

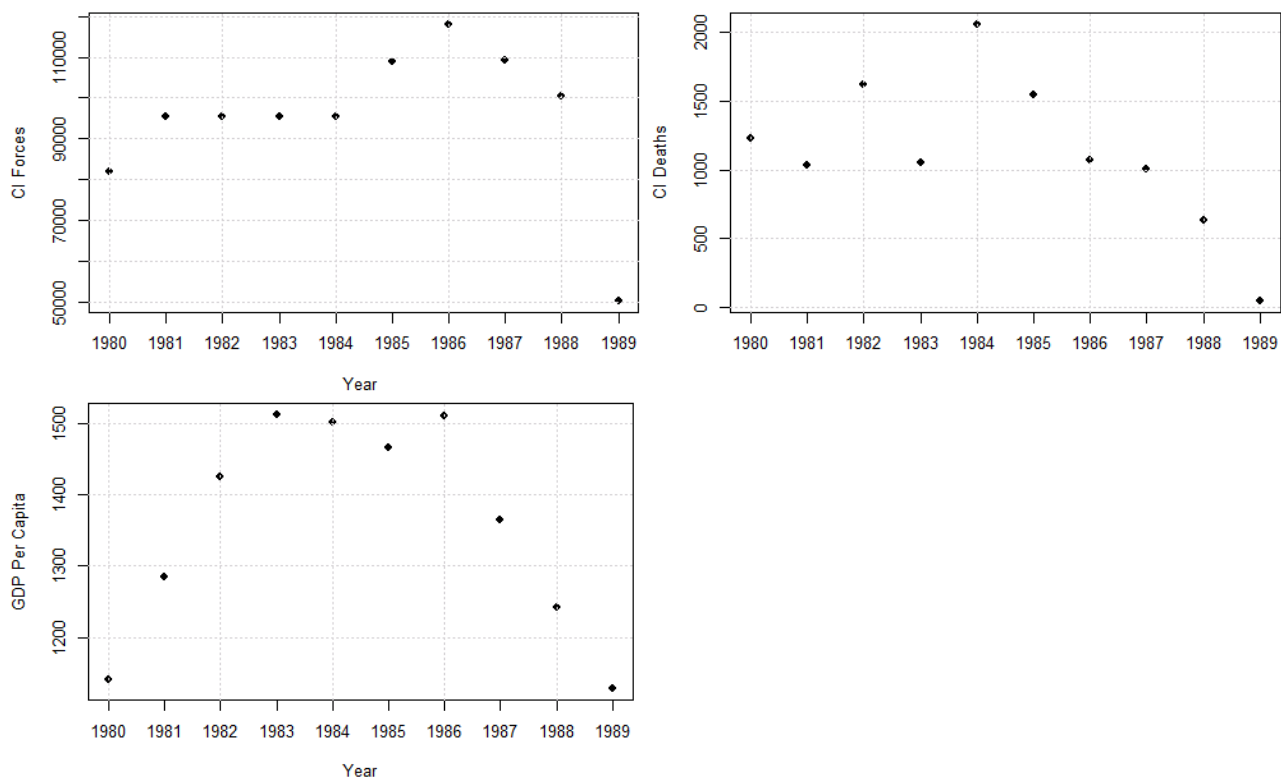
## Supplemental Material: Classifications and Data by Insurgency

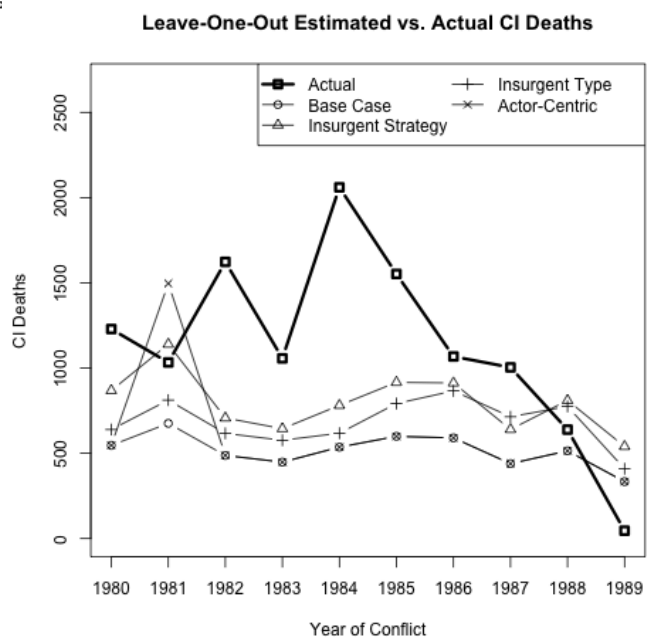
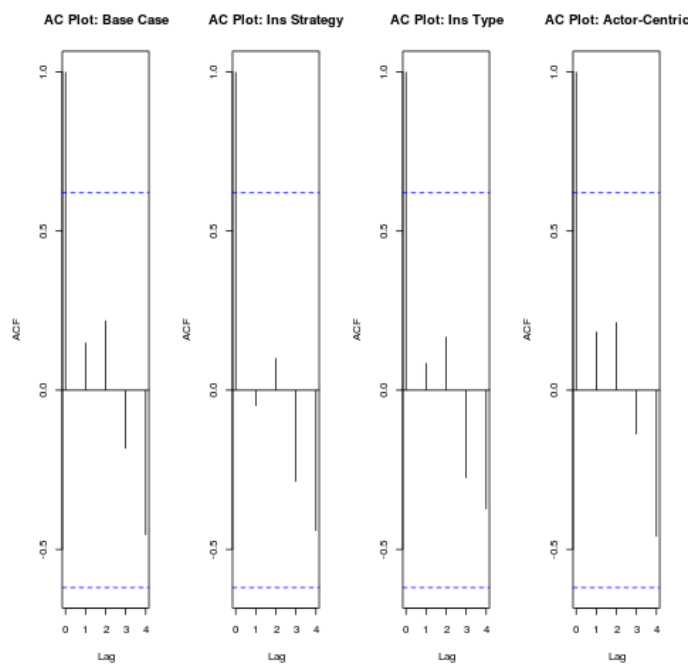
This Appendix includes the classification of each insurgency, a plot of dependent and independent variables, an autocorrelation plot of each of the classification schemes for that country, and a plot of actual vs. estimated CI deaths. For every counterinsurgency, a short justification is provided for categorical placement within each of the three classification schemes. Next, the data collected for the dependent variable and two of the independent variables used in this study are displayed with the classifications for each country. The number of insurgent deaths is not published by the United States military, and is therefore omitted. The data used for this study are available from the sources listed under each counterinsurgency below or from the authors by request. Next, the autocorrelation plots for the base-case and the three other regression models (base-case, Insurgent Strategy, Insurgent Type, and Actor Centric) are displayed. Finally, a plot of the actual CI deaths and leave-one-out cross-validation estimated CI deaths is displayed over time for the base case and the regression model of the selected category in each of the three classification schemes.

Acronym	Name of Insurgent Group
EOKA	National Organization of Cypriot Fighters ( <i>Ethniki Organosis Kypriou Agoniston</i> )
FLN	National Liberation Front ( <i>Front de Libération Nationale</i> )
FMLN	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front
FN	New Forces ( <i>Forces Nouvelles</i> )
FNLA	National Liberation Front of Angola ( <i>Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola</i> )
FRELIMO	The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique
FROLINAT	The National Liberation Front of Chad ( <i>Front de Libération Nationale du Tchad</i> )
ICU	Islamic Courts Union
KLFA	Kenya Land and Freedom Army
MPLA	Malayan People's Liberation Army <i>or</i> Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola ( <i>Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola</i> )
PAIGC	The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde ( <i>Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné Cabo Verde</i> )
PARAKU	The North Kalimantan People's Army ( <i>Pasukan Rakyat Kalimantan Utara</i> )
PGRS	Sarawak People's Guerrilla Forces ( <i>Pasukan Gerilya Rakyat Sarawak</i> )
RCD	Rally for Congolese Democracy
RPF	Rwanda Patriotic Front
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SLA	Sudan Liberation Army
SWAPO	South and West Africa People's Organization
TMT	Turkish Resistance Organization ( <i>Türk Mukavemet Teşkilatı</i> )
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ( <i>União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola</i> )

Afghanistan	1980-1989	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-focused	Military action was the primary means of power struggle, land was a major measure of control, and political considerations came after fighting decided the winner.
Insurgent Type	Traditionalist	Insurgents either supported the former government, an Islamic form of government, or a combination of the two.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	Insurgents either supported the former government, an Islamic form of government, or a combination of the two.

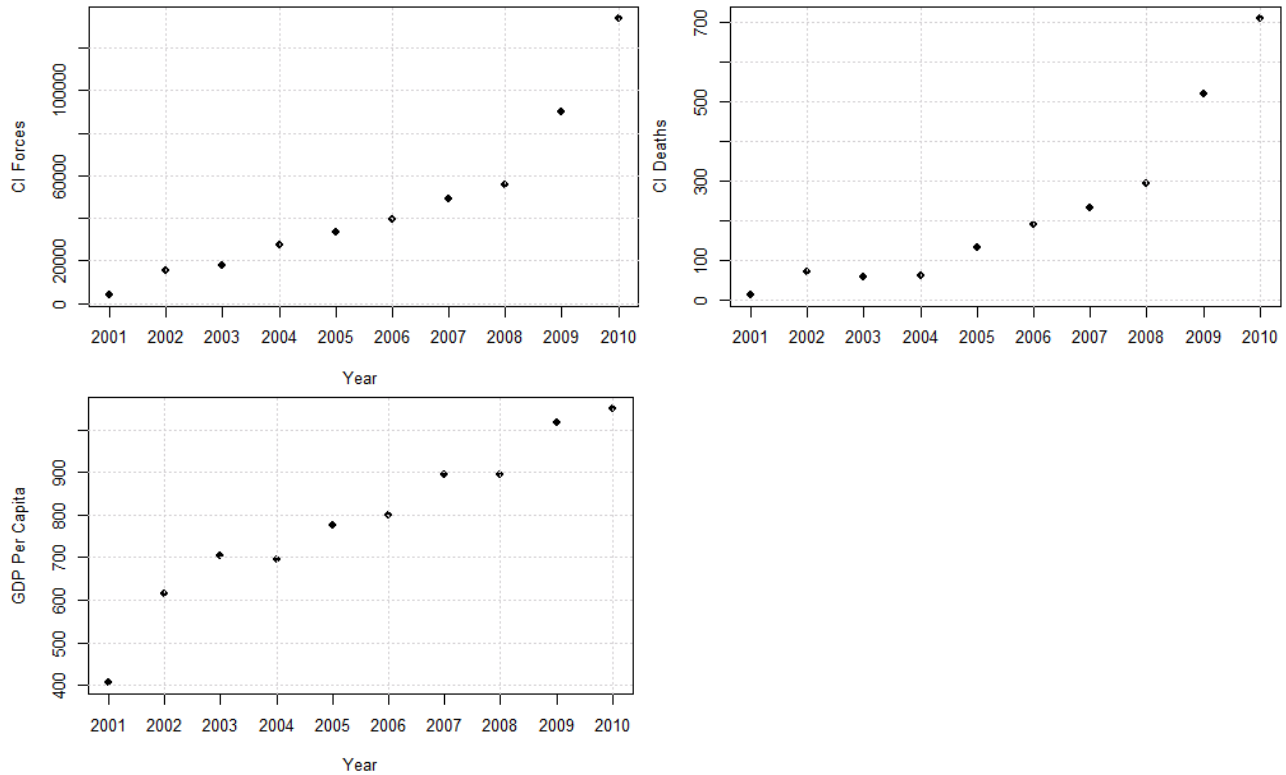
Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)

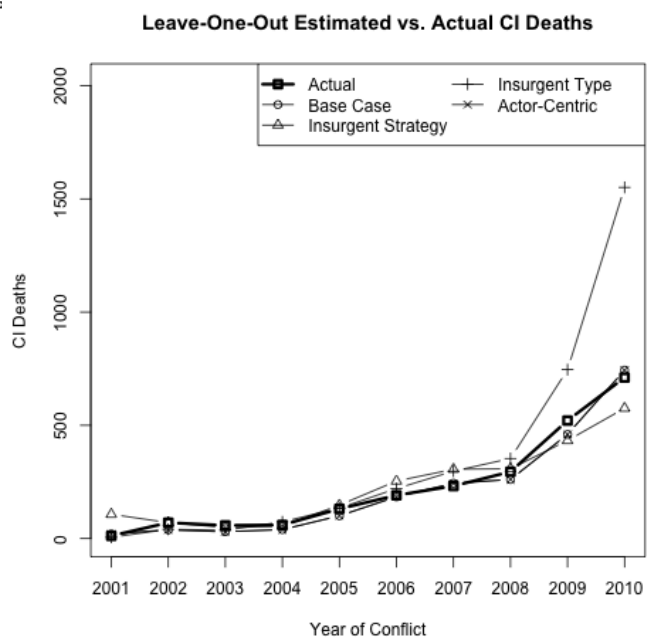
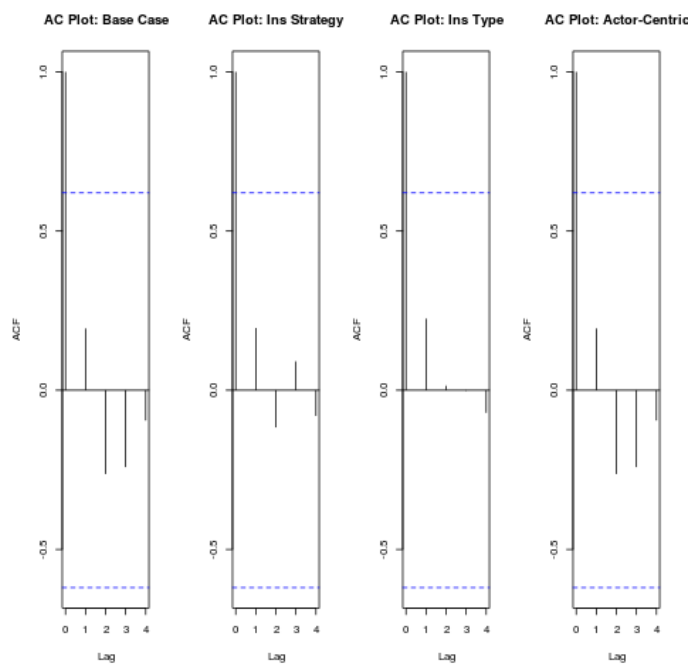




Afghanistan	2001-2010	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban war	There was prevalent use of roadside bombs and suicide attacks.
Insurgent Type	Traditionalist	Insurgents desired a traditional form of government.
Actor Centric	International Regime Change	US forces implemented a new government at the beginning of the war.

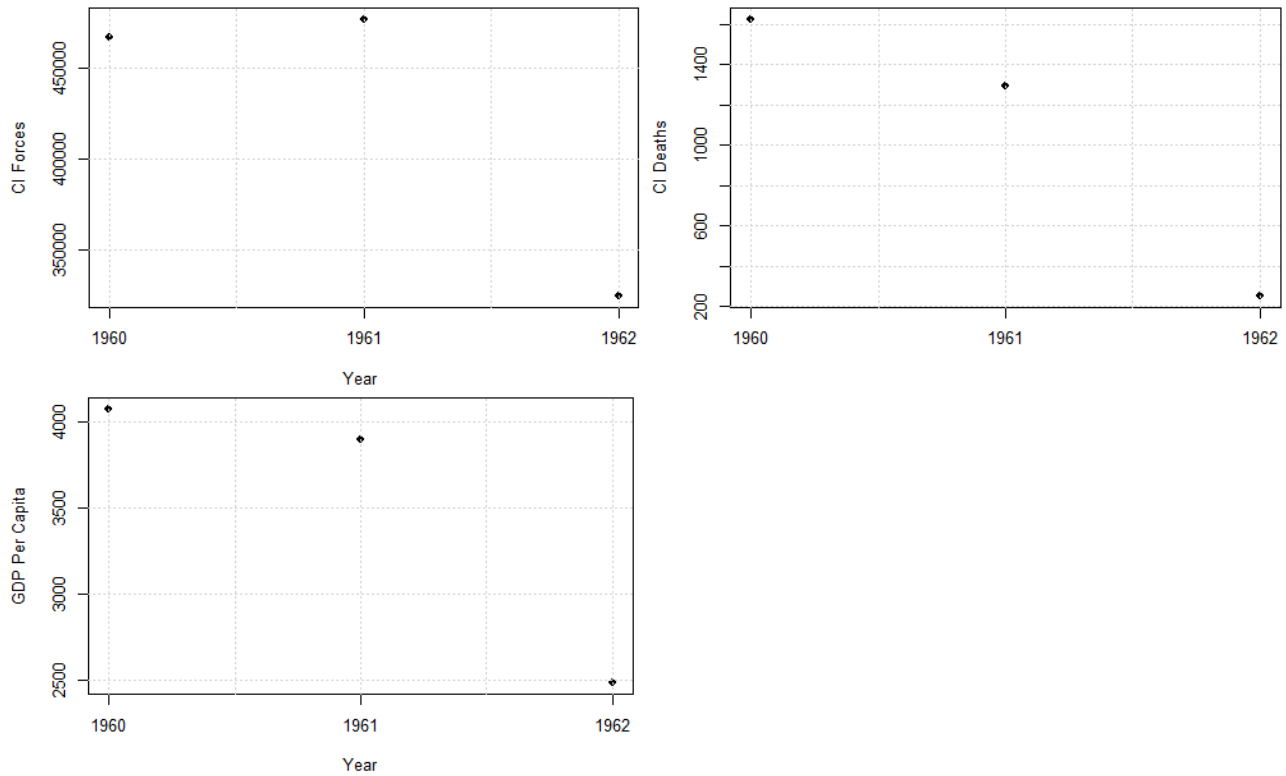
Sources: CAA (2009), Livingston and O'Hanlon (2012), Heston et al. (2011), Marston (2008)

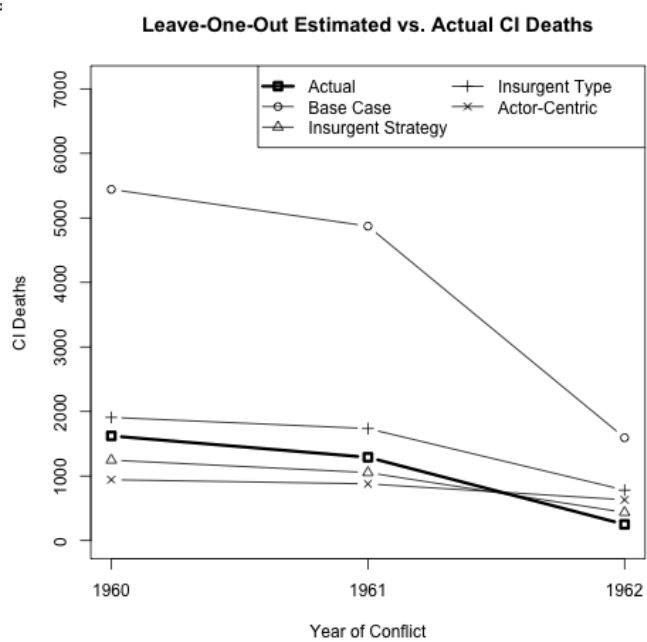
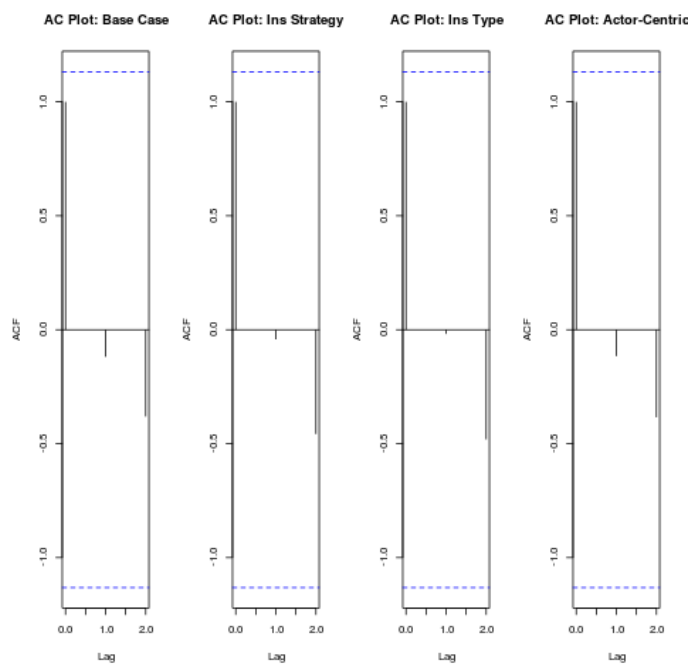




Algeria	1954-1962	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	PPW	The FLN (National Liberation Front) had a dominant political arm.
Insurgent Type	Egalitarian	The FLN was socialist-nationalist, although it was a composite umbrella group. There was one-party rule after the revolution.
Actor Centric	Colonial Policing Action	Algeria was a colony of France.

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)



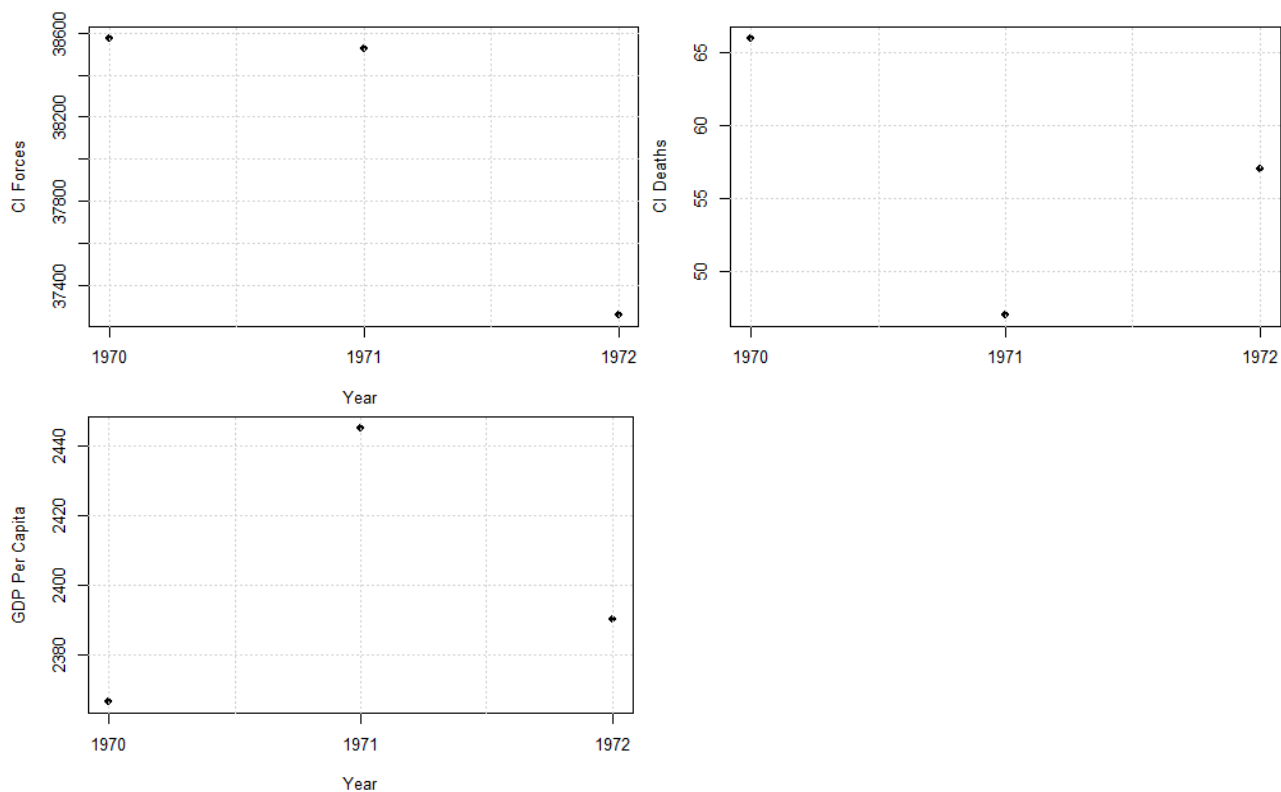


Angola	1962-1970	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Three groups held territory in the conflict with military units (UNITA, FNLA, MPLA). The success of insurgents was measured by holding land with military force.
Insurgent Type	Egalitarian	The UNITA and MPLA had a socialist-communist philosophy.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	This was an internal domestic regime change. The Portuguese granted Angola independence, but with only a provisional government remaining.

