizations of this type are identified, year = 0 (Phase I only).	

MLYEAR	Militant org., years prior to 1990	252
	The number of years prior to 1990 since the founding of militant organization.	
	If no organizations of this type are identified, year = 0 (Phase I only).	

Conventional vs. Coercive Politics: The following six indicators record the strategies employed by each organization acting on behalf of the group for the period 1990-95. The first three reflect conventional politics, while the second three reflect coercive politics. All strategies are derived from the data contained in ORG1ST1 through ORG3ST14.

Conventional Politics: Educational activities, organizing party units, electoral politics, mobilizing for political action, representing group interests to public officials, and securing funds from local sources through non-coercive means. The indicators are computed by summing the number of strategies listed above that have been used by the organization. The raw data is not included in this dataset.

O1POL	Org. #1: Reliance on conventional politics, 1990-95	253
O2POL	Org. #2: Reliance on conventional politics, 1990-95	254
O3POL	Org. #3: Reliance on conventional politics, 1990-95	255

Coercive Politics: Forcibly obtaining funds and supplies, terrorist campaigns, insurgency or guerilla operation, administering rebel-held zones, open conflict with competing factions, open conflict with hostile communal groups, and extreme violence against noncombatants. These indicators are computed by summing the number of strategies listed above that have been used by the organization. The raw data is not included in this dataset.

O1COER	Org. #1: Reliance on coercion, 1990-95	256
O2COER	Org. #2: Reliance on coercion, 1990-95	257
O3COER	Org. #3: Reliance on coercion, 1990-95	258

E. Group Organizational Cohesion, 1996-2000

This indicator is based on information on the types and political strategies of organizations that represent group interests. It was used in the 1996-98 update as an alternative to the ORGCOH variables used in the 1990-95 codings (see above).

GOJPA	Group organization for political action, 1995-2000	259
	Value Label	
	0 No political movements or organizations representing group interests are reported.	
	1 Group interests promoted by umbrella organizations (parties, unions, etc.) that also represent other collective interests (i.e. other communal groups).	
	2 Group interests promoted by one or more conventional political movements or parties that draw their support mainly or entirely from the group.	
	3 Group interests promoted mainly by	

conventional political movements or parties that draw their support from the group, but also by militant organizations that have limited support within the group.

- 4 Group interests are promoted mainly by militant organizations, but also by some conventional organizations.
- 5 Group interests are promoted only by militant organizations.

1. Group Support for Conventional or Militant Organizations, 1996-2000

These indicators were devised as an alternative to the detailed profiles of groups organizations coded in 1990-95. They have less missing data and are more sensitive to short-term changes.

CONOR_ Change in support for conventional organizations, 1996-2000 260

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 no change in support
- 1 significant increase in support
- 9 no conventional organizations known
- 99 no basis for judging
- 1 significant decline in support

MILOR_ Change in support for militant organizations, 1996-2000 261

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 no change in support
- 1 significant increase in support
- 9 no militant organizations known
- 99 no basis for judging
- 1 significant decline in support

2. New Organizations, 1996-2000

Organizations that became active after 1995, or were first noted after 1995 in the sources used. Up to five new organizations are coded in each update period.

Note: The year designation "98" follows "ORG" designation in variable names for organizations added during the Phase IIIb update (covering the period 1996-98) and the year designation "01" is used for organizations added during the Phase IV update (covering the period 1999-2001) so that these variables can be distinguished from earlier Phase IIIa codings.

ORG981YR Year new organization 1 founded 262

ORG981NA Name of new organization 1 263

ORG981OR New organization 1 origin 264

	Value Label	
	1 newly founded	
	2 coalition or union of existing orgs	
	3 breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG981LO	New organization 1 location	265
	Value Label	
	1 based within the country in which the group lives	
	2 based outside the country in which the group lives	
	3 org. has both internal and external bases	
ORG981ST	New organization 1 strategy	266
	Value Label	
	1 conventional political activities	
	2 militant activities	
	3 both conventional and militant activities	
ORG982YR	Year new organization 2 founded	267
ORG982NA	Name of new organization 2	268
ORG982OR	New organization 2 origin	269
	Value Label	
	1 newly founded	
	2 coalition or union of existing orgs	
	3 breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG982LO	New organization 2 location	270
	Value Label	
	1 based within the country in which the group lives	
	2 based outside the country in which the group lives	
	3 org. has both internal and external bases	
ORG982ST	New organization 2 strategy	271
	Value Label	
	1 conventional political activities	
	2 militant activities	
	3 both conventional and militant activities	
ORG983YR	Year new organization 3 founded	272
ORG983NA	Name of new organization 3	273
ORG983OR	New organization 3 origin	274
	Value Label	
	1 newly founded	
	2 coalition or union of existing orgs	
	3 breakaway element of existing orgs	

ORG983LO	New organization 3 location	275
Value	Label	
1	based within the country in which the group lives	
2	based outside the country in which the group lives	
3	org. has both internal and external bases	
ORG983ST	New organization 3 strategy	276
Value	Label	
1	conventional political activities	
2	militant activities	
3	both conventional and militant activities	
OR984YR	Year new organization 4 founded	277
OR984NA	Name of new organization 4	278
ORG984OR	New organization 4 origin	279
Value	Label	
1	newly founded	
2	coalition or union of existing orgs	
3	breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG984LO	New organization 4 location	280
Value	Label	
1	based within the country in which the group lives	
2	based outside the country in which the group lives	
3	org. has both internal and external bases	
ORG984ST	New organization 4 strategy	281
Value	Label	
1	conventional political activities	
2	militant activities	
3	both conventional and militant activities	
ORG985YR	Year new organization 5 founded	282
ORG985NA	Name of new organization 5	283
ORG985OR	New organization 5 origin	284
Value	Label	
1	newly founded	
2	coalition or union of existing orgs	
3	breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG985LO	New organization 5 location	285
Value	Label	
1	Based within the country in which the group	

	lives	
	2 Based outside the country in which the group lives	
	3 Organizations has both internal and external bases	
ORG985ST	New organization 5 strategy	286
	Value Label	
	1 Conventional political activities	
	2 Militant activities	
	3 Both conventional and militant activities	
ORG011YR	Year new organization 1 founded	287
ORG011NA	Name of new organization 1	288
ORG011OR	New organization 1 origin	289
	Value Label	
	1 Newly founded	
	2 Coalition or union of existing orgs	
	3 Breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG011LO	New organization 1 location	290
	Value Label	
	1 Based within the country in which the group lives	
	2 Based outside the country in which the group lives	
	3 Organizations has both internal and external bases	
ORG011ST	New organization 1 strategy	291
	Value Label	
	1 Conventional political activities	
	2 Militant activities	
	3 Both conventional and militant activities	
ORG012YR	Year new organization 2 founded	292
ORG012NA	Name of new organization 2	293
ORG012OR	New organization 2 origin	294
	Value Label	
	1 Newly founded	
	2 Coalition or union of existing orgs	
	3 Breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG012LO	New organization 2 location	295
	Value Label	
	1 Based within the country in which the group lives	
	2 Based outside the country in which the group lives	
	3 Organizations has both internal and external bases	

ORG012ST	New Organization 2 strategy	296
Value	Label	
1	Conventional political activities	
2	Militant activities	
3	Both conventional and militant activities	
ORG013YR	Year new organization 3 founded	297
ORG013NA	Name of new organization 3	298
ORG013OR	New organization 3 origin	299
Value	Label	
1	Newly founded	
2	Coalition or union of existing orgs	
3	Breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG013LO	New organization 3 location	300
Value	Label	
1	Based within the country in which the group lives	
2	Based outside the country in which the group lives	
3	Organizations has both internal and external bases	
ORG013ST	New Organization 3 strategy	301
Value	Label	
1	Conventional political activities	
2	Militant activities	
3	Both conventional and militant activities	
ORG014YR	Year new organization 4 founded	302
ORG014NA	Name of new organization 4	303
ORG014OR	New organization 4 origin	304
Value	Label	
1	Newly founded	
2	Coalition or union of existing orgs	
3	Breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG014LO	New organization 4 location	305
Value	Label	
1	Based within the country in which the group lives	
2	Based outside the country in which the group lives	
3	Organizations has both internal and external bases	
ORG014ST	New Organization 4 strategy	306
Value	Label	

- 1 Conventional political activities
- 2 Militant activities
- 3 Both conventional and militant activities

ORG015YR	Year new organization 5 founded	307
ORG015NA	Name of new organization 5	308
ORG015OR	New organization 5 origin	309
	Value Label	
	1 Newly founded	
	2 Coalition or union of existing orgs	
	3 Breakaway element of existing orgs	
ORG015LO	New organization 5 location	310
	Value Label	
	1 Based within the country in which the group lives	
	2 Based outside the country in which the group lives	
	3 Organizations has both internal and external bases	
ORG015ST	New Organization 5 strategy	311
	Value Label	
	1 Conventional political activities	
	2 Militant activities	
	3 Both conventional and militant activities	

Number of Organizations Representing Group Interests

ORG**NUM and ORG**SUP replace a composite index of Organizational Cohesion (ORGC0H94) that was coded in 1994-95 based on detailed profiles of organizations representing minority interests.

