Codebook for "Loss Framing in Territorial Disputes"
Andi Zhou, H.E. Goemans, and Michael Weintraub
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Three datasets are included for replication purposes: The original survey data from Argentina ("arg_rep.csv") and from Chile ("chl_rep.csv"), and historical data on territorial disputes taken from the Issue Correlates of War (Frederick, Hensel, and Macaulay 2017) used to produce Figure F1 in the Online Appendices ("icow_plot.csv").

Argentina ("arg_rep.csv")

Variable	Definition
id	Respondent ID
frame_loss	Loss-framing treatment: 0 = gain frame, 1 = loss frame
opp_name	Opponent treatment
chile	Binary opponent treatment: = 1 if Chile is the opponent, 0 otherwise
uk	Binary opponent treatment: = 1 if UK is the opponent, 0 otherwise
no_opp	Binary opponent treatment: = 1 if no opponent, 0 otherwise
any_opp	Binary opponent treatment: = 1 if any opponent, 0 otherwise
gamble	Risk acceptance outcome measure: 1 = choose risky option, 0 = choose certain option
policy_mil	Interpretation of risky option as military action (binary)
policy_ic	Interpretation of risky option as referring to international court (binary)
policy_reneg	Interpretation of risky option as renegotiation (binary)
policy_wait	Interpretation of risky option as waiting (binary)
policy_other	Interpretation of risky option as other (binary)
policy_none	Interpretation of risky option: "no particular policy in mind" (binary)
province	Province of residence
municipality	Municipality of residence
buenos_aires	Respondent lives in Buenos Aires city or Buenos Aires province (Binary)
age	Age (in years)
female	Gender (1 = female, 0 = male)
education	Education (categorical)
university	Any post-secondary education (binary)

`ideology_scale`	Left-right ideology (11-point scale; 1 = left, 10 = right)
`ideology`	Left-right ideology (see `ideology_scale`) normalized to run from 0 to 1 (0 = left, 1 = right)
`race`	Race (categorical)
`race_white`	Respondent identifies as White (binary)
`int_trust1`	International trust: "Generally speaking, would you say that Argentina can trust other nations, or that Argentina can't be too careful in dealing with other nations?" (1 = can trust other nations, 0 = can't be too careful)
`int_trust2`	International trust: "Would you say that most of the time other nations try to be helpful to Argentina, or that they are just looking out for themselves?" (1 = try to be helpful, 0 = looking out for themselves)
`int_trust`	International trust scale: average of `int_trust1` and `int_trust2`, normalized to run from 0 to 1
`soc_trust1`	Social trust: "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?" (1 = can be trusted, 0 = can't be too careful)
`soc_trust2`	Social trust: "Do you think most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance or would they try to be fair?" (1 = try to be fair, 0 = take advantage of you)
`soc_trust3`	Social trust: "Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful, or that they are just looking out for themselves?" (1 = try to be helpful, 0 = looking out for themselves)
`soc_trust`	Social trust scale: average of `soc_trust1`, `soc_trust2`, and `soc_trust3`, normalized to run from 0 to 1
`auth1`	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = respect for elders, 0 = independence
`auth2`	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = obedience, 0 = self-reliance
`auth3`	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = good manners, 0 = curiosity
`auth4`	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = being well-behaved, 0 = being considerate
`authoritarian`	Authoritarianism scale: average of `auth1`, `auth2`, `auth3`, and `auth4`, normalized to run from 0 to 1
`sdo1`	Social dominance orientation: "Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups." (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree)

sdo2	Social dominance orientation: "No one group should dominate in society." (Reverse coded; 1 = Strongly agree, 5 = Strongly disagree)
sdo	Social dominance orientation scale: average of sdo1 and sdo2, normalized to run from 0 to 1
natattach1	National attachment: "When someone says something bad about Argentine people, it is as if they said something bad about me." (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree)
natattach2	National attachment: "Being Argentine affects how I see myself." (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree)
natattach3	National attachment: "What happens to Argentina in the future will affect my own destiny." (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree)
natattach	National attachment scale: average of natattach1, natattach2, and natattach3, normalized to run from 0 to 1