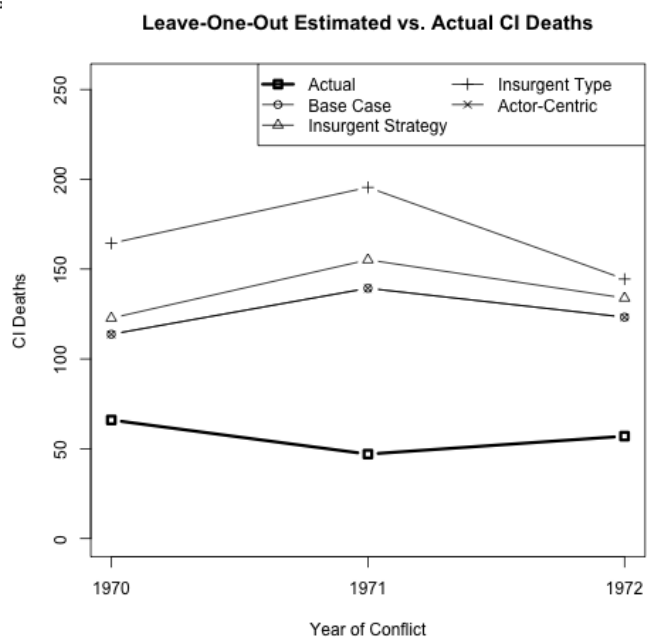
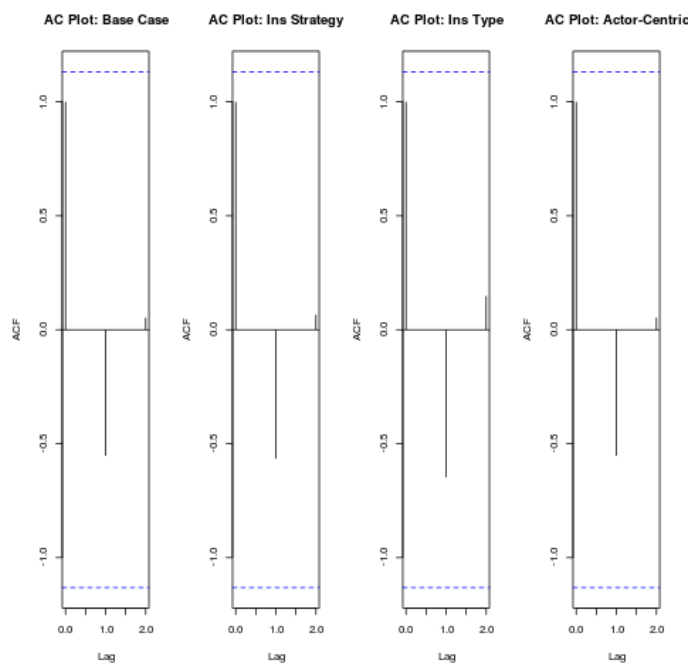
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UNITA-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Janes (1999), Heston et al. (2011)

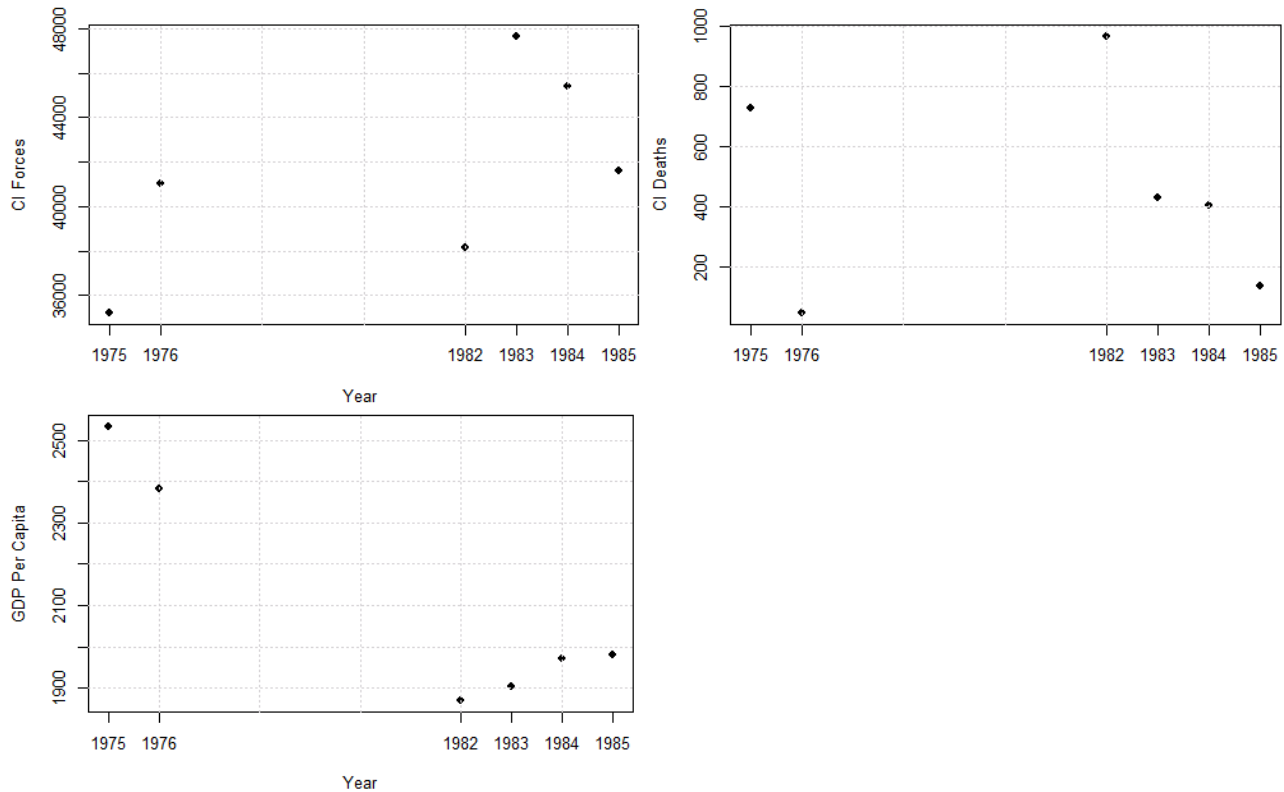


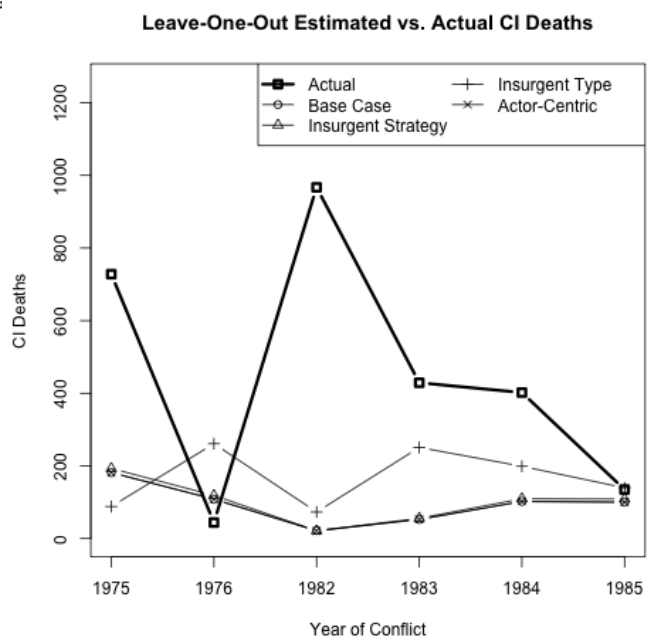
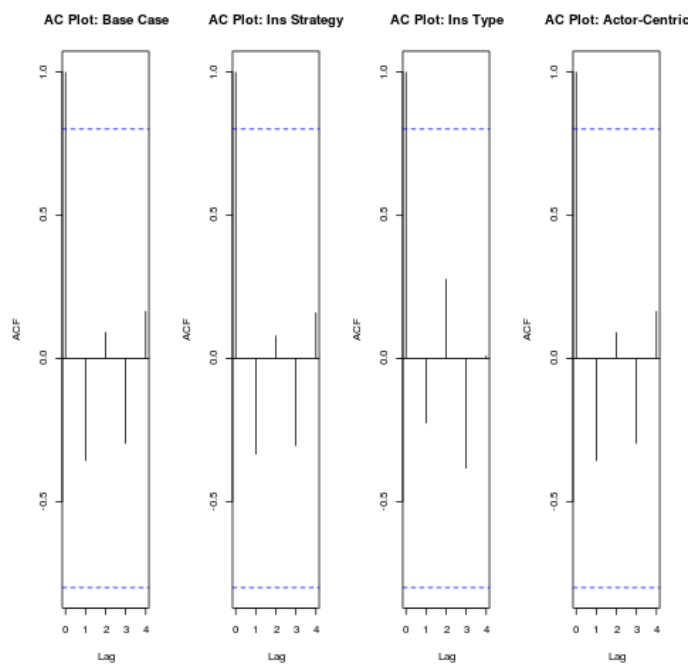




Angola	1975-1985	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	UNITA fought with conventional and guerrilla tactics against the government.
Insurgent Type	Egalitarian	UNITA aligned with the Communist Block, shifting to Democratic (Pluralist) only when it suited their needs to take power.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	UNITA fought the government forces for control of the government.

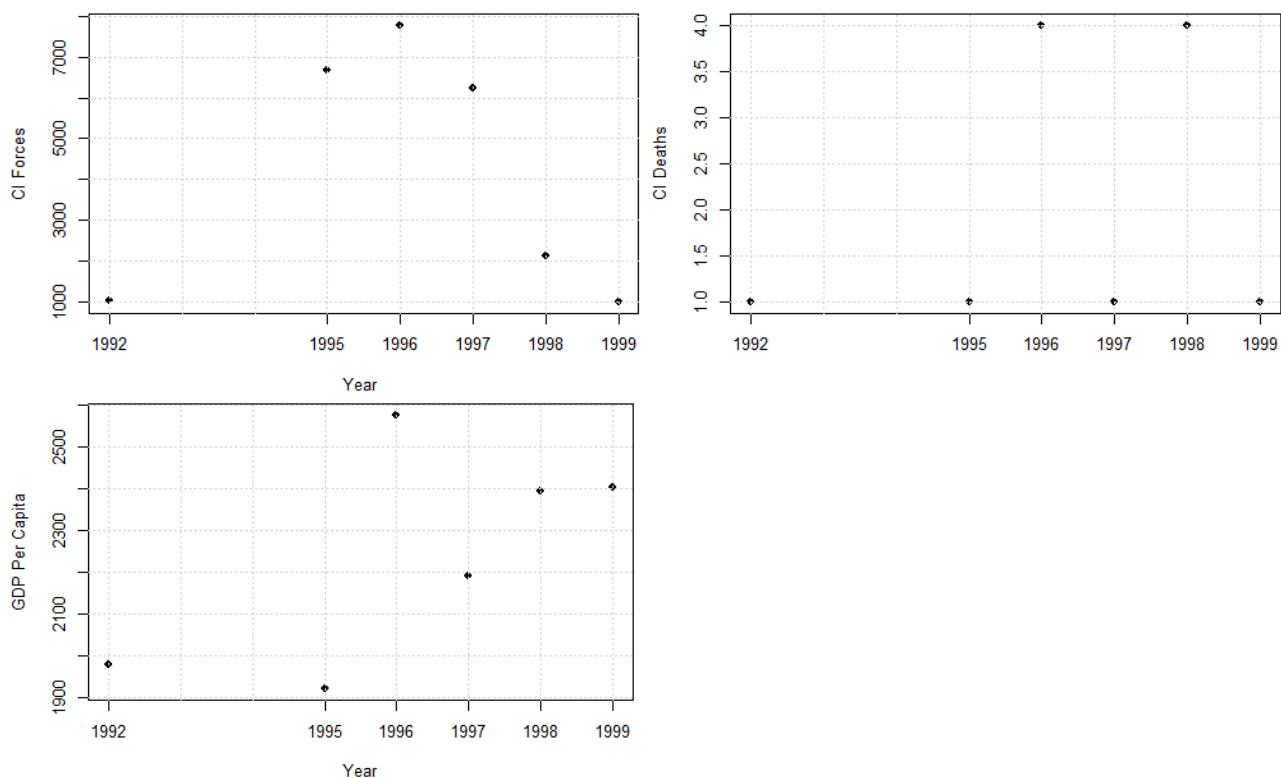
Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Janes (1999), Heston et al. (2011)

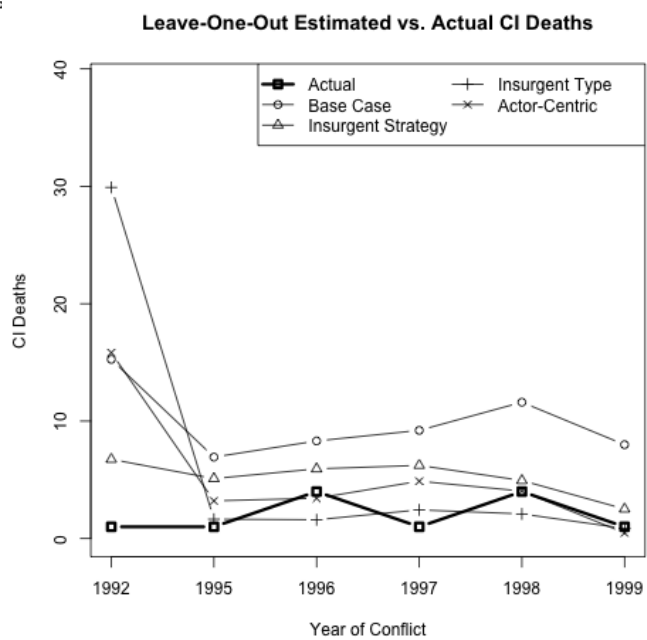
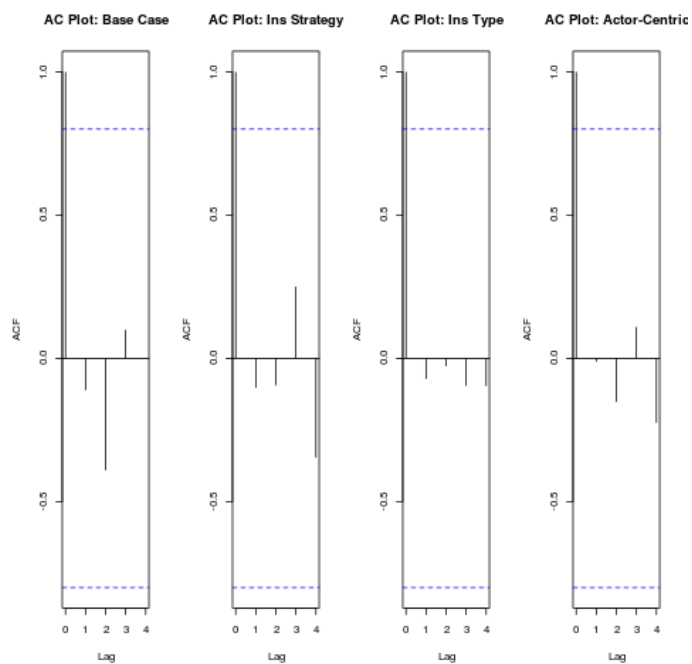




Angola	1992-1999	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	UNITA used conventional and guerrilla tactics.
Insurgent Type	Comercialist	Savimbi (the UNITA leader) used profit from diamonds to further his personal ambitions. UNITA disbanded after Savimbi's death, indicating that the goals of the group were linked to the personal ambitions of Savimbi, rather than the members of the group.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	This was an internal struggle for leadership of the country.

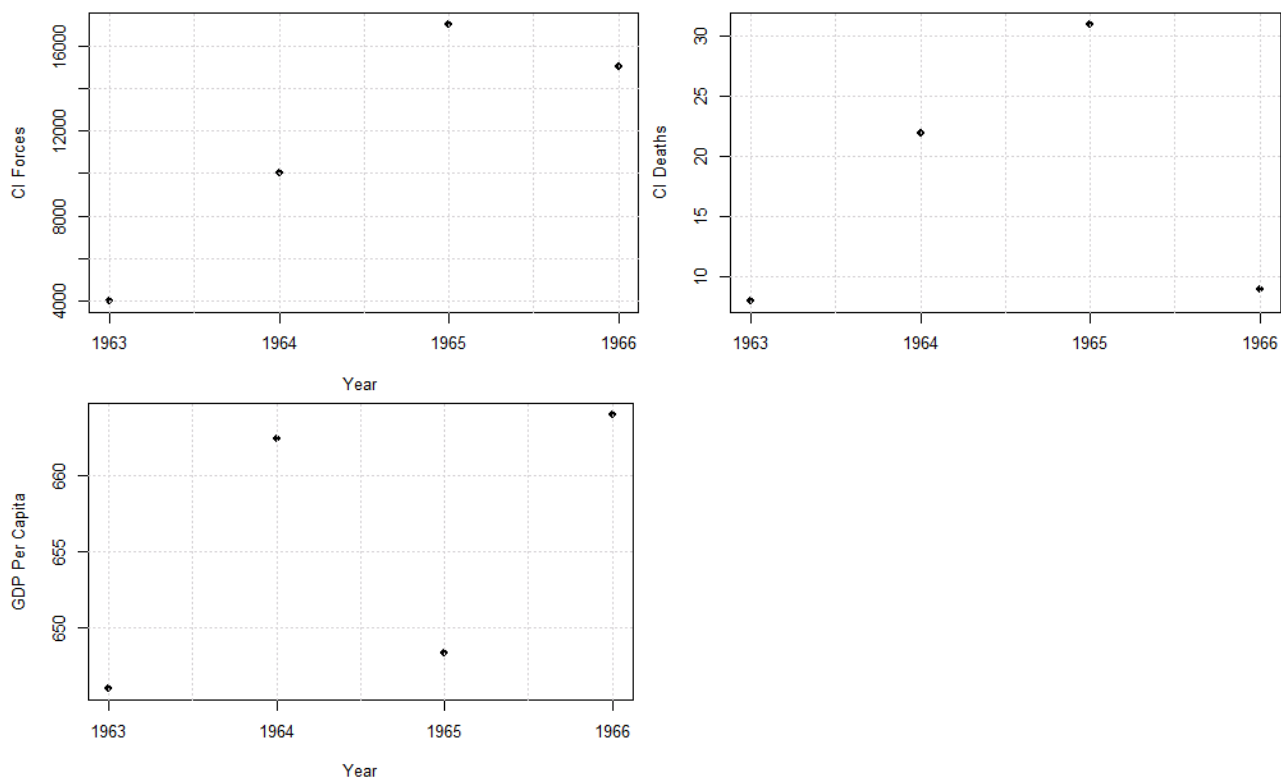
Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011), Snow (1997)

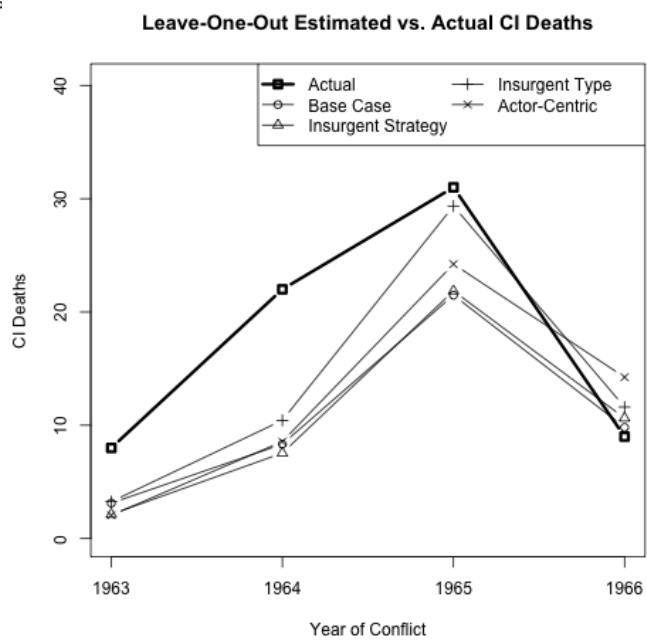
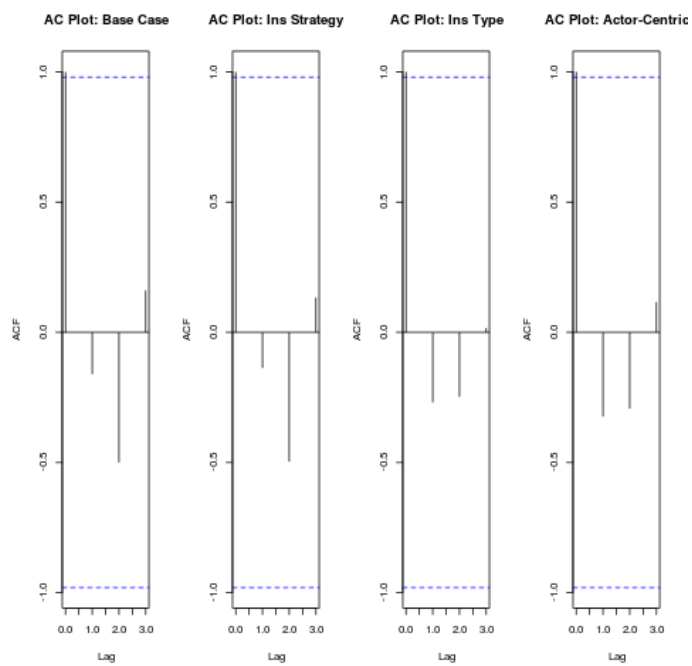




Borneo	1963-1966	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Both sides relied on military force (and support from the British and Indonesia).
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	PARAKU and PGRS attempted independence from Malaya and UK (as set up by the British).
Actor Centric	Colonial Policing Action	Malaya was in transition from a British colony.

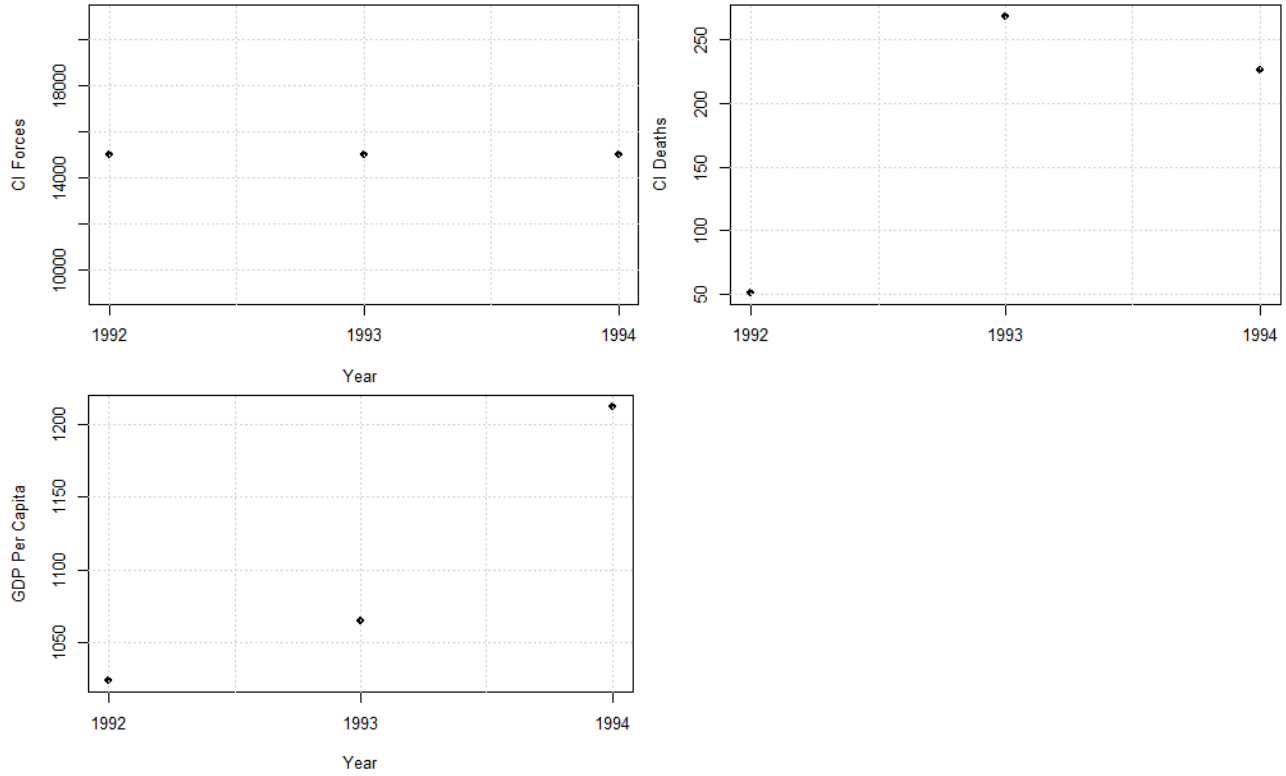
Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)



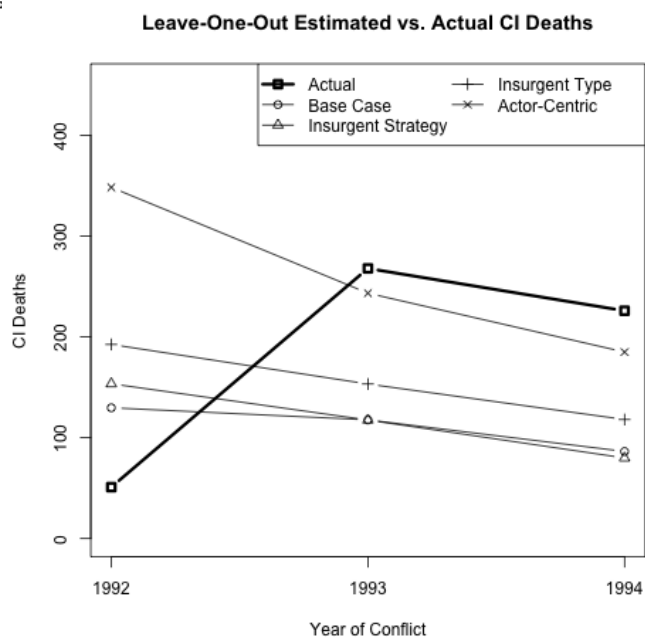
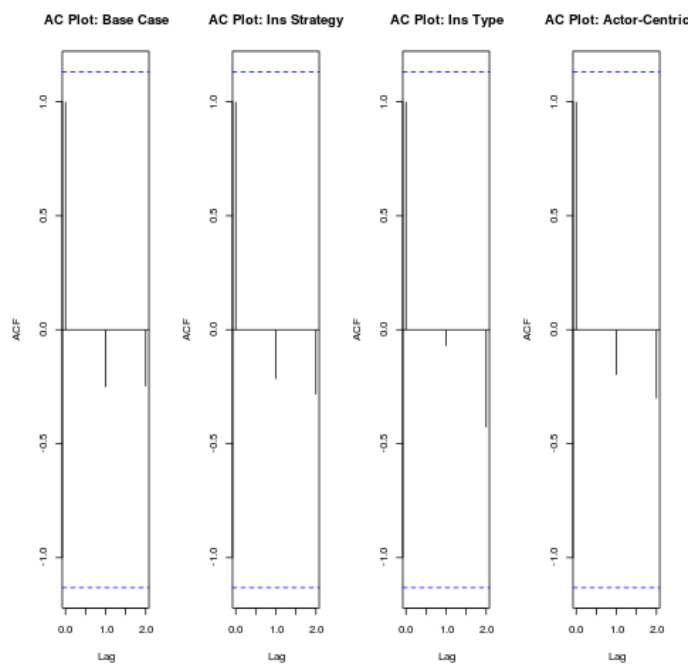


Bosnia	1992-1994	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Both the Serbians and Bosnians used military units.
Insurgent Type	Seccessionist	Bosnia desired independence from Serbia.
Actor Centric	Separatist	Bosnia desired independence from Serbia.

