MINORITIES AT RISK
DATASET USERS MANUAL 030703

Project Director: Christian Davenport

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ATTACHMENTS

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.

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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   **1**
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

(NUMCODE = CCODE x 100 + Group identifier).

CCODE   Country ID Number   **2**
The Correlates of War (Singer and Small) country identification number.

NAME   Group's alpha code identifier   **3**
A three-letter group identification code. These codes are consistent across countries for groups living in multiple countries.

GROUP   Full name of group   **4**
The full name of the group as it is most frequently referred to in the literature

COUNTRY Country Name   **5**

REGION   Minorities project region id.   **6**
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

YEAR   Year of the observation   **7**

YR   Year of observation in decades   **8**

ID   Individual Observation Identification   **9**
Combination of country code, group identification, and Year

CURRENT MAR active file   **10**
Group is included in current MAR active file for updating information?
Value   Label
0   No
1   Yes

MARSTAT Group's MAR case status   **11**
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

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 **13**

Value   Label

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) **14**
The best estimate of the population of the

group in 1990 (in thousands).

CPOP   Estimated country population, 1990-98 (x1000)   **15**
            The best estimate of the country population
            in 1990 (in thousands).

GPRO   Group proportion of country population, 1990-98   **16**
            The group's proportion of the country
            population in 1990.

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)   **17**
            Missing Values: -99
            Value   Label
            0   No
            1   Yes

ATRISK2   Disadvantaged due to past discrimination (1998)   **18**
            Missing Values: -99
            Value   Label
            0   No
            1   Yes

ATRISK3   Advantaged minority (1998)   **19**
            Missing Values: -99
            Value   Label
            0   No
            1   Yes

ATRISK4   Group supports political organizations advocating   **20**
            greater group rights, c. 1998
            Missing Values: -99
            Value   Label
            0   Not at risk
            1   At risk

POLSTAT   Group's Legal/Political Status   **21**
            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

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

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 Different Physical Appearance **32**
Missing Values: -99
Value   Label
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 Ethnic Difference Index **33**
Missing Values: -99
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.)

REGIONAL Different Region of Residence **34**
Missing Values: -99
Value   Label
0	No
1	Yes

RELIG Religious Group, not ethnoculturally distinct **35**
Value   Label
0	No
1	Yes

RELIGS1 Specific Religion(s): Most Numerous **36**
Missing Values: -99
Value   Label
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   **37**
            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

GC2   Regional base   **38**
            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

GC2A   Directional location of regional base   **39**
            Missing Values: -99
        Value   Label
        1   Yes
        2   No
        99   No basis for judging

GC2ANAME   Directional location of regional base   **40**

GC2B   Topographical location of regional base   **41**
            Missing Values: -99
        Value   Label

	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**

    Note: The homeland may or may not coincide with the

    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   61
               Value   Label
               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   63
                  Missing Values: -99
               Value   Label
               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   65
               Value   Label
               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   Groups spatial distribution   **66**
        This is a summary indicator based on the group
        concentration codes listed below (REG1-REG6).
        Missing Values: -99
        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   Group Concentration Index in 1980s   **67**
        Missing Values: -99
        This indicator has a different scaling than
        GROUPCON; it is constructed using the following
        weights:
        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.

REG1   Group Concentrated in One Region   **68**
        Value   Label
        0   No
        1   Yes

REG1P   Group's Proportion of Regional Population   **69**
        Missing Values: -99

REG2   Majority in One Region, Minority in Nearby Areas   **70**
        Value   Label
        0   No
        1   Yes

REG2P   Group's Proportion in Majority Region   **71**
        Missing Values: -99

REGMINP   Group's Proportion in Minority Region   **72**
        Missing Values: -99

REG3   Dispersed Minority in One Region   73
          Value   Label
          1   Living Separately
          2   Living Interspersed
          3   Degree of Integration

REG3P   Group's Proportion in REG3 Region   74
          Missing Values: -99

REG4   Majority in One Region, Others Dispersed   75
          Value   Label
          0   No
          1   Yes

REG4P   Group's Proportion in REG4 Majority Region   76
          Missing Values: -99

REG5   Predominately Urban   77
          Value   Label
          0   No
          1   Yes

REG5P   Group's Proportion of Urban Population   78
          Missing Values: -99

REG6   Widely Dispersed Group   79
          Value   Label
          1   Living Separately
          2   Living Interspersed
          3   Degree of Integration

5. Length of Residence Indicators.

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

TRADITN2   Rescaled TRADITN codes   81
          Missing Values: -99
          Value   Label
          1   Immigrated since 1945
          2   Immigrated in 19th or early 20th c.
          3   Immigrated pre-1800

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   83
                This variable contains the number of adjoining
                countries where there are segments of the group

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   96
                Missing Values: -99
                A composite index for groups who have lost

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		Magnitude of Change		Group Status Prior to Change	
Period	Weight	Type	Weight	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 97
 Missing Values: -99
Value Label
0 No
1 Yes
99 No basis for judgment

AUTONEND Year/Decade/Century Autonomy was Lost 98
 Missing Values: -99
If autonomy was lost this variable contains the approximate year in which it happened.