ONUM	Number of organizations representing group interests, 1999-2000	312
OSUP	Extent of group support for organization, 1999-2000	313
	Value Label	
	0 No known organizations	
	1 <10% actively supports organizations	
	2 10-33% actively supports organizations	
	3 34-66% actively supports organizations	
	4 >67% actively supports organizations	
	99 No basis for judging	

V. GROUP COLLECTIVE INTERESTS

The following categories record the presence and magnitude of importance of specific grievances which have been grouped into four types: autonomy, political (non-autonomy), economic, and cultural. Grievances were profiled for the late 1980s in Phase 1 and for each of two five-year periods during the 1990s (early, 1990-94, and late, 1995-

99).

Note: Phase I (i.e., 1980s) codings differ from the Phase III and Phase IV codings in several ways. In general, Phase I codings of grievances use a three category scheme with no provision for coding “no grievances” or “no basis for judgment” and, so, no basis for distinguishing between these two very different “no known grievance” categories. The availability of information regarding group grievances was been, historically, very limited and it was rarely possible to determine whether a group was voicing grievances and those were suppressed by authorities, whether the group was not voicing grievances because it had no open forum, or whether the group was actively seeking redress of grievances. Phase III and IV codings allow for some distinction in “non-grievance” codes.

Note: Phase I codings of grievances have been recoded to be consistent with the Phase III coding scheme. The original values “2” and “3” have been reversed so they appear as listed below.

A. Autonomy Grievances

These record the existence of public statements airing grievances about any of the five autonomy-related issues below for each biennium. Each significant type of grievance is coded based on statements and actions in the period coded by group representatives, members, and outside observers who are knowledgeable about group objectives. Code 2 is used if importance can not be judged. (If a group wants greater territorial autonomy, code each specific category that applies.)

Note: The Phase III codings redefine “greater regional autonomy” grievances (i.e., AUTGR480) to distinguish between “widespread” (AUTGR49*) and “limited” autonomy powers (AUTGR59*).

The first four variables deal with general concern for territorial autonomy. Explicit objectives are not clear. These variables are coded only if more specific autonomy grievances, below, can not be coded.

AUTGR1	General concern for autonomy in late 1985-90	314
Value	Label	
1	Highly Salient	
2	Significant	
3	Lesser salience	

The next four variables are coded if some group representatives have sought union with kindred groups elsewhere.

AUTGR2	Union with kindred groups in 1985-99	315
Value	Label	
1	Highly Salient	
2	Significant	
3	Lesser salience	

The next four variables are coded if some group representatives have sought political independence.

AUTGR3	Political independence in 1985-99	316
	Value Label	
	1 Highly Salient	
	2 Significant	
	3 Lesser salience	

The next seven variables are coded if some group representatives have sought regional autonomy with either widespread or limited powers.

Note: AUTGR480 does not distinguish between widespread and limited powers; it looks, rather, at general interests in greater regional autonomy.

AUTGR4	Greater regional autonomy in 1985-99	317
	Value Label	
	1 Highly Salient	
	2 Significant	
	3 Lesser salience	

AUTGR5	Limited autonomy in 1990-1999	318
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No Grievances on Issue	
	1 Issue important for most	
	2 Issue significant / relative importance unclear	
	3 Issue of lesser importance	
	99 No basis for judgment	

AUTGR6	Other autonomy issue in 1995-1999	319
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No Grievances on Issue	
	1 Issue important for most	
	2 Issue significant / relative importance unclear	
	3 Issue of lesser importance	
	99 No basis for judgment	

B. Political (Non-Autonomy) Grievances

These record the existence of public statements airing grievances about any of the six non-autonomy related political issues below. If some group representatives have expressed concern with political rights other than autonomy, then each specific category that applies is coded.

The next set of four variables are coded if a group representatives have diffuse political grievances, that is, no explicit objectives. Code these variables only if more specific grievances, below, can not be coded.

POLGR1	Diffuse political grievances in 1985-95	320
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- Value Label
- 1 Highly Salient
- 2 Significant
- 3 Lesser salience

The next four variables are coded if some group representatives have expressed concern about greater political rights in their own community or region. (Own leaders, assembly, legal system, end to military rule, etc.)

POLGR2 Seek Greater Political Rights in 1985-1999 **321**

- Value Label
- 1 Highly Salient
- 2 Significant
- 3 Lesser salience

POLGR3 Participation in decision-making in 1985-1999 **322**

- Value Label
- 1 Highly Salient
- 2 Significant
- 3 Lesser salience

The next variable is coded if some group representatives have expressed concern about greater participation in politics and decision-making at the central state level.

POLGR4 Equal civil rights in 1985-1999 **323**

- Value Label
- 1 Highly Salient
- 2 Significant
- 3 Lesser salience

The next variable is coded if some group representatives have expressed concern with change in unpopular local officials or policies.

POLGR5 Change in policies in 1985-1995 **324**

- Value Label
- 1 Highly Salient
- 2 Significant
- 3 Lesser salience

The next variable is coded only if some group representatives are concerned with some specific type of political issue not mentioned above.

POLGR6 Other political grievances in 1985-1999 **325**

- Value Label
- 1 Highly Salient
- 2 Significant
- 3 Lesser salience

C. Economic Grievances

These variables record the existence of public statements airing grievances about any of the six economic issues below for each period coded. If a group is concerned about economic rights and benefits then code each specific category that applies.

The first variable is coded if a group is concerned with greater economic rights, but their grievances are diffuse, or explicit objectives are not clear. Code these variables only if more specific categories below, cannot be coded.

ECONGR1 Diffuse economic concerns in 1985-95 **326**
Value Label
1 Highly Salient
2 Significant
3 Lesser salience

The next variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned with obtaining a greater share of public funds, and services.

ECONGR2 Share of public funds in 1985-99 **327**
Value Label
1 Highly Salient
2 Significant
3 Lesser salience

The next variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned primarily with receiving greater economic opportunities (better education, access to higher status occupations, resources, etc.).

ECONGR3 Economic opportunities in 1985-1999 **328**
Value Label
1 Highly Salient
2 Significant
3 Lesser salience

The next variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned with improving working conditions, improving wages, and protective regulations (if sought specifically for group members).

ECONGR4 Working conditions in late 1985-99 **329**
Value Label
1 Highly Salient
2 Significant
3 Lesser salience

The next variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned with protection of land, jobs, and resources being used for the advantage of other groups.

ECONGR58B Land, jobs, resources in 1985-1999 **330**
Value Label
1 Highly Salient
2 Significant
3 Lesser salience

The next variable is if some group representatives are concerned with some specific type of economic right or issue not mentioned above.

ECONGR6	Other economic concerns in 1985-99	331
Value	Label	
1	Highly Salient	
2	Significant	
3	Lesser salience	

D. Cultural Grievances

This group of variables records the existence of statements by group representatives airing grievances about any of six cultural issues.

Note: The Phase III codings provide more specific distinctions among types of cultural grievances than do the Phase I codings. Specifically, the Phase I "language/culture" (CULGR2) is redefined in Phase III as three separate classes of grievances: "culture" (CULGR2*), "instruction in language" (CULGR3*), and "use of language" (CULGR4*). However, there is no "other" classification in the Phase III coding that corresponds to the Phase I CULGR6.

This group of two variables is coded if some group representatives are concerned with freedom of religious belief and practice.

CULGR1	Freedom of religion in 1985-99	332
Value	Label	
1	Highly Salient	
2	Significant	
3	Lesser salience	

CULGR2	Promotion of culture in 1985-99	333
Value	Label	
1	Highly Salient	
2	Significant	
3	Lesser salience	

The next variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned with obtaining or protecting the right to teach and publish in their own language.