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Paul, Clark and Grill (2010), Heston et al. (2011)

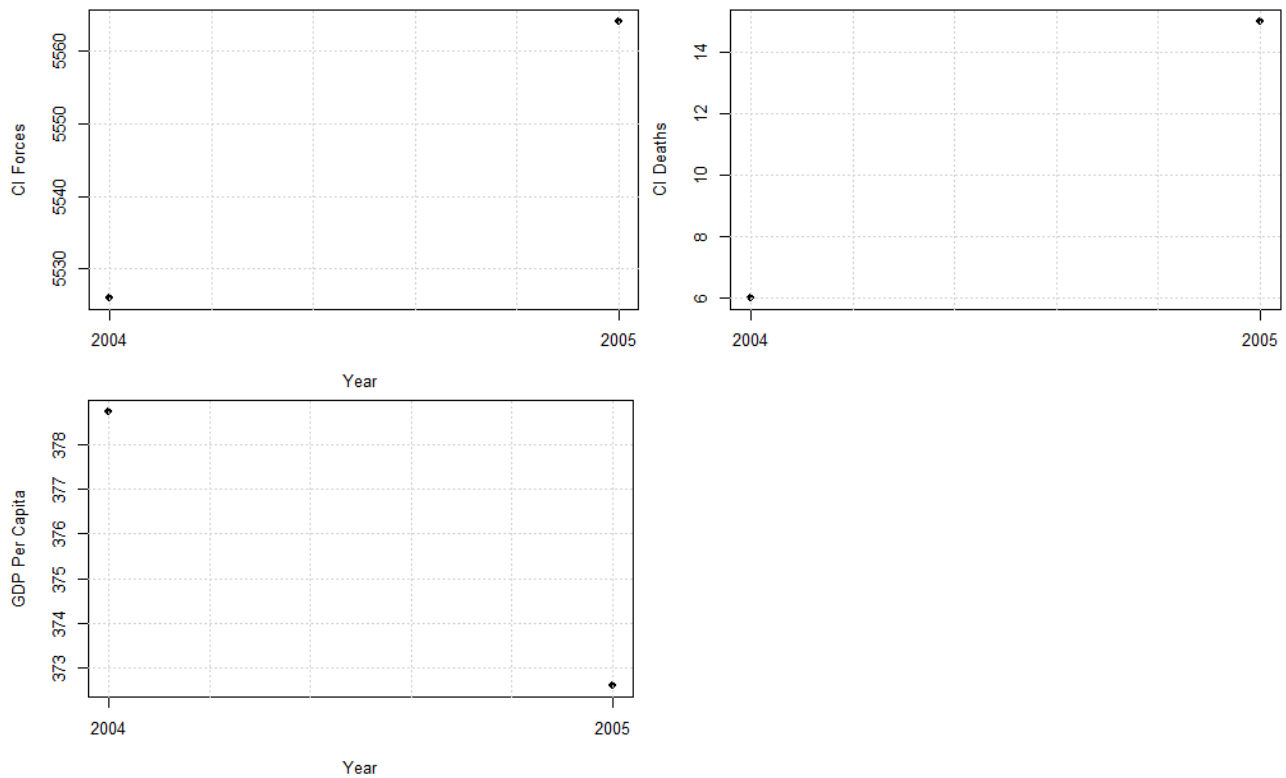


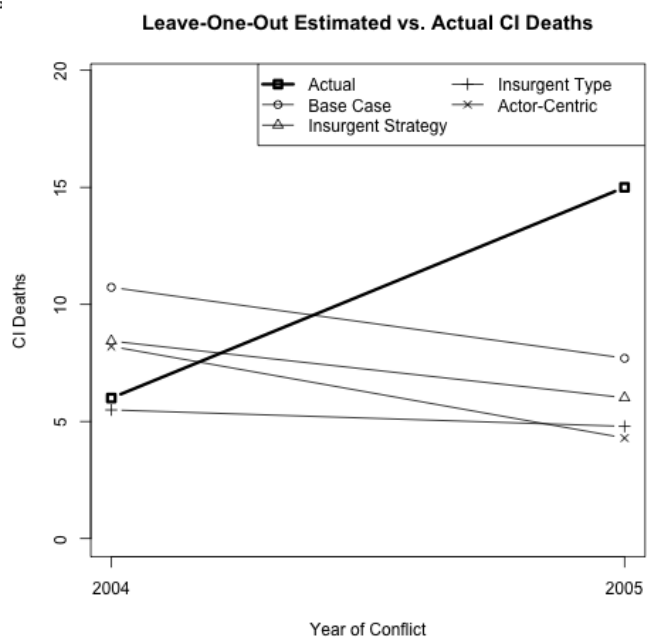
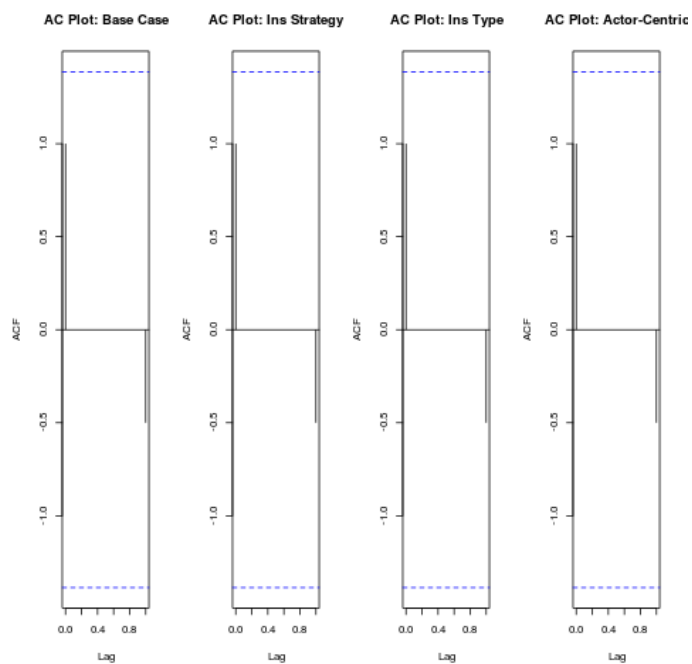




Burundi	2004-5	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	The armed wing of the FLN conducted military and guerrilla attacks.
Insurgent Type	Reformist	The FLN settled with the Burundi government to end the insurgency in 2006.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	The FLN settled with the Burundi government to end the insurgency in 2006.

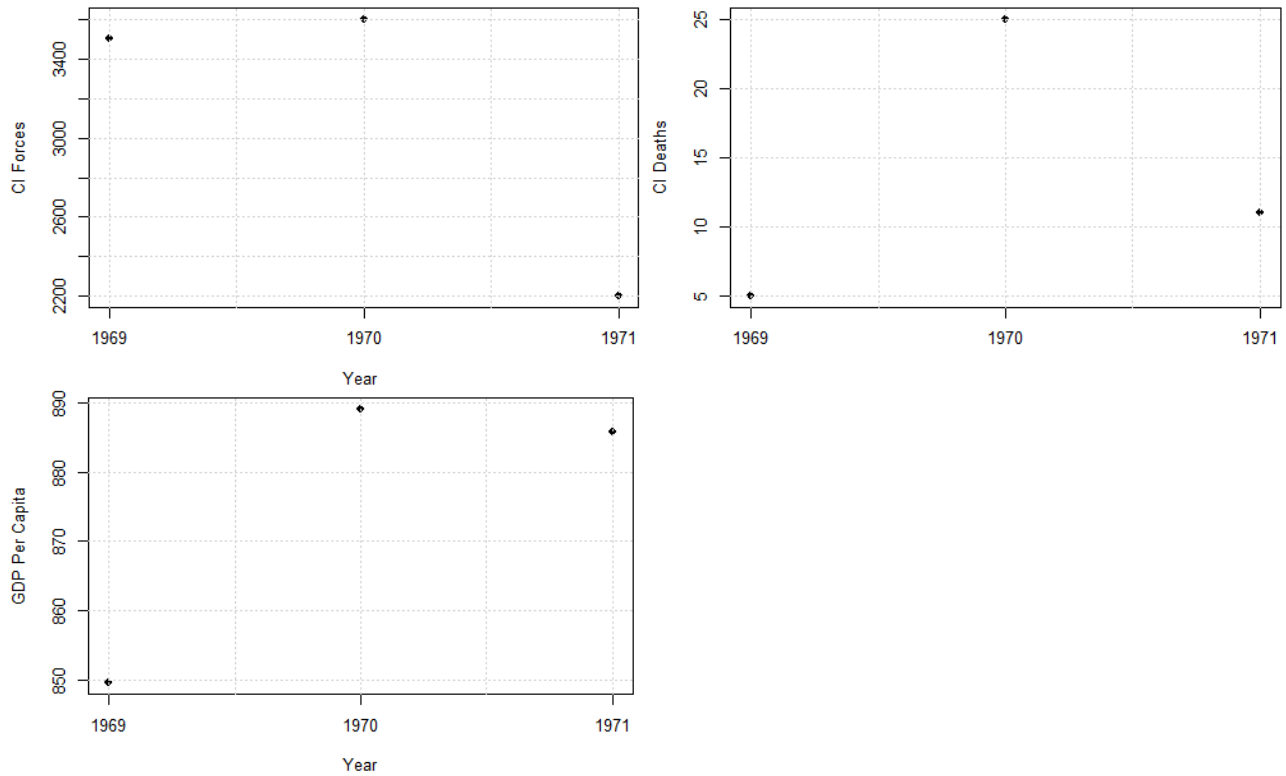
Sources: CAA (2009), Janes (1999), Paul, Clark and Grill (2010), Heston et al. (2011)

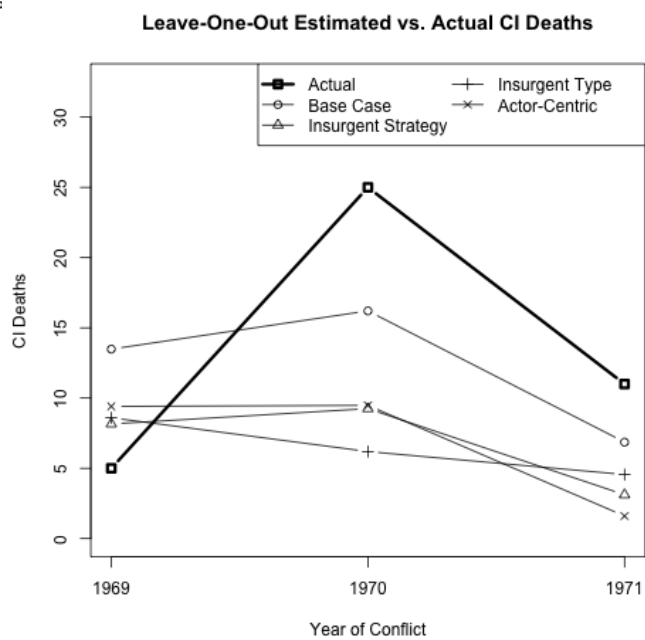
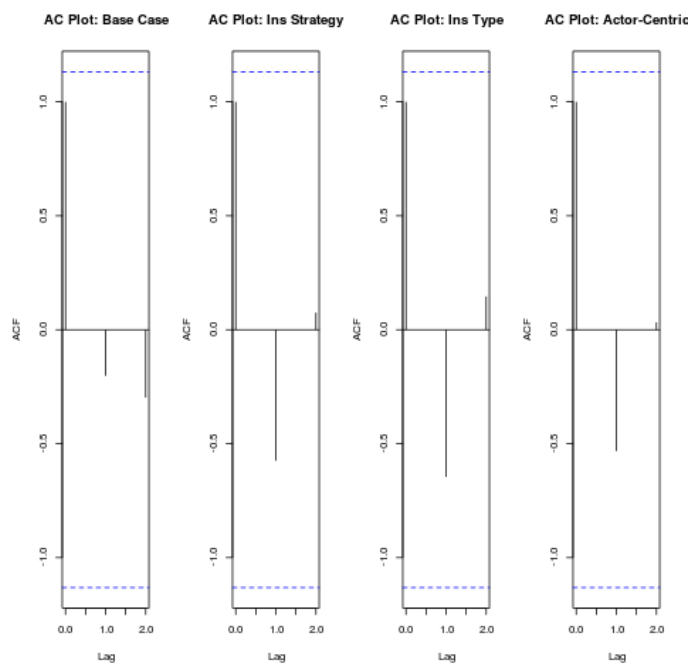




Chad	1969-1971	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	The conflict revolved around land control by military force. Political actions were suppressed by the government.
Insurgent Type	Reformist	FROLINAT desired greater representation, not independence.
Actor Centric	Domestic Resistance	The French redeployed after government concessions.

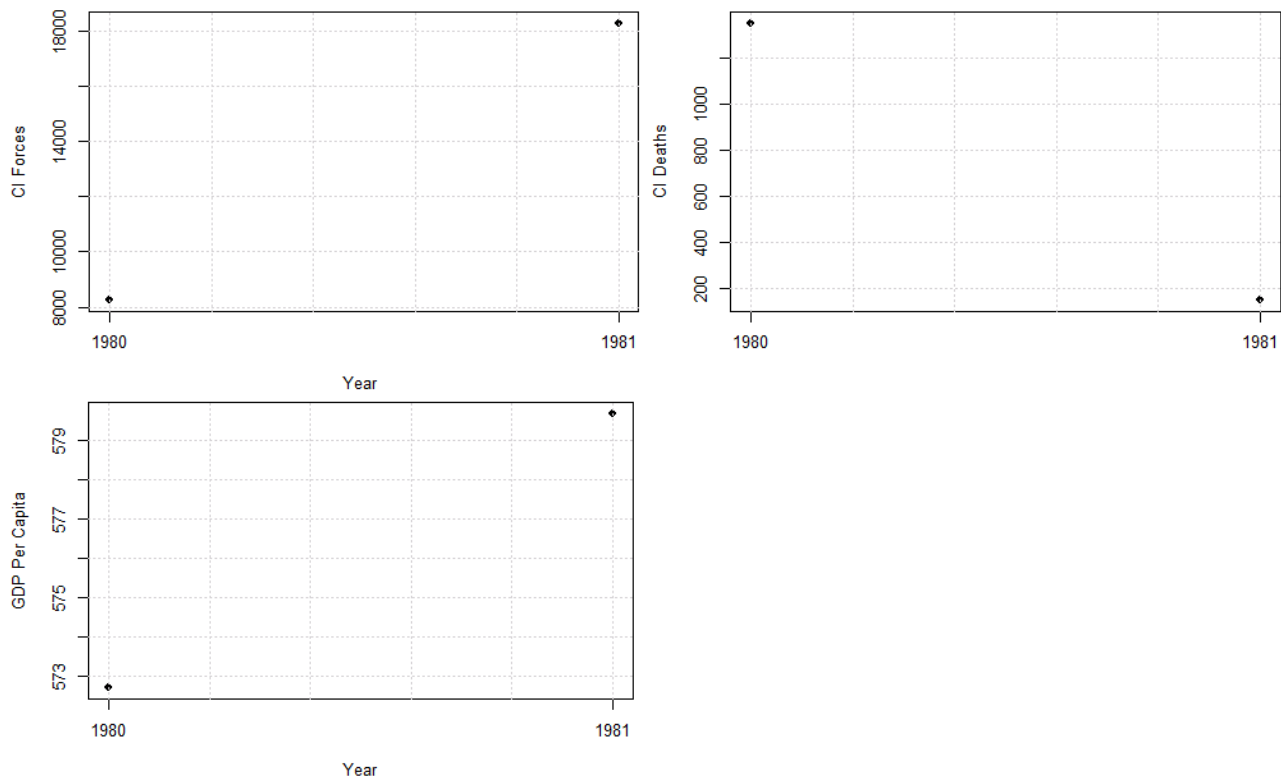
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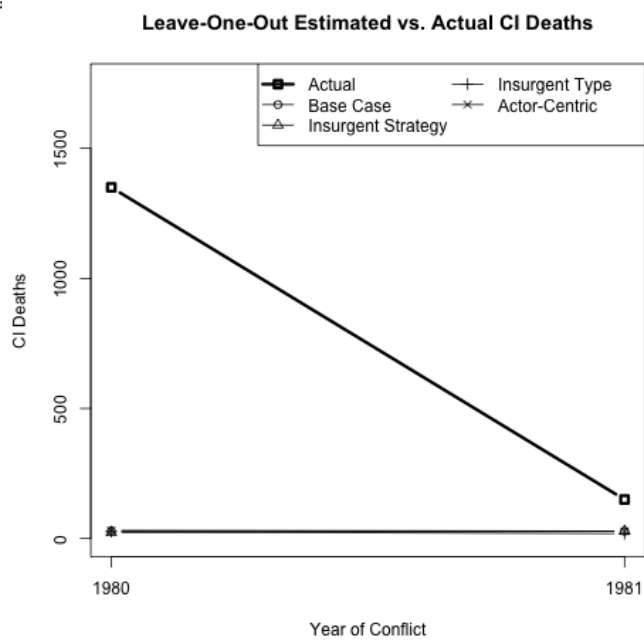
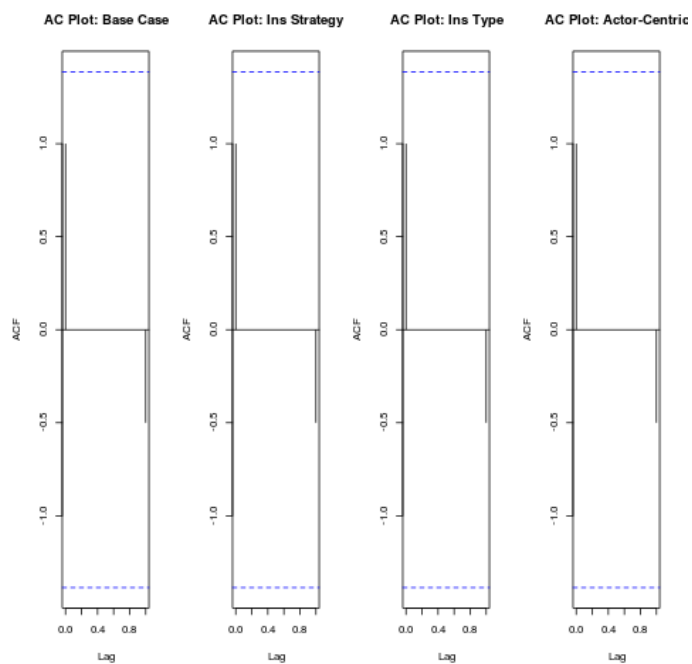




Chad	1980-81	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Each of the factions controlled territory.
Insurgent Type	Commercialist	The conflict was personality driven, and FROLINAT was split among allegiances, not ideology.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	Factional leaders vied for power to lead the government.

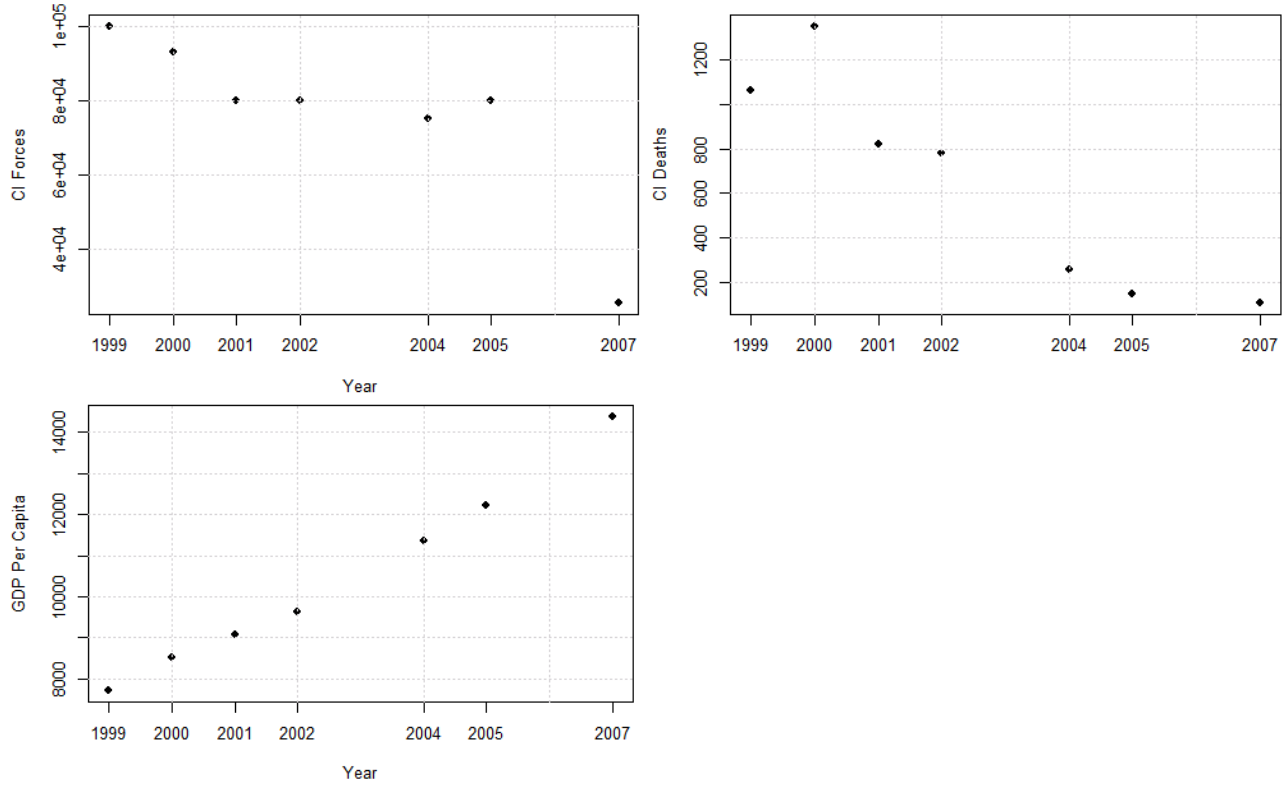
Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)



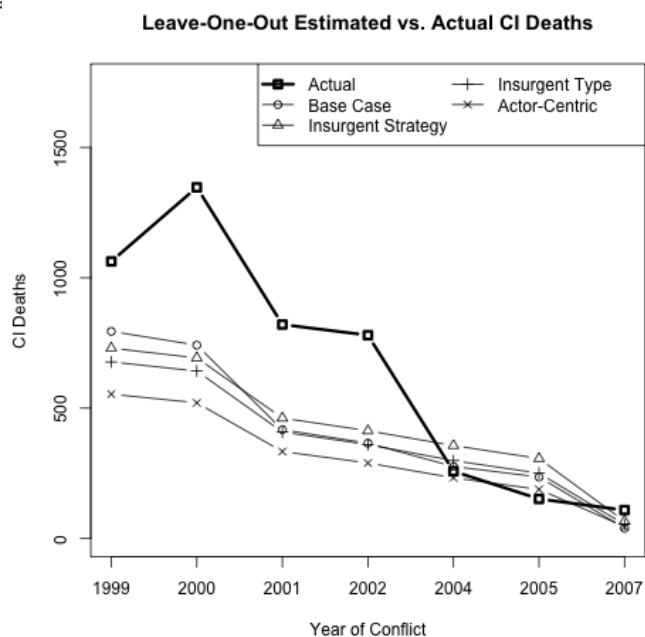
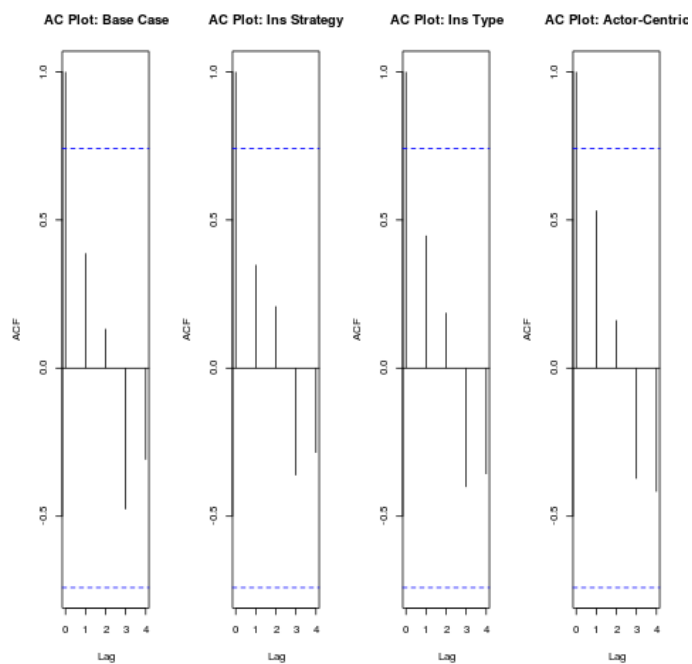


Chechnya	1999-2007	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban war	Insurgents conducted guerrilla tactics as well as conventional fighting in urban areas.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	Chechnya desired independence from Russia.
Actor Centric	Separatist	Chechnya desired independence from Russia.

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)

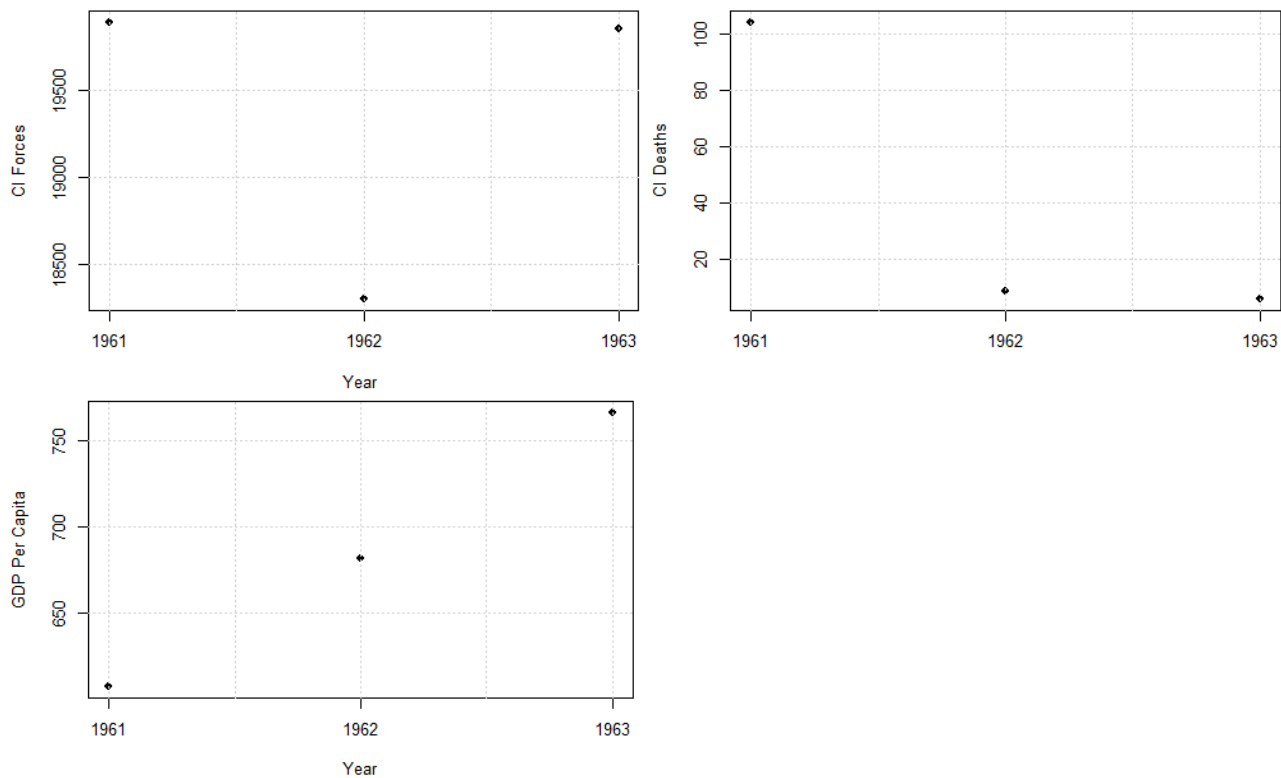


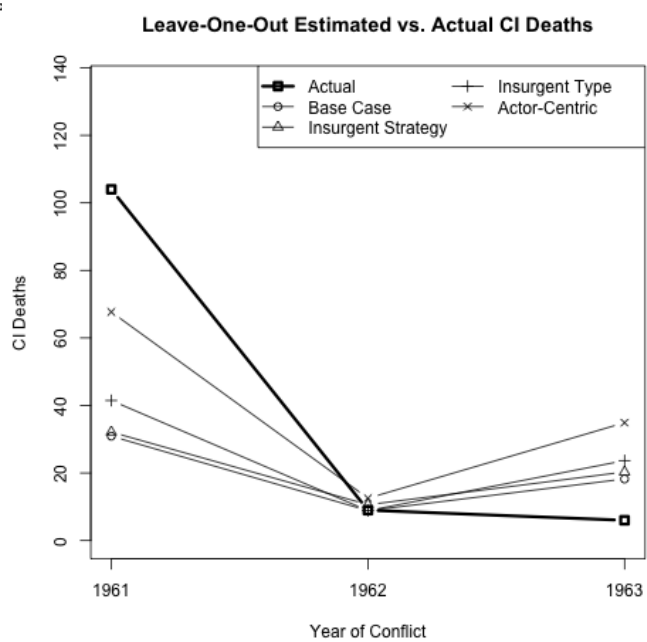
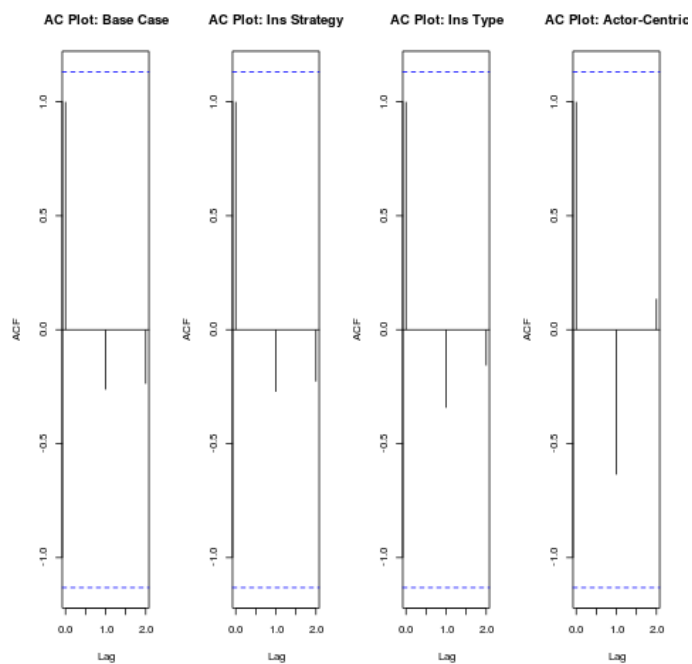




Congo	1961-1963	
Insurgent Strategy	Category	Justification
Strategy	Mil-Focused	The Kantangan forces held land.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	The Kantangan and Kasai provinces declared independence.
Actor Centric	Separatists	The Kantangan and Kasai provinces declared independence.