TRANS Group was Transferred from Another State   **99**
    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.

TRANSYR Year/Decade of Transfer   **100**
    Missing Values: -99
   If "TRANS" = 1, then this variable represents the
   approximate year the group or territory was
   transferred.

SEPX Separatism Index   **101**
   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**

SEPKIN Active Separatism among Kin Groups   **102**
    Missing Values: -99
   Value Label
   0 No
   1 Yes
   99 No basis for judgment

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   **103**
    Missing Values: -99

CCATNESS Summary indicator: strength of cultural identity   **104**
    This sums the unweighted scores "LANG",
    "CUSTOM", "BELIEF", and "RACE".

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

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   **106**
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).

1. Cultural Differentials

CULDIFXX   Cultural Differentials Index   **107**
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

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   **116**
        Missing Values: -99
        Value   Label
        0   No differential
        1   Some indeterminate differential
        2   Significant differential
        99   No basis for judgment

POLDIFX3   Recruitment   **117**
        Missing Values: -99
        Value   Label
        0   No differential
        1   Some indeterminate differential
        2   Significant differential
        99   No basis for judgment

POLDIFX4   Voting Rights   **118**
        Missing Values: -99
        Value   Label
        0   No differential
        1   Some indeterminate differential
        2   Significant differential
        99   No basis for judgment

POLDIFX5   Right to Organize   **119**
        Missing Values: -99
        Value   Label
        0   No differential
        1   Some indeterminate differential
        2   Significant differential
        99   No basis for judgment

POLDIFX6   Equal Legal Protection   **120**
        Missing Values: -99
        Value   Label
        0   No differential
        1   Some indeterminate differential
        2   Significant differential
        99   No basis for judgment

3. Economic Differentials (Economic Inequalities)

ECDIFXX   Economic Differentials Index   **121**
        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).

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   **125**
    Missing Values: -99
Value   Label
0   No differential
1   Some indeterminate differential
2   Significant differential
99   No basis for judgment

ECDIFX5   Presence in Professions   **126**
    Missing Values: -99
Value   Label
0   No differential
1   Some indeterminate differential
2   Significant differential
99   No basis for judgment

ECDIFX6   Presence in Official Positions   **127**
    Missing Values: -99
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   **128**
    Missing Values: -99

DMBIRTH   High Birth Rate in 1980-2000   **129**
    Missing Values: -99
    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   **136**
                    Missing Values: -99
                 Value   Label
                 1   Condition present but minor
                 2   Condition of moderate significance
                 3   Condition serious
                 0   No basis for judgment

DMRESET   Forced Internal Resettlement in 1980-2000   **137**
                    Missing Values: -99
                 Value   Label
                 1   Condition present but minor
                 2   Condition of moderate significance
                 3   Condition serious
                 0   No basis for judgment

DM1OTH   First Other Demographic Trait in 1980s   **138**
                    Missing Values: -99
                 Value   Label
                 1   Condition present but minor
                 2   Condition of moderate significance
                 3   Condition serious
                 0   No basis for judgment

DM2OTH   Second Other Demographic Trait in 1980s   **139**
                    Missing Values: -99
                 Value   Label
                 1   Condition present but minor
                 2   Condition of moderate significance
                 3   Condition serious
                 0   No basis for judgment

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   **140**
                    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

DMENV   Environmental decline, 1990-2000   **141**
    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

DMEMEC   Emigration for economic reasons, 1990-2000   **142**
    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

DMEMPO   Emigration for political reasons, 1990-2000   **143**
    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

DMINF   Influx of kindred groups, 1990-2000   **144**
    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

DMRES   Internal resettlement by policy   **145**
    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

DMOTH   Other demographic trait, 1990-2000   **146**
    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

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   **150**
         Missing Values: -99
     Value   Label
      0   Not restricted
      1   Activity moderately restricted
      2   Activity prohibited
      99   No basis for judgment

POLIC2   Freedom of movement, 1990-2000   **151**
         Missing Values: -99
     Value   Label
      0   Not restricted
      1   Activity moderately restricted
      2   Activity prohibited
      99   No basis for judgment

