Contemporary Slavery in Armed Conflicts (CSAC) 1.0
1989 to 2016
Codebook and Instruction Manual
October 2020

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Last updated: October 11, 2020

Background and Acknowledgements
The Contemporary Slavery in Armed Conflict (CSAC) database was conceived of by researchers based at, and affiliated with, The Rights Lab at the University of Nottingham, including Prof. Kevin Bales, Angharad Smith, Gabriel Bales, and Dr. Monti Narayan Datta.

Scope of CSAC Data Project
The Contemporary Slavery in Armed Conflict (CSAC) database incorporates and builds upon data collected by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), known as "the world's main provider of data on organized violence and the oldest ongoing data collection project for civil war, with a history of almost 40 years." The UCDP data are robust and some of the most reliable data on wars and militarized disputes across the globe.

Researchers from The Rights Lab at Nottingham University constructed the CSAC database drawing upon data from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Data, examining conflicts from version 17.1 of that dataset. That dataset examines state-based armed conflicts, in which: there was the use of armed force; there were a minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year in a conflict incompatibility; the primary party of the conflict was "a government of a state or any opposition organization or alliance of organizations; and the nature of the conflict dealt with an incompatibility concerning government and/or territory.

Version 1.0 of the CSAC database represents a new effort at coding instances of modern slavery in armed conflicts. In this first version of the dataset, researchers from the Rights Lab coded instances of enslavement along four dimensions: child soldiers; sexual exploitation/forced marriage; human trafficking; forced labor; and domestic servitude. Coders at the Rights Lab also specified when each of these types of modern slavery were employed either toward a *strategic aim* or as a *tactic* within the armed conflict in question. For definitions of each of these key terms, and a discussion of how these terms are similar and different please see the accompanying draft paper on the CSAC website.

In each of these conflicts, the unit of observation is the *conflict-year*. Please note that some conflicts last a year or less, whereas other conflicts span multiple years.

Variables in the CSAC Database

Variable Name	Description	Source
ConflictID	The unique identifier of all conflicts	UCPD/PRIO
ConflictCode	Secondary unique identifier of all conflicts	UCPD/PRIO
Year	The most recent year of the conflict	UCPD/PRIO
Location	The name(s) of the country/countries whose government(s) have a primary claim to the issue in dispute	UCPD/PRIO
SideA	The first primary party to the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Side A is by definition always a primary party to the conflict. In internal conflicts, Side A is always the government side, it is one of the sides in interstate conflict, and the colonial state in extra state conflicts.	UCPD/PRIO
SideA2nd	The identified country/countries supporting Side A in the conflict.	UCPD/PRIO
SideB	The second primary party to the conflict during the conflict episode, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Like Side A, Side B is by definition a primary party to the conflict. Side B is the opposition side of all internal and extra state conflicts and the second side in an interstate conflict. Thus, Side B can include both states and non-governmental opposition groups, depending on the type of conflict.	UCPD/PRIO
SideB2nd	Identifying the country/countries supporting Side B in the conflict.	UCPD/PRIO
SideBID	The unique identifier of the actors on Side B, as a comma separated list.	UCPD/PRIO
StrategicSlavery	A variable to clarify if and what type of strategic enslavement was used. 0 = unknown if strategic enslavement was present 1 = Target group members are enslaved and exploited in ways that support tactical aims, including within a strategic genocidal process, but with the assumption that they will be worked to death or disposed of when desired. Put another way: this is short-term utilitarian exploitation of labour from people marked for death. 2 = Female target group members will be isolated, aborted if pregnant, then forcibly impregnated in order to: (a) remove them from the "target" group through possession and use; and (b) generate non-target group offspring; with the possible outcome of (c) being killed when no longer fertile/useful. 3 = BOTH 1 and 2	Rights Lab

ChildSoldier	A variable to clarify what type of tactical enslavement was used. 0 = unknown if child soldiering was used 1 = child soldiering was used in the conflict 2 = researcher has been able to make an educated guess that child soldiering had occurred based on evidence that reports that it has been found in the conflict, but does not specify a date	Rights Lab
ChildSoldierSide	A label to identify which side used child soldiering: SIDE A, SIDE B, or both sides, i.e., SIDE A + SIDE B	Rights Lab
CS_SideB_ID	If possible, a list of which actors were involved on SIDE B of the conflict	Rights Lab
CS_Side	The side on which child soldiering took place. 1 = SIDE A 2 = SIDE B 3 = SIDE A + B	Rights Lab
SexExploitForcedMarriage	A variable to clarify what type of enslavement was used. 0 = unknown if sexual exploitation/forced marriage was used 1 = sexual exploitation/forced marriage was used in the conflict 2 = researcher has been able to make an educated guess that sexual exploitation/forced marriage occurred based on evidence that reports that it has been found in the conflict but does not specify a date	Rights Lab
SexExploitForcedMarriageSide	A label to identify which side used sexual exploitation / forced marriage: SIDE A, SIDE B, or both sides, i.e., SIDE A + SIDE B	Rights Lab
SexFM_SideB_ID	If possible, a list of which actors were involved on SIDE B of the conflict	Rights Lab
SexFM_Side	The side on which sexual exploitation/forced marriage took place. 1 = SIDE A 2 = SIDE B 3 = SIDE A + B	Rights Lab
Trafficking	A variable to clarify what type of enslavement was used. 0 = unknown if human trafficking was used 1 = human trafficking was used in the conflict 2 = researcher has been able to make an educated guess that human trafficking occurred based on evidence that reports that it has been found in the conflict but does not specify a date	Rights Lab
Trafficking/Side	A label to identify which side used human trafficking: SIDE A, SIDE B, or both sides, i.e., SIDE A + SIDE B	Rights Lab
Trafficking_Side	The side on which human trafficking took place. 1 = SIDE A 2 = SIDE B 3 = SIDE A + B	Rights Lab

