Issue Correlates of War Project
User Manual for Territorial Claims Data, provisional version 1.01
Last updated 30 March 2014

Paul R. Hensel
Department of Political Science
University of North Texas
phensel@unt.edu

The latest version of this codebook, associated documentation, and officially released data may be downloaded from the ICOW web site at <http://www.icow.org>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 2
- What is Included 2
- What Is This "Provisional" Data Set? 2
- More Detailed Coding Rules 2
- Citing This Data Set 4
- Contact Information 4

Claim-Level Summary Data - Dyadic ("ICOWprov") 5
- Description of File 5
- Variable List 5

Dyad-Year Data ("ICOWprovyr") 9
- Description of File 9
- Variable List 9

Introduction

These files include data collected by the Issue Correlates of War (ICOW) project. This project is described online at <http://www.icow.org>, where the complete coding manuals used in collecting these data files may be obtained. That site also offers access to supporting files (such as lists of non-state actor codes used by the ICOW project), working papers involving ICOW data, and the latest version of all downloadable ICOW data sets.

What is Included

Two distinct data files are included, each focusing on a different unit of analysis. Two versions of each data file are included: a comma-delimited (.csv) file that can be read by any spreadsheet or statistical package, and a STATA (.dta) data file. The variables included in each file are described later in this document.

(1) ICOWprov101.csv and **ICOWprov101.dta**: A data set with one observation per dyadic territorial claim.

(2) ICOWprovyr101.csv and **ICOWprovyr101.dta**: A data set with one observation per territorial claim dyad-year.

What Is This "Provisional" Data Set?

These data files cover territorial claims across the entire interstate system between 1816-2001. This includes information on claim participants, claim dates, the salience of the claimed territories, and militarization of these claims. Information about the peaceful management of these territorial claims, including bilateral and third party settlement attempts, has not yet been completed for the entire world. That information is therefore made available in a separate set of data files (requiring a separate download) for the regions that have been completed, along with the completed regions for the ICOW river claims and maritime claims data sets. Once peaceful settlement attempt data has been collected for territorial (and river and maritime) claims across the entire world, this provisional data set will be merged with the full territorial, river, and maritime claims data to provide a single download with all available ICOW data.

To the best of our knowledge, this current data set is both complete and accurate. However, we expect that there will be changes to the coding of some of the territorial claims included in these data files as we finish collecting and coding information on peaceful settlement attempts. We may find some more accurate claim beginning and ending dates or new salience details for some claims upon closer investigation. We may even discover new claims that are not currently included in this data set, particularly if we are able to find new evidence on cases for which we could not find sufficient documentation previously. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you believe you have better information about one or more of these cases, if you believe we have coded a case that should not be included in this data set, or if you believe that there are additional cases that should be included but are not.

More Detailed Coding Rules

This user's manual only lists the variables in each data set and the allowable values for each one. It does not explain the coding procedures that were used to generate these data sets, or define or explain each allowable value. For that information, please consult the ICOW project codebooks

that are available on the ICOW web site (http://www.icow.org):

- A general ICOW codebook is available that describes the general concepts and procedures used by the project.
- Separate codebooks are also available for each of the three current ICOW issue types (territorial claims, river claims, and maritime claims) to explain the details of each claim type.

Version History

Version 1.01 (March 2014)

• Added nmidyr, nfatyr, nwaryr (number of MIDs, fatal MIDs, and wars over the issue) to the claim-year-level data.

• Added recmidwtu, recfatwtu, recwarwtu (alternative weighted measures of recent MIDs, fatal MIDs, and wars) to the claim-year-level data. For these three variables, the weighting for each recent conflict is based on the last time when the conflict was *underway* within the previous ten years (even if it began earlier) rather than when it *began*, which was used in the original variables recmidwt, recfatwt, and recwarwt. These new measures are highly correlated with the original versions (r=.98 or better), but give a slightly more accurate measure of recent conflict before a given year of observation.

--Note that the variables counting the number of MIDs, fatal MIDs, and wars in the previous five or ten years were already based on conflicts that were underway at any time during those periods, rather than just those that began during those periods; this has now been clarified in this coding manual and in the variable labels for the STATA version of the downloadable data.

• Fixed an error in the calculation of salint (intangible salience) for some cases.