POLIC3   Rights in judicial proceedings, 1990-2000   **152**
         Missing Values: -99
     Value   Label
      0   Not restricted
      1   Activity moderately restricted
      2   Activity prohibited
      99   No basis for judgment

POLIC4   Restrictions on organizing, 1990-2000   **153**
         Missing Values: -99
     Value   Label
      0   Not restricted
      1   Activity moderately restricted
      2   Activity prohibited
      99   No basis for judgment

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   **162**
       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

CULPO2   Restrictions on use of language, 1990-2000   **163**
       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

CULPO3   Restrictions on language instruction, 1990-2000   **164**
       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

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 or organizational cohesion (ORGCOH) 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   **172**
              Missing Values: -99
              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   **181**
        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

ORG1ST2   Org 1 Activities: Party units   **182**
        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

ORG1ST3   Org 1 activities: political mobilization   **183**
        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

ORG1ST4   Org 1 Activities: representing interests to officials   **184**
        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

ORG1ST5   Org 1 Activities: Electoral politics   **185**
        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

ORG1ST6   Org 1 Activities: Soliciting external support   **186**
        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

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   **200**
                   Missing Values: -99
                   Value   Label
                   1   Strong single leader
                   2   Weak or decentralized leadership
                   3   Factionalized/competing leaders
                   99   No basis for judgment

ORG2PO   Popularity of org. #2, 1990-95   **201**
                   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

ORG2ST1   Org 2 Activities: Education & propaganda   **202**
                   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

ORG2ST2   Org 2 Activities: Organizing party units   **203**
                   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

ORG2ST3   Org 2 Activities: political mobilization   **204**
                   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

ORG2ST4   Org 2 Activities: representing interests to officials   **205**
                   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

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   **218**
            Missing Values: -99

SPLIT3   Year in which org. #3 last split   **219**
            Missing Values: -99

ORG3TYPE Legal type of organization #3   **220**

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

LEAD3   Type of leadership for organization #3, 1990-95   **221**
            Missing Values: -99

Value   Label
1   Strong single leader
2   Weak or decentralized leadership
3   Factionalized/competing leaders
99   No basis for judgment

ORG3PO   Popularity of organization #3, 1990-95   **222**
            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

ORG3ST1   Org 3 Activities: education and propaganda   **223**
            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

ORG3ST2   Org 3 Activities: organizing party units   **224**
            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

ORG3ST3   Org 3 Activities: political mobilization   **225**
    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

ORG3ST4   Org 3 Activities: representing interests to officials   **226**
    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

ORG3ST5   Org 3 Activities: electoral politics   **227**
    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

ORG3ST6   Org 3 Activities: soliciting external support   **228**
    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

ORG3ST7   Org 3 Activities: non-coercively securing local support   **229**
    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

ORG3ST8   Org 3 Activities: forcibly obtaining local support   **230**
    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

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   **243**
                    Missing Values: -99

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   **246**
      Missing Values: -99
      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   **247**
      Missing Values: -99
      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
(ORGCOH94) 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**

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.

ADOPLEG   Legal Restrictions   **345**
    Missing Values: -99
   Value   Label
    0   No
    1   Yes
   99   No basis for judgment

ADOPPOL   Policy Changes   **346**
    Missing Values: -99
   Value   Label
    0   No
    1   Yes
   99   No basis for judgment

ADOPMOB Communal Agitation/Violence   **347**
   Missing Values: -99
   Value   Label
    0   No
    1   Yes
   99   No basis for judgment

ADOPTER   Terrorism   **348**
    Missing Values: -99
   Value   Label
    0   No
    1   Yes
   99   No basis for judgment

ADOPINS Insurgency   **349**
    Missing Values: -99
   Value   Label
    0   No
    1   Yes
   99   No basis for judgment

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**

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

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

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

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

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

FCCI22A   Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98   **369**
    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

FCCI32A   Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98   **370**
    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

FCCI42A   Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98   **371**
    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

FCCI52A   Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98   **372**
    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

FCCI62A   Issues of ICC - 6th issue, 2nd pair, 1990-98   **373**
    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

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).

FCCI14B   Issues of ICC - 1st issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000   **398**
    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

FCCI24B   Issues of ICC - 2nd issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000   **399**
    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

FCCI34B   Issues of ICC - 3rd issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000   **400**
    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

FCCI44B   Issues of ICC - 4th issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000   **401**
    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

FCCI54B   Issues of ICC - 5th issue, 4th pair, 1999-2000   **402**
    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

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**

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   Tadzhiks (Tajiks)
        #19 - TKM   Turkmens
        #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   Turkmens (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.