ForcedLabour	A variable to clarify what type of enslavement was used. 0 = unknown if forced labor was used 1 = forced labor was used in the conflict 2 = researcher has been able to make an educated guess that forced labor occurred based on evidence that reports that it has been found in the conflict, but does not specify a date	Rights Lab
ForcedLabourSide	A label to identify which side used forced labor: SIDE A, SIDE B, or both sides, i.e., SIDE A + SIDE B	Rights Lab
Domestic	A variable to clarify what type of enslavement was used. 0 = unknown if domestic servitude was used 1 = domestic servitude was used in the conflict 2 = researcher has been able to make an educated guess that domestic servitude based on evidence that reports that it has been found in the conflict, but does not specify a date	Rights Lab
DomesticSide	A label to identify which side used domestic servitude: SIDE A, SIDE B, or both sides, i.e., SIDE A + SIDE B	Rights Lab
Incomp	The incompatibility for the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. The stated incompatibility is what the parties claim to be fighting over. 1= Territory 2 = Government 3 = Government and Territory	UCPD/PRIO
Terr	The specified contested territory for conflicts over territory, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. In case the two sides use different names for the disputed territory, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organization.	UCPD/PRIO
Int	The intensity variable is coded in two categories: 0 = Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year; 1 = War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year	UCPD/PRIO
CumInt	This variable takes into account the temporal dimension of the conflict. It is a dummy variable that codes whether the conflict since the onset has exceeded; 1,000 battle-related deaths. A conflict is coded as 0 as long as it has not over time resulted in more than 1,000 battle-related deaths. Once a conflict reaches this threshold, it is coded as 1.	UCPD/PRIO
Type	UCDP defines four types of conflict: 1 = Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system. 2 = Interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.	UCPD/PRIO

	3 = Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states. 4 = Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.	
StartDate	The date of the first battle-related death recorded in the conflict is coded as the Startdate in the dataset. The date is set after the conflict fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict, except for the number of deaths. In some cases, the initial fatality occurs in a year prior to the first year of activity. For instance, in the conflict in Ethiopia over the territory Eritrea, the first battle-related deaths occurred in September 1961. During the remaining months of 1961, the conflict did not reach the required total of 25 battle-related deaths and the conflict is thus coded as inactive in 1961. 25 battle-related deaths in a year were not recorded until three years later	UCPD/PRIO
StartPrec	The Startdate is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the start of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. Startprec (start precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the Startdate variable. 1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event. 2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates. 3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the first day of the month. 4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month. 5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year. 6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment. 7= Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; Startdate is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.	UCPD/PRIO
StartDate2	Startdate2 provide information about the date when a conflict episode reaches 25 battle-related deaths in a calendar year, thus indicating the date that all criteria required in the definition of armed conflict are fulfilled.	UCPD/PRIO

StartPrec2	The level of certainty for the coding of StartDate2. 1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event. 2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates. 3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the first day of the month. 4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month. 5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year. 6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment. 7= Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; Startdate is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.	UCPD/PRIO
EpEndDate	The date, as precise as possible, when the conflict violence stopped. If detailed information is lacking the Conflict Termination Dataset sets the date to 31 December.	UCPD/PRIO
EpEndPrec	The end date is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the termination of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. The Endprec (end precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the End date variable. 1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event. 2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the last; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates. 3= Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the last day of the month. 4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. 5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. 6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The end year is assigned based on subjective judgment. 7= Year is missing. No information on the end date is available; Enddate is set to 31 December of the last year recorded in the conflict.	UCPD/PRIO

GWNoA	GW numbers of the state on side A. (GW Numbers are country codes as taken from Gleditsch & Ward, 1999)[1]	UCPD/PRIO
GWNoA2nd	GW numbers of all countries supporting side A with troops.	UCPD/PRIO
GWNoB	GW numbers of all countries on side B, separated by semicolons.	UCPD/PRIO
GWNoB2nd	GW numbers of all countries supporting side B with troops.	UCPD/PRIO
GWNoLoc	GW numbers of all location countries, separated by semicolons.	UCPD/PRIO
Region	The geographic region of the conflict, taken from the UCDP/Prio Armed Conflict Dataset. This variable groups the various conflicts into five geographical categories, dependent on the location of the conflict. 1= Europe 2= Middle East 3= Asia 4= Africa 5= Americas	UCPD/PRIO
Version	Version of dataset from Uppsala	UCPD/PRIO

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[1] Gleditsch, Kristian S. & Michael D. Ward, 1999. "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816." *International Interactions* 25: 393–413.