• Made several small changes from the previous version of the data, such as discovery of a new resource that was not previously coded, or adjustment of a claim beginning or ending date by several months. More substantial changes:

--Coded Zaire/Zambia claim over Kaputa (#530 dyad 5) as ending in 1989, not ongoing; subsequent incidents have been related to the lack of clear demarcation on the ground, and we have seen no evidence of any official disagreement over border delimitation after the 1989 treaty.

--Coded Kuria Muria Islands claim (#784) as ending in 1982, not ongoing (which changes the end date for dyadic claim #2 between South Yemen and Oman and deletes dyadic claim #3 between unified Yemen and Oman); we found more detailed sources indicating that the claim was dropped at this time, which outweighed several vague sources that had previously implied the claim may have remained ongoing.

--Renamed Russia/Kazakhstan claim (#844) to "Russia/Kazakhstan Border" for a better reflection of the territory being claimed; the previous name had been "Caspian Sea Islands" but this claim involved more than that.

Version 1.0 (December 2013)

• This was the first release of this data set.

• Made small changes to some of the existing territorial claims from version 1.1 of the full ICOW Territorial Claims data set, such as adjustment of a claim beginning or ending date by several months (typically due to new information, or to changes in a state's dates of membership in the COW interstate system). Also did a more exhaustive search for information about resources and strategic locations, drawing from more sources than had been used previously; this led to a number of changes in the coding of these variables.

Citing This Data Set

Users of this data set should cite the following papers where appropriate:

- Bryan A. Frederick, Paul R. Hensel, and Christopher Macaulay (2014). "The Provisional ICOW Territorial Claims Data: Procedures and Description." Unpublished manuscript, currently under review. [*The first paper to discuss the complete territorial claims data set for the entire world, 1816-2001.*]
- Paul R. Hensel, Sara McLaughlin Mitchell, Thomas E. Sowers II, and Clayton L. Thyne (2008). "Bones of Contention: Comparing Territorial, Maritime, and River Issues." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 52, 1 (February): 117-143. *[The first paper to discuss all three issue types together; goes into more detail on the issues approach and on the comparability of the three issue types.]*
- Paul R. Hensel and Sara McLaughlin Mitchell (2005). "Issue Indivisibility and Territorial Claims." *GeoJournal* 64, 4 (December): 275-285. *[More detailed coverage of the salience of territorial claims, including a discussion of the measurement of both tangible and intangible salience, and an analysis of the effects of both types of salience.]*
- Paul R. Hensel. (2001). "Contentious Issues and World Politics: Territorial Claims in the Americas, 1816-1992." *International Studies Quarterly* 45, 1 (March): 81-109. *[The first publication to use the ICOW territorial claims data set; introduces and summarizes the basic purpose and structure of the ICOW data.]*

Contact Information

Any questions should be directed to Paul Hensel (phensel@unt.edu).

Feel free to contact us with any questions about the format of the data set or the coding of individual variables or cases. We also welcome any questions about cases that we may have missed in our coding, or questions about why certain cases were coded as they were. We will try to respond as quickly as possible, and if necessary, to make the appropriate additions or changes to our data sets.

Claim-Level Summary Data - Dyadic ("ICOWprov")

Description of File

This data file includes descriptive information on each dyadic claim. This includes the name of the claimed territory, the challenger and target states involved in the claim, the beginning and ending of active contention in each claim, the way the claim ended, the salience of the claimed territory, and the militarization of the claim.

This file has one observation for each dyadic claim. A given territory may be the subject of multiple dyadic claims. This may be due to multiple dyads contending over overlapping territory, as with the Spratly Islands (which are currently claimed by up to six states). Alternatively, it may be due to independence or state succession, in which case a claim involving the former colonial or imperial power is replaced by a new dyadic claim involving the newly independent state. It may also be due to claims ending, perhaps because the challenger conquered the territory or a peaceful settlement was reached, but later being reopened by a new leader or by a state seeking to recover territory that was lost to the previous challenger.

Variable List

• **region**: Geographic region in which this claim occurred. Note that this refers to the region in which the claimed territory, river, or maritime zone is located; one or both claimant states may be located in a different region.

