# Nuclear Latency Dataset
## Codebook for Country-Year Dataset

The file "Country-Year Dataset" contains two measures of nuclear latency derived from the NL dataset in a format suitable for time-series cross-sectional analysis. As noted in the codebook, these are by no means the only conceivable measures of latency. Researchers seeking indicators for a state's latent capacity to build nuclear weapons, however, may find these two measures particularly useful.

We include the following variables in the country-year file:

- STATEABB. The three-letter abbreviation for the country name.

- CCODE. The Correlates of War country code.

- YEAR. The year.

- LATENCY_LAB. A variable indicating whether a nonnuclear weapons state has *at least* a laboratory-scale enrichment or reprocessing plant in operation in a given year.

    0. No. Note that this variable is also coded 0 for all years in which a state possesses a nuclear arsenal. Users may wish to recode this variable so that all weapons-possession years are coded 1 (we use the dates provided below to determine when countries had nuclear arsenals).

    1. Yes.

- LATENCY_PILOT. A variable indicating whether a nonnuclear weapons state has *at least* a pilot-scale enrichment or reprocessing plant in operation in a given year.

    0. No. Note that this variable is coded 0 for all years in which a state possesses a nuclear arsenal. Users may wish to recode this variable so that all weapons-possession years are coded 1 (we use the dates provided below to determine when countries had nuclear arsenals).

    1. Yes.

**Note:** We use the following dates for when countries possessed nuclear weapons: the United States (1945-2012), the Soviet Union (1949-2012), the United Kingdom (1952-2012), France (1960-2012), China (1964-2012), Israel (1967-2012), South Africa (1979-1991), Pakistan (1987-2012), India (1988-2012), and North Korea (2006-2012).

**Source:** Matthew Fuhrmann and Benjamin Tkach. 2015. "Almost Nuclear: Introducing the Nuclear Latency Dataset," *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 32(4): 443-461.