Chile ("chl_rep.csv")

Variable	Definition
id	Respondent ID
frame_loss	Loss-framing treatment: 0 = gain frame, 1 = loss frame
opp_name	Opponent treatment (defined only for respondents in Experiment 1)
uk	Binary opponent treatment: 1 = UK, 0 = Argentina (defined only for respondents in Experiment 1; NA in Experiment 2)
opp_all	Binary opponent treatment: 1 = UK, 0 = Argentina (defined for full sample)
historical	Historical ownership treatment: 1 = historical ownership frame, 0 = recent ownership frame (defined only for respondents in Experiment 2)
hi_val	Economic value treatment: 1 = high value frame, 0 = low value frame (defined only for respondents in Experiment 2)
gamble	Risk acceptance outcome measure: 1 = choose risky option, 0 = choose certain option
policy_mil	Interpretation of risky option as military action (binary)
policy_ic	Interpretation of risky option as referring to international court (binary)
policy_reneg	Interpretation of risky option as renegotiation (binary)
policy_wait	Interpretation of risky option as waiting (binary)
policy_other	Interpretation of risky option as other (binary)

`policy_none`	Interpretation of risky option: "no particular policy in mind" (binary)
`force_ab`	Support for use of force to resolve the dispute: 1 = yes, 0 = no
`perceive_own_lab`	Perceived ownership: "Do you consider Chile to be the owner of the disputed territory in Antarctica?" (Yes/No/Not sure)
`perceive_own_bin`	Perceived ownership, binarized (1 = yes, 0 = no or not sure)
`warm_arg`	Feeling thermometer, Argentina (0 = coldest, 100 = warmest)
`fear_arg`	"How much do you fear that [Argentina] poses a threat to the security of Chile?" (1 = Not at all, 5= Extremely)
`anger_arg`	"How much you are angered by the way [Argentina] treats Chile in political affairs?" (1 = Not at all, 5 = Extremely)
`strong_arg`	"Please rate whether you believe [Argentina] is weaker or stronger than Chile" (1 = Much stronger, 5 = Much weaker)
`warm_uk`	Feeling thermometer, UK (0 = coldest, 100 = warmest)
`fear_uk`	"How much do you fear that [the United Kingdom] poses a threat to the security of Chile?" (1 = Not at all, 5= Extremely)
`anger_uk`	"How much you are angered by the way [the United Kingdom] treats Chile in political affairs?" (1 = Not at all, 5 = Extremely)
`strong_uk`	"Please rate whether you believe [the United Kingdom] is weaker or stronger than Chile" (1 = Much stronger, 5 = Much weaker)
`warm_diff`	Feeling thermometer, difference between UK and Argentina (`warm_uk` − `warm_arg`)
`fear_diff`	Fear, difference between UK and Argentina (`fear_uk` − `fear_arg`)
`anger_diff`	Anger, difference between UK and Argentina (`anger_uk` − `anger_arg`)
`strong_diff`	Confidence, difference between UK and Argentina (`strong_uk` − `strong_arg`)
`warm_diffxopp_all`	Interaction between `warm_diff` and `opp_all`
`fear_diffxopp_all`	Interaction between `fear_diff` and `opp_all`
`anger_diffxopp_all`	Interaction between `anger_diff` and `opp_all`
`strong_diffxopp_all`	Interaction between `strong_diff` and `opp_all`
`region`	Region of residence
`santiago`	Respondent lives in Santiago metropolitan region
`province`	Province of residence
`age`	Age (in years)
`female`	Gender (1 = female, 0 = male or does not identify as male or female)