CULGR3	Instruction in group language in 1990-99	334
Missing Values: -99		
Value	Label	
0	No Grievances on Issue	
1	Issue important for most	
2	Issue significant / relative importance unclear	
3	Issue of lesser importance	
99	No basis for judgment	

The next variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned with obtaining or protecting the right to use their language in dealings with other groups, including the government.

CULGR4	Official use of group language in 1990-1999	335
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 No Grievances on Issue	
	1 Issue important for most	
	2 Issue significant / relative importance unclear	
	3 Issue of lesser importance	
	99 No basis for judgment	

The next variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned with protection of group members from threats and attacks by other communal groups.

CULGR5	Protection from attacks in 1985-99	336
	Value Label	
	1 Highly Salient	
	2 Significant	
	3 Lesser salience	

The final grievance variable is coded if some group representatives are concerned with some other cultural issue not specified above. This variable was only coded during Phase I for the 1980s.

CULGR6	Other social/cultural concerns in 1985-99	337
	Value Label	
	1 Highly Salient	
	2 Significant	
	3 Lesser salience	

E. Advantaged Minority Codes

These codes concern the status of groups who are (or have been) advantaged minorities and are being, or have been challenged by other groups. Like the codings for Bases of Group Identity and Inter-group Differentials, these variables are coded when the group first enters the Minorities data base and since they rarely change, are not updated.

ADLOST	Lost Advantages since 1945	338
	Value Label	
	0 Lost No Advantages	
	1 Lost Most/All Advantages	
	2 Lost Some Advantages	

ADLOSTYR	Year Group Lost Advantages	339
	Missing Values: -99	
ADTYPE	Type of Advantages	340
	Value Label	
	1 Preponderance of both political power and economic advantages.	
	2 Holds political power, no distinct economic advantages	
	3 Has economic advantages, subject to restrictions on political and/or economic activities	
ADORIGIN	Origins of Advantaged Group	341
	Value Label	
	1 Inheritors or descendants of European colonial rulers.	
	2 Officially sponsored immigrants during colonial period.	
	3 Immigrant merchants or entrepreneurs.	
	4 Indigenous merchants or entrepreneurs.	
	5 Immigrant ruling or warrior group.	
	6 Indigenous ruling or warrior group	
	7 Other	
ADGAINED	When Group Gained Advantages	342
	Value Label	
	1 Before 1800	
	2 During 19th century	
	3 20th century, before	
	4 Since 1945	
ADKEPT1	How Group Perpetuates Advantages	343
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 By power-sharing arrangements with other groups	
	2 By control of essential services, skills, and/or resources.	
	3 By direct coercion	
	4 By threat of sanctions from foreign supporters	
	5 Other	
	99 No basis for judging	
ADKEPT2	How Group Perpetuates Advantages/Secondary	344
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	1 By power-sharing arrangements	
	2 By control of essential services	
	3 By direct coercion	
	4 By threat of sanctions from foreign supporters	

- 5 Other
- 99 No basis for judging

1. Challenges to Advantaged Positions

These indicators reflect the means through which advantages the group have are being challenged by other groups in the society.

<p>ADOPLEG Legal Restrictions</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>345</p>
<p>ADOPPOL Policy Changes</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>346</p>
<p>ADOPMOB Communal Agitation/Violence</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>347</p>
<p>ADOPTER Terrorism</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>348</p>
<p>ADOPINS Insurgency</p> <p>Missing Values: -99</p> <p>Value Label</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>349</p>

VI. GROUP CONFLICT BEHAVIOR, 1940s to 2000

Please note: Variables from original MAR Group VI are not available in MARv8.997 or MARGene because of measurement concerns.

VII. GROUP CONFLICT BEHAVIOR, 1940s to 2000

A. Intra-Group Factional Conflict, 1990-2000

These indicators record open hostilities between different factions within the minority group. **Intra-group factional conflict is also referred to here as intracommunal conflict (ICC) or factional conflict (FCC).**

INTRACON	Presence of intracommunal violence	350
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None since 1990	
	1 Intragroup conflict since 1990	
	99 No basis for judgment	

1. Intracommunal Antagonists, Pair #1

If intra-group conflict occurred after 1990, identify each significant pair of antagonists within the group, coding the bases of each conflict and the most severe manifestation of open conflict between them in each year.

FACTCC1	Names of intracommunal antagonists, pair #1	351
FCCX1	Factions first coded	352
	Value Label	
	1 1996 MAR update	
	2 1999 MAR update	
	3 2001 MAR update	

Issues, Pair #1: These four indicators identify the issues of intra-group conflict between the antagonists in pair 1. Variables ending in "A" denote conflict issues identified during the period 1990-98; variables ending in "B" denote issues identified during the Phase IV update (1999-2000).

FCCI11A	Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 1st pair, 1990-98	353
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI21A	Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 1st pair, 1990-98	354
FCCI31A	Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 1st pair, 1990-98	355
FCCI41A	Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 1st pair, 1990-98	356

FCCI51A	Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 1st pair, 1990-98	357
FCCI61A	Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 1st pair, 1990-98	358
FCCI11B	Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 1st pair, 1999-2000	359
FCCI21B	Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 1st pair, 1999-2000	360
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI31B	Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 1st pair, 1999-2000	361
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI41B	Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 1st pair, 1999-2000	362
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI51B	Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 1st pair, 1999-2000	363
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI61B	Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 1st pair, 1999-2000	364

Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 None
 1 Rivalry within an organization
 2 Conflict between organizations
 3 Conflict along communal cleavages
 4 Conflict along regional cleavages
 5 Conflict promoted by external sources
 99 No basis for judgment

Factional Conflict Severity, Pair #1: These indicators record annually the most severe form of intra-group conflict between the antagonists in pair 1.

FCCS1 Severity of intra-group conflict, pair #1, 1990-2000 **365**

Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 None
 1 Sporadic violent attacks
 2 Series of bombings/assassinations
 3 Substantial rioting
 4 Sporadic armed clashes
 5 Protracted communal warfare
 99 No basis for judgment

2. Intracommunal Antagonists, Pair #2

FACTCC2 Names of intracommunal antagonists, pair #2 **366**

FCCX2 Factions first coded **367**

Value Label
 1 1996 MAR update
 2 1999 MAR update
 3 2001 MAR update

Issues, Pair #2: The following four indicators identify the issues of intra-group conflict between the antagonists of pair 2. Variables ending in "A" denote conflict issues identified during the period 1990-98; variables ending in "B" denote issues identified during the Phase IV update (1999-2000).

FCCI12A Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98 **368**

Missing Values: -99
 Value Label
 0 None
 1 Rivalry within an organization
 2 Conflict between organizations
 3 Conflict along communal cleavages
 4 Conflict along regional cleavages
 5 Conflict promoted by external sources
 99 No basis for judgment

<p>FCCI22A Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>369</p>
<p>FCCI32A Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>370</p>
<p>FCCI42A Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>371</p>
<p>FCCI52A Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	<p>372</p>
<p>FCCI62A Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages</p>	<p>373</p>

	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI12B	Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 2nd pair, 1999-2000	374
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI22B	Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 2nd pair, 1999-2000	375
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI32B	Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 2nd pair, 1999-2000	376
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI42B	Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 2nd pair, 1999-2000	377
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI52B	Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 2nd pair, 1999-2000	378
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	

- 1 Rivalry within an organization
- 2 Conflict between organizations
- 3 Conflict along communal cleavages
- 4 Conflict along regional cleavages
- 5 Conflict promoted by external sources
- 99 No basis for judgment

FCCI62B Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 2nd pair, 1999-2000 **379**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 None
- 1 Rivalry within an organization
- 2 Conflict between organizations
- 3 Conflict along communal cleavages
- 4 Conflict along regional cleavages
- 5 Conflict promoted by external sources
- 99 No basis for judgment

Factional Conflict Severity, Pair #2: These indicators record annually the most severe form of intra-group conflict between the antagonists of pair 2.

FCCS2 Severity of intra-group conflict, pair #2, 1990-2000 **380**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 None
- 1 Sporadic violent attacks
- 2 Series of bombings/assassinations
- 3 Substantial rioting
- 4 Sporadic armed clashes
- 5 Protracted communal warfare
- 99 No basis for judgment

3. Intracommunal Antagonists, Pair #3

FACTCC3 Names of intra-communal antagonists, pair #3 **381**

FCCX3 Factions first coded **382**

Value Label

- 1 1996 MAR update
- 2 1999 MAR update
- 3 2001 MAR update

Issues, Pair #3: These indicators identify the issues of intra-group conflict between the antagonists of pair 3. Variables ending in "A" denote conflict issues identified during the period 1990-98; variables ending in "B" denote issues identified during the Phase IV update (1999-2000).

