



**DIPLOMETRICS:  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WEIGHTS  
CODEBOOK  
(IGO WEIGHTS CODEBOOK)**

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## GOALS OF THE PROJECT

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The purpose of this project was to develop a weighting system for intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), which measures the relative prominence of the 405 organizations within our IGO dataset (Jonathan Moyer and Sara Turner 2014), in order to compare the relative importance of membership within each organization. The weighted membership score will provide the ability to identify countries that are more or less embedded in specific organizations and measure the importance of the organizations within different issue areas. The weights will also be used to calculate the shared dyadic IGO affinity, the total weight of all shared IGOs between two countries.

### CITATION

Cite data as follows:

Moyer, Jonathan D., David K. Bohl, John McPhee, and Sara Turner. "Intergovernmental Organizations Weights Codebook." *Diplometrics*. Denver, CO: Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures, Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver, 2015.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

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### DOMAIN

The data span the years 1945 to 2013 and cover 405 of the IGOs that existed on or after 1945 from the related IGO dataset that is part of this project. The weights are calculated annually as an index value. The criteria for being considered an IGO can also be found in our IGO dataset codebook.

### IDENTIFYING CASES AND CODING SYSTEM

The weights for IGOs have been calculated using the number of hits from two databases hosted by a company called Eastview Information Services. Hits' is defined as the number of unique articles that an organization is mentioned in for each year. Weights were calculated for all of the IGOs in the Intergovernmental Organization dataset. Not all IGOs for which membership was available produced hits in the news databases database. The organizations that did not have any hits were given a minimum weight.

The first database used in calculating the weights is the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). The first iteration of FBIS (FBIS 1) begins in 1941 and ends in 1973. The second iteration of FBIS (FBIS 2) begins in 1974 and ends in 1995. For the weights from 1995 through 2013, we used the World News Connection (*World News Connection Database* 2013), which was hosted on the servers of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS.gov) before being transferred to Eastview.

An automated program was used to gather the number of mentions of each of the 405 IGOs and were verified by researchers. The same procedure was then conducted for a list of 19 common words. This common word list was adjusted to account for the different number of hits found in each database (FBIS, FBIS2, WNC) by adding the difference in the number of common word 'hits' found in

the last year of use for one database to the number found in the first year of using the newer database.

For all common words in FBIS 1, add in the difference of 1974-1973 to the number of hits for all years of FBIS 1 hits. For all common words in WNC, add in the difference of 1995-1996 to the number of hits for all years of WNC. An index of the number of common word hits was constructed, taking 2010 as the base year. This produced a deflator which could be used to adjust the number of hits an IGO received to account for the changing number of overall hits in the database over time.

The number of IGO hits across databases was combined using the same procedure as was used to generate the common word hits. For all IGOs in FBIS 1, add in the difference of 1974-1973 to the number of hits for all years of FBIS 1 hits. For all IGOs in WNC, add in the difference of 1995-1996 to the number of hits for all years of WNC.