1: Western Hemisphere
2: Europe
3: Africa
4: Middle East
5: Asia and Oceania

• **claimdy**: A claim-dyad identifier (CCCCDD), where CCCC is the ICOW 4-digit "claim" variable and DD is the ICOW 2-digit "dyadnum" variable. Users may find this useful for sorting cases or for merging various ICOW data sets (such as merging salience or recent interactions variables from the dyad-year data into the attempted settlement data, or aggregating and merging data from the dyad-year or attempted settlement data to the dyadic claim data).

• **claim**: An ICOW code number assigned to each claim (values from 0-999 represent territorial claims, 1000-1999 represent river claims, 2000 and higher represent maritime claims).

• **name**: Name of claimed territory (note that different dyadic claims within a single case may have different names).

• **dyadnum**: An ICOW code number assigned to identify each dyad involved in each claim.

• **chal**: Correlates of War (COW) country code of the actor in this dyad making the initial claim (the challenger). These codes are available as part of the COW interstate system membership list from <http://www.correlatesofwar.org>.

• **tgt**: COW country code of state in this dyad that was targeted by the challenger.

• **dyad**: A combination of the two claimants' COW country codes, intended to facilitate merging this with other dyadic data sets. This combination takes the form AAABBB, where AAA is the smaller of the two country codes and BBB is the larger (e.g., a U.S.-Russia dyad would be 2365, where AAA is 002 and BBB is 365).

• **begclaim**: The year and month in which this dyadic claim began (YYYYMM).

• **endclaim**: The year and month in which this dyadic claim ended (YYYYMM).
200199: Ongoing at current end of data set (12/31/2001)

• **resolved**: Type of claim resolution
-9 (missing values): Ongoing (the claim is not resolved at the current end of the data set)
1: Dropped by Challenger
2: Renounced by Challenger
3: (this value is no longer used)
4: Bilateral
5: Independence
6: Actor Leaves System
7: Military Conquest/Occupation
8: Dropped by Target
9: Renounced by Target
10: Plebiscite
11: Claim No Longer Relevant
12: Binding Third Party Decision
13: Non-binding Third Party Activity
14: Peace conference

• **endviol**: Did claim end through organized violence?
-9 (missing values): Ongoing (the claim is not resolved at the current end of the data set)
1: Yes (claim ended through organized violence)
0: No (claim ending did not involve organized violence)

• **icowsal**: ICOW index of the salience or importance of the claimed territory to the claimants. For this dyadic claim-level data set, this is measured as the highest salience value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. The index ranges from 0-12, with higher values indicating greater salience, and is described in the 2005 *GeoJournal* article and 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier in this user's manual. The six indicators used to construct this index are included in the claim-year level data set ICOWprovyr; the following values of each contribute to the overall index:
- Resources: +2 points if present (*tcresource*=1)
- Strategic location: +2 points if present (*tcstratloc*=1)
- Populated territory: +2 points if present (*tcpop*=2 or 3)
- Homeland: +1 point for each state where relevant (*tchomechal*/*htcometgt*)
- Identity basis: +1 point for each state where relevant (*tcidenchal*/*tcidentgt*)
- Historical sovereignty: +1 point for each state where relevant (*tchistchal*/*tchisttgt*)

• **icowsalc**: A categorical version of the ICOW salience index described above.
    1: Low salience (*icowsal* values from 0-4)
    2: Moderate salience (*icowsal* values from 5-7)
    3: High salience (*icowsal* values from 8-12)

• **salchal**: Claim salience for the challenger state in this claim - measured as the highest value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. This value ranges from 0-6, with one point for each of the six salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the challenger.

• **saltgt**: Claim salience for the target state in this claim - measured as the highest value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. This value ranges from 0-6, with one point for each of the six salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the target.

• **saltan**: ICOW index of tangible salience - measured as the highest value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. This was introduced in the 2005 Hensel & Mitchell *GeoJournal* article mentioned earlier in this user's manual. It ranges from 0-6 and is based on three of the six overall territorial salience indicators: economic resources, strategic location, and permanent population in the claimed territory (each of which contributes two points when present because either claimant could benefit from control of the territory in question).