FCCI13A Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 3rd pair, 1990-98 **383**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label
0 None
1 Rivalry within an organization
2 Conflict between organizations
3 Conflict along communal cleavages
4 Conflict along regional cleavages
5 Conflict promoted by external sources
99 No basis for judgment

FCCI23A Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 3rd pair, 1990-98 **384**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label
0 None
1 Rivalry within an organization
2 Conflict between organizations
3 Conflict along communal cleavages
4 Conflict along regional cleavages
5 Conflict promoted by external sources
99 No basis for judgment

FCCI33A Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 3rd pair, 1990-98 **385**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label
0 None
1 Rivalry within an organization
2 Conflict between organizations
3 Conflict along communal cleavages
4 Conflict along regional cleavages
5 Conflict promoted by external sources
99 No basis for judgment

FCCI43A Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 3rd pair, 1990-98 **386**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label
0 None
1 Rivalry within an organization
2 Conflict between organizations
3 Conflict along communal cleavages
4 Conflict along regional cleavages
5 Conflict promoted by external sources
99 No basis for judgment

FCCI53A Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 3rd pair, 1990-98 **387**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label
0 None
1 Rivalry within an organization
2 Conflict between organizations
3 Conflict along communal cleavages
4 Conflict along regional cleavages
5 Conflict promoted by external sources
99 No basis for judgment

FCCI63A	Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 3rd pair, 1990-98	388
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI13B	Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 3rd pair, 1999-2000	389
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI23B	Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 3rd pair, 1999-2000	390
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI33B	Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 3rd pair, 1999-2000	391
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	
	4 Conflict along regional cleavages	
	5 Conflict promoted by external sources	
	99 No basis for judgment	
FCCI43B	Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 3rd pair, 1999-2000	392
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None	
	1 Rivalry within an organization	
	2 Conflict between organizations	
	3 Conflict along communal cleavages	

- 4 Conflict along regional cleavages
- 5 Conflict promoted by external sources
- 99 No basis for judgment

FCCI53B Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 3rd pair, 1999-2000 **393**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 None
- 1 Rivalry within an organization
- 2 Conflict between organizations
- 3 Conflict along communal cleavages
- 4 Conflict along regional cleavages
- 5 Conflict promoted by external sources
- 99 No basis for judgment

FCCI63B Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 3rd pair, 1999-2000 **394**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 None
- 1 Rivalry within an organization
- 2 Conflict between organizations
- 3 Conflict along communal cleavages
- 4 Conflict along regional cleavages
- 5 Conflict promoted by external sources
- 99 No basis for judgment

Factional Conflict Severity, Pair #3: These indicators record annually the most severe form of intra-group conflict between the antagonists of pair 3.

FCCS3 Severity of intra-conflict, pair #3, 1990-2000 **395**

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 None
- 1 Sporadic violent attacks
- 2 Series of bombings/assassinations
- 3 Substantial rioting
- 4 Sporadic armed clashes
- 5 Protracted communal warfare
- 99 No basis for judgment

4. Intra-communal Antagonists, Pair #4

FACTCC4 Names of intra-communal antagonists, pair #4 **396**

FCCX4 Factions first coded **397**

Value Label

- 1 1996 MAR update
- 2 1999 MAR update
- 3 2001 MAR update

Issues, Pair #4: These indicators identify the issues of intra-group conflict between the antagonists of pair 4. Variables ending in "A" denote conflict issues identified during the period 1990-98; variables ending in "B" denote issues identified during the Phase IV update (1999-2000).

<p>FCCI14B Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	398
<p>FCCI24B Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	399
<p>FCCI34B Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	400
<p>FCCI44B Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000 Missing Values: -99 Value Label 0 None 1 Rivalry within an organization 2 Conflict between organizations 3 Conflict along communal cleavages 4 Conflict along regional cleavages 5 Conflict promoted by external sources 99 No basis for judgment</p>	401
<p>FCCI54B Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000 Missing Values: -99</p>	402

- | Value | Label |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | None |
| 1 | Rivalry within an organization |
| 2 | Conflict between organizations |
| 3 | Conflict along communal cleavages |
| 4 | Conflict along regional cleavages |
| 5 | Conflict promoted by external sources |
| 99 | No basis for judgment |

FCCI64B Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000 **403**

Missing Values: -99

- | Value | Label |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | None |
| 1 | Rivalry within an organization |
| 2 | Conflict between organizations |
| 3 | Conflict along communal cleavages |
| 4 | Conflict along regional cleavages |
| 5 | Conflict promoted by external sources |
| 99 | No basis for judgment |

Factional Conflict Severity, Pair #4: These indicators record annually the most severe form of intra-group conflict between the antagonists of pair 4.

FCCS4 Severity of intra-conflict, pair #4, 1998-2000 **404**

Missing Values: -99

- | Value | Label |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | None |
| 1 | Sporadic violent attacks |
| 2 | Series of bombings/assassinations |
| 3 | Substantial rioting |
| 4 | Sporadic armed clashes |
| 5 | Protracted communal warfare |
| 99 | No basis for judgment |

B. Inter-Group Communal Conflict, 1940s to 2000

This sub-section contains information on open hostilities between the minority group and other communal groups. It includes open conflicts with other minorities and the majority or dominant group, but not conflicts with the state, or with dominant groups exercising state power. The minority being coded often is the target of attacks of the kinds specified below, but in some instances may initiate them. The actual initiation of violence is difficult to determine. Information on conflicts between groups in any particular country may not be subject to the same strong state controls that are known to have limited information regarding challenges to state authority. However, external interest in inter-group conflicts has not been nearly as strong as interest in insurgent activities and so coverage may not be comprehensive. Transparency and reporting have improved in the 1990s and, as a result, more detail is coded in Phases III and IV.

NOCOMCON Intercommunal Conflict, 1940-1989? **405**

Value Label

- 0 No intercommunal conflict
- 1 Yes, some intercommunal conflict

INTERCON Intercommunal conflict since 1990? **406**

- Value Label
- 0 No intercommunal conflict
 - 1 Yes, some intercommunal conflict

1. Intercommunal Conflict with Antagonist Groups

These indicators summarize information for each ten-year period, 1940-2000, and annually for the 1990s for each antagonist group. For each decade 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s the most severe form of intercommunal conflict recorded is coded for **no more than two antagonist groups**. For year 1990 through 2000 the most severe manifestation of open competition and conflict in each year is coded for **up to three antagonist communal groups**.

Intercommunal Conflict with Antagonist Group #1, 1940s to 2000:

CCGROUP1 Name of Communal Conflict Group 1 **407**

CCX1 First Coded **408**

- Value Label
- 1 Prior to 1996
 - 2 Mid-1990s updates
 - 3 2001 MAR update

CC1X Conflict in the 1940-2000 with Group 1 **409**

- Missing Values: -99
- Value Label
- 0 None evident
 - 1 **Individual acts** of harassment against property and persons with no fatalities.
 - 2 **Political agitation**, campaigns urging authorities to impose restrictions on group.
 - 3 **Sporadic violent attacks** by gangs or other small groups. Some fatal actions occurred.
 - 4 **Anti-group demonstrations**, rallies, marches.
 - 5 **Communal Rioting**, armed attacks.
 - 6 **Communal Warfare** (protracted, large-scale intergroup violence)

GCC1 Level of intergroup conflict, group #1, 1990-2000 **410**

- Missing Values: -99
- Value Label
- 0 None manifest

- 1 Acts of harassment
- 2 Political agitation
- 3 Sporadic violent attacks
- 4 Anti-group demonstrations
- 5 Communal rioting
- 6 Communal warfare
- 99 No basis for judgment

Intercommunal Conflict with Antagonist Group #2, 1940s to 2000:

CCGROUP2 Name of Communal Conflict Group 2 411

CCX2 First Coded 412

- Value Label
- 1 Prior to 1996
 - 2 Mid-1990s updates
 - 3 2001 MAR update

CC2X Conflict in the 1940-2000 with Group 2 413

- Missing Values: -99
- Value Label
- 0 None evident
 - 1 Individual acts of harassment against property and persons with no fatalities.
 - 2 Political agitation, campaigns urging authorities to impose restrictions on group.
 - 3 Sporadic violent attacks by gangs or other small groups. Some fatal actions occurred.
 - 4 Anti-group demonstrations, rallies, marches.
 - 5 Communal Rioting, armed attacks.
 - 6 Communal Warfare (protracted, large-scale intergroup violence)