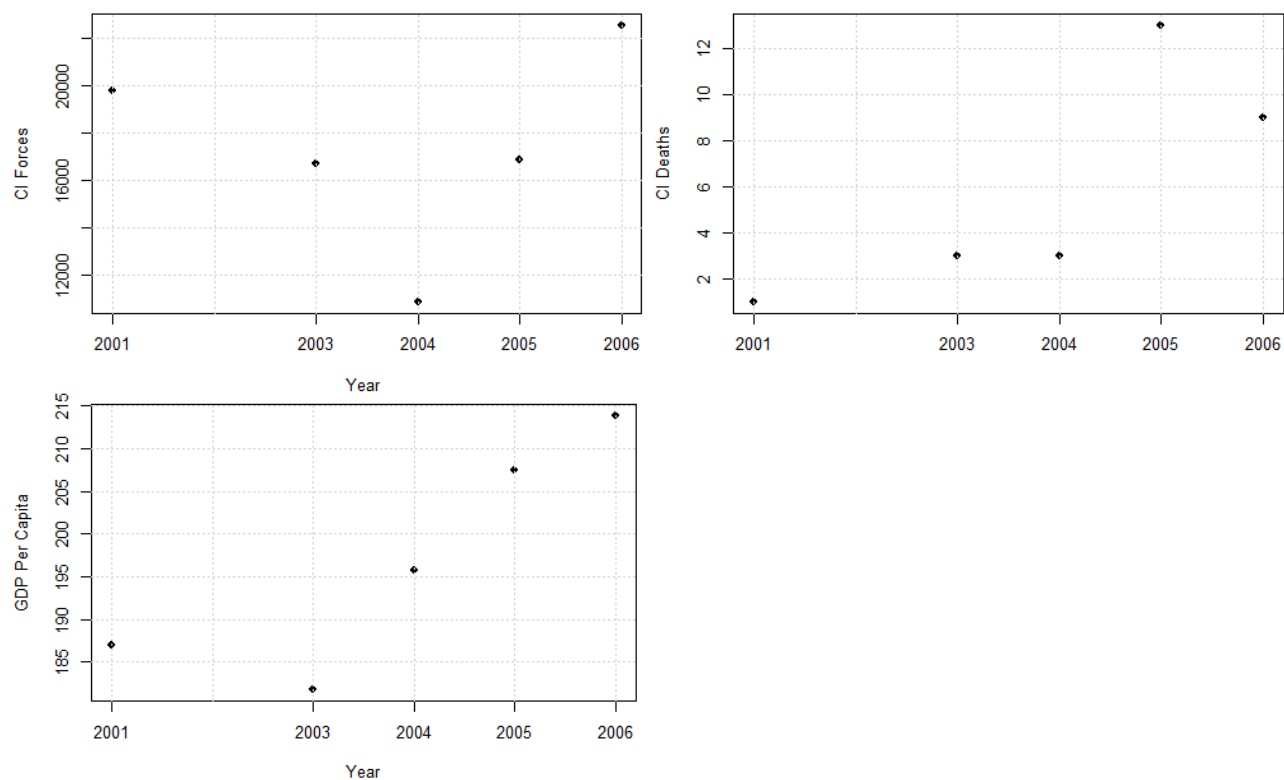
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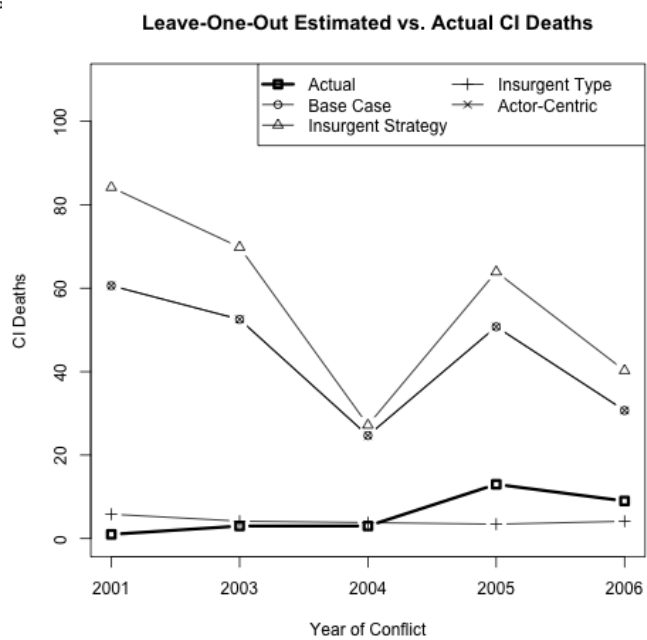
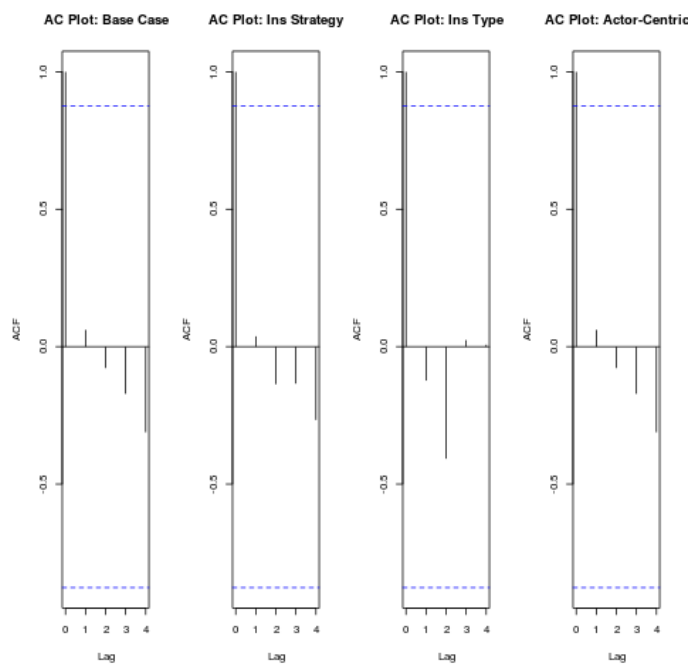




Congo	2001-2006	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	RCD, Ugandan and Rwandan-backed forces fought with military units.
Insurgent Type	Reformist	Insurgents desired a gouvernement that did not oppress Tutsis.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	Insurgents desired a government that did not oppress Tutsis.

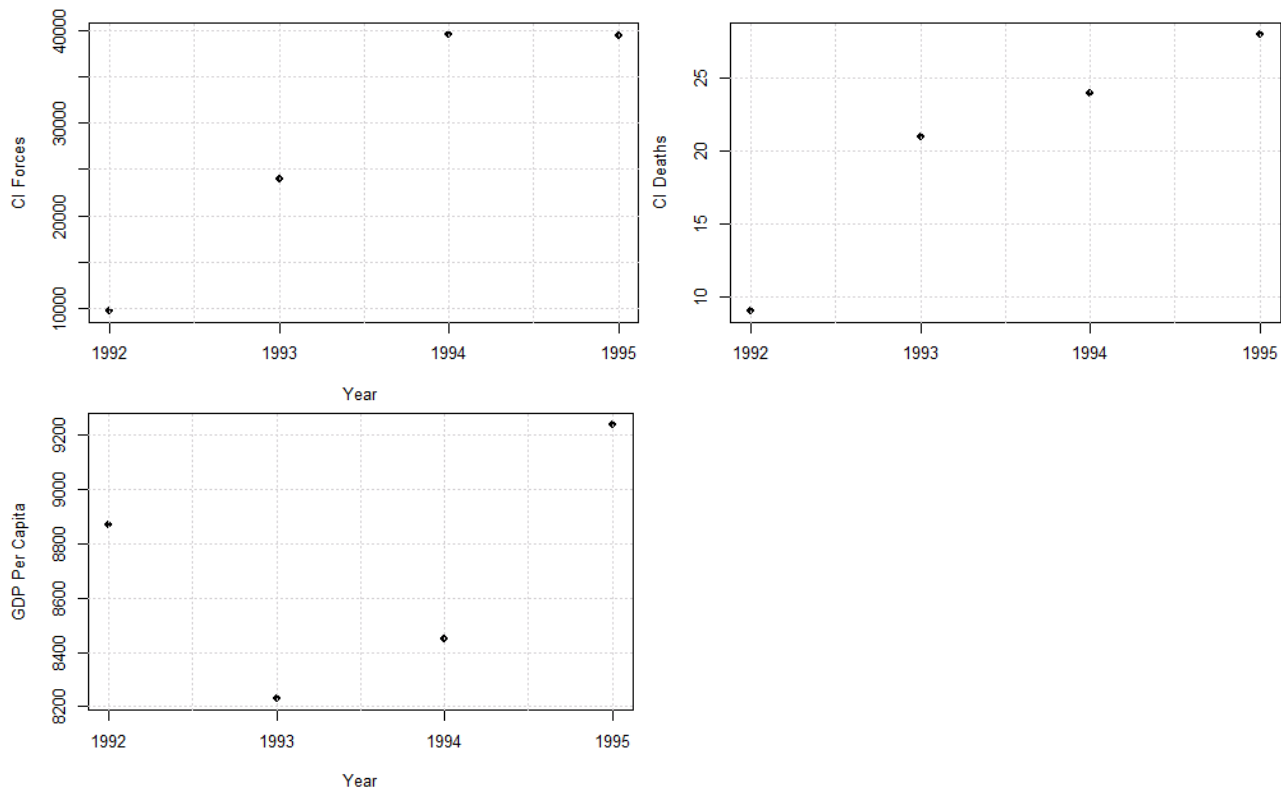
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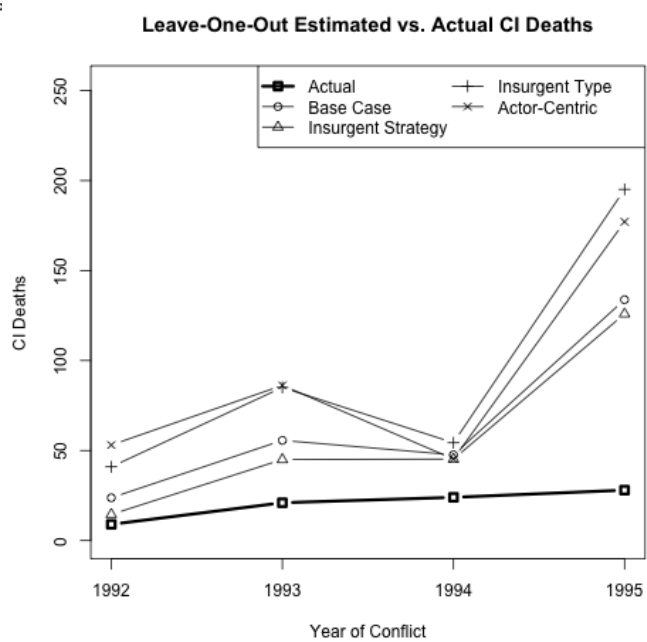
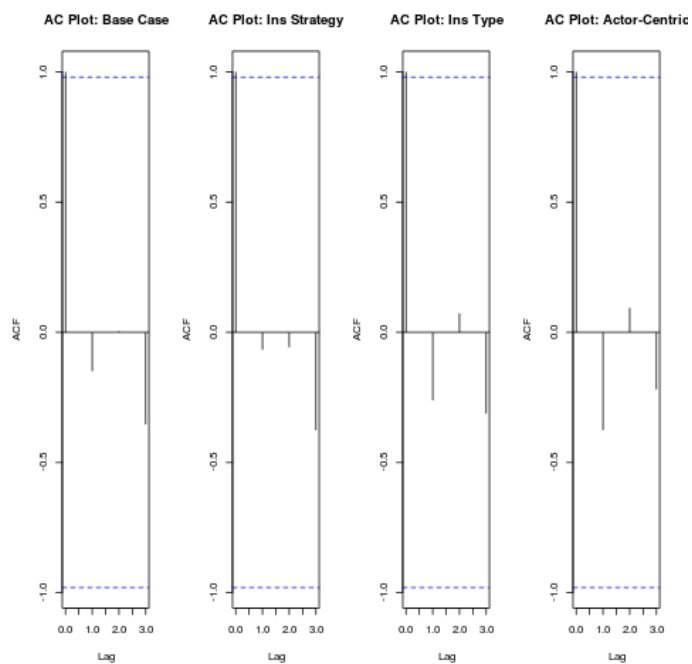




Croatia	1992-1995	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	All sides had military units fighting.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	Serbians attempted independence from part of Croatia.
Actor Centric	Separatist	Serbians attempted independence from part of Croatia.

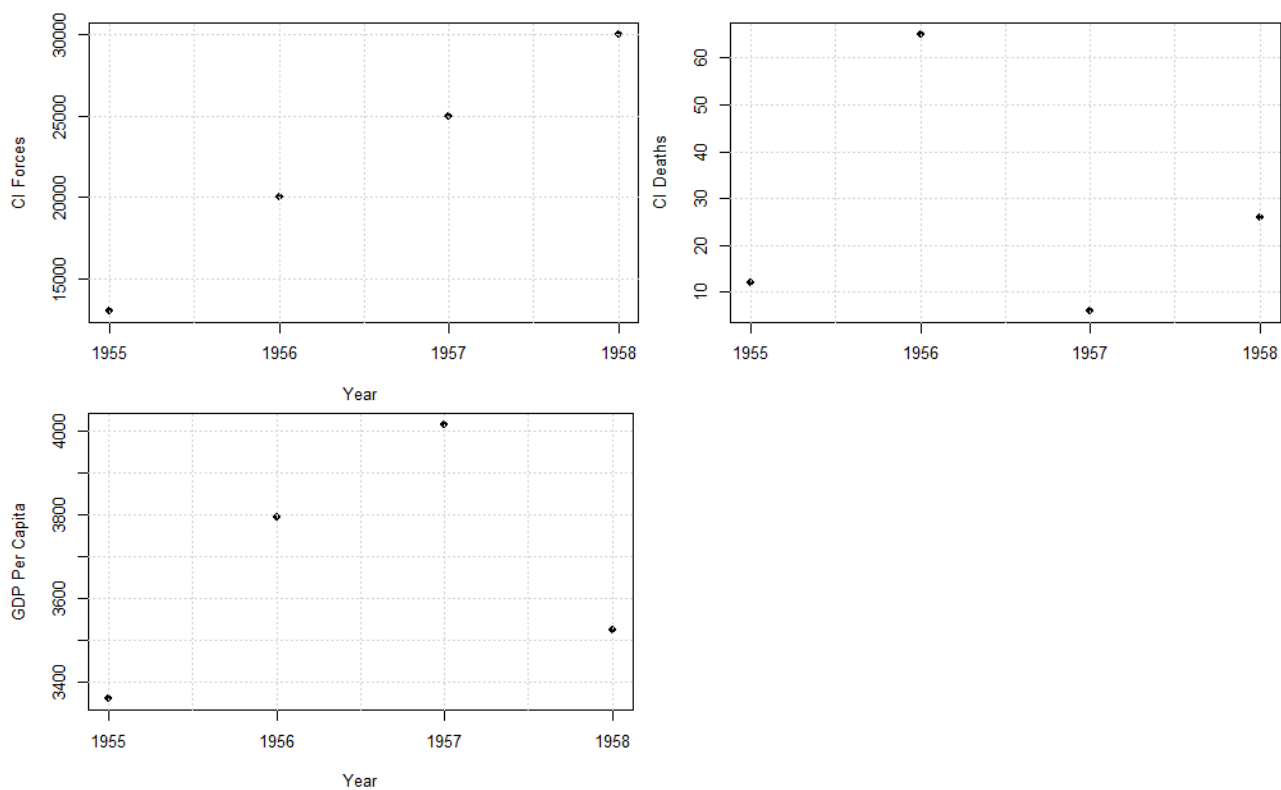
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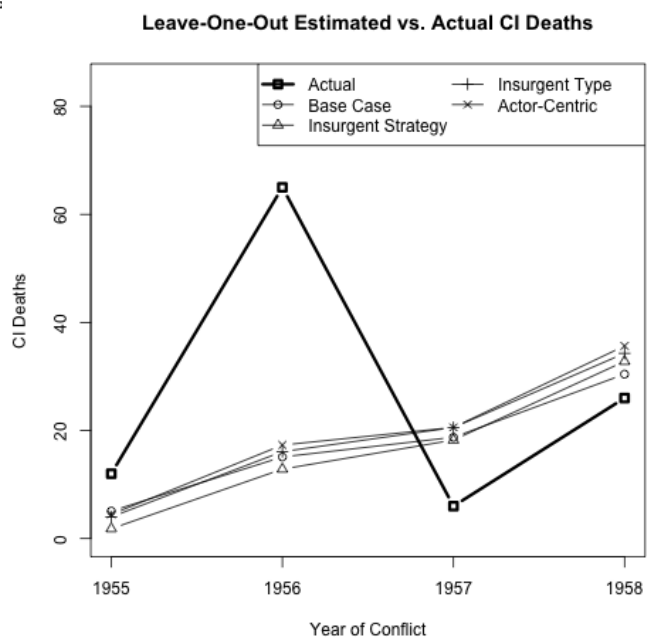
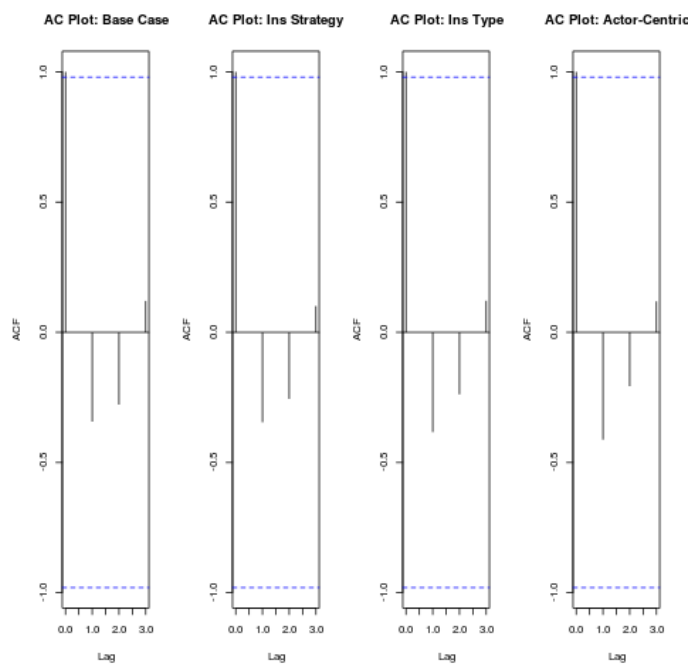


Cyprus	1955-1958	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban War	Insurgents conducted a campaign of protests, sabotage, and assassinations without intent to claim territory.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	EOKA desired union with Greece and TMT desired partition.
Actor Centric	Separatist	EOKA desired union with Greece and TMT desired partition.

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)

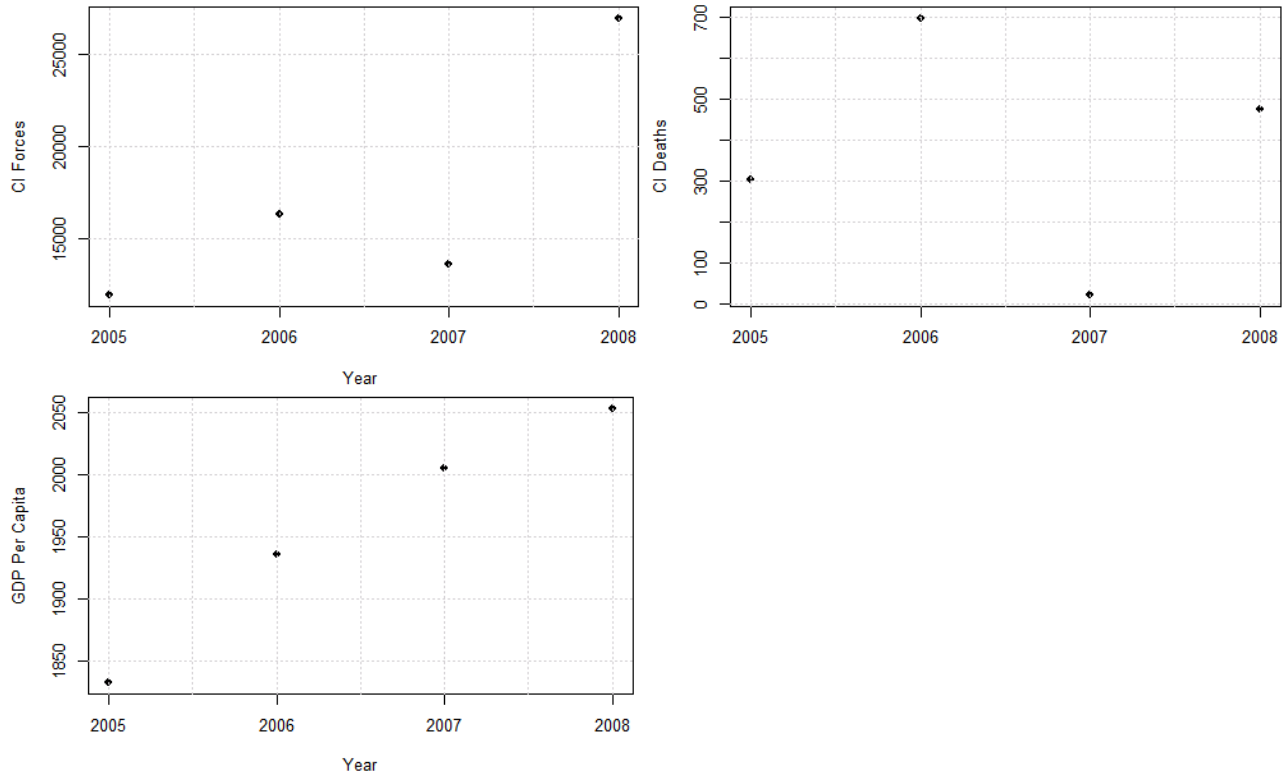


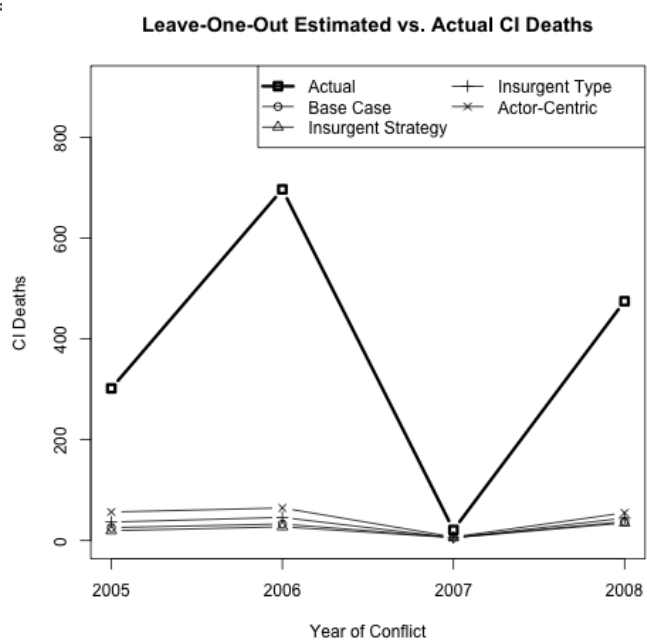
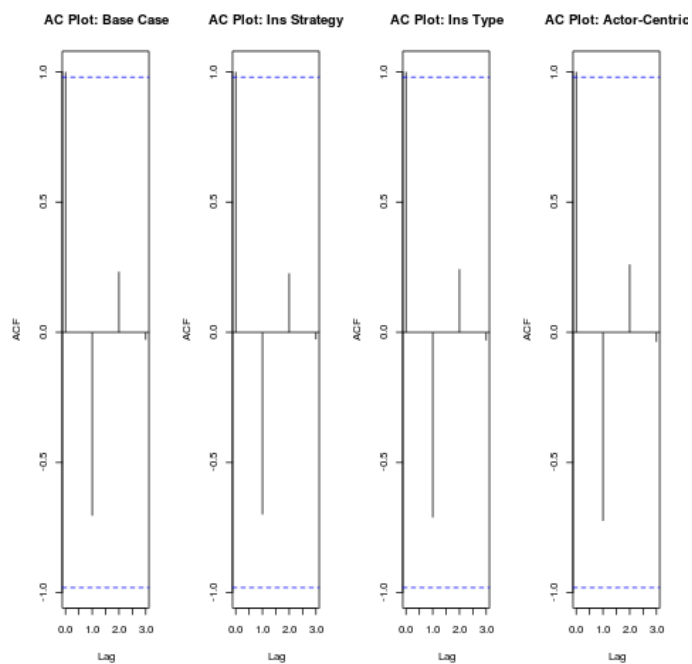




Darfur (Sudan)	2005-2008	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Conventional fighting for control of territory.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	SLA was a liberation movement.
Actor Centric	Separatist	SLA was a liberation movement.