• **salint**: ICOW index of intangible salience - measured as the highest value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. This was introduced in the 2005 Hensel & Mitchell *GeoJournal* article mentioned earlier in this user's manual. It ranges from 0-6 and is based on three of the six overall territorial salience indicators: homeland rather than dependent territory, an identity basis for the claim, and historical sovereignty over the claimed territory (each of which contributes one point per each claimant for which it is relevant).

• **salintc**: ICOW index of intangible salience for the challenger state in the claim, as described above - measured as the highest value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. This ranges from 0-3, with one point for each of the three intangible salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the challenger.

• **salinttt**: ICOW index of intangible salience for the target state in the claim, as described above - measured as the highest value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. This ranges from 0-3, with one point for each of the three intangible salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the target.

• **midsiss**: Total number of militarized interstate disputes (MIDs) over the issue that occurred during this dyadic claim. (Note that this only includes MIDs that directly involved attempts to settle this specific issue, as described in the 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier; MIDs between the claimants over other issues are not counted here.)[1]

[1] Militarized disputes are identified using the Correlates of War (COW) project's Militarized Interstate Dispute (MID) data set, which is available at <http://www.correlatesofwar.org>. For more information on this data set see Ghosn, Faten, Glenn Palmer, and Stuart Bremer (2004), "The MID3 Data Set, 1993–2001: Procedures, Coding

• **midsfat**: Total number of militarized interstate disputes over this dyadic claim that produced at least one fatality. (Note that this only includes MIDs that directly involved attempts to settle this specific issue, as described in the 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier; MIDs between the claimants over other issues are not counted here.)

• **warsiss**: Total number of full-scale COW interstate wars over this dyadic claim. (Note that this only includes wars that directly involved attempts to settle this specific issue, as described in the 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier; wars between the claimants over other issues are not counted here.)

Wars are identified from the MID data, requiring that both claimants in a militarized dispute be coded with a level of hostility value of 5 (war), indicating sustained combat between two or more states resulting in at least 1000 battle deaths. For multiparty disputes such as the world wars where one of the territorial claimants is coded with a 5 (war) but the other is coded with a 4 (use of force) or lower, the dispute is not coded as a war over the issue, although it is coded as a MID.

• **version**: Current version number of this data set.

Rules, and Description." *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 21: 133-154. All decisions about which of these disputes involved ICOW claims are made by the ICOW project, based on our own investigation.

Dyad-Year Data ("ICOWprovyr")

Description of File

This data file includes annual information on each dyadic claim. This includes measures of claim salience and information on the militarization of the claim. A separate data point is available for each year during which a given dyadic claim is ongoing.

Variable List

• **region**: Geographic region in which this claim occurred. Note that this refers to the region in which the territory, river, or maritime zone is located; one or both claimant states may be located in a different region.

1: Western Hemisphere
2: Europe
3: Africa
4: Middle East
5: Asia and Oceania

• **claimdy**: A claim-dyad identifier (CCCCDD), where CCCC is the ICOW 4-digit "claim" variable and DD is the ICOW 2-digit "dyadnum" variable. Users may find this useful for sorting cases or for merging various ICOW data sets (such as merging salience or recent interactions variables from the dyad-year data into the attempted settlement data, or aggregating and merging data from the dyad-year or attempted settlement data to the dyadic claim data).

• **claim**: An ICOW code number assigned to each claim to identify it.

• **dyadnum**: An ICOW code number assigned to identify each dyad involved in each claim.

• **chal**: COW country code of the actor in this dyad making the initial claim (the challenger).

• **tgt**: COW country code of state in this dyad that was targeted by the challenger.

• **dyad**: A combination of the two claimants' COW country codes, intended to facilitate merging this with other dyadic data sets. This combination takes the form AAABBB, where AAA is the smaller of the two country codes and BBB is the larger (e.g., a U.S.-Russia dyad would be 2365, where AAA is 002 and BBB is 365).

• **year**: Year of this observation.

• **icowsal**: ICOW index of the salience or importance of the claimed territory to the claimants. For this dyadic claim-level data set, this is measured as the highest salience value at any time while the dyadic claim was ongoing. The index ranges from 0-12, with higher values indicating greater salience, and is described in the 2005 *GeoJournal* article and 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier in this user's manual.

Note that because salience is measured annually, the value may change from one year to the next. Examples include cases where portions of the claim are resolved, new areas are added to the previous claim, or new resources are discovered in the claimed territory.

