

APPENDIX**Table A1. Descriptive Statistics**

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Technology of Rebellion	147	1.78	0.65	1	3
Rough Terrain	146	55.12	288.09	0	3043
Ethnic War	147	0.68	0.46	0	1
GDP per capita (L)	137	1.55	1.36	0.05	6.24
Post 1990	147	0.31	0.47	0	1
New Postcommunist	147	0.08	0.27	0	1
Marxist Rebels	147	0.23	0.42	0	1
Military Personnel (L)	129	421.48	1090.37	1	5112

(L): the variable is included in the dataset as lagged one year (value for the year preceding the onset of the civil war)

DATASET OF CIVIL WARS

Our dataset contains 147 conflicts; it is based on a list of 151 civil wars compiled by Sambanis (2001), to which we have made the following modifications: we have added 7 conflicts that started after 2001; we have excluded Pakistan (1994-1999) and India (1946-1948), because these cases are instances of communal violence and large-scale rioting (following Varshney (2001:365), these are distinct from civil wars). Following Fearon and Laitin (2003), we have folded the case of Sierra Leone (1997-2001) into the conflict that started in 1991. We have also excluded a total of 8 cases that fall outside all three technologies, primarily urban uprisings, such as the Iranian revolution of 1978, the “dirty war” in Argentina in the mid-seventies, and the Palestinian “intifadas” after the mid-eighties. We did run our analysis with these 8 cases coded as instances of irregular war and found no significant changes in the results.

CODING PROCEDURES**1. Coding Procedure for Technology of Rebellion**

With the help of research assistants we examined several reference works (see below) and case studies to ascertain whether rebels and governments in each conflict relied on military technology predominantly characterized by the use (a) of heavy armor and weaponry or (b) light weaponry. Our focus was on the first full year of the conflict.¹ We also contacted 78 experts of the 147 conflicts in the 78 countries that enter in our dataset, and queried them about the military technology prevalent in these conflicts. We received responses from 23 experts who supplied us with information on 37 conflicts in 28 countries.

We used the following coding procedure. We first asked whether the rebels used heavy armor and artillery during the entire first year of the conflict; if yes, we checked to see if the government used similar weapons. If it did, we coded the war as conventional. If the rebels relied instead on light weapons we, again, turned to the government’s military. If the government was able to field heavy armor and

¹ We take the initial phase of a conflict to be the first year after this conflict enters in the dataset, i.e. once it reaches the 1,000 battledeath threshold.

artillery, we coded the war as irregular; if not, we coded the war as symmetric non-conventional. Below, we include a table with all our cases and their value in the Technology of Rebellion variable.

We identified nine ambiguous cases that could have been coded in more than one way and checked our results using the alternative coding. More specifically, we recoded the following cases: China (1947) as irregular, Iraq (1959) as irregular, Iraq (1985) as irregular, Morocco/Western Sahara (1975) as conventional, Mozambique (1976) as irregular, Sri Lanka (1983) as irregular, Tajikistan (1992-97) as irregular, Uganda (1995) as irregular, and Congo-Zaire (1996-97) as conventional. The results are robust to these changes in the coding.

2. Coding procedure for Marxist Rebels

We coded civil wars based on whether at least one major rebel organization claimed to be guided by a Marxist-leaning political agenda. We looked for references to socialism, a program of economic nationalizations, and the role of the communist party. We checked at least two of the following comprehensive sources on civil wars: Brogan (1998), Bercovitch and Jackson (1997), Arnold (1995), and Clodfelter (2008; 2002; 1992).

3. Coding procedure for New Postcommunist

We coded as New Postcommunist all cases of civil wars that took place in new states that emerged from the dissolution of Communist states.

LISTS

Table A2. Technology of Rebellion in Civil Wars

Country Name	Year Start	Technology of Rebellion
Greece	1944	Irregular
USSR (Latvia/LTSPA,etc.)	1944	Irregular
USSR (Lithuania/BDPS)	1944	Irregular
USSR (Estonia, Forest brothers)	1944	Irregular
USSR (Ukraine/UPA)	1944	Irregular
China	1946	Conventional
China	1947	Conventional
Paraguay	1947	Conventional
Colombia	1948	SNC
Costa Rica	1948	Conventional
Korea	1948	Irregular
Myanmar/Burma (Communist Insurgency)	1948	Irregular
Myanmar/Burma (Karen Rebellion)	1948	Irregular
Yemen AR	1948	Conventional
China	1950	Conventional
Indonesia	1950	Conventional
Philippines	1950	Irregular
Bolivia	1952	Irregular
Indonesia	1953	Irregular
Argentina	1955	Conventional
China	1956	Irregular
Indonesia	1956	Irregular
Cuba	1958	Irregular
Lebanon	1958	SNC
Iraq	1959	Conventional
Laos	1960	Irregular
Myanmar/Burma	1960	Irregular
Vietnam	1960	Irregular
Congo-Zaire	1960	SNC
Iraq	1961	Irregular
Yemen AR	1962	Conventional
Algeria	1962	Irregular
Cyprus	1963	SNC
Kenya	1963	Irregular
Rwanda	1963	Conventional
Sudan	1963	Irregular
Burundi	1965	Irregular
Chad	1965	Irregular
Dominican Republic	1965	Conventional
Guatemala	1966	Irregular
Thailand	1966	Irregular
Uganda	1966	Irregular
Nigeria	1967	Conventional
Congo-Zaire	1967	Conventional
Cambodia	1970	Irregular