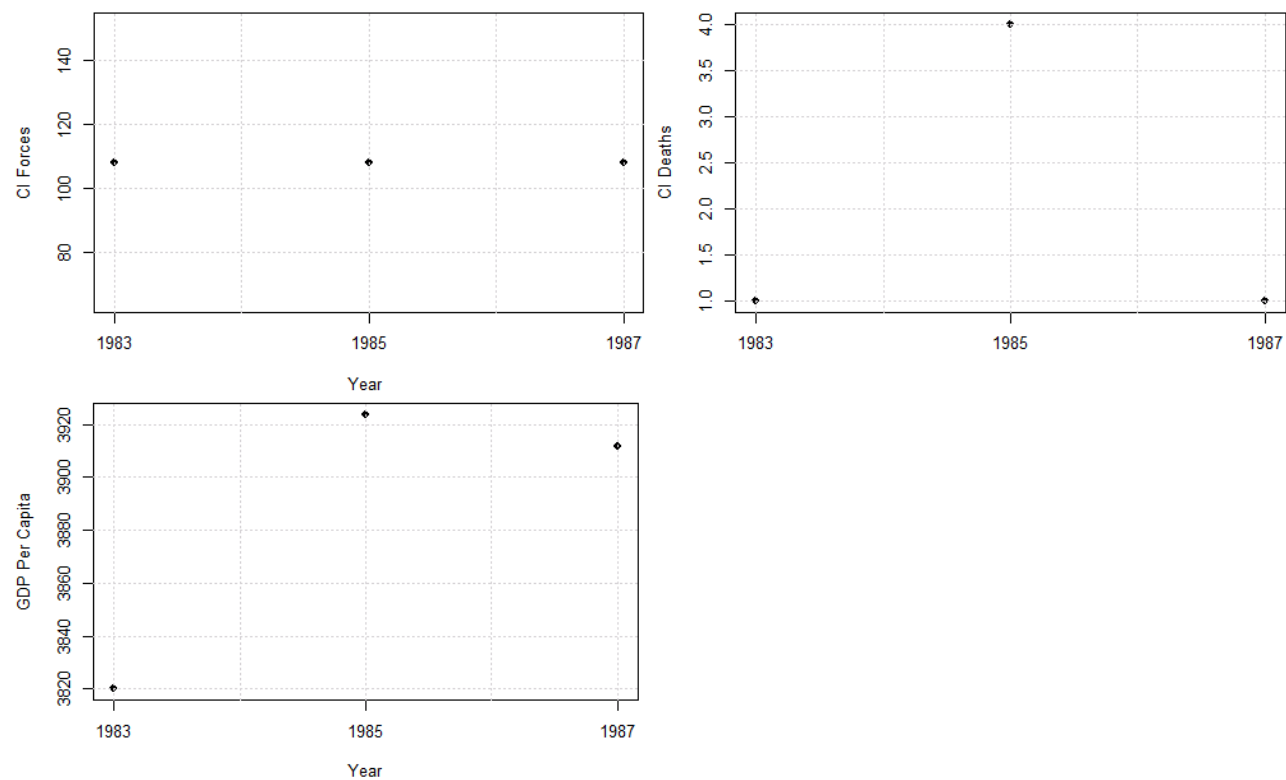
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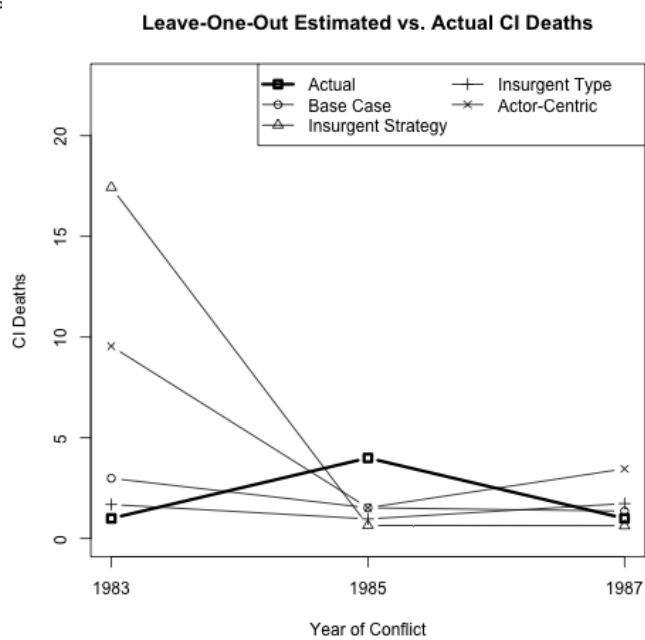
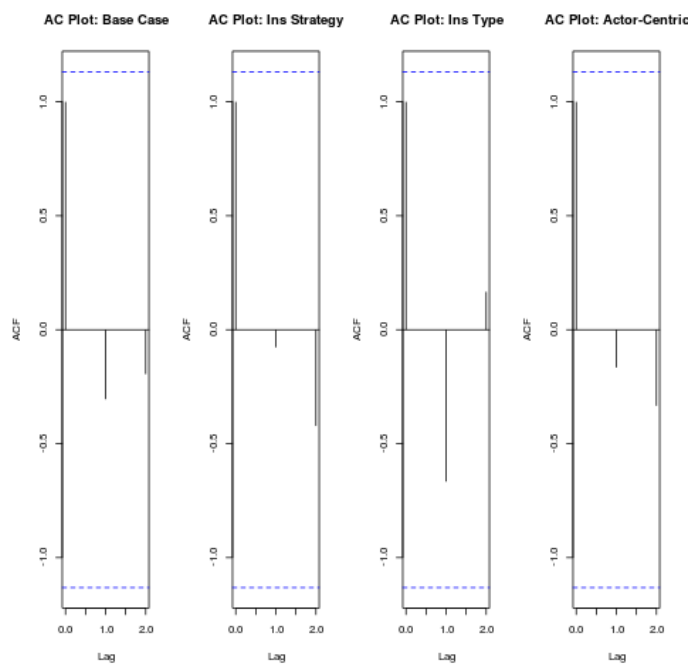




El Salvador	1983-1987	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	PPW	The FMLN was identified as a protracted popular war by O'Neill.
Insurgent Type	Egalitarian	The FMLN was identified as Egalitarian by O'Neill.
Actor Centric	Domestic Resistance	The FMLN settled for amnesty and reorganization of government paramilitary forces.

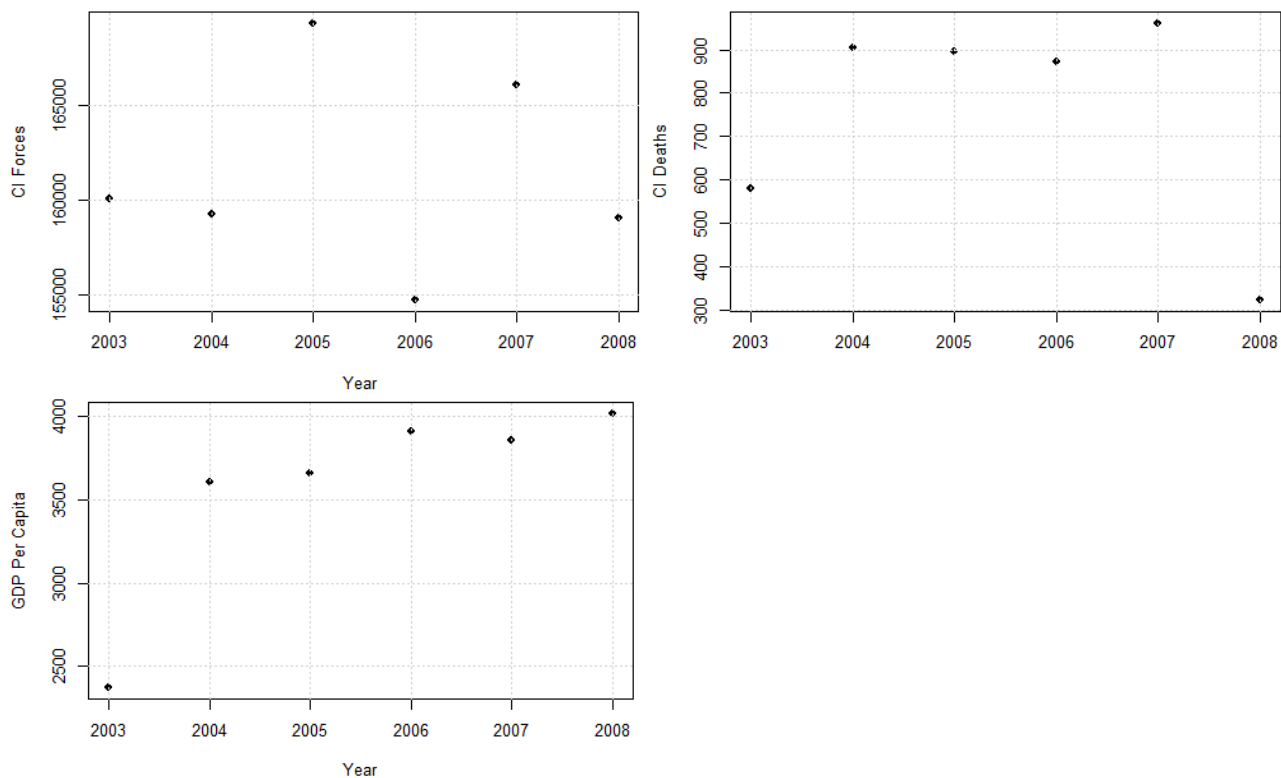
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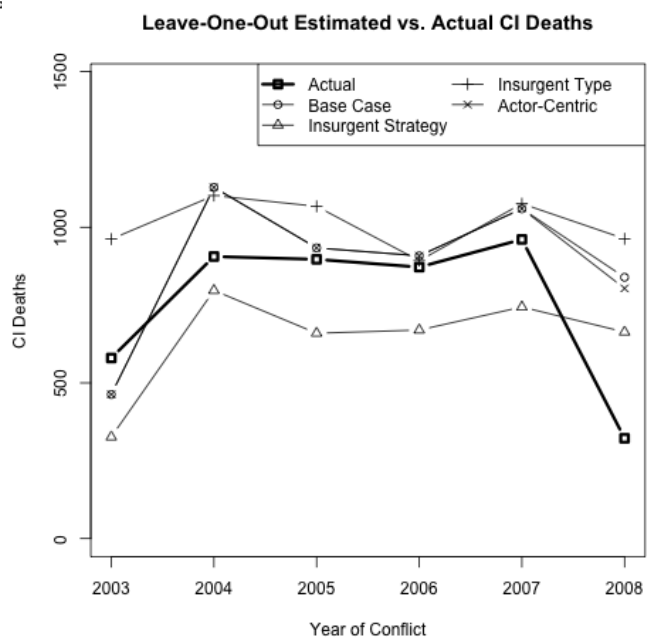
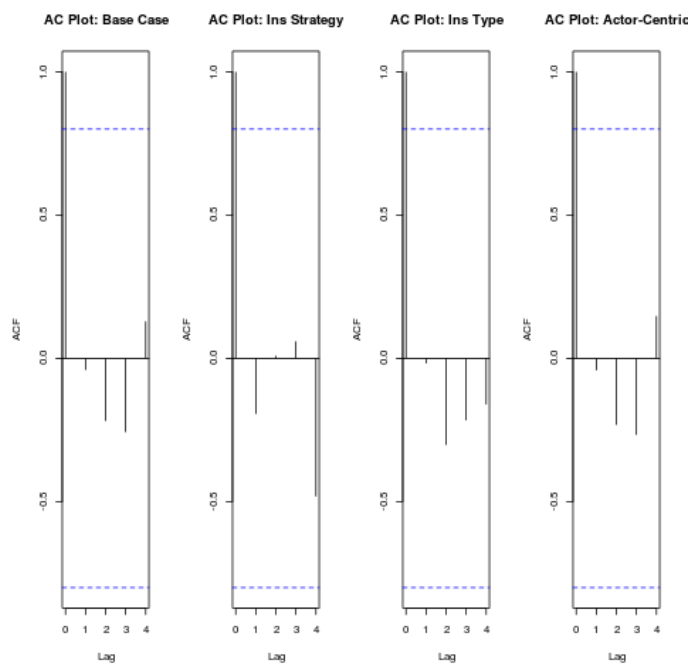




Iraq	2003-2008	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban War	Campaign of roadside bombs, guerrilla tactics. Control of land was a secondary consideration.
Insurgent Type	Traditionalist	Multiple groups, but generally have a vision of an Islamic state.
Actor Centric	International Regime Change	US and Coalition forced entry and removed regime.

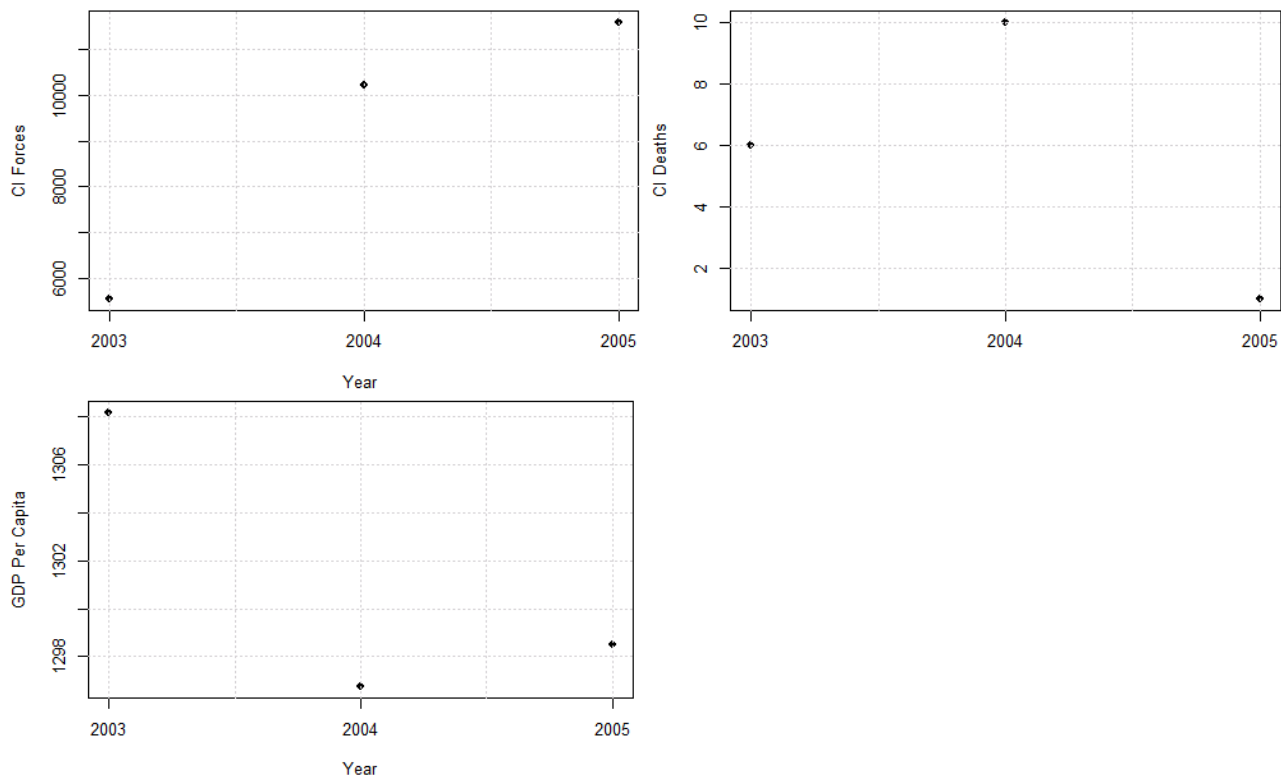
Sources: Biddle, Friedman, and Shapiro (2012), CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), O'Hanlon and Livingston (2012), Heston et al. (2011)



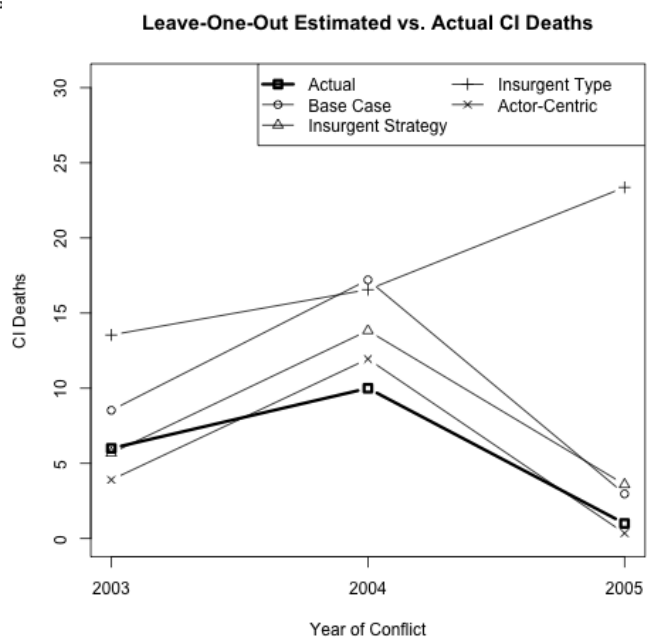
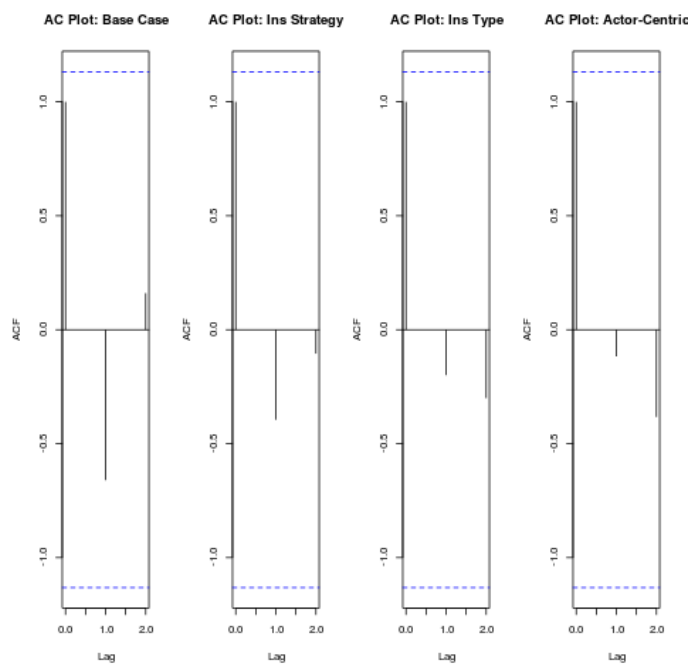


Ivory Coast	2003-2005	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Conventional military units and defined land boundaries.
Insurgent Type	Reformist	FN had no demands or displayed actions of separation.
Actor Centric	Domestic Resistance	FN had no demands or displayed actions of separation.

Sources: CAA (2009), Heston et al. (2011)

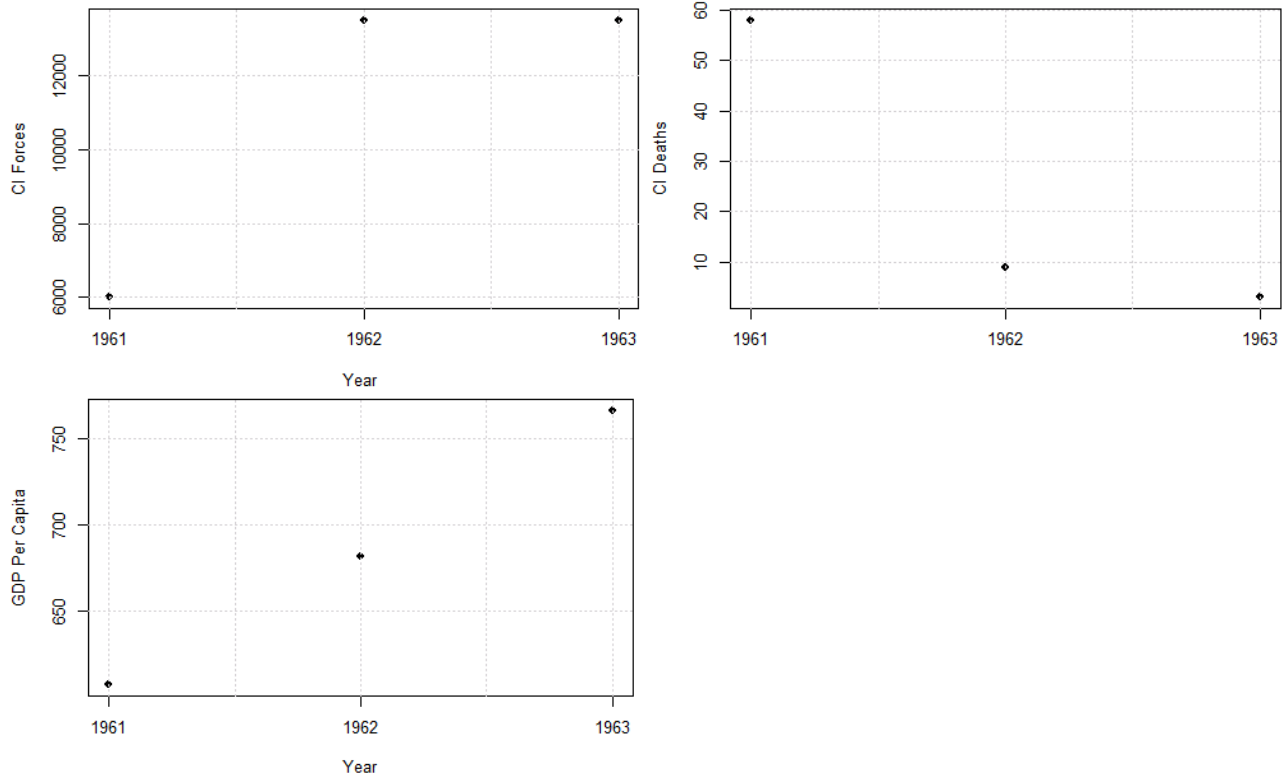


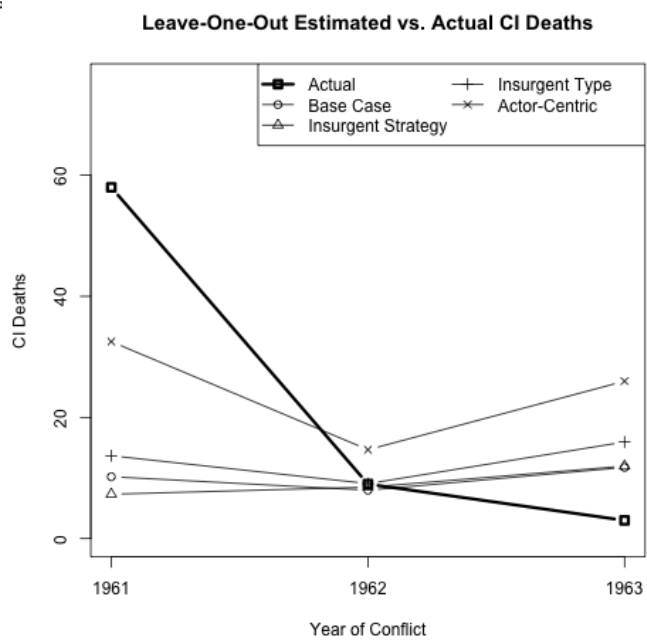
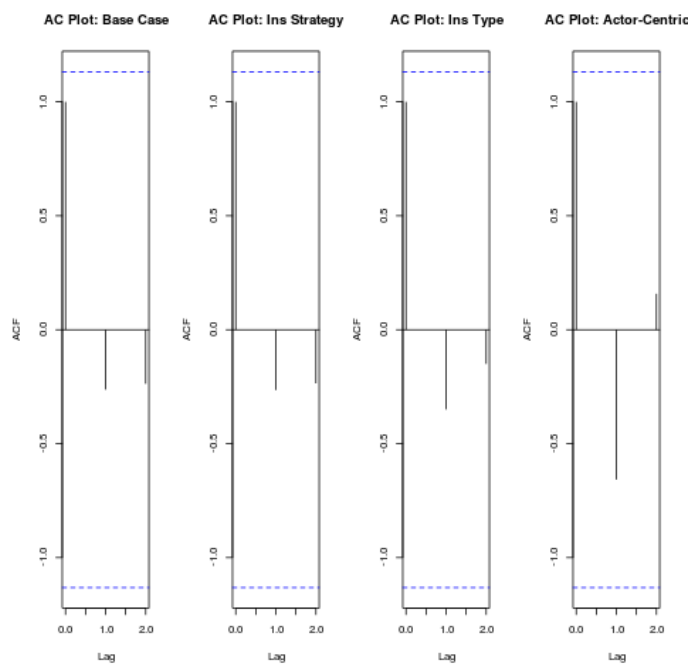




Katanga	1961-1963	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Katangan forces holding land was the major measure of success.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	Belgium supported insurgents attempting to separate from Congo (Katanga).
Actor Centric	Separatist	Belgium supported insurgents attempting to separate from Congo (Katanga).

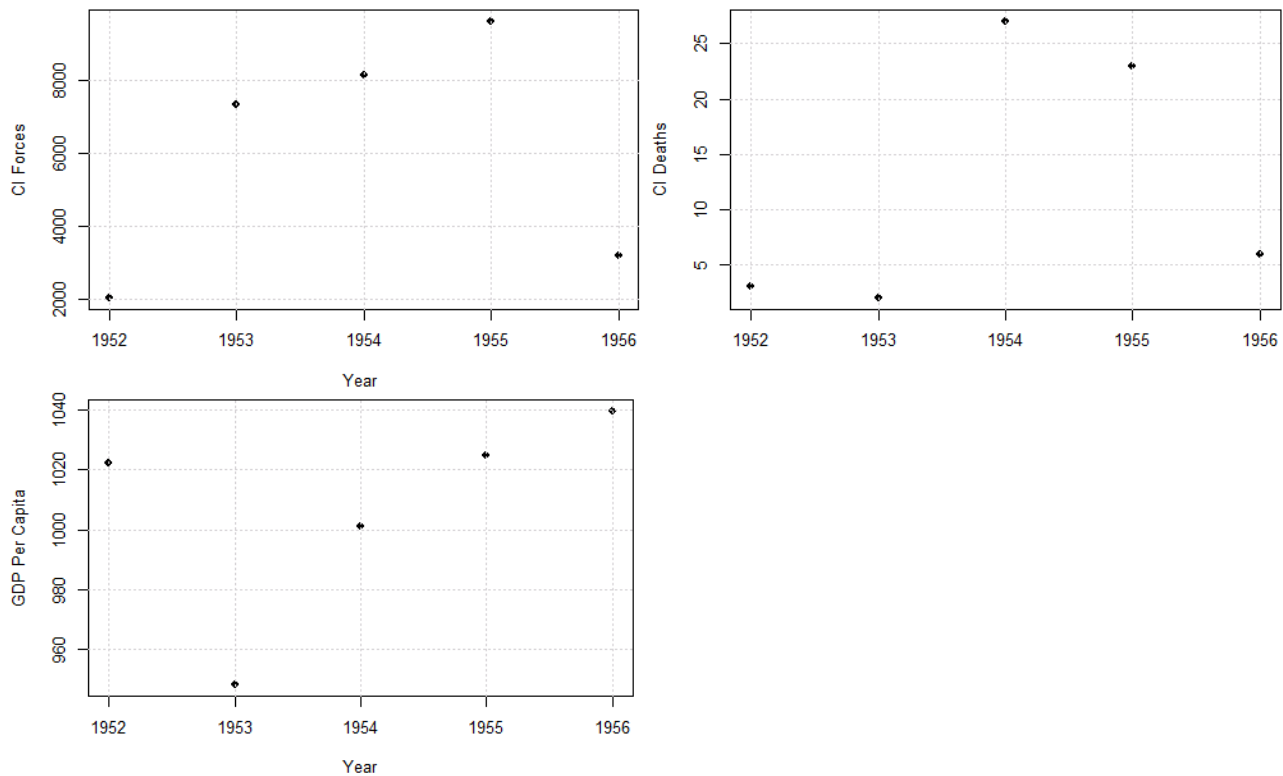
Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)

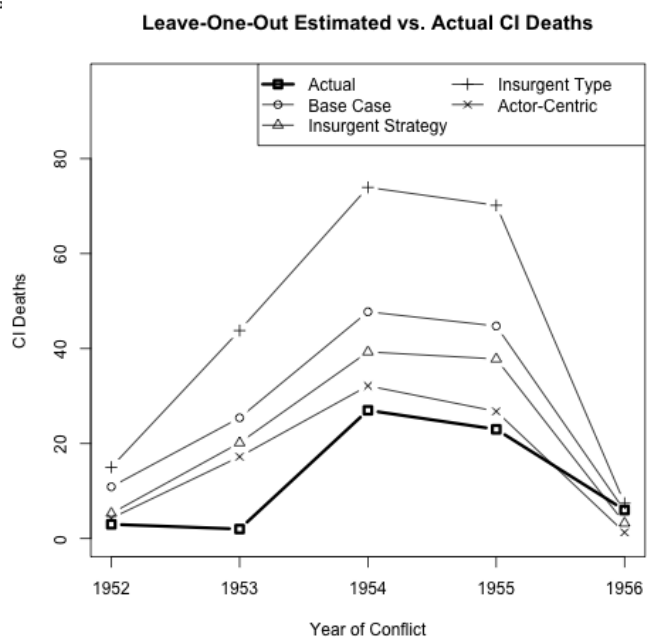
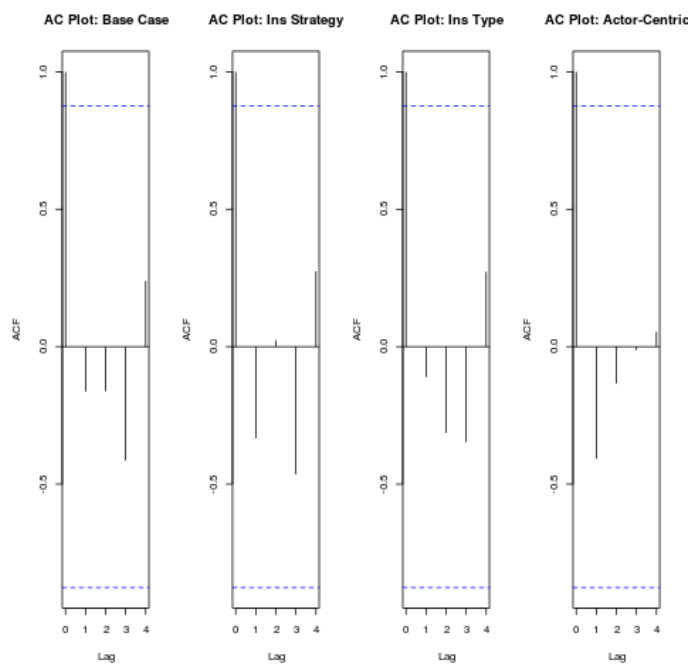




Kenya	1952-1956	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	The Mau Mau (KLFA) organized into military units.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	The Mau Mau desired independence from Britain.
Actor Centric	Colonial Policing Action	Kenya did not gain independence until 1963.