GCC2 Level of intergroup conflict, group #2, 1990-2000 414

- Missing Values: -99
- Value Label
- 0 None manifest
 - 1 Acts of harassment
 - 2 Political agitation
 - 3 Sporadic violent attacks
 - 4 Anti-group demonstrations
 - 5 Communal rioting
 - 6 Communal warfare
 - 99 No basis for judgment

Intercommunal Conflict with Antagonist Group #3, 1990-2000:

CC3GROUP Name of Communal Conflict Group 3	415
CCX3 First Coded	416
Value Label	
1 Prior to 1996	
2 Mid-1990s updates	
3 2001 MAR update	
CCX3A Conflict with Group 3 first coded	417
Value Label	
1 Prior to 1996	
2 Mid-1990s updates	
3 2001 MAR update	
CC3X Conflict in the 1990s with Group 3	418
Missing Values: -99	
Value Label	
0 None evident	
1 Individual acts of harassment against property and persons with no fatalities.	
2 Political agitation, campaigns urging authorities to impose restrictions on group.	
3 Sporadic violent attacks by gangs or other small groups. Some fatal actions occurred.	
4 Anti-group demonstrations, rallies, marches.	
5 Communal Rioting, armed attacks.	
6 Communal Warfare (protracted, large-scale intergroup violence)	
GCC3 Level of intergroup conflict, group #3, 1990-2000	419
Missing Values: -99	
Value Label	
0 None manifest	
1 Acts of harassment	
2 Political agitation	
3 Sporadic violent attacks	
4 Anti-group demonstrations	
5 Communal rioting	
6 Communal warfare	
99 No basis for judgment	

2. Indices of Intercommunal Conflict, 1940s to 2000

The following indicators are constructed to conform with the method used for coding the other MAR group conflict indicators for protest (PROT) and rebellion (REBEL), see sections

VII.C. and D. below. Each of the decennial indices codes the highest level of intercommunal group conflict evident over the ten-year period for the target group with either of the two coded antagonist groups; the annual indices covering the 1990s use the same method for the three coded antagonist groups.

Note: Because intercommunal conflict can occur between the target group and more than one antagonist communal group (unlike group conflict with the state), this method may not be wholly satisfactory. A second indicator was constructed in earlier analyses (not included here) that summed the levels of intercommunal conflict evident between the target group and all coded antagonists (e.g., CC401X + CC402X). The construction of an equivalent decennial indicator for the 1990s will be complicated by the additional possibility of a third antagonist group.

Decennial Indicators of Intra-communal Conflict, 1940s to 1990s:

COMCON	Communal Conflict Index, 1940-1999	420
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None manifest	
	1 Acts of harassment	
	2 Political agitation	
	3 Sporadic violent attacks	
	4 Anti-group demonstrations	
	5 Communal rioting	
	6 Communal warfare	
	99 No basis for judgment	

Annual Indices of Intercommunal Conflict, 1990-2000:

COMCO	Annual Communal Conflict Index, 1990-2000	421
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None manifest	
	1 Acts of harassment	
	2 Political agitation	
	3 Sporadic violent attacks	
	4 Anti-group demonstrations	
	5 Communal rioting	
	6 Communal warfare	
	99 No basis for judgment	

C. Group Protest Activities

The values coded are based on the highest observed level of protest in the given period and are not cumulative. These are recorded for 5-year periods from 1945 to 1999, and for annual periods from 1985 to 2000. Indicators are coded based on actions initiated by members of the group on behalf of the group's interests and directed against those who claim to exercise authority over the group.

Note: Phase I indicators originally distinguished between violent protest (VP) and non-violent protest (NVP). The categories of the separate scales have been integrated with the third indicator, rebellion (REBEL) to produce two indicators of (non-violent) protest (PROT) and (violent) rebellion (REB or REBEL) in the Phase III codings (see also section VII.D., below) The coded values for the Phase I, 1945-1989, quinquennial indicators have been combined accordingly and only the two indicator scheme is presented here. "Rioting," although violent, is assumed here to be a spontaneous escalation of an otherwise nonviolent protest and is coded as a form of protest, that is it lacks the necessary premeditation and intent to be considered an act of rebellion. The cross-referenced scales for protest are as follows (the "new protest score" is coded as the higher of the two values derived from "old scale" scores):

Old Scales	New Protest (PROT) Scale
Nonviolent Protest (NVP)	
1 = verbal	1
2 = political organizing	2
3 = few demonstrations	3
4 = *demonstrations 10-100K	4
5 = *demonstrations 100K+	5
6 = other	3
Violent Protest (VP)	
1 = scattered sabotage	2
2 = limited rioting	3
3 = substantial rioting	4
4 = widespread rioting	5
5 = local rebellions	(Code as rebellion "3")
6 = other	3

In Phase I the demonstrations categories (marked with an asterisk "*" above) were coded based on an aggregated participation in events reported; in Phase III they are coded based on participation in the largest reported event. The latter is more reliable, but leads to scores that will be slightly deflated by comparison with Phase I.

1. Quinquennial Protest Scores, 1945-1999

Only the most serious manifestations of protest are coded for each of the five-year periods.

PROT	Protest Index: 1945-99	422
	Missing Values: -99	
	Value Label	
	0 None reported	
	1 Verbal Opposition (Public letters, petitions, posters, publications, agitation, etc.) Code requests by a minority-controlled regional group for independence here.	
	2 Symbolic Resistance Scattered acts of symbolic resistance (e.g. sit-ins, blockage of traffic,	

sabotage, symbolic destruction of property) or political organizing activity on a substantial scale. Code mobilization for autonomy/secession by a minority-controlled regional government here.

- 3 **Small Demonstrations**
A few demonstrations, rallies, strikes, and/or riots, total participation of less than 10,000.
- 4 **Medium Demonstrations**
Demonstrations, rallies, strikes, and/or riots, total participation of less than 100,000.
- 5 **Large Demonstrations**
Mass demonstrations, rallies, strikes, and/or riots, total participation greater than 100,000.
- 99 **No basis for judgment**

PROTI Protest Index: 1985-2000
Missing Values: -99

423

Value	Label
0	None Reported
1	Verbal Oppression
2	Symbolic Resistance
3	Small Demonstration (less than 10,000)
4	Medium Demonstration (less than 100,000)
5	Large Demonstration (greater than 100,000)
99	No Basis for Judgment

D. Anti-Regime Rebellion

The values coded here are based on the highest observed level of rebellion in the given period and are not cumulative. These values are recorded both for 5-year periods from 1945 to 1999 and annual periods from 1985 to 2000. These indicators are coded based on actions initiated by members of the group on behalf of the group's interests and directed against those who claim to exercise authority over the group.

Note: Phase I indicators were coded on a slightly different scale than that used for Phase III codings. As noted above (see section VII.C.) Phase I originally distinguished between nonviolent protest (NVP), violent protest (VP), and rebellion (REB). The categories of the violent protest scales have been integrated with the other two scales to approximate the two scale scheme adopted in Phase III. The coded values for the Phase I, 1945-1989, quinquennial indicators have been combined accordingly and only the two indicator scheme is presented here. "Rioting," although violent, is assumed here to be a spontaneous escalation of an otherwise nonviolent protest and is coded as a form of protest, that is, it lacks the necessary premeditation and intent to be considered an act of rebellion. The cross-referenced scales for rebellion are as follows (the "new rebellion score" is coded as the higher of the two values derived from "old scale" scores):

Old Scales	New Rebellion (REBEL) Scale
Violent Protest (VP)	
5 = local rebellions	3
Rebellion (REB)	
1 = banditry, scattered terrorism	1
2 = terrorist campaigns	2
3 = small-scale insurgency	4
4 = large-scale insurgency	6
5 = protracted civil war	7
6 = other	5

The original Phase I rebellion coding scheme included two additional categories denoting special circumstances in which a group participated in a civil war (category 7) or international war (category 8) that was not directly related to group issues. These categories have been accorded the same value as the "other" category (i.e., new scale "5").

1. Quinquennial rebellion scores, 1945-1999

Only the most serious manifestation of rebellion is coded for each of the five-year periods.

