Description of variables, coding, and sources

Kreutz, Joakim "Human Rights, Geostrategy and EU Foreign Policy, 1989-2008"

International Organization

EU INTERVENTION VARIABLES

EU economic and military intervention

(EUonly_action)

A dichotomous variable indicating the onset of military and economic intervention by the EU towards a country in a year 1989-2008. Subsequent years are dropped.

(EU_only_cs)

A dichotomous variable indicating whether there was any military or economic intervention by the EU towards a country at some point 1989-2008.

The subcategories are defined as follows:

Economic intervention: EU prefer to use a concept of Restrictive Measures (Sanctions), but the definition of these measures is almost identical to the definition used by the individual member state and other sanctioning organizations such as the United Nations (UN.) All in all, EU sanctions can be divided into the following types of measures: arms embargoes, trade sanctions, financial sanctions, flight bans, restrictions of admission, diplomatic sanctions, and boycotts of sport and cultural events, suspension of co-operation with a third country. In the dataset used for this article, I don't code diplomatic sanctions, boycotts or suspension of co-operation as sanctions as those measures largely are symbolic and less costly than other measures. In line with Kreutz (2005), it is also worth noting that there are few sources that document this type of actions. An example of such a diplomatic gesture was when EU diplomats protested against the Cuban governments jailing of 78 opposition figures by not attending the May 1st celebrations in Havana in 2003.

See also:

Kreutz, Joakim. 2005. Hard Measures by a Soft Power? Sanctions Policy of the European Union. BICC Paper 45. http://www.bicc.de/uploads/tx_bicctools/paper45.pdf

Military intervention: While the EU itself has not been at war, member states have participated in conflicts as "secondary warring parties." According to Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), secondary warring support is defined as support to a *primary party* (*receiver of support*) that consists of sending troops to assist in an ongoing conflict. The party sending troops is always a state who shares the position in the incompatibility with one of the primary parties.

See also:
Högbladh, Stina; Therése Pettersson and Lotta Themnér. 2011. External Support in Armed Conflict 1975-2009 -presenting new data. Unpublished manuscript presented at the International Studies Association Convention in Montreal 2011.

http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/

Peace operation: Data on EU Peace operations is taken from SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database in which military, civilian-military, and purely civilian operations are included. SIPRI defines peace operations in accordance with UN guidelines which conceptualize peacekeeping as a mechanism with which to create conditions for peace in conflict-ridden countries.

See: http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko

EU economic intervention

(eco_int)

(**EU Military intervention**

(mil_int)

EU Peace operation

(peace_op)

EU economic and military intervention together with non-EU countries

(EUplus_action)

A dichotomous variable indicating the onset of military and economic intervention by the EU, including joint action with NATO or other countries, towards a country in a year 1989-2008. Subsequent years are dropped.

(EU_plus_cs)

A dichotomous variable indicating whether there was any military or economic intervention by the EU, including with NATO or other countries, towards a country at some point 1989-2008.

COUNTRY AND REGION VARIABLES

country

Name of country.

year

Year of observation.

Country-year

(cyear)

Country Code

(ccode)

Region

1= Europe

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, East Germany, West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia

2=EU Near abroad region

Algeria, Egypt, Israel and the Palestinian territories, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

3=Sub-saharan Africa

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Zaire/Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

4=Middle East

Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, North Yemen, South Yemen

5=Asia and Oceania

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

6= Americas

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

Europe

(europ)

A dichotomous variable indicating Region No 1 as specified above.

EU near abroad region

(n_abroad)

A dichotomous variable indicating Region No 2 as specified above.

Middle East

(mideast)

A dichotomous variable indicating Region No 3 as specified above.

Sub-Saharan Africa

(africa)

A dichotomous variable indicating Region No 4 as specified above.

Asia and Oceania

(asia)

A dichotomous variable indicating Region No 5 as specified above.

Americas

(americas)

A dichotomous variable indicating Region No 6 as specified above.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE VARIABLES

CIRI Physical Integrity Rights Index Score

(physint)

This is an additive index constructed from the torture, extrajudicial killing, political imprisonment, and disappearance indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these four rights) to 8 (full government respect for these four rights).

See also: Cingranelli, David L. and David L. Richards. 1999. Measuring the Level, Pattern, and Sequence of Government Respect for Physical Integrity Rights. International Studies Quarterly 43(2): 407-418.

http://www.humanrightsdata.org/documentation/ciri_variables_short_descriptions.pdf

Physint_av

The average score for a country on the CIRI Physical Integrity Rights Index 1989-2008.

Worsening HR abuses

(worse_physint)

A dichotomous variable indicating that the CIRI physical integrity rights score for a given country is worse (i.e. lower) in year *t* compared with the preceding year (*t-1*).

Disappearances

(disap)

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, political motivation appears likely, and the victims have not been found. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. A score of 0 indicates that disappearances have occurred frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates
that disappearances occasionally occurred; and a score of 2 indicates that disappear
ances did not occur in a given year.

See also:
http://www.humanrightsdata.org/documentation/ciri_variables_short_descriptions.pdf

Extrajudicial killings

(kill)

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law.
They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. A score of 0 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that such killings did not occur in a given year.

See also:
http://www.humanrightsdata.org/documentation/ciri_variables_short_descriptions.pdf

Political Imprisonment

(polpris)

Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic orracial group. A score of 0 indicates that there were many people imprisoned because of t
heir religious, political, or other beliefs in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that a few people were imprisoned; and a score of 2 indicates that no persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons in a given year.