Jordan	1970	Conventional
Oman	1971	Irregular
Pakistan	1971	Conventional
Philippines	1971	Irregular
Sri Lanka	1971	Irregular
Philippines	1972	Irregular
Zimbabwe	1972	Irregular
Burundi	1972	Conventional
Namibia	1973	Irregular
Pakistan	1973	Irregular
Bangladesh	1974	Irregular
Ethiopia	1974	Irregular
Iraq	1974	Irregular
Cyprus	1974	Conventional
Angola	1975	Conventional
Cambodia	1975	Irregular
Indonesia	1975	Irregular
Lebanon	1975	Conventional
Morocco/Western Sahara	1975	Irregular
Ethiopia	1976	Irregular
Indonesia	1976	Irregular
Mozambique	1976	Conventional
Congo-Zaire	1977	Conventional
Afghanistan	1978	Irregular
Colombia	1978	Irregular
Ethiopia	1978	Irregular
Guatemala	1978	Irregular
Nicaragua	1978	Irregular
Uganda	1978	Conventional
Iran	1979	Irregular
El Salvador	1979	Irregular
Chad	1980	Conventional
Nigeria	1980	Irregular
Peru	1980	Irregular
Nicaragua	1981	Irregular
Uganda	1981	Irregular
Sri Lanka	1983	Conventional
Sudan	1983	Irregular
Zimbabwe	1983	Irregular
India	1984	Irregular
Turkey	1984	Irregular
Iraq	1985	Conventional
Yemen PR	1986	Conventional
Sri Lanka	1987	Irregular
Burundi	1988	Irregular
Papua New Guinea	1988	Irregular
Somalia	1988	Irregular
India (Kashmir)	1989	Irregular
India (Naxalites)	1989	Irregular
Liberia	1989	SNC
Senegal	1989	Irregular

Indonesia	1990	Irregular
India	1990	Irregular
Mali	1990	Irregular
Rwanda	1990	Conventional
Uganda	1990	SNC
Azerbaijan	1991	Conventional
Burundi	1991	Irregular
Croatia	1991	Conventional
Djibouti	1991	Conventional
Georgia	1991	Conventional
Haiti	1991	SNC
Iraq	1991	Conventional
Kenya	1991	SNC
Moldova	1991	Conventional
Sierra Leone	1991	SNC
Somalia	1991	SNC
Afghanistan	1992	Conventional
Algeria	1992	Irregular
Angola	1992	Conventional
Bosnia	1992	Conventional
Croatia	1992	Conventional
Georgia	1992	Conventional
Liberia	1992	SNC
Tajikistan	1992	Conventional
Congo-Brazzaville	1993	SNC
Angola	1994	Irregular
Chad	1994	Conventional
Egypt	1994	Irregular
Russia	1994	Conventional
Rwanda	1994	Conventional
Yemen	1994	Conventional
Uganda	1995	SNC
Afghanistan	1996	Conventional
Central African Republic	1996	SNC
Nepal	1996	Irregular
Congo-Zaire	1996	Irregular
Angola	1997	Conventional
Congo-Brazzaville	1998	SNC
Guinea-Bissau	1998	Conventional
Yugoslavia	1998	Irregular
Congo-Zaire	1998	Conventional
Indonesia	1999	Irregular
Liberia	1999	SNC
Russia	1999	Irregular
Afghanistan	2001	Irregular
Ivory Coast	2002	Conventional
Chad	2003	SNC
Iraq	2003	Irregular
Sri Lanka	2003	Conventional
Sudan	2003	SNC
Thailand	2004	Irregular

Table A3. Civil Wars with Marxist Rebels

Country Name	Year Start	Country Name	Year Start
Greece	1944	Lebanon	1975
China	1946	Morocco/West Sahara	1975
Korea	1948	Mozambique	1976
Myanmar/Burma	1948	Colombia	1978
Cuba	1958	Ethiopia	1978
Laos	1960	Guatemala	1978
Vietnam	1960	Nicaragua	1978
Guatemala	1966	Iran	1979
Thailand	1966	El Salvador	1979
Cambodia	1970	Chad	1980
Oman	1971	Peru	1980
Sri Lanka	1971	Sri Lanka	1983
Philippines	1972	Turkey	1984
Zimbabwe	1972	Yemen PR	1986
Namibia	1973	Sri Lanka	1987
Ethiopia	1974	India	1989
Cambodia	1975	Nepal	1996

Table A4. New Postcommunist States

Country Name	Year Start	Country Name	Year Start
Azerbaijan	1991	Russia	1994
Bosnia	1992	Russia	1999
Croatia	1992	Tajikistan	1992
Georgia	1991	Yemen	1994
Georgia	1992	Yugoslavia	1991
Moldova	1991	Yugoslavia	1998

Reference Works Used in Coding

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