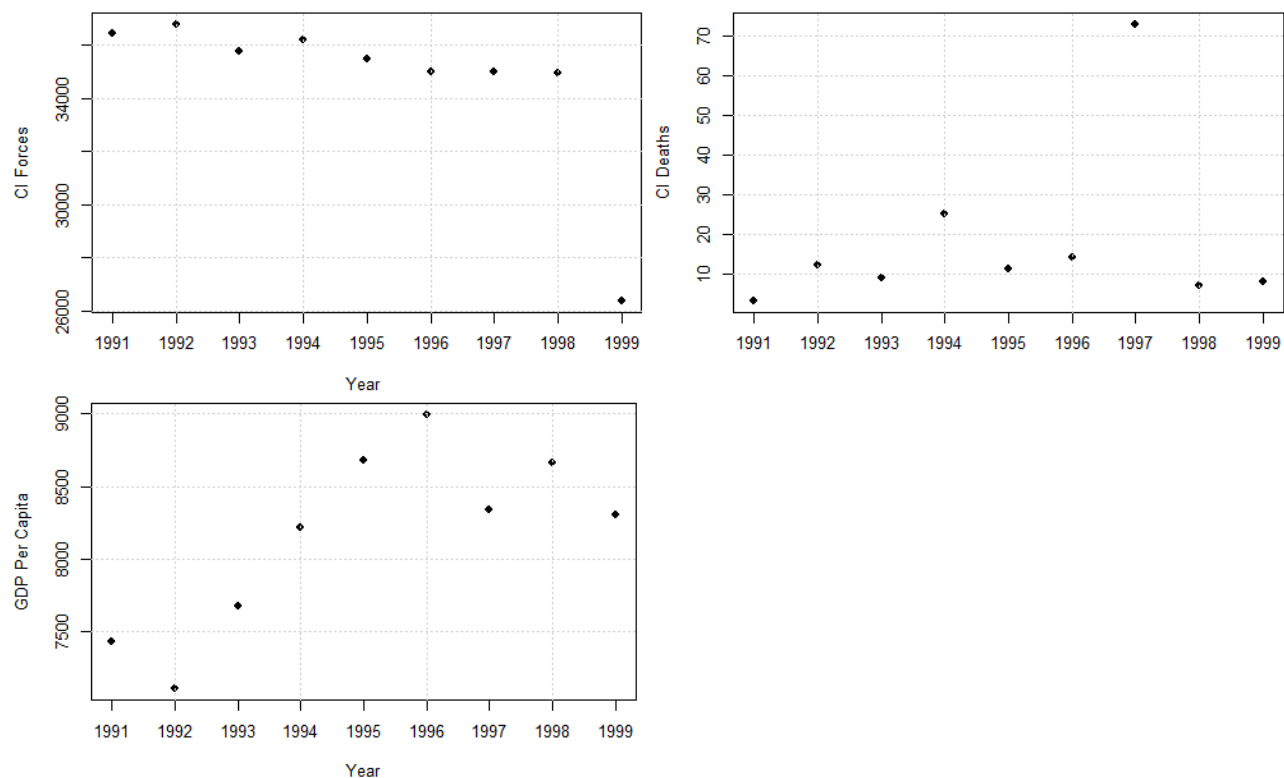
Sources: CAA (2009), Heston et al. (2011)

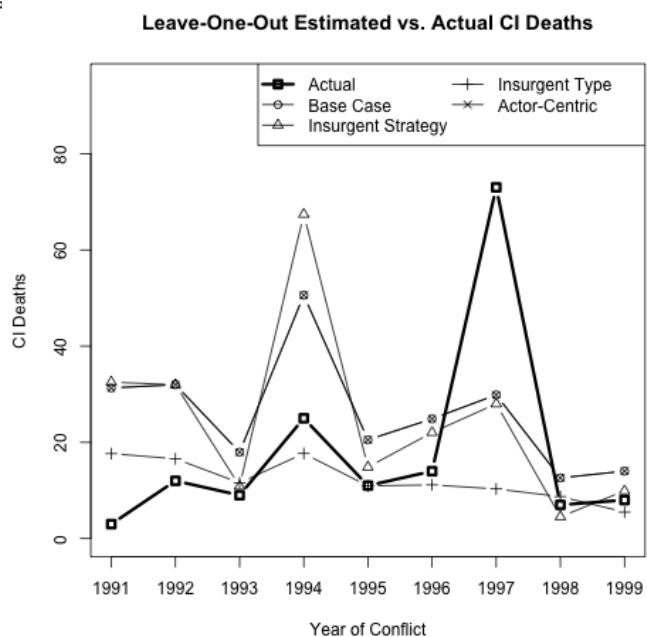
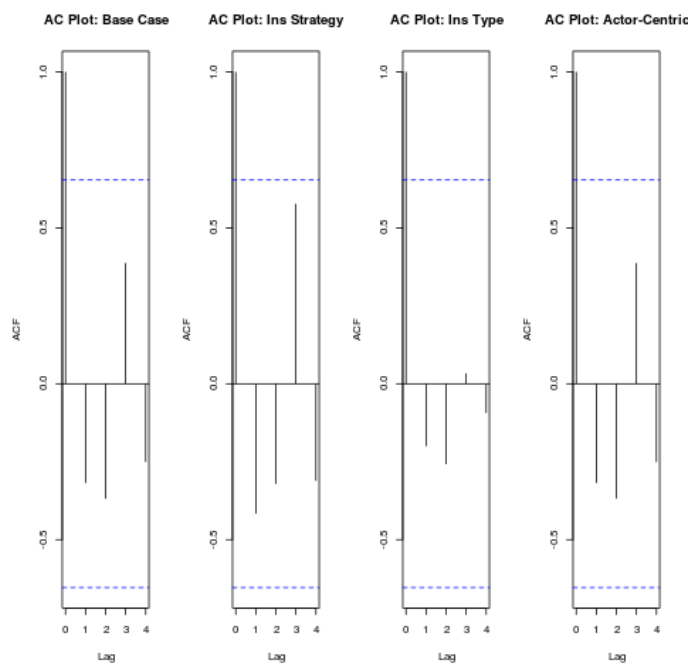




Lebanon	1991-1999	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban War	Hizbollah conducted guerrilla tactics in an urban environment.
Insurgent Type	Traditionalist	At this time, Hizbollah desired a traditional Shia government.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	At this time, Hizbollah desired a traditional Shia government.

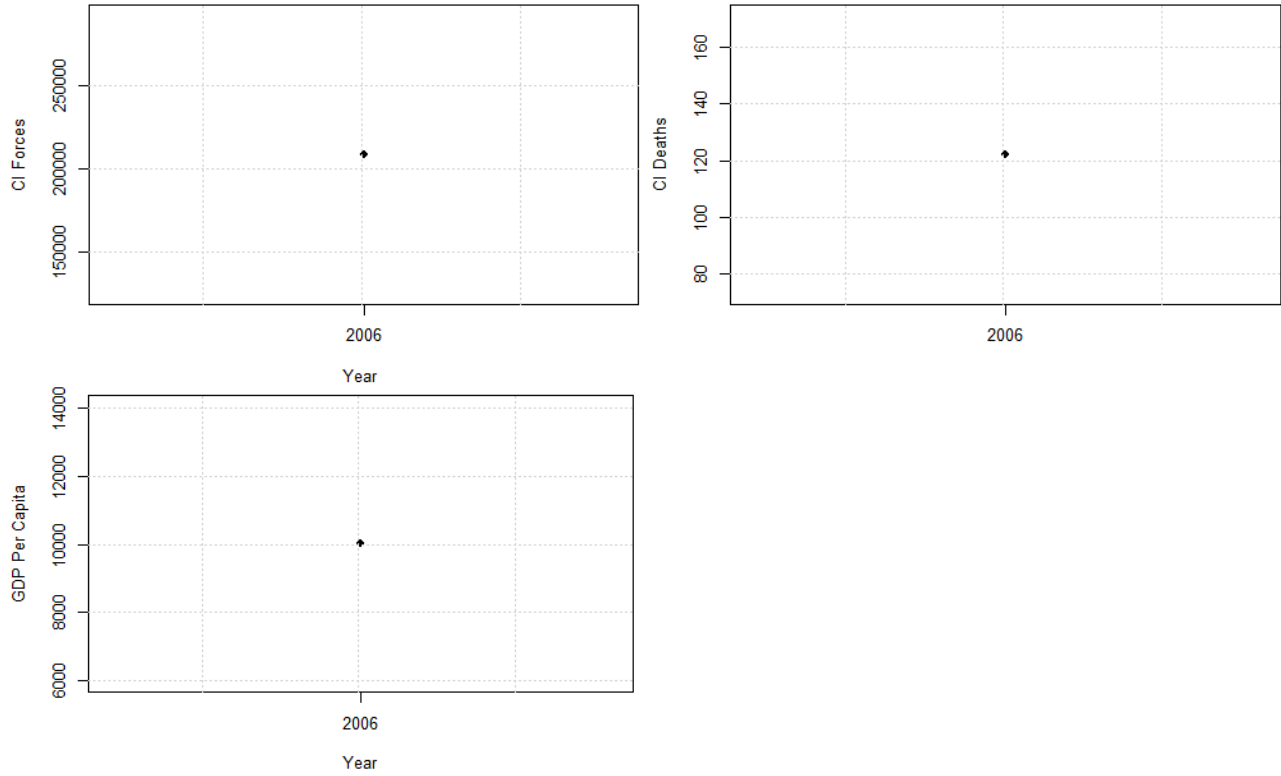
Sources: CAA (2009), Defronzo (2011), Janes (1999), Heston et al. (2011)



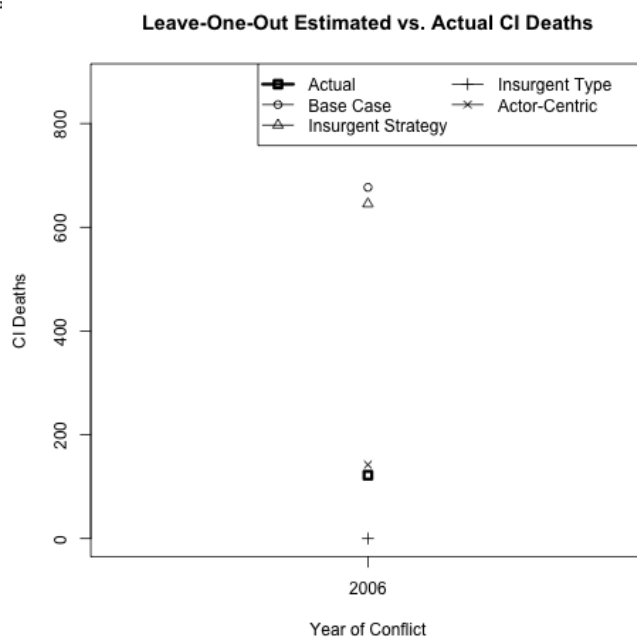
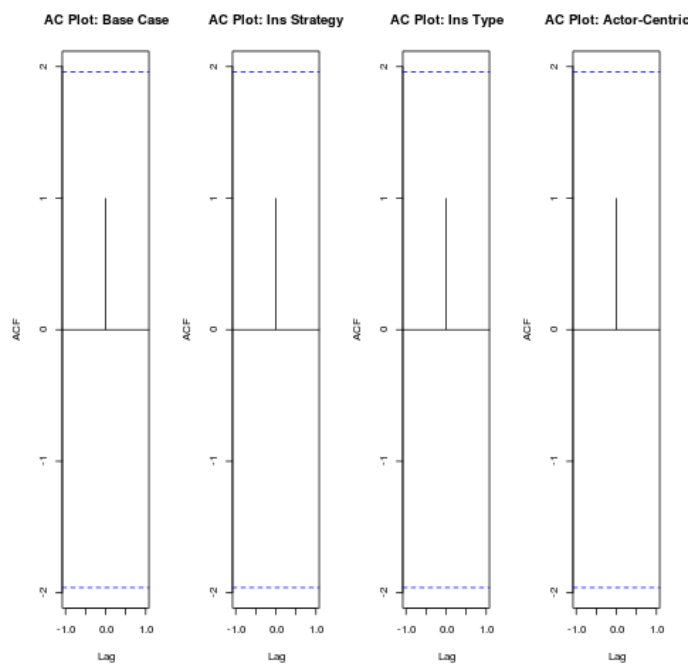


Lebanon	2006	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban War	The insurgent campaign consisted of rockets and kidnapping, among other tactics.
Insurgent Type	Reformist	Hezbollah desired more control in the Lebanese government.
Actor Centric	Domestic Resistance	Hezbollah desired more control in the Lebanese government.

Sources: CAA (2009), Heston et al. (2011)

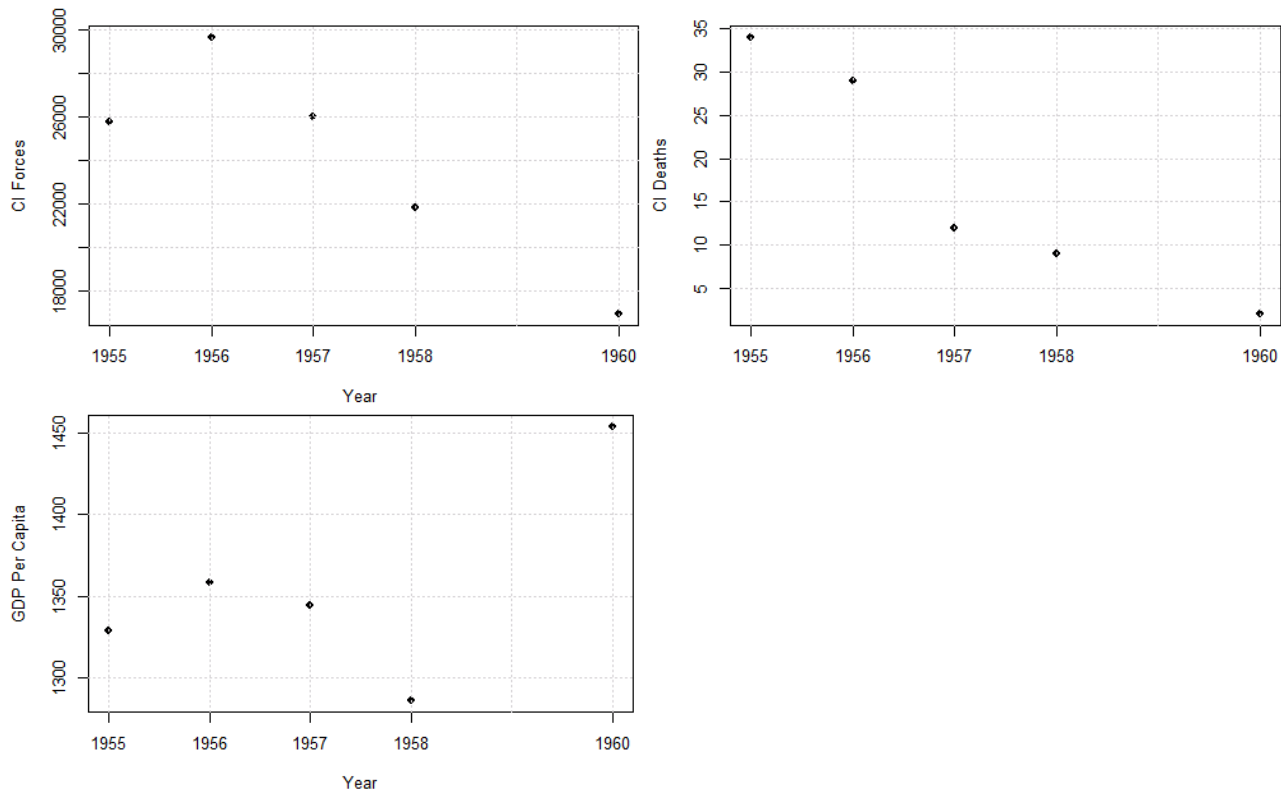


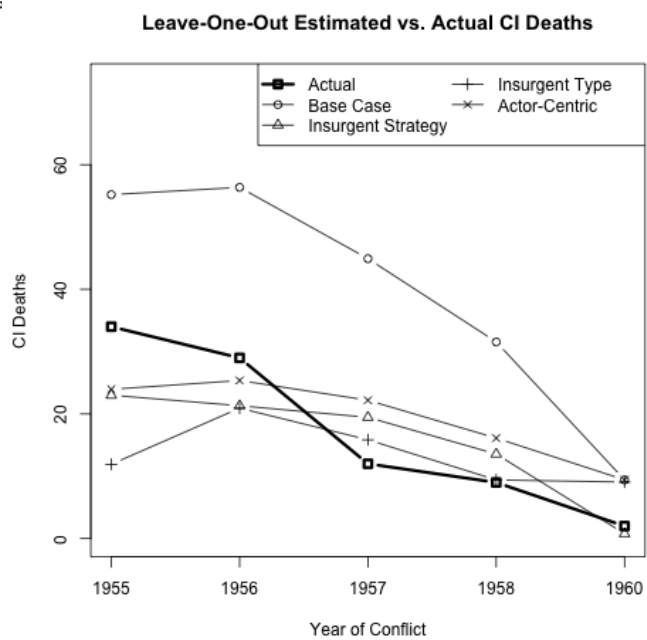
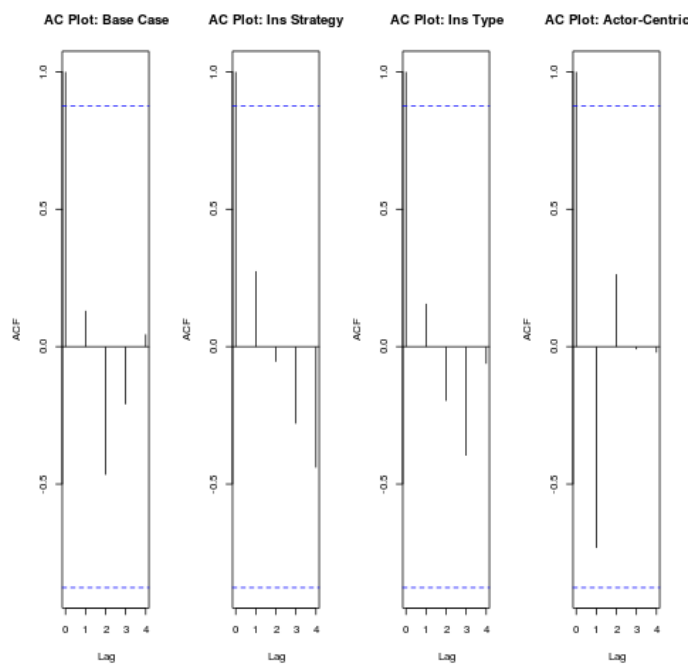




Malaya	1955-1960	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Protracted Popular War	Political and military components were present.
Insurgent Type	Egalitarian	MPLA possessed a communist ideology.
Actor Centric	Colonial Policing Action	Malaya was a British colony at the time.

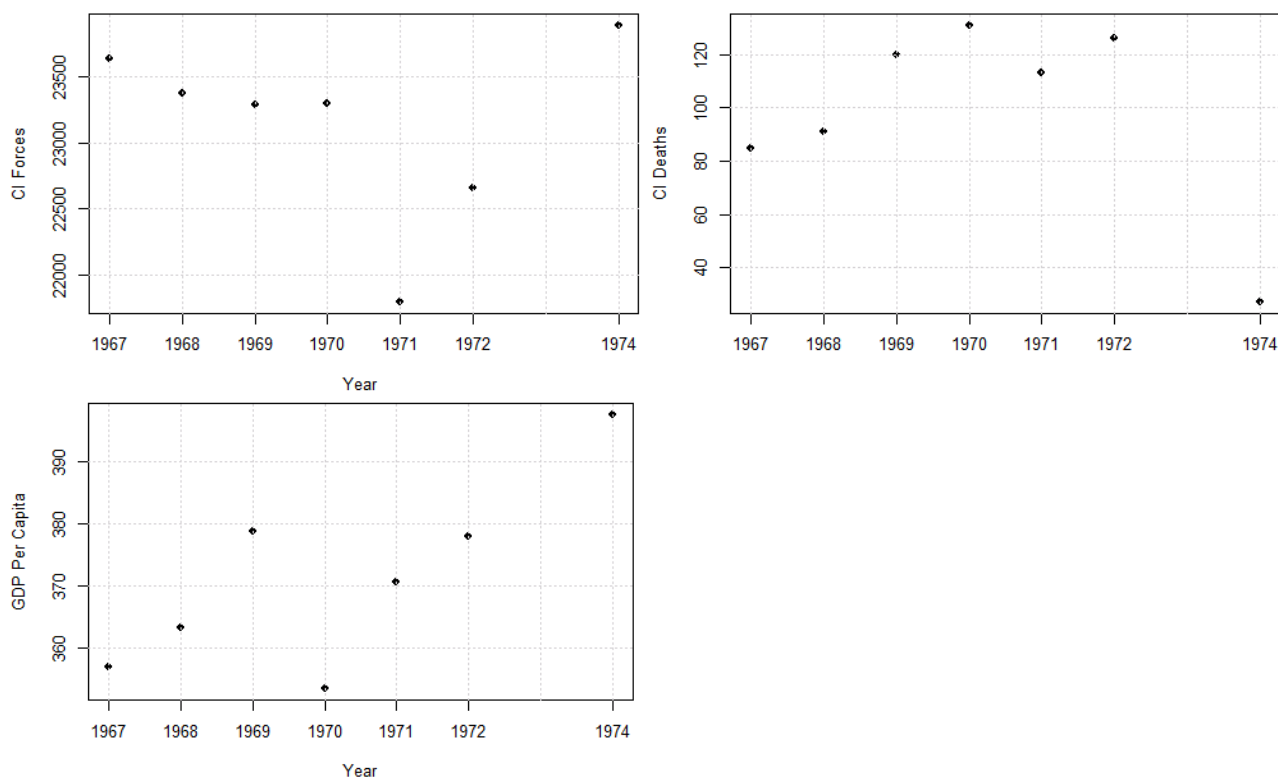
Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011), Stubbs (2008)

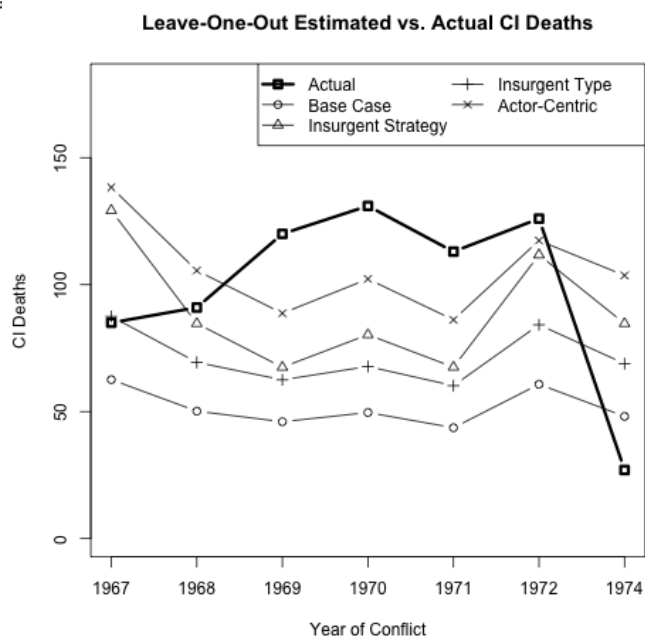
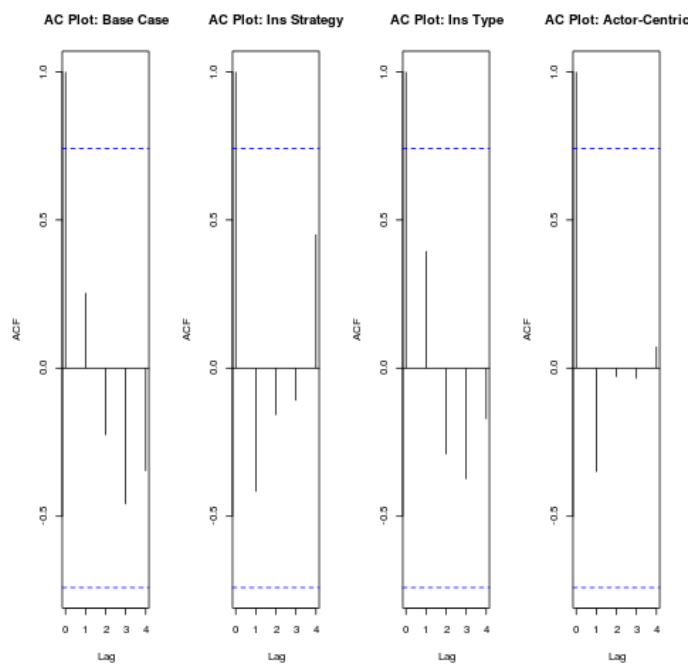




Mozambique	1967-1974	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Protracted Popular War	Both political and military action.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	FRELIMO espoused a Marxist philosophy during the insurgency and a single-party Marxist state after.
Actor Centric	Colonial Policing Action	Colony of Portugal until the Carnation Revolution.