REBEL Rebellion Index: 1945-99

424

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 **None reported**
- 1 **Political banditry, sporadic terrorism**
- 2 **Campaigns of terrorism**
- 3 **Local rebellions**
Armed attempts to seize power in a locale. If they prove to be the opening round in what becomes a protracted guerrilla or civil war during the year being coded, code the latter rather than local rebellion. Code declarations of independence by a minority-controlled government here.
- 4 **Small-scale guerrilla activity**
All of the following must exist:
1) fewer than 1000 armed fighters;
2) sporadic armed attacks (less than six reported per year); and
3) attacks in a small part of the area occupied by the group, or in one or two other locales.
- 5 **Intermediate guerrilla activity**
Has one or two of the defining traits of large-scale activity and one or two of the defining traits of small-scale activity.
- 6 **Large-scale guerrilla activity**
All of the following must exist:

1) more than 1000 armed fighters;
 2) frequent armed attacks (more than 6 per year); and 3) attacks affecting a large part of the area occupied by the group.

- 7 **Protracted civil war**
 Fought by rebel military units with base areas.
- 99 **No basis for judgment**

2. Annual Rebellion Scores, 1985-2000

REB Annual Rebellion Index, 1985-2000 425

Missing Values: -99

Value Label

- 0 None reported
- 1 Political banditry
- 2 Campaigns of terrorism
- 3 Local rebellion
- 4 Small-scale guerrilla activity
- 5 Intermediate guerrilla activity
- 6 Large-scale guerrilla activity
- 7 Protracted civil war
- 99 No basis for judgment

E. Government Repression of Group, 1996-2000

These indicators were added in the 1996-98 update. Only specific reports of government actions targeted at groups members are coded here. General and non-specific assertions of repressive policies prompt searches for more precise evidence but are not coded.

1. Government Repression of Group by Type, 1996

REP01 Few group members arrested 1996-2000 426

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP02 Many group members arrested, 1996-2000 **427**

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP03 Leaders arrested, disappeared, or detained, 1996-2000 **428**

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP04 Show trials of group members or leaders, 1996-2000 **429**

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP05 Torture used to intimidate or interrogate, 1996-2000 **430**

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are

engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).

- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP06 Members executed by authorities, 1996-2000

431

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP07 Leaders executed by authorities, 1996-2000

432

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP08 Reprisal killings by civilians, 1996-2000

433

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both

kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.

- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP09 Systematic killings by paramilitaries, 1996-2000

434

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP10 Property confiscated or destroyed, 1996-2000

435

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP11 Restrictions on movement, 1996-2000

436

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive

- action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP12 Forced resettlement, 1996-2000

437

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP13 Interdiction of food supplies, 1996-2000

438

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP14 Ethnic cleansing, 1996-2000

439

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP15	Systematic domestic spying, 1996-2000	440
	Value Label	
	0 No repression reported.	
	1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).	
	2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.	
	3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.	
REP16	States of emergency, 1996-2000	441
	Value Label	
	0 No repression reported.	
	1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).	
	2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.	
	3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.	
REP17	Saturation of police or military, 1996-2000	442
	Value Label	
	0 No repression reported.	
	1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).	
	2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.	
	3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.	
REP18	Limited use of force against protesters, 1996-2000	443
	Value Label	
	0 No repression reported.	
	1 Tactics used against group members who are	

engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).

- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP19 Unrestrained force used against protesters, 1996-2000

444

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP20 Military campaigns against armed rebels, 1996-2000

445

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP21 Military targets and destroys rebel areas, 1996-2000

446

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both

kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.

- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP22 Military massacres of suspected rebel supporters, 1996-2000

447

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

REP23 Other government repression, 1996-2000

448

Value Label

- 0 No repression reported.
- 1 Tactics used against group members who are engaged in collective action participating in marches, preparing for or carrying out armed attacks, etc.).
- 2 Tactics used against group members in both kinds of circumstances engaged and not engaged in collective action), or in ambiguous situations, for example when it is not clear from source materials whether repressive action was provoked or not.
- 3 Tactics used against group members who are not engaged in collective action.

F. International Contagion

These indicators are designed to test hypotheses about the ways in which anti-regime activities in other countries, both involving kindred groups and not, affect the levels of anti-regime activity in a given group (see Gurr 1993). The following groups of indicators reflect the contagion of protest and rebellion by kindred groups across borders and the diffusion of protest and rebellion through a region.

1. International Contagion

International Contagion refers to the spread of ethnopolitical protest and rebellion through a region. Operationally, the mean level of protest and rebellion for the group's region of residence for the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s is recorded separately. Regions are specified in variable REGION, above.

INCONPRO	Index of International Contagion, Protest 1970-95	449
ICONREB	Index of International Contagion, Rebellion 1970-95	450

G. POLITY CHARACTERISTICS

POLITY	Polity IV (POLITY2) Regime Score, 1945-2000	451
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APPENDIX A

Minorities at Risk Case List

This list is organized by the country; it contains all countries that meet the MAR country population criterion of 500,000 in 1998 whether or not they have been determined to have "minorities at risk" (the country list also includes three MAR-devised supra-state entities: EUROCOM, EASTEURO, and NORDIC). Countries that have ceased to exist or are otherwise no longer relevant to the study (as of mid-1999) are denoted with a pound sign (#) before the country name. Information in parentheses (...) that follows the country name (COUNTRY) either further clarifies the country name or provides information on changes that have occurred to that state during the MAR study. RUSSIA and YUGOSLAVIA are listed as special cases: RUSSIA is considered the successor state to the defunct USSR; YUGOSLAVIA continues despite substantial redefinition due to losses of territories.

Group cases are listed for each country where such cases have been determined to be "at risk." Each group case has been assigned a unique case number (NUMCODE). Group cases that appear in bold print are those coded as "currently active" (CURRENT) in the MAR project as of mid-2002. Group cases denoted with an asterisk (*) before their case number are continuing Phase I cases (i.e., "active" cases). Cases denoted with a pound sign (#) are Phase I cases that have been subsequently dropped from the MAR study (i.e., "inactive" or "redefined"). Cases denoted with a plus sign (+) are new cases that have been included in the MAR study during Phase IV codings. Following the group case's unique number code is its three-letter group code (NAME); this group is intended to draw attention to cross-group similarities that may be translated into trans-state group identities (these are intended to be suggestive, not definitive). Following the group codes is the group's name designation (GROUP). Additional information is included following the group name: information in brackets [...] refers to Phase I group designation information that is not included in the Phase III designation. Information in parentheses (...) following the group name indicates linkages between that group case and (an)other group case(s).

002 USA (United States of America)

- *01 - **BLA African-Americans**
- *02 - **HIS Hispanics**
- *03 - **IND Indigenous Peoples**
- 04 - **NHW Native Hawaiians**

020 CANADA

- *01 - **QEB Quebecois [French Canadians] (split: 02002)**
- 02 - **FCA French Canadians (from 02001)**
- *03 - **IND Indigenous Peoples**

040 CUBA

041 HAITI

042 DOMINICAN REP. (Dominican Republic)

- *01 - **BLA Afro-Americans**

- 051 JAMAICA
- 052 TRINIDAD (and Tobago)
- 070 MEXICO
 - 02 - MAY Mayans (from 07001)
 - 03 - ZAP Zapotecs (from 07001)
 - 04 - IND Other Indigenous Peoples (from 07001)
- 090 GUATEMALA
 - *02 - MAY Indigenous Peoples (Mayans)
- 091 HONDURAS
 - *01 - BLA Black Karibs (Garifuna)
 - *02 - IND Indigenous Peoples
- 092 EL SALVADOR
 - *01 - IND Indigenous Peoples
- 093 NICARAGUA
 - *02 - IND Indigenous Peoples (Miskitos)
- 094 COSTA RICA
 - *01 - BLA Antillean Blacks
- 095 PANAMA
 - *01 - BLA Afro-Caribbeans
 - *02 - IND Indigenous Peoples
 - 03 - CHI Chinese
- 100 COLOMBIA
 - *01 - BLA Afro-Americans
 - 04 - IND Indigenous Peoples (combines 10002 and 10003)
- 101 VENEZUELA
 - *01 - BLA Afro-Americans
 - *02 - IND Indigenous Peoples
- 110 GUYANA
 - 01 - BLA Africans
 - 02 - EIN East Indians
- 130 ECUADOR
 - *01 - BLA Afro-Americans
 - *02 - INH Indigenous Highland Peoples
 - *03 - INL Indigenous Lowland Peoples
- 135 PERU
 - *01 - BLA Afro-Americans
 - *02 - INH Indigenous Highland Peoples
 - *03 - INL Indigenous Lowland Peoples

