The Directed Dyadic Interstate War Dataset.

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1. Introduction

The dyadic war dataset is built and fully compatible with the dyadic MID dataset (Maoz *et al*. 2019). It provides dyadic records of interstate wars over the period of 1816-2010, with a dyad-year unit of analysis. The dataset contains several innovations and changes compared to the war or MID datasets. Specifically,

- It applies the definition of war and war participation to a dyadic setting. A dyadic war is defined as a series of sustained and lethal battles between the armed forces of two states that is a part or the whole of an interstate war.
- For a dyadic war to be present both states must meet one or both of the following conditions: (1) the state must suffer 100 or more battle-related deaths in the battles with the other state, or (2) the state must deploy 1,000 or more troops in battles against the other state.
- War outbreak and war termination is defined in terms of battles, not in terms of declarations of war. A dyadic war starts on the start date of the first battle between the armed forces of the states making up the dyad. Accordingly, a dyadic ends on the last day of the last battle between the armed forces of the dyad.
- Each war is identified both in terms of its own dyadic code, and in terms of the dyadic MID of which it is a part.
- The data have been cleaned and each dyad that was part of a multilateral war was researched separately to determine whether it met the conditions stated above. The data also reflect a systematic comparison to the COW war data and another interstate war dataset (Reiter, Stam, and Horowitz 2014).
- To the extent possible, fatality data were broken down by individual state and dyad. However, in many cases involving a state that fights several opponents in the context of a multilateral war, such a breakdown is not possible. We provide "best" estimates of this breakdown.
- The data are fully compatible with the dyadic MID dataset. The dyadic war dataset is a proper subset of the dyadic MID dataset: every war in the dyadic MID dataset is part of a dyadic MID (but not vice versa).
- The outcome of the war is adjusted for the specific dyad. The winner in a dyadic war may have a different designation than the winning side in the COW war dataset.
- We assign specific roles to joiners in multilateral war: a joiner on the target side in a multilateral war may be the initiator against a state on the initiator's side in the multilateral war.

2. Citation.

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3. **Variables.**

Variable Name	Variable label	Value Labels	Comments
Warnum	**COW war number**		
Disno	**MID 4.2 Dispute number**		
Dyindex	**Dyadic MID index number**		
Statea	**COW State number**		**Not to be confused with role in war (dataset is directed)**
Stateb	**COW state number**		
Warstrtmnth	**War start month**		
Warstrtday	**War start day**		
Warstrtyr	**War start year**		
Warendmnth	**War end month**		
Warenday	**War end day**		
Warendyr	**War end year**		
Warolea	**Role of state A in war**	**1 = primary initiator** **2 = joiner on initiator's side** **3 = primary target** **4 = joiner on target's side**	
Waroleb	**Role of state B in war**		**Same as warolea**
Wardyadrolea	**Role of state A in dyadic war**	**1 = primary initiator** **3 = primary target**	
Wardyadroleb	**Role of state B in dyadic war**		**Same as wardyadrolea**
Outcome	**Outcome for state A**	**1 = win** **2 = draw** **3 = lose**	
Bathdtha	**Battle-deaths state A**		**Note: can be lower than 100**
Batdthb	**Battle-deaths state B**		
Changes_1	**Changes with respect to COW war data**	0 = None 1 = start/end day change 2 = Start/end month change 3 = Start/end year change 4 = Fatality change 5 = Fatality A/B change 7 = Outcome change 10 = New Observation 11 = Recommended drop	
Durindx	**Year of ongoing war**		