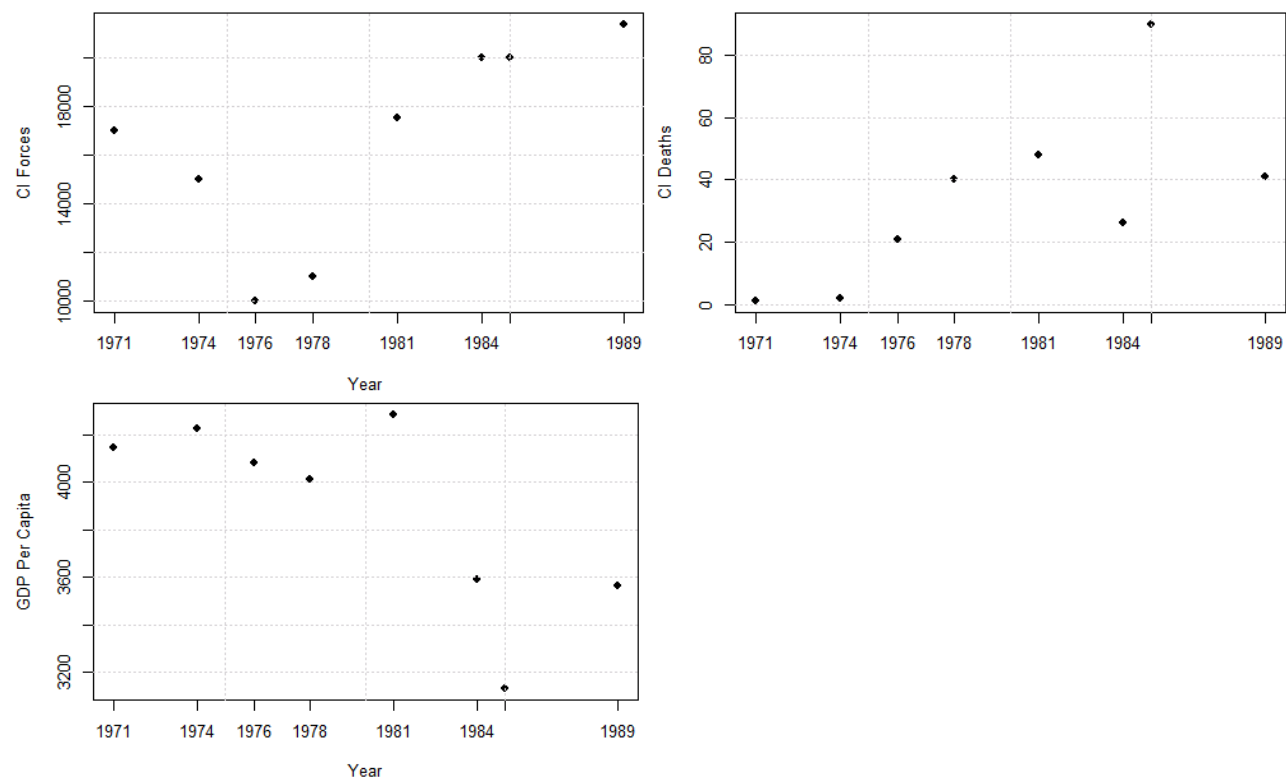
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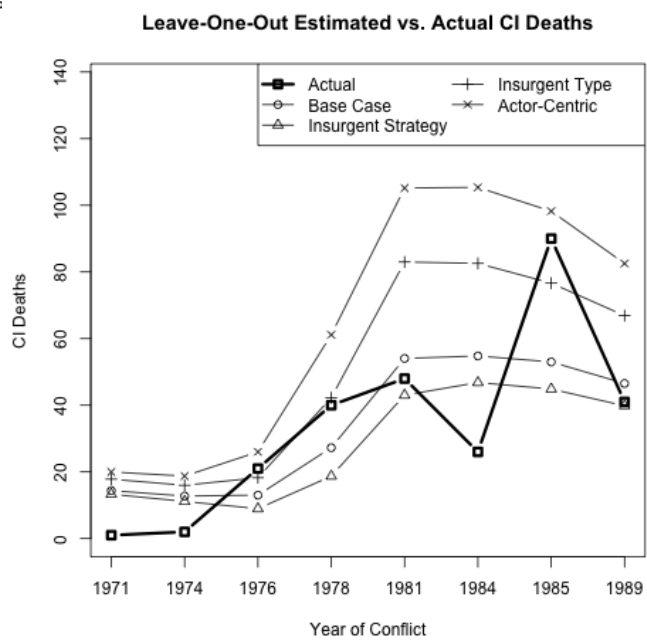
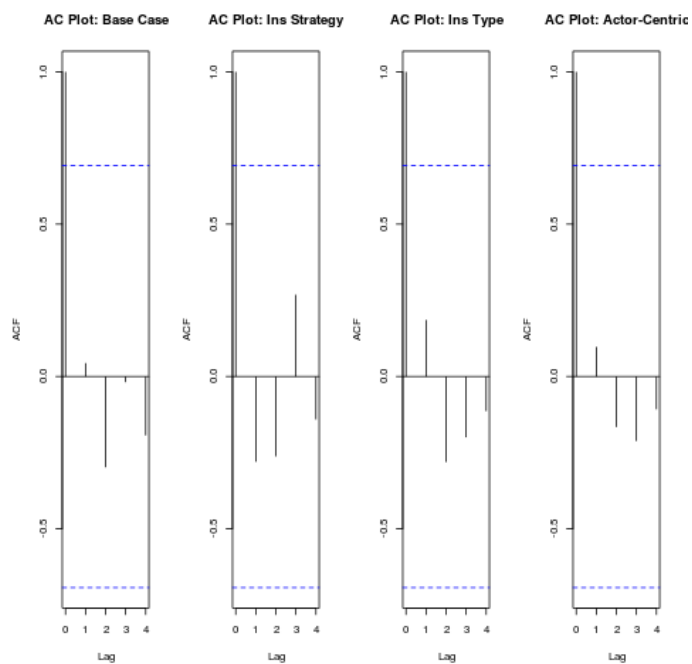




Namibia	1971-1989	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focus	Conventional and guerrilla tactics were used by insurgents.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	Identified as Secessionist by O'Neill.
Actor Centric	Separatist	SWAPO resisted governance of South Africa.

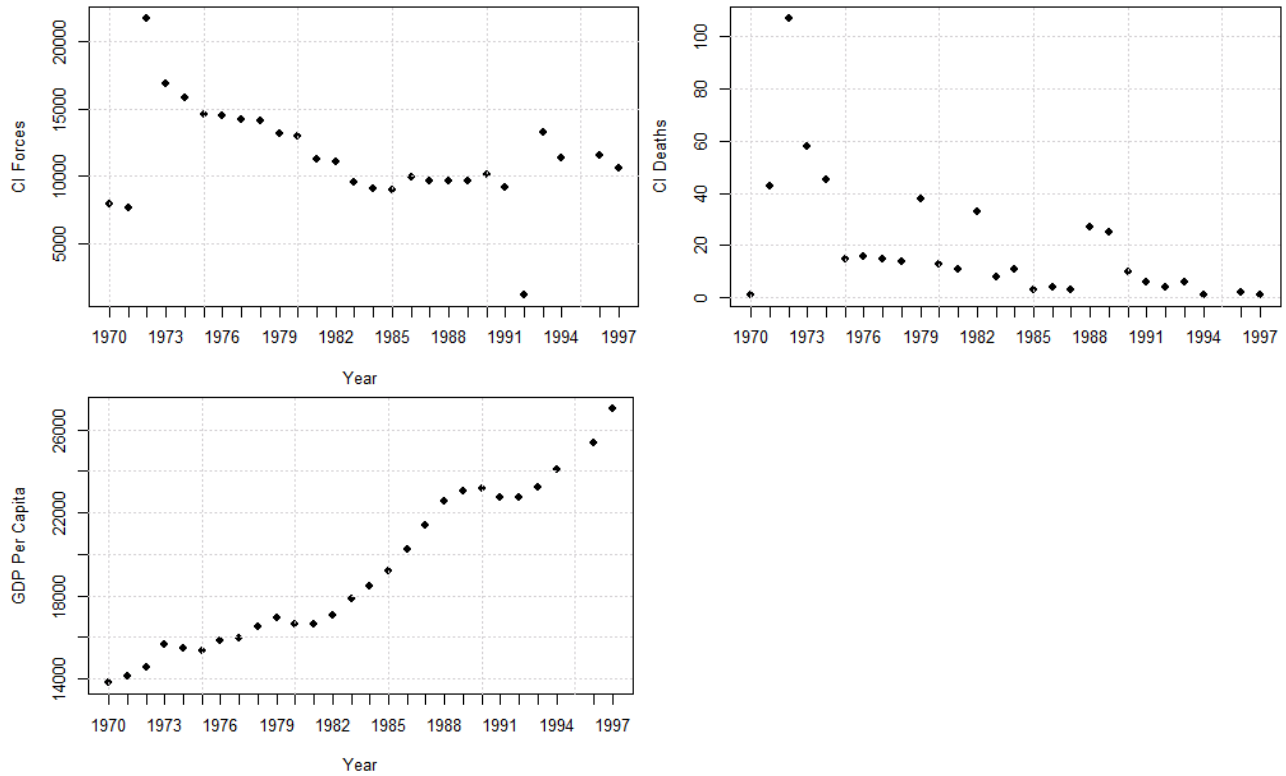
Sources: CAA (2009), Heston et al. (2011)



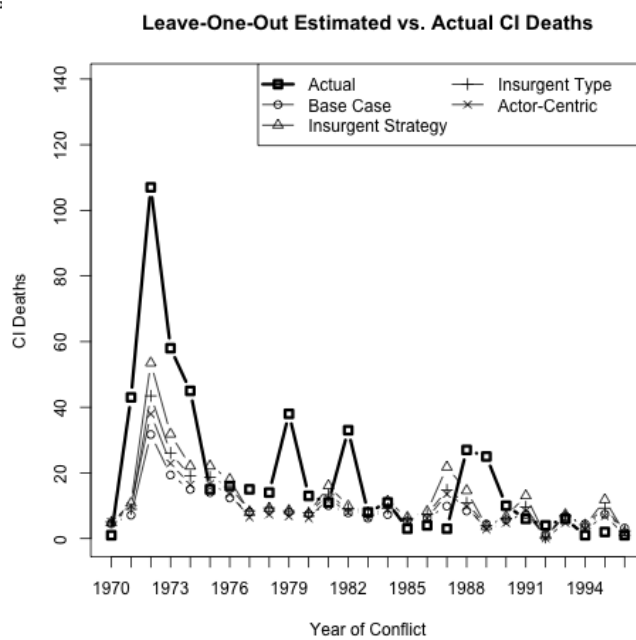
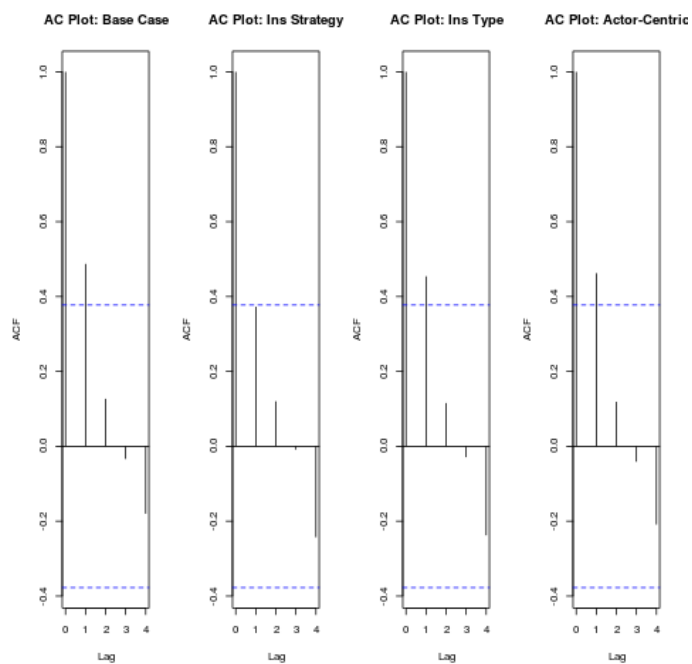


North Ireland	1970-1997	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban War	Nationalists used guerrilla tactics in an urban environment.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	Nationalists desired independence from Britain.
Actor Centric	Separatist	Nationalists desired independence from Britain.

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Iron (2008), Heston et al. (2011)

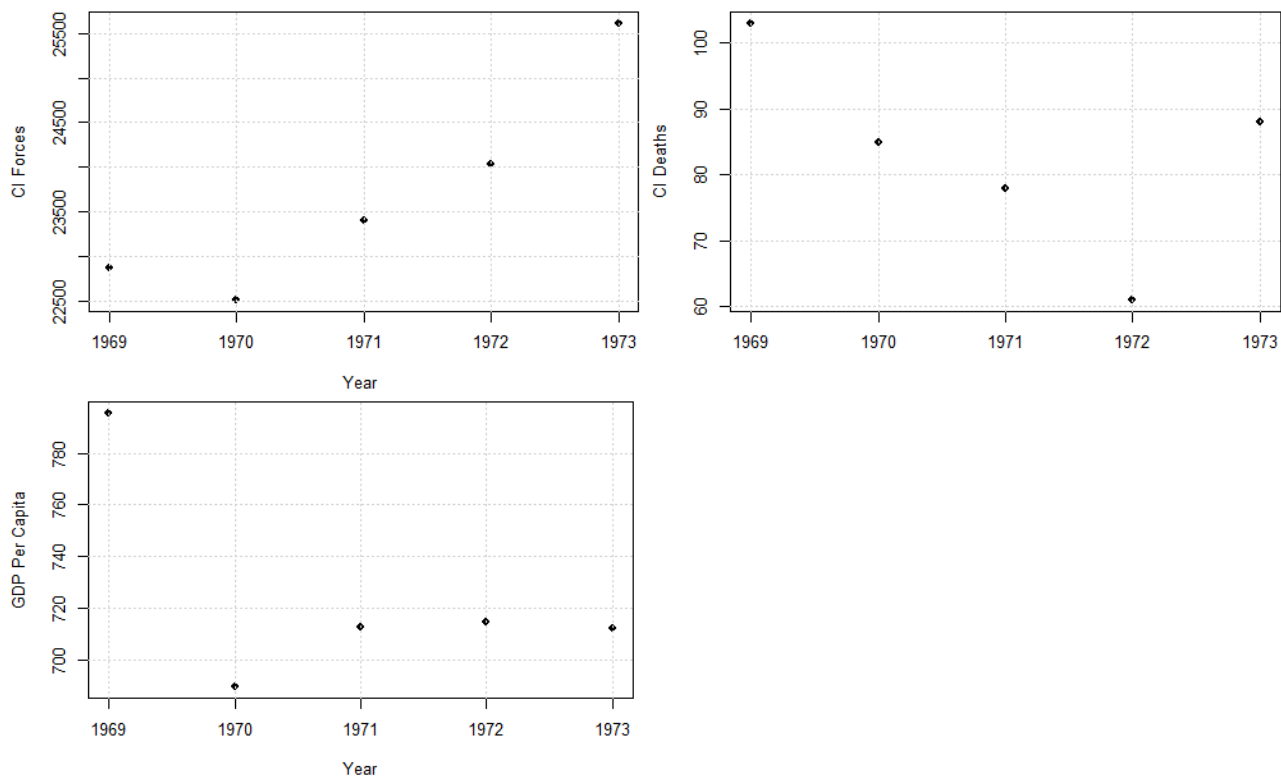


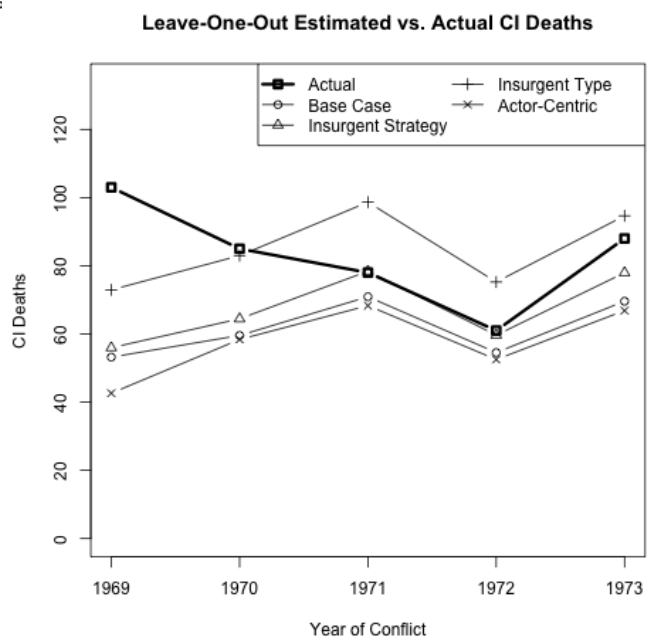
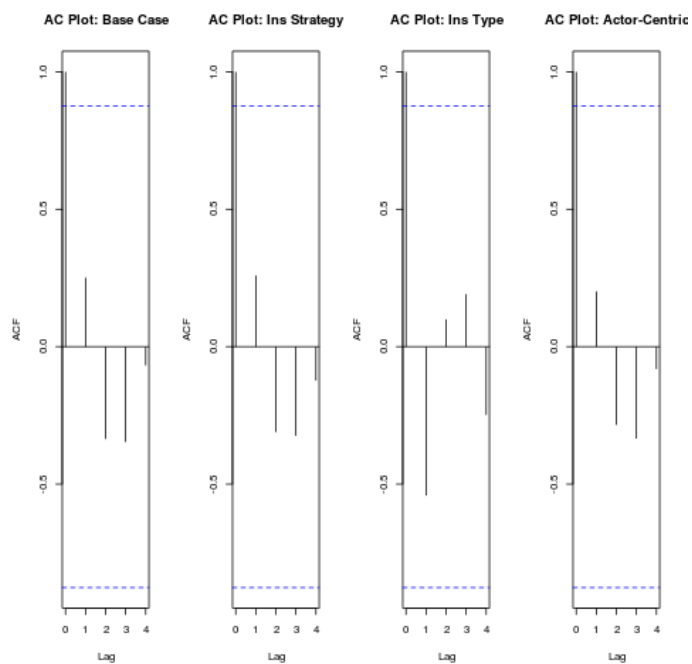




Portuguese Guinea	1969-1973	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	There was no political movement accompanying the use of forces. The PAIGC controlled territory
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	The PAIGC desired an independent state.
Actor Centric	Colonial Policing Action	Guinea was a Portuguese colony at the time.

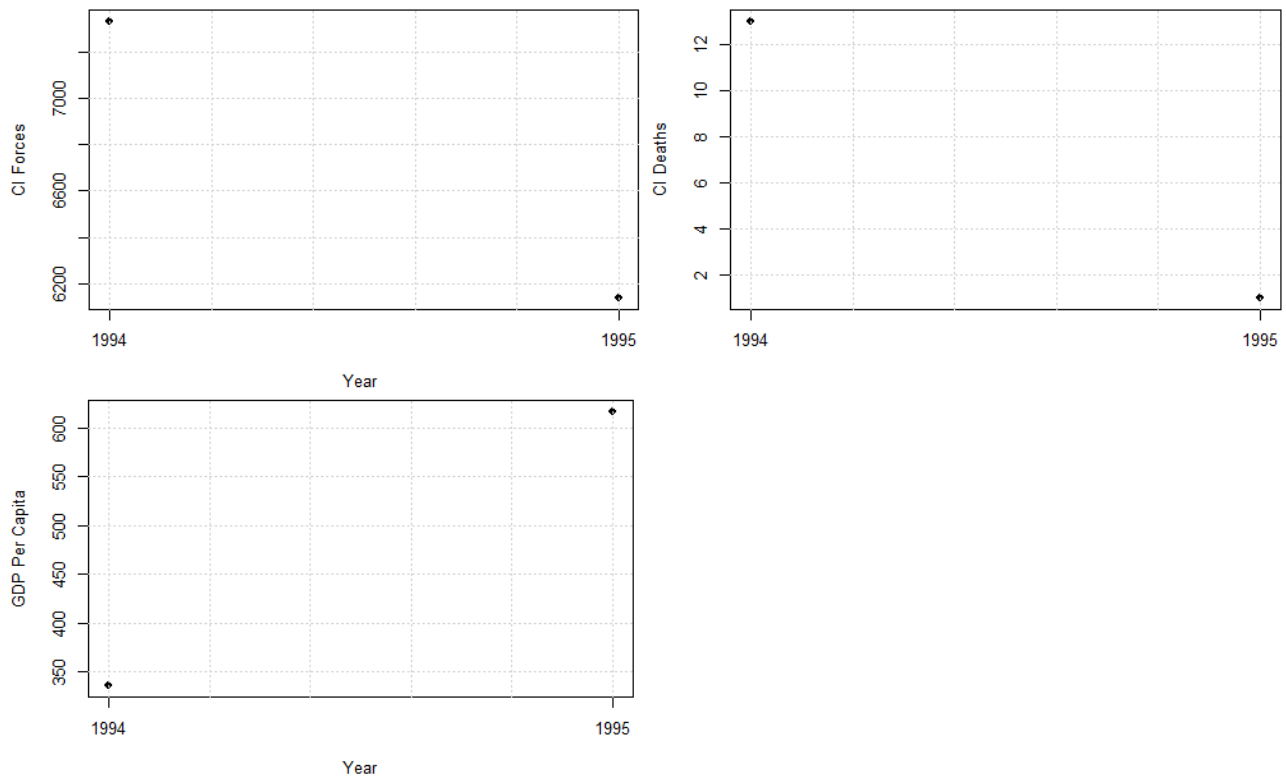
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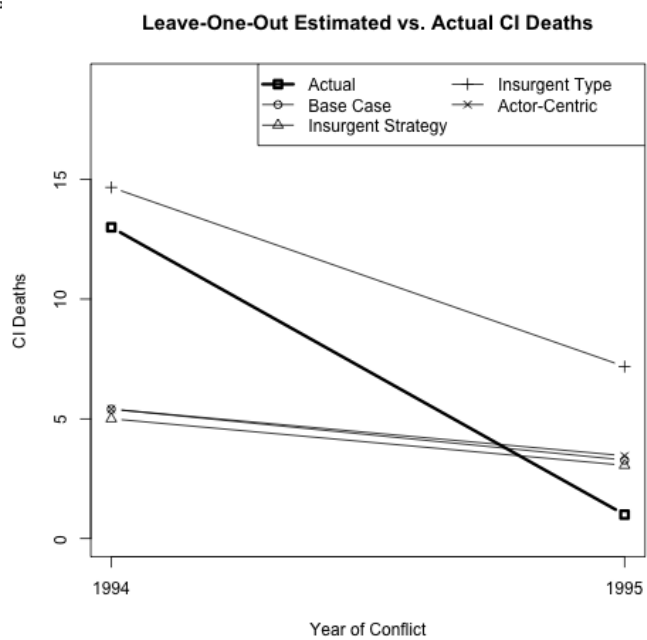
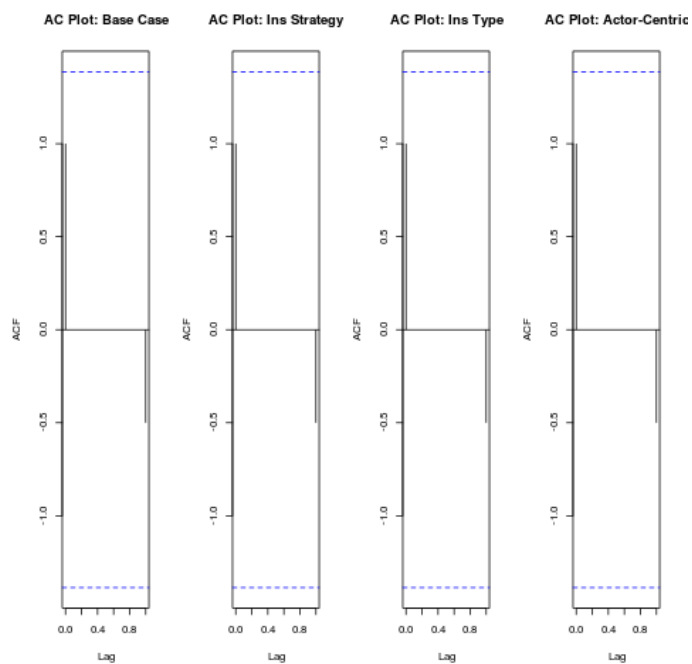




Rwanda	1994-1995	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	The RPF held territory.
Insurgent Type	Traditionalist	The Tutsi believed the only way to prevent unfair rule by the Hutu was to control the government.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	The Tutsi desired a new Tutsi-led government.