- 140 BRAZIL
 *01 - **BLA** Afro-Brazilians
 *02 - **IND** Amazonian Indians [Indigenous Lowland Peoples-INL]
- 145 BOLIVIA
 *01 - **INH** Indigenous Highland Peoples
 *02 - **INL** Indigenous Lowland Peoples
- 150 PARAGUAY
 *02 - **IND** Indigenous Peoples
- 155 CHILE
 *01 - **IND** Indigenous Peoples
- 160 ARGENTINA
 *01 - **JEW** Jews
 *02 - **IND** Indigenous Peoples
- 165 URUGUAY
- 200 BRITAIN (United Kingdom)
 *03 - **CAT** Catholics
 04 - **SCT** Scots
 05 - **BLA** Afro-Caribbeans (from 20002)
 06 - **ASI** Asians (from 20002)
- 205 IRELAND
- 210 NETHERLANDS
- 211 BELGIUM
- 220 FRANCE
 *02 - **BAS** Basques
 #03 - **BRE** Bretons
 *04 - **COR** Corsicans
 06 - **MUS** Muslims (from 22005)
 07 - **ROM** Roma (from 24901)
- 225 SWITZERLAND
 *01 - **JUR** Jurassiens
 *02 - **FOW** Foreign Workers
- 230 SPAIN
 *01 - **BAS** Basques
 *02 - **CTL** Catalans
 03 - **ROM** Roma (from 24901)
- 235 PORTUGAL
- 255 GERMANY (subsume 260, West Germany; new state 1990: join 265)

- 01 - TUR Turks (from 26001)**
- 265 #EGERMANY (state change 1990: merges with 260->255)
- 290 POLAND
- 305 AUSTRIA
- 310 HUNGARY
 - 01 - ROM Roma (from 35901)**
- 315 #CZECHOSLOVAKIA (state bifurcates 1993)
 - #01 - HUN Hungarians (becomes 31701)**
 - #03 - SLO Slovaks**
- 316 CZECH REP. (Czech Republic) (new state 1993: from old 315)
 - 02 - ROM Roma (from 35901)**
 - 03 - SLO Slovaks**
- 317 SLOVAKIA (new state 1993: from old 315)
 - 01 - HUN Hungarians (from 31501)**
 - 02 - ROM Roma (from 35901)**
- 325 ITALY
 - *01 - TYR South Tyroleans**
 - *03 - SAR Sardinians**
 - 04 - ROM Roma (from 24901)**
- 339 ALBANIA
 - 01 - GRE Greeks**
- 343 MACEDONIA (new state 1992: from 345)
 - 01 - ALB Albanians**
 - 02 - SER Serbs**
 - 03 - ROM Roma (from 35901)**
- 344 CROATIA (new state 1991: from 345)
 - 01 - SER Serbs**
 - 03 - ROM Roma (from 35901)**
- 347 YUGOSLAVIA (state changes: 1991-1992; loses 343, 344, 346, 347)
 - *01 - ALB Kosovo Albanians**
 - #02 - CRO Croats (redefined to 34507)**
 - #03 - SLV Slovenes**
 - 04 - HUN Hungarians**
 - 05 - SND Sandzak Muslims**
 - 06 - ROM Roma (from 35901)**
 - 07 - CRO Croats (redefined from 34502)**
 - #08 - SER Serbs**
- 346 BOSNIA (new state 1992: from 345)
 - 01 - SER Serbs**

- 02 - CRO Croats
 - 03 - MUS Muslims
- 349 SLOVENIA (new state 1991: from 345)
- 350 GREECE
- *01 - TUR Muslims (Turks)
 - 02 - ROM Roma (from 24901)
- 352 CYPRUS
- 01 - TUR Turkish Cypriots
- 355 BULGARIA
- *01 - TUR Turks
 - 02 - ROM Roma (from 35901)
- 359 MOLDOVA (new state 1991: from 365)
- 01 - GGZ Gagauz
 - 02 - SLV Slavs (Russians and Ukrainians)
- 360 ROMANIA
- #01 - GER Germans
 - *02 - HUN Magyars (Hungarians)
 - 03 - ROM Roma (from 35901)
- 364 USSR [state fractures 1991: 15 former republics]
- #01 - ARM Armenians
 - #02 - AZE Azerbaijanis
 - #06 - EST Estonians
 - #07 - GEO Georgians
 - #08 - GER Germans (becomes 70502)
 - #10 - JEW Jews
 - #12 - KAZ Kazakhs
 - #13 - KIR Kirghiz
 - #14 - KUR Kurds
 - #15 - LAT Letts/Latvians
 - #16 - LIT Lithuanians
 - #18 - TAD Tadhiks (Tajiks)
 - #19 - TKM Turkmen
 - #20 - UKR Ukrainians
 - #21 - UZB Uzbeks
 - #22 - RUM Moldavians (Rumanians)
- 365 RUSSIA [state change 1991: successor to USSR]
- *04 - CHE Chechens [/Ingush] (split: 36528)
 - *05 - TAT Tatars (split: 36904)
 - *11 - KAR Karachays [/Balkars]
 - *17 - ROM Roma
 - 24 - AVA Avars
 - 28 - ING Ingushes (from 36504)
 - 31 - LEZ Lezghins
 - 33 - BRY Buryat

- 34 - **KUM** Kumyks
- 37 - **TUV** Tuvinians
- 38 - **YAK** Yakut

- 366 ESTONIA (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 01 - **RUS** Russians

- 367 LATVIA (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 01 - **RUS** Russians

- 368 LITHUANIA (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 01 - **POL** Poles
 - 02 - **RUS** Russians

- 369 UKRAINE (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 02 - **RUS** Russians (of eastern Ukraine)
 - 04 - **CRT** Crimean Tatars (from 36505)
 - 05 - **CRU** Crimean Russians

- 370 BELARUS (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 01 - **RUS** Russians
 - 02 - **POL** Poles

- 371 ARMENIA (new state 1991: from 365)

- 372 GEORGIA (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 01 - **ABK** Abkhazians
 - 02 - **ADZ** Adzhars
 - 03 - **OSS** Ossetians (South)
 - 04 - **RUS** Russians

- 373 AZERBAIJAN (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 01 - **ARM** Armenians (from 36501)
 - 02 - **LEZ** Lezghins
 - 03 - **RUS** Russians

- 375 FINLAND

- 380 SWEDEN

- 382 NORDIC (aggregate: Scandinavian countries)
 - *01 - **SAM** Sami

- 385 NORWAY

- 390 DENMARK

- 404 GUINEA BISSAU

- 420 GAMBIA

- 432 MALI

- *01 - TUA Tuareg
 - #02 - MND Mande
- 433 SENEGAL
- *01 - DIO Diolas in Casamance
- 434 BENIN
- 435 MAURITANIA
- *01 - KEW Kewri
 - 02 - BLM Black Moors (Haratine)
- 436 NIGER
- #01 - DSO Djerema-songhai
 - #02 - HAU Hausa
 - *03 - TUA Tuareg
- 437 IVORY COAST
- #02 - LEB Lebanese
- 438 GUINEA
- *01 - FUL Fulani (Fulbe)
 - *02 - MAL Malinke
 - *03 - SUS Susu
- 439 BURKINA FASO
- 450 LIBERIA
- #01 - CRE Americo-Liberians (Creoles)
- 451 SIERRA LEONE
- *01 - CRE Creoles
 - *02 - LIM Limba
 - *03 - MEN Mende
 - 04 - TEM Temne
- 452 GHANA
- *01 - ASH Ashanti
 - *02 - EWE Ewe
 - *03 - MDA Mossi-Dagomba
- 461 TOGO
- *01 - EWE Ewe
 - *02 - KAB Kabre
- 471 CAMEROON
- *01 - KRD Kirdi
 - *02 - WES Westerners
 - *03 - BAM Bamileke
- 475 NIGERIA
- #02 - HAU Hausa-Fulani

- *03 - IBO Ibo
- 04 - OGI Ogani
- 05 - YOR Yoruba
- +06 - IJW Ijaw

481 GABON

482 CAR (Central African Republic)

483 CHAD

- #01 - NCH Northerners
- *02 - SCH Southerners

484 CONGO

- *01 - LAR Lari (Bakongo)
- +02 - MBO M'Boshi

490 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (Zaire)

- #01 - BKO Bakongo
- *03 - LKA Luba (Kasai Province)
- #04 - LIN Lingala
- *05 - LYE Lunda, Yeke
- #06 - KIV Kivu Region
- 08 - NGB Ngbandi
- 09 - HUT Hutus (from 49007)
- 10 - TUT Tutsis (from 49007)

