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Codebook
Secessionist Grievances

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Please cite:
Griffiths, Ryan D., and Agely Martinez. 2020 (online). Local Conditions and the
Demand for Independence: A Dataset of Secessioist Grievances. *Nations and Nationalism*.

This document provides a more detailed description of the variables used in the dataset. It can be used in combination with the *Nations and Nationalism* article and the accompanying excel sheet that contains the data.

As discussed in the article, there are five categories of grievances. This is how the variables were broken down by category.

1. **Restorative Grievances (decolonization, prior statehood) = 3**
    a. *Decolonization (UN List of Non Self-Governing Territories)*
        i. Not on UN Decolonization List = 0
        ii. Previously on UN Decolonization List = 1
        iii. On UN Decolonization List Currently = 2
    b. *Prior statehood (International Systems Dataset)*
        i. No history of prior statehood = 0
        ii. History of prior statehood = 1

2. **Remedial Rights Grievances (poldis, ecdis, reldis, ladis, aut2) = 15**
    a. *poldis (Political discrimination index from Minorities at Risk)*
        i. No discrimination = 0
        ii. Neglect/remedial polices = 1
            1. 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.
        iii. Neglect/no remedial policies = 2
            1. 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.
        iv. Social exclusion/neutral policy = 3
            1. 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 social practices.
        v. Exclusion/repressive policy = 4
            1. Public policies (formal exclusion and/or recurring repression) substantially restrict the group's political participation by comparison with other groups. (Note: This does not include repression during group rebellions. It does include patterned repression when the group is not openly resisting state authority.)
        vi. Not in MAR = -99
    b. *Ecdis (Economic discrimination index from Minorities at Risk)*

       i. No discrimination = 0

      ii. Neglect/remedial polices = 1

           1. 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.

     iii. Neglect/no remedial policies = 2

           1. 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.

     iv. Social exclusion/neutral policy = 3

           1. 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.

      v. Exclusion/repressive policy = 4

           1. Public policies (formal exclusion and/or recurring repression) substantially restrict the group's economic opportunities by contrast with other groups.

     vi. Not in MAR = -99

c. *Reldis (Religious discrimination from Minorities at Risk)*

       i. No restrictions = 0

      ii. Activity informally restricted = 1

           1. The activity is restricted by widespread but informal social practice (e.g., by discrimination against people who follow group religion)

     iii. Activity somewhat restricted = 2

     iv. Activity sharply restricted = 3

      v. Not in MAR = -99

d. *Ladis (Restrictions on use of language from Minorities at Risk)*

       i. No restrictions = 0

      ii. Activity informally restricted = 1

           1. The activity is restricted by widespread but informal social practice (e.g., by discrimination against people who speak the group's language)

     iii. Activity somewhat restricted = 2

     iv. Activity sharply restricted = 3

      v. Not in MAR = -99

e. *Aut2 (Autonomy from Ethnic Power Relations)*

       i. Enjoys autonomy at the regional level = 0

      ii. Does not enjoy autonomy at the regional level = 1

3. Primary Rights Grievances (Right, Referendum, Parties, Eternity) = 6

   a. Right (Whether a group has the right to leave the country / secede)

       i. Constitution or legal document = 0

      ii. Court ruling = 1

     iii. No right = 2

b. Referendum (Whether a group has held a referendum)
  i. No referendum = 0
  ii. Legal = 1
  iii. Not legal = 2
c. Parties (Weill: Are separatist parties banned in the country?)
  i. Not banned = 0
  ii. Banned = 1
d. Eternity ((Weill: Whether a country has an eternity clause)
  i. No clause = 0
  ii. Eternity clause = 1

4. **Conflict Grievances (Conflict, Duplicate, Intense from Uppsala Conflict Data Program) = 3**
   a. *Conflict: (Whether there is a conflict between a rebel group and the state that has resulted in at least 25 battle related deaths in one year)*
      i. No = 0
      ii. Yes = 1
   b. *Intense: (Whether there is a conflict between a rebel group and the state that has been intense at least for one year, with more than 999 battle related deaths)*
      i. No = 0
      ii. Yes = 1
   c. *Intense10 (Have multiple representatives of the group been in "intense" (more than 999 battle related deaths) conflict with the government for one calendar year in the past ten years?)*
      i. No = 0
      ii. Yes = 1

5. **Functionality Grievances (Florea: Relcap, Gov institutions) = 14**
   a. Relcap (Ordinal measure of relative rebel capability)
      i. Weaker than the government = 1
      ii. At parity with the government = 2
      iii. Stronger than the government = 3
      iv. Much stronger than the government = 4
   b. Gov institutions (a count of the number of governance institutions that are present in a de facto state. The possible government institutions are: executive, legislative, judicial, taxation system, educational system, welfare system, foreign affairs, media system, police system, and a banking system.
      i. Count of institutions = 0-10