education	Education (categorical)
educ_superior	Complete any post-secondary degree (binary)
ideology_scale	Left-right ideology (11-point scale; 1 = left, 10 = right)
ideology	Left-right ideology (see ideology_scale) normalized to run from 0 to 1 (0 = left, 1 = right)
race	Race (categorical)
race_white	Respondent identifies as White (binary)
int_trust1	International trust: "Generally speaking, would you say that Chile can trust other nations, or that Chile can't be too careful in dealing with other nations?" (1 = can trust other nations, 0 = can't be too careful)
soc_trust1	Social trust: "Would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?" (1 = can be trusted, 0 = can't be too careful)
soc_trust2	Social trust: "Do you think most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance or would they try to be fair?" (1 = try to be fair, 0 = take advantage of you)
soc_trust3	Social trust: "Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful, or that they are just looking out for themselves?" (1 = try to be helpful, 0 = looking out for themselves)
soc_trust	Social trust scale: average of soc_trust1, soc_trust2, and soc_trust3, normalized to run from 0 to 1
auth1	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = respect for elders, 0 = independence
auth2	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = obedience, 0 = self-reliance
auth3	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = good manners, 0 = curiosity
auth4	Authoritarianism, more desirable quality in children: 1 = being well-behaved, 0 = being considerate
authoritarian	Authoritarianism scale: average of auth1, auth2, auth3, and auth4, normalized to run from 0 to 1
natid1	National identification: "How important is being Chilean to you?" (1 = Not important at all, 4 = Extremely important)
natid2	National identification: "To what extent do you see yourself as a typical Chilean?" (1 = Not at all, 4 = A great deal)
natid3	National identification: "How well does the term Chilean describe you?" (1 = Not at all, 4 = Extremely well)

natid4	National identification: "When talking about Chileans, how often do you say 'we' instead of 'they'?" (1 = Never, 4 = All the time)
natid_scale	National identification scale: average of natid1, natid2, natid3, and natid4, normalized to run from 0 to 1
mi1	Militant assertiveness: "Going to war is unfortunate, but is sometimes the only solution to international problems." (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree)
mi2	Militant assertiveness: "The use of military force only makes problems worse." (Reverse coded; 1 = Strongly agree, 5 = Strongly disagree)
mi_scale	Militant assertiveness scale: average of mi1 and mi2, normalized to run from 0 to 1

Data for Figure F1 in Online Appendices ("icow_plot.csv")

The data on territorial disputes is taken from the Issue Correlates of War Territorial Claims dataset, provisional version 1.01 (Frederick, Hensel, and Macaulay 2017), accessed at https://www.paulhensel.org/Data/ICOWprov.zip. Contiguity data is taken from the Correlates of War (Stinnett et al. 2002), version 3.2, accessed at https://correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/direct-contiguity.

Variable	Definition
year	Year (1919 to 2001)
begin	Number of territorial disputes beginning in that year
end	Number of territorial disputes ending in that year
contig	Number of contiguous dyads in the international system (separated by not more than 24 nautical miles of water)
begin_contig	Number of territorial disputes beginning in that year, normalized by the number of contiguous dyads (begin/contig)
end_contig	Number of territorial disputes ending in that year, normalized by the number of contiguous dyads (end/contig)
begin_smooth	Average number of territorial disputes beginning each year per contiguous dyad over the preceding decade
end_smooth	Average number of territorial disputes ending each year per contiguous dyad over the preceding decade
med.dur	Median duration of all territorial disputes ongoing that year
avg.end.dur	Average duration of territorial disputes that have ended in the preceding decade

Bibliography

Frederick, Bryan A., Paul R. Hensel, and Christopher Macaulay. 2017. "The Issue Correlates of War Territorial Claims Data, 1816–2001." *Journal of Peace Research* 54 (1): 99–108.

Stinnett, Douglas M., Jaroslav Tir, Paul F. Diehl, Philip Schafer, and Charles Gochman. 2002. "The Correlates of War (COW) Project Direct Contiguity Data, Version 3.0." *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 19 (2): 59–67.