See also:
http://www.humanrightsdata.org/documentation/ciri_variables_short_descriptions.pdf

Torture

(tort)

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials. A score of 0 indicates that torture was practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that torture waspracticed occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that torture did not occur in a given year.

See also:
http://www.humanrightsdata.org/documentation/ciri_variables_short_descriptions.pdf

One-sided violence

(Lnosb)

One-sided violence is the use of armed force by the government of a state or by a formally organized group against civilians which results in at least 25 deaths in a year. Extrajudicial killings in custody are excluded.

The variable is log-transformed.

See also:
Eck, Kristine and Lisa Hultman, 2007. One-sided violence against civilians in war: insights from new fatality data. *Journal of Peace Research* 44(2): 233-246.
http://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/120/120463_ucdp-one-sided-violence-dataset-codebook-v.1.4-2012.pdf

Osb_av

The average number of one-sided violence victims in a country 1989-2008.

CONTROL VARIABLES

Economic power

(gdp1000)

Gross National Product per capita in constant 2009 US$.

Source:

Gleditsch, Kristian S. 2002. Expanded Trade and GDP Data. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 46: 712-24.

Military power

(milexp1000)

Military expenditure in constant 2010 US$.

Source:

SIPRI Military Expenditures Database (accessed 2012-08-27)

http://www.sipri.org/research/armaments/milex/milex_database

Alliances

Members of NATO

Belgium, Bulgaria (2004-), Canada, Czech Republic (1999-), Denmark, Estonia (2004-), France, Germany, West Germany, Greece, Hungary (1999-), Italy, Latvia (2004-), Lithuania (2004-), Netherlands, Norway, Poland (1999-), Portugal, Romania (2004-), Slovak Republic (2004-), Slovenia (2004-), Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Members of the Commonwealth of Nations

Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon (1995-), Canada, Cyprus, Fiji (1997-2006), Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique (1995-), Namibia, Nepal (-1988), New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zambia, Zimbabwe (-2003)

Members of the Organization international de la Francophonie

Albania (1999-), Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria (1993-), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia (1993-), Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Zaire/Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Greece (2004-), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Laos (1991-), Lebanon, Macedonia (2001-), Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova (1996-), Morocco, Niger, Romania (1993-), Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland (1996-), Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam

Alliance_dummy

A dichotomous variable indicating that the country is a member of (at least) one of NATO, the Commonwealth of Nations, and the Organization international de la Francophonie

Regime type

(polity2)

Data on regime type is taken from the Polity IV project. By combining information on the competitiveness of political participation, the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment, and constraints on the chief executive, the Polity project identify measures of Autocracy and Democracy. Subtracting the former from the latter produces a scale that ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic).

I use the "polity2" variable in which "standardized authority scores" are converted to "conventional polity scores." This means that cases of foreign interruption (-66) are treated as missing data; cases of interregnum or anarchy (-77) are recoded as polity = 0; and cases of transition (-88) are prorated across the span of the transition.

See also:

Marshall, Monty G., Ted Robert Gurr, and Keith Jaggers. "Polity IV Project: Dataset Users' Manual" http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p4manualv2012.pdf

Regime type (sq)

(polity2sq)

The squared term of the polity2 score.

Trade

(Trade1988)

A country's share of world trade 1988.

Source:

World Development Indicators (accessed 2012-08-09)
http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators

Trade – alternative measure

(Tradelinks)

Percent share of EU trade in 2011. The data cover the 50 main trade partners, ranging from 0,3% to 13,8% (all countries with less EU trade are coded as 0).

Source:
http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/countries-and-regions/
(accessed 2012-08-09)

EU opinion

(eu_positive)

The percentage of the population whose response to the question: "Generally speaking, do you think that (your country"s) membership of the European Community (Common Market) is:

- A good thing.

Other possible alternatives: a bad thing, neither good nor bad, or don't know.

Source:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm (Accessed 2012-08-09)

European Parliament (EP) elections

(ep_elections)

A dichotomous variable indicating that there are elections to the European Parliament during the year.

EU main power elections

(EUpower_el)

A dichotomous variable indicating that there are parliamentary or presidential elections in (at least) one of Germany, France, or the United Kingdom during the year.

UN Action

(un_any)

A dichotomous variable indicating the existence of a United Nations mandatory economic intervention (sanctions) or the presence of peacekeepers in a country during the year.

Sources:

Sanctions: Morgan, T. Clifton, Navin Bapat, and Valentin Krustev. 2009. The Threat and Imposition of Economic Sanctions, 1971-2000. *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 26(1):92-110.

Peacekeepers: Heldt, Birger and Peter Wallensteen. 2005. Peacekeeping Operations: Global Patterns of Intervention and Success, 1948-2004. Sandö: Folke Bernadotte Academy.

US Action

(US_any)

A dichotomous variable indicating the existence of a United States economic intervention (sanctions) or military intervention in a country during the year.

Sources:

Sanctions: Morgan, T. Clifton, Navin Bapat, and Valentin Krustev. 2009. The Threat and Imposition of Economic Sanctions, 1971-2000. *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 26(1):92-110.

Military intervention: Högbladh, Stina, Therése Pettersson & Lotta Themnér, 2011. External Support in Armed Conflict 1975–2009. Presenting new data. Paper presented at the 52nd Annual International Studies Association Convention, Montreal, Canada, 16-19 March, 2011.