The six indicators used to construct this index are included in the claim-year level data set ICOWprovyr; the following values of each contribute to the overall index:

- Resources: +2 points if present (*tcresource*=1)
- Strategic location: +2 points if present (*tcstratloc*=1)
- Populated territory: +2 points if present (*tcpop*=2 or 3)
- Homeland: +1 point for each state where relevant (*tchomechal*/*htcometgt*)
- Identity basis: +1 point for each state where relevant (*tcidenchal*/*tcidentgt*)
- Historical sovereignty: +1 point for each state where relevant (*tchistchal*/*tchisttgt*)

• **icowsalc**: A categorical version of the ICOW salience index described above.

1: Low salience (*icowsal* values from 0-4)
2: Moderate salience (*icowsal* values from 5-7)
3: High salience (*icowsal* values from 8-12)

• **salchal**: Claim salience for the challenger state in this claim. This value ranges from 0-6, with one point for each of the six salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the challenger.

• **saltgt**: Claim salience for the target state in this claim. This value ranges from 0-6, with one point for each of the six salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the target.

• **saltan**: ICOW index of tangible salience. This was introduced in the 2005 Hensel & Mitchell *GeoJournal* article mentioned earlier in this user's manual. It ranges from 0-6 and is based on three of the six overall territorial salience indicators: economic resources, strategic location, and permanent population in the claimed territory (each of which contributes two points when present because either claimant could benefit from control of the territory in question).

• **salint**: ICOW index of intangible salience. This was introduced in the 2005 Hensel & Mitchell *GeoJournal* article mentioned earlier in this user's manual. It ranges from 0-6 and is based on three of the six overall territorial salience indicators: homeland rather than dependent territory, an identity basis for the claim, and historical sovereignty over the claimed territory (each of which contributes one point per each claimant for which it is relevant).

• **salintc**: ICOW index of intangible salience for the challenger state in the claim, as described above. This ranges from 0-3, with one point for each of the three intangible salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the challenger.

• **salinttt**: ICOW index of intangible salience for the target state in the claim, as described above. This ranges from 0-3, with one point for each of the three intangible salience indicators from the overall salience index that is present for the target.

• **tchomechal**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes one point to the ICOW salience index when present): is the territory claimed as homeland rather than dependent territory by the challenger?

1: Territory claimed as homeland

0: Territory claimed as dependency (colony, protectorate, etc.)

• **tchometgt**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes one point to the ICOW salience index when present): is the territory claimed as homeland rather than dependent territory by the challenger?

1: Territory claimed as homeland
0: Territory claimed as dependency (colony, protectorate, etc.)

• **tcpop**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes two points to the ICOW salience index -- one for each claimant -- when there are towns, villages, or a city of 100,000+ residents): Population of claimed territory

1: No permanent population
2: Towns or villages
3: At least one city of 100,000 or more residents

• **tcresource**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes two points to the ICOW salience index -- one for each claimant -- when present): Resource basis for claim?

1: The territory is known or believed to contain economically valuable resources
0: No resources are known/believed to be located in the territory

• **tcstratloc**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes two points to the ICOW salience index -- one for each claimant -- when present): Strategic location for claimed territory?

1: The territory's location is (militarily or economically) strategic
0: The location is not considered strategic

• **tcidenchal**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes one point to the ICOW salience index when present): Does the claim have an identity basis for the challenger state?

1: The claimed territory includes significant portions of ethnic, religious, linguistic, or other identity groups linked to the challenger state
0: No identity-based connection to this territory for this state

• **tcidentgt**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes one point to the ICOW salience index when present): Does the claim have an identity basis for the target state?

1: The claimed territory includes significant portions of ethnic, religious, linguistic, or other identity groups linked to the target state
0: No identity-based connection to this territory for this state

• **tchistchal**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes one point to the ICOW salience index when present): Has the challenger state exercised sovereignty over the claimed territory in the past 200 years?

1: Challenger has exercised sovereignty over territory within 200 years
0: No

• **tchisttgt**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (this variable contributes one point to the

ICOW salience index when present): Has the target state exercised sovereignty over the claimed territory in the past 200 years?

