**Codebook for *democratic instability* data**

It is widely believed that political assassinations can have lasting social and political consequences, generating instability due to diminished efficacy of the state, lack of confidence in government, disrupted policy initiatives, and other consequences. In a 2008 article published in the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Zaryab Iqbal and Christopher Zorn test this relationship. The *assassinations* data set includes data on 157 countries between 1946 and 1997. The unit of observation is the country-year.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variable Name** | **Description** |
| *ccode* | Country code |
| *year* | Year |
| *coldwar* | Cold war year (1=yes, 0=no) |
| *logpop* | Natural log of population size |
| *gdplag* | GDP in previous year |
| *democracy* | Democracy score in previous year, scaled to range from 0 (most autocratic) to 100 (most democratic) |
| *Instab* | Index of instability (revolutions, crises, coups, etc.); ranges from −4.65 to +10.07 |

Iqbal, Zaryab and Christopher Zorn. 2008. “The Political Consequences of Assassination.” *The Journal of Conflict Resolution* 52,3: 385-400.