500 UGANDA

- *01 - ACH Acholi
- #02 - ANK Ankole
- *03 - BAG Baganda
- #04 - KAK Kakwa
- #05 - KRA Karamojong
- #06 - KON Konjo/Amba
- #07 - LAN Langi
- #08 - LUG Lugbara/Madi
- #09 - NYA Nyarwanda

501 KENYA

- *03 - KIK Kikuyu
- *04 - LUO Luo
- *05 - MAA Maasais
- *06 - SOM Somalis
- #07 - TRK Turkana/Pokot
- #08 - REN Rendille/Borana
- 09 - KAL Kalenjins
- 10 - LUH Luhya
- 11 - KIS Kisii

510 TANZANIA

- +01 - ZAN Zanzibarans

- 516 BURUNDI
*01 - HUT Hutu
*02 - TUT Tutsi
- 517 RWANDA
*01 - TUT Tutsi
02 - HUT Hutu
- 520 SOMALIA
*01 - ISA Issaq
- 522 DJIBOUTI
01 - AFA Afars
- 529 ETHIOPIA (state changes 1993: loses 531)
*01 - AFA Afars
#02 - ERI Eritreans
#03 - NSA Nilo-Saharans
*04 - ORO Oromo
*05 - SOM Somalis
*06 - TIG Tigreans
07 - AMH Amhara
- 531 ERITREA (new state 1993: from 530)
01 - AFA Afars
- 540 ANGOLA
*01 - BKO Bakongo
*02 - OVI Ovimbundu
03 - CAB Cabinda
- 541 MOZAMBIQUE
- 551 ZAMBIA
*01 - BEM Bemebe
*02 - LOZ Lozi (Barotse)
#03 - TON Tonga
- 552 ZIMBABWE
*01 - EUR Europeans
*03 - NDE Ndebele
- 553 MALAWI
- 560 SOUTH AFRICA (state change 1993: apartheid ends)
*01 - ASI Asians
#02 - BAF Black Africans
*03 - COL Coloreds
*04 - EUR Europeans
05 - XHO Xhosa
06 - ZUL Zulus

- 565 NAMIBIA
 *01 - EUR Europeans
 *02 - SAN San Bushmen
 03 - BST Basters
 +04 - CAP East Caprivians
- 570 LESOTHO
- 571 BOTSWANA
 *01 - SAN San Bushmen
- 572 SWAZILAND
- 580 MADAGASCAR (Malagasy Republic)
 *02 - MER Merina
- 581 COMOROS
- 590 MAURITIUS
- 600 MOROCCO
 *01 - BER Berbers
 *03 - SAH Saharawis
- 615 ALGERIA
 *01 - BER Berbers
- 616 TUNISIA
- 620 LIBYA
- 625 SUDAN
 *01 - SSU Southerners
 +03 - NUB Nuba
- 630 IRAN
 *02 - AZE Azerbaijanis
 *03 - BAH Baha'is
 *04 - BKH Bakhtiari
 *05 - BLU Baluchis
 *07 - KUR Kurds
 *08 - TKM Turkmen (Turkomans)
 *09 - ARB Arabs
 10 - CHR Christians
- 640 TURKEY
 *05 - KUR Kurds
 #06 - ROM Roma
- 645 IRAQ
 *04 - KUR Kurds
 *06 - SHI Shi'is

- *07 - SUN Sunnis**
- 651 EGYPT
 - *01 - COP Copts**
- 652 SYRIA
 - *01 - ALA Alawis**
- 660 LEBANON
 - *01 - DRU Druze**
 - *02 - MAR Maronite Christians**
 - *03 - PAL Palestinians**
 - *04 - SHI Shi'is**
 - *05 - SUN Sunnis**
- 663 JORDAN
 - *02 - PAL Palestinians**
- 666 ISRAEL
 - *01 - ARB Arabs**
 - *03 - PAL Palestinians**
- 670 SAUDI ARABIA
 - *02 - SHI Shi'is**
- 678 YEMEN ARAB REP. (state change 1990: merge with 680->679)
- 679 YEMEN (new state 1990: from 678 and 680)
- 680 YEMEN PEOPLE'S REP.
- 690 KUWAIT
- 692 BAHRAIN
 - 01 - SHI Shi'is**
- 694 QATAR
- 696 UAE (United Arab Emirates)
- 698 OMAN
- 700 AFGHANISTAN
 - 01 - HAZ Hazaras**
 - 02 - PUS Pashtuns**
 - 03 - TAD Tajiks**
 - 04 - UZB Uzbeks**
- 701 TURKMENISTAN (new state 1991: from 365)
 - 01 - RUS Russians**
- 702 TAJIKISTAN (new state 1991: from 365)

- 01 - RUS Russians
 - +02 - UZB Uzbeks
- 703 KYRGYZSTAN (new state 1991: from 365)
- 01 - RUS Russians
 - 02 - UZB Uzbeks
- 704 UZBEKISTAN (new state 1991: from 365)
- 01 - RUS Russians
 - +02 - TAJ Tajiks
- 705 KAZAKHSTAN (new state 1991: from 365)
- 01 - RUS Russians
 - 02 - GER Germans (from 36508)
- 710 CHINA
- *02 - HHU Hui Muslims
 - *03 - TKM Turkmen (combines Kazakhs with 71006 Uighurs)
 - *05 - TIB Tibetans
- 712 MONGOLIA
- 713 TAIWAN
- *01 - ATA Aboriginal Taiwanese
 - *02 - CHI Mainland Chinese
 - *03 - TAI Taiwanese
- 731 NKOREA (North Korea)
- 732 SKOREA (South Korea)
- 01 - HON Honamese (in Cholla Province)
- 740 JAPAN
- *03 - KOR Koreans
- 750 INDIA
- *07 - KAS Kashmiris
 - *08 - MUS Muslims
 - *09 - NAG Nagas
 - #10 - SNT Santals
 - *11 - STR Scheduled Tribes
 - *12 - SIK Sikhs
 - *13 - MIZ Mizos
 - *14 - TRI Tripuras
 - 15 - ASS Assamese
 - 16 - BOD Bodos
- 760 BHUTAN
- 01 - LHO Lhotshampas
- 770 PAKISTAN
- *01 - AHM Ahmadis

- *02 - BLU Baluchis
- *04 - HIN Hindus
- *05 - PUS Pashtuns (Pathans, Pushtuns)
- *06 - SIN Sindhis
- 07 - MOH Mohajirs

771 BANGLADESH

- *01 - CHT Chittagong Hill Tribes
- *02 - HIN Hindus
- 03 - BIH Biharis

775 MYANMAR (Burma)

- *01 - ARA Rohingya (Arakanese, Muslims)
- *02 - CHN Zomis (Chins)
- *03 - KAC Kachins
- *04 - KRN Karens
- *05 - MON Mons
- *07 - SHA Shans
- #08 - SMT Hill Tribals

780 SRI LANKA

- *01 - ITA Indian Tamils
- *02 - SLT Sri Lankan Tamils

790 NEPAL

800 THAILAND

- *01 - CHI Chinese
- *02 - MMU Malay-Muslims
- *03 - NHT Northern Hill Tribes

811 CAMBODIA (Kampuchea)

- #01 - CHA Chams
- *03 - VIE Vietnamese

812 LAOS

- *01 - HMO Hmong

818 VIETNAM

- *02 - CHI Chinese
- *04 - MNT Montagnards

820 MALAYSIA

- *01 - CHI Chinese
- *02 - DAY Dayaks (Sarawak)
- *03 - EIN East Indians
- *04 - KAD Kadazans (Sabah)

830 SINGAPORE

- *01 - MLY Malays

840 PHILIPPINES

- *02 - CPE Igorots (Cordillera Peoples)
- *03 - MOR Moros (Muslims)

850 INDONESIA

- *03 - CHI Chinese
- *04 - ETI East Timorese
- *05 - PAP Papuans (Irian Jaya)
- 06 - ACE Acehnese

900 AUSTRALIA

- *01 - ABO Aborigines

910 PAPUA N.G. (Papua New Guinea)

- *01 - BOU Bougainvilleans

920 NEW ZEALAND

- *01 - MAO Maori

950 FIJI

- 01 - EIN East Indians
- 02 - FIJ Fijians

INDEX OF MAR DATASET VARIABLES

Variable names are listed alphabetically below with their data position numbers for cross-referencing data listed in the minorities at risk dataset SPSS version, MARv802.sav, and its derivatives with data descriptions listed in the Minorities at Risk Dataset Users Manual.802.

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