1: Target has exercised sovereignty over territory within 200 years
0: No

• **tcoffshore**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (no longer used in the ICOW salience index, although it was initially used in this index for Hensel's 2001 ISQ article): is the territory located on the mainland or offshore?

1: Claimed territory is offshore (not located on either state/entity's mainland)
0: Claimed territory is located on mainland

• **tcentirecl**: An indicator of territorial claim salience (not currently used in the ICOW salience index): Is challenger claiming entire territory of target state/entity?

1: Entire area of target state/entity is claimed
0: No

• **midissyr**: Did at least one militarized dispute over this specific issue begin this year? (Note that this only includes MIDs that directly involved attempts to settle this specific issue, as described in the 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier; MIDs between the claimants over other issues are not counted here.)

1: Yes
0: No

• **nmidissyr**: Number of militarized disputes over this specific issue that began this year

• **midfatyr**: Did at least one fatal militarized dispute over this specific issue begin this year? (Note that this only includes MIDs that directly involved attempts to settle this specific issue, as described in the 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier; MIDs between the claimants over other issues are not counted here.)

1: Yes
0: No

• **nfatyr**: Number of fatal militarized disputes over this specific issue that began this year

• **waryr**: Did at least one full-scale COW interstate war over this specific issue begin this year? (Note that this only includes wars that directly involved attempts to settle this specific issue, as described in the 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier; wars between the claimants over other issues are not counted here.)

1: Yes
0: No

• **nwaryr**: Number of full-scale interstate wars over this specific issue that began this year

• **recmid5**: Total number of militarized disputes that were underway between these two actors over this claim at any time during the previous five years before this observation.

• **recmid10**: Total number of militarized disputes that were underway between these two actors over this claim at any time during the previous ten years before this observation.

• **recmidwt**: Number of recent militarized disputes between these two actors over this claim, weighted by recency.

This weighting assigns an event that began in the year before the current observation a value of 1.0, with the weight of earlier events decreasing by 10% per year (thus an event ten years before the current observation has a value of 0.1 and earlier events do not contribute to this score). This weighted measure was introduced in the 2008 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article mentioned earlier in this user's manual, as an alternative to simply counting the number of recent conflicts regardless of how long ago they happened.

• **recmidwtu**: Number of recent militarized disputes between these two actors over this claim, weighted by recency.

This variable was added in version 1.01 of the data set, and the weighted value for each previous dispute is coded based on the last time when it was *underway* within the previous ten years (even if they began earlier) rather than when it *began*.

• **recfat5**: Total number of fatal militarized disputes that were underway between these two actors over this claim at any time during the previous five years before this observation.

• **recfat10**: Total number of fatal militarized disputes that were underway between these two actors over this claim at any time during the previous ten years before this observation.

• **recfatwt**: Number of recent fatal militarized disputes between these two actors over this claim, weighted by recency.

Like the recmidwt variable described above, this weighting assigns an event that began in the year before the current observation a value of 1.0, with the weight of earlier events decreasing by 10% per year (thus an event ten years before the current observation has a value of 0.1 and earlier events do not contribute to this score).

• **recfatwtu**: Number of recent fatal militarized disputes between these two actors over this claim, weighted by recency.

This variable was added in version 1.01 of the data set, and the weighted value for each previous fatal dispute is coded based on the last time when it was *underway* within the previous ten years (even if they began earlier) rather than when it *began*.

• **recwar5**: Total number of full-scale COW interstate wars that were underway between these two actors over this claim at any time during the previous five years before this observation.

• **recwar10**: Total number of full-scale COW interstate wars that were underway between these two actors over this claim at any time during the previous ten years before this observation.

• **recwarwt**: Number of recent full-scale COW interstate wars between these two actors over this claim, weighted by recency.

Like the recmidwt variable described above, this weighting assigns an event that began in

the year before the current observation a value of 1.0, with the weight of earlier events decreasing by 10% per year (thus an event ten years before the current observation has a value of 0.1 and earlier events do not contribute to this score).

• **recwarwt**: Number of recent full-scale COW interstate wars between these two actors over this claim, weighted by recency.

This variable was added in version 1.01 of the data set, and the weighted value for each previous war is coded based on the last time when it was *underway* within the previous ten years (even if they began earlier) rather than when it *began*.

• **version**: Current version number of this data set.