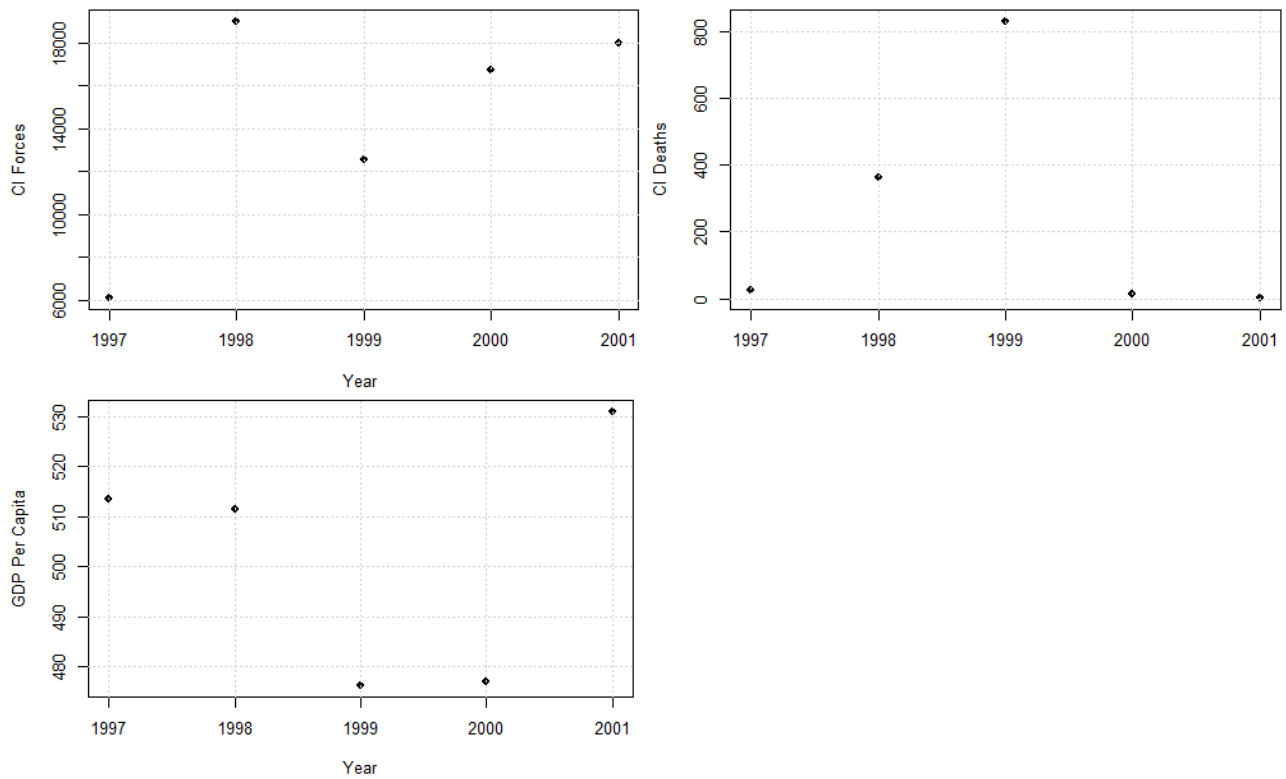
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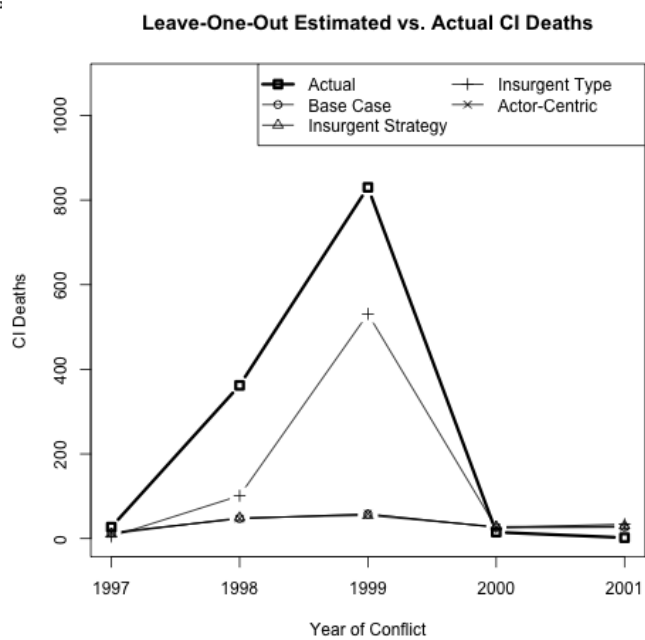
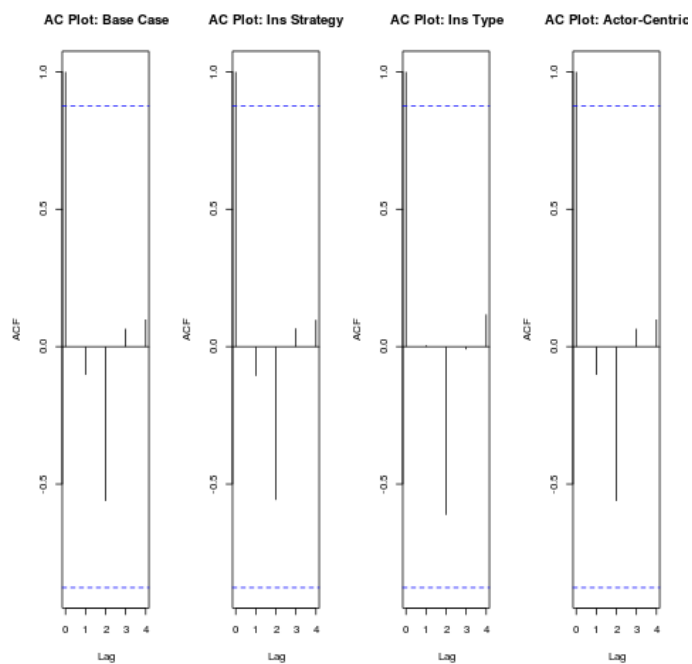




Sierra Leone	1997-2001	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	The government and RUF based control on military force.
Insurgent Type	Commercialist	RUF lacked a cohesive pervasive ideology and committed extreme human rights violations.
Actor Centric	Domestic Regime Change	The insurgency successfully (temporarily) changed the ruling party.

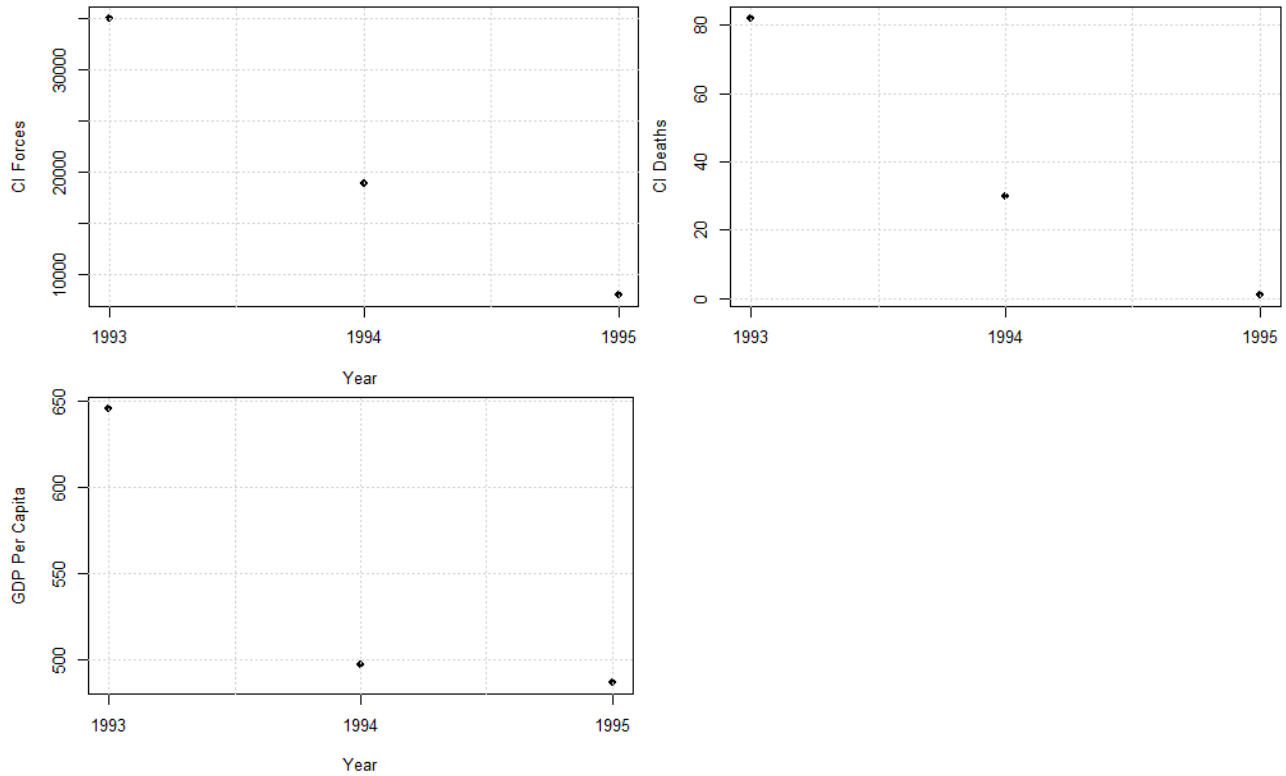
Sources: CAA (2009), Heston et al. (2011)



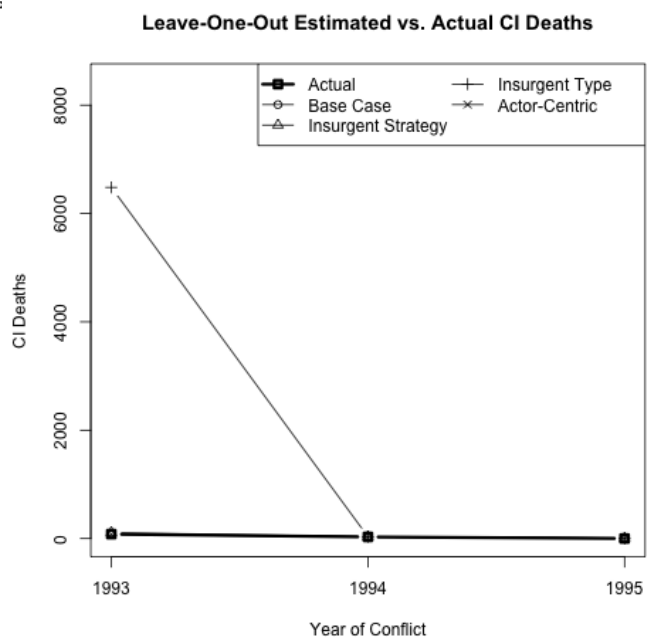
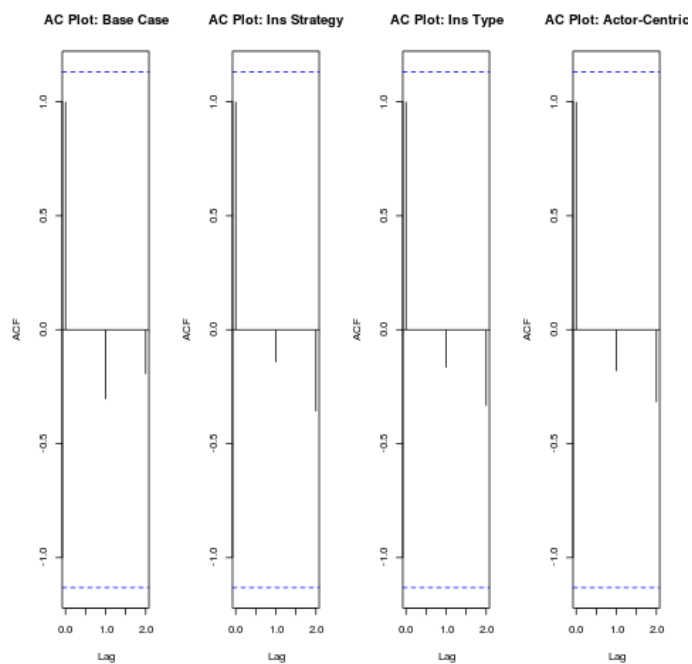


Somalia	1993-1995	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	The factions fought between each other with military units.
Insurgent Type	Commercialist	Multiple factions signed ceasefires that were not kept.
Actor Centric	Domestic Resistance	Each faction desired power in the governing structure.

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Heston et al. (2011)

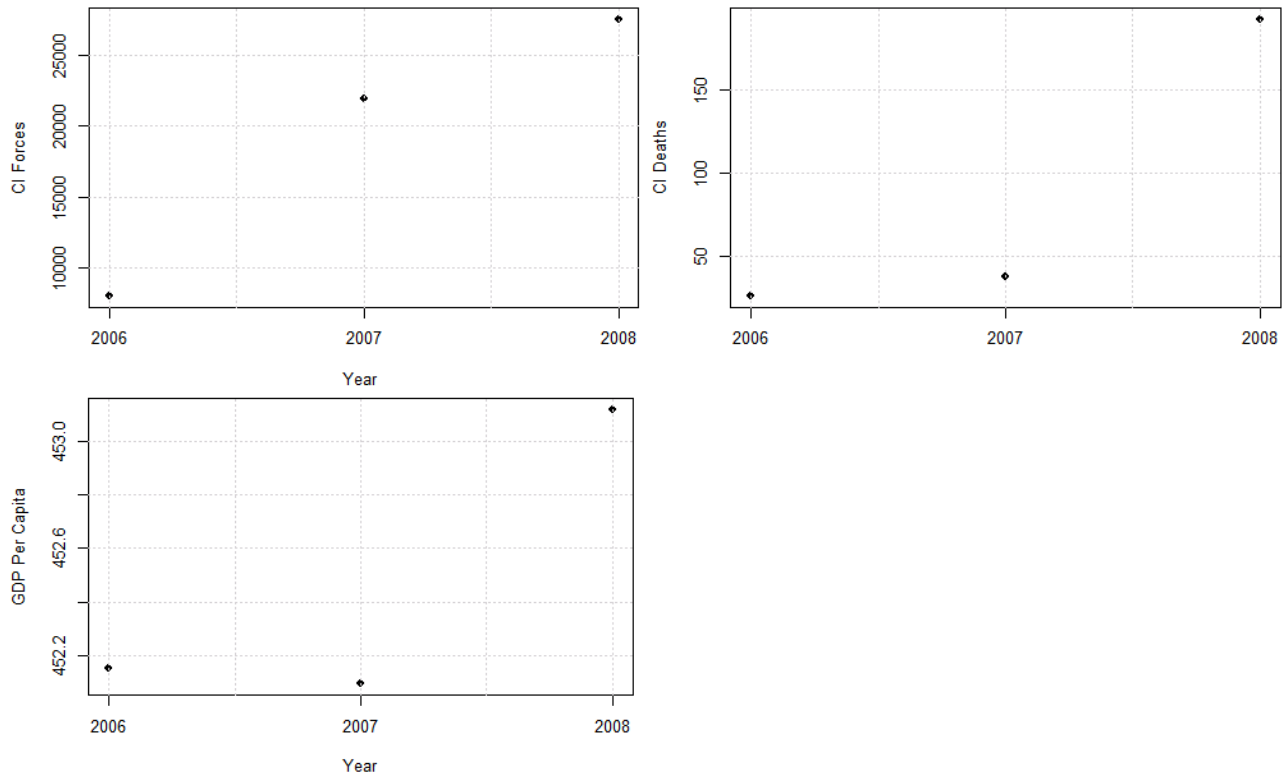


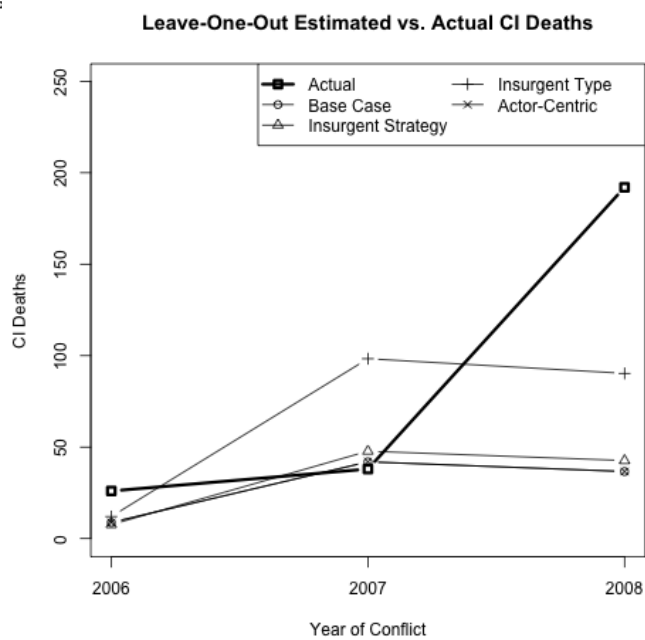
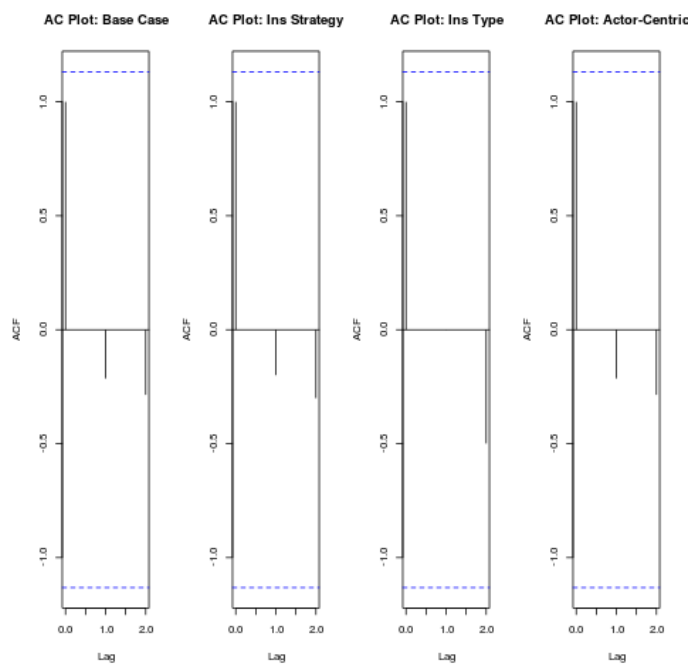




Somalia	2006-2008	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Urban War	Urban fighting, traditional fighting units and guerrilla tactics.
Insurgent Type	Traditionalist	Insurgents joined Al-Shabaab or Hizbul Islam after the negotiated settlement.
Actor Centric	International Regime Change	Ethiopian forces, supported by the US, and regional forces overthrew the ICU.

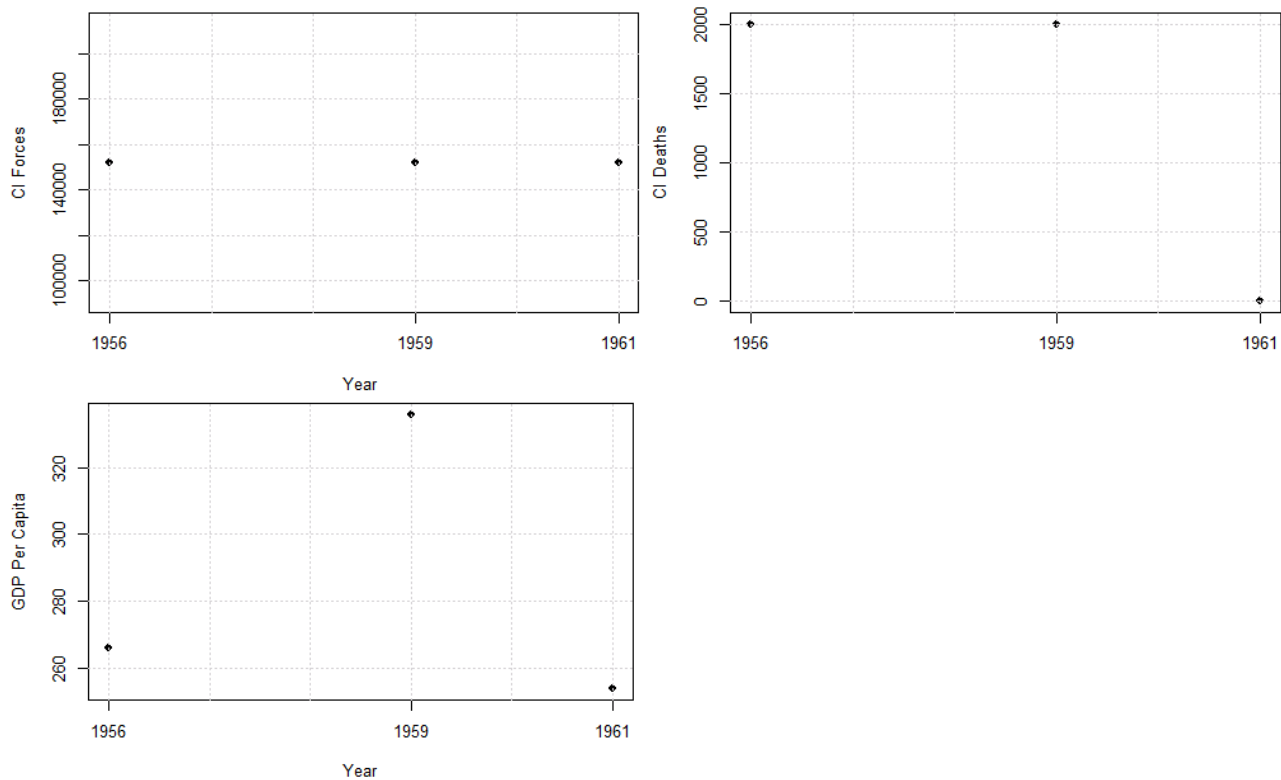
Sources: CAA (2009), Heston et al. (2011)

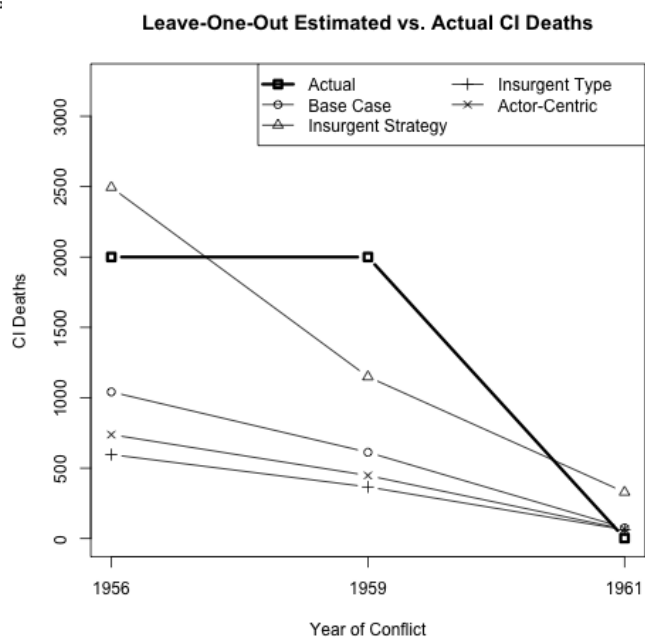
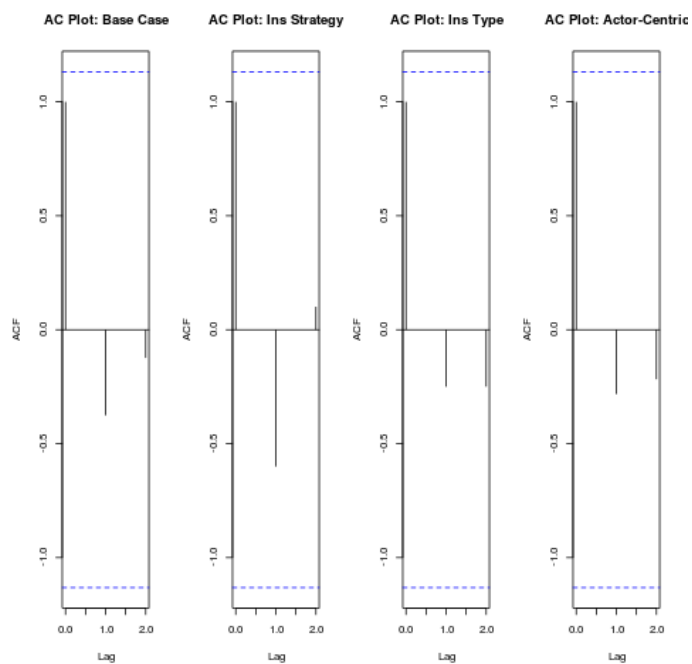




Tibet	1956,59,61	
Scheme	Category	Justification
Insurgent Strategy	Mil-Focused	Tibetans organized themselves into military units.
Insurgent Type	Secessionist	Tibet desired independence from China.
Actor Centric	Separatists	Tibet desired independence from China.

Sources: CAA (2009), Clodfelter (2007), Janes (1999), Heston et al. (2011)





# Supplemental Material: Regression Analysis

The following tables describe the attributes of the regression models, to include the Box-Cox power (Power) and the regression coefficients (Reg. Coef.), the standardized coefficients (Std. Coef.), the  $p$ -value of the constants and independent variables ( $p$ -value), the adjusted  $R$ -squared ( $R_{adj}^2$ ), the  $p$ -value of the Shapiro-Wilk test (S-W), and the number of observations ( $n$ ) and countries in each category.

Table 1: Insurgent Strategy Classification Scheme Multiple Linear Regression Results

Category/Variables	Power	Reg. Coef.	Std. Coef.	$p$ -value
<b>Protracted Popular War</b>				
$R_{adj}^2 = 0.930$	S-W:0.49			
$n=18$ , Countries: 4				
CD	0.09			
Intercept		2.77		0.012
CF	0.26	0.068	2.065	<0.001
ID	0.10	0.424	1.342	<0.001
GDP	0.12	-0.531	-1.25	<0.001
<b>Military Focus</b>				
$R_{adj}^2 = 0.556$	S-W:0.43			
$n=95$ , Countries: 23				
CD	0.01			
Intercept		-14.435		<0.001
CF	-0.05	2.078	1.35	<0.001
ID	0.06	0.304	0.842	<0.001
GDP	-0.14	—	—	—
<b>Urban Warfare</b>				
$R_{adj}^2 = 0.849$	S-W:0.85			
$n=64$ , Countries: 7				
CD	0.12			
Intercept		-19.764		<0.001
CF	-0.10	3.065	1.186	<0.001
ID	-0.06	1.159	2.379	<0.001
GDP	0.74	0.001	0.548	0.018

Table 2: Insurgent Type Classification Scheme Multiple Linear Regression Results

Category/Variables	Power Coef.	Reg. Coef.	Std. Coef.	p-value
<b>Egalitarian</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.736$	S-W:0.86			
$n=17$ , Countries: 4				
CD	-0.12			
Intercept		-6.692		0.005
CF	0.09	0.518	2.389	<0.001
ID	0.24	—	—	—
GDP	2.28	0	1.305	0.014
<b>Traditionalist</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.876$	S-W:0.35			
$n=40$ , Countries: 6				
CD	0.13			
Intercept		12.112		0.064
CF	0.19	0.418	3.04	<0.001
ID	0.05	0.26	0.91	0.049
GDP	-0.22	-6.057	-1.198	0.005
<b>Secessionist</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.661$	S-W:0.92			
$n=90$ , Countries: 15				
CD	0.056			
Intercept		-32.759		<0.001
CF	-0.21	7.643	0.966	<0.001
ID	-0.09	0.915	1.442	<0.001
GDP	0.14	0.074	0.349	0.052
<b>Reformist</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.277$	S-W:0.51			
$n=14$ , Countries: 5				
CD	0.25			
Intercept		-117.775		0.026
CF	-0.28	11.031	0.879	0.142
ID	0.28	—	—	—
GDP	-0.58	50.039	1.313	0.038
<b>Commericalist</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.718$	S-W:0.89			
$n=16$ , Countries: 4				
CD	-0.17			
Intercept		-43.984		<0.001
CF	-0.26	12.212	1.45	<0.001
ID	0.06	0.449	1.156	<0.001
GDP	-0.62	—	—	—

Table 3: Actor-Centric Classification Scheme Multiple Linear Regression Results

Category/Variables	Power Coef.	Reg. Coef.	Std. Coef.	<i>p</i> -value
<b>Colonial Policing Action</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.875$	S-W:0.11			
$n=29$ , Countries: 6				
CD	0.13			
Intercept		7.229		0.007
CF	0.14	0.418	2.43	<0.001
ID	0.16	0.22	1.016	<0.001
GDP	-0.05	-2.517	-1.157	<0.001
<b>Domestic Regime Change</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.548$	S-W:0.22			
$n=45$ , Countries: 9				
CD	0.02			
Intercept		-1.757		0.043
CF	0.35	0.042	1.63	<0.001
ID	0.17	0.138	0.84	0.004
GDP	0.18	—	—	—
<b>Separatist</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.623$	S-W:0.27			
$n=66$ , Countries: 10				
CD	0.022			
Intercept		-17.477		0.008
CF	-0.19	4.08	0.509	0.009
ID	-0.14	1.046	1.359	<0.001
GDP	0.57	—	—	—
<b>International Regime Change</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.914$	S-W:0.016			
$n=19$ , Countries: 3				
CD	0.30			
Intercept		-3.452		0.019
CF	0.33	0.143	5.41	<0.001
ID	0.39	0.042	0.891	0.111
GDP	-1.09	—	—	—
<b>Domestic Resistance</b>				
$R^2_{adj} = 0.790$	S-W:0.38			
$n=18$ , Countries: 18				
CD	0.19			
Intercept		-55.54		<0.001
CF	-0.22	13.711	2.432	<0.001
ID	0.07	0.6	1.796	<0.001
GDP	-0.26	—	—	—