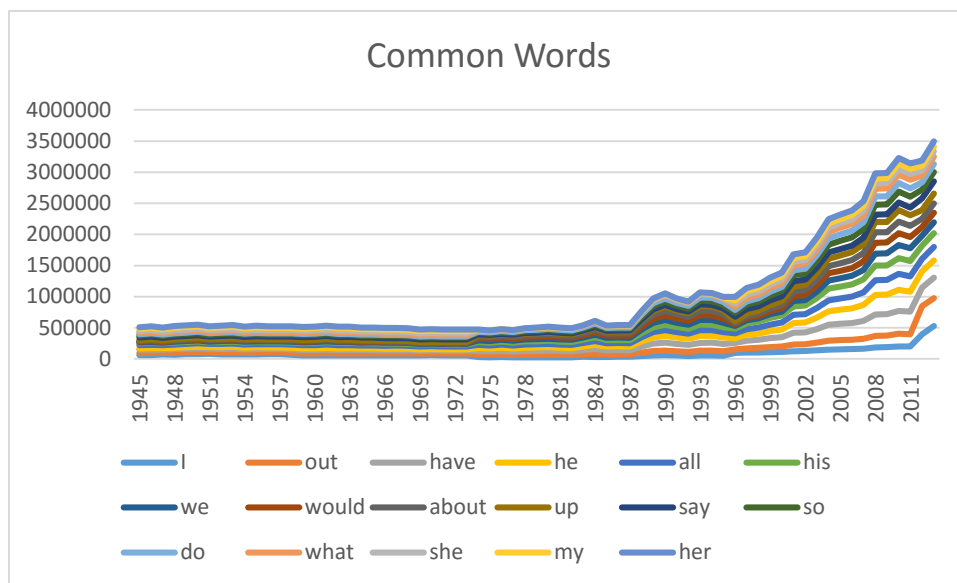


Figure 1: Common Words across Time

Then the number of IGO hits in each year was divided by the ratio of common word hits in that year to the number of common word hits in 2010 to scale the hits across time. This value was normalized and a three year moving average was calculated in order to produce the final weighting values for each IGO in each year.

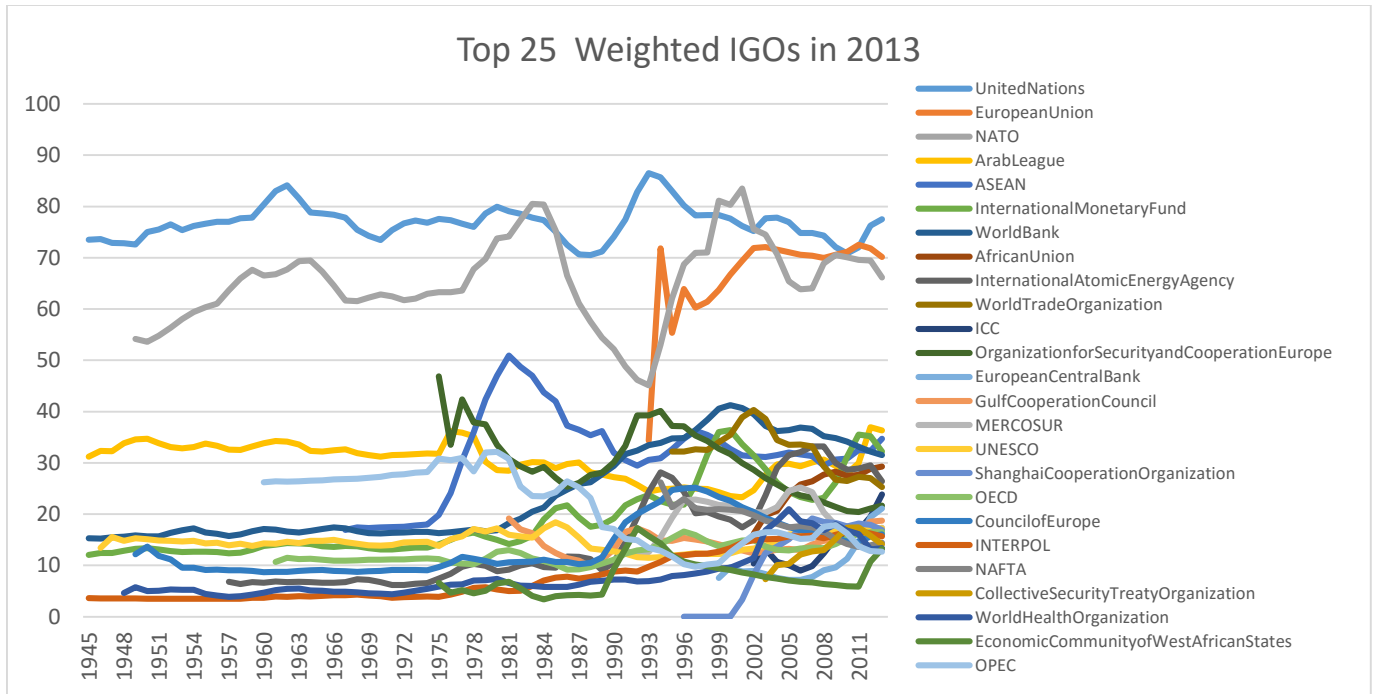


Figure 2: Top 25 Weighted IGOs (2013)

## DATASETS AND VARIABLES

### VARIABLES

*ICO Code:* Abbreviation for the IGO

*IGO Name:* Full name of the IGO

*IGO Date of Establishment:* Date the IGO came into being

*IGO Date Defunct:* Date the IGO ceased to exist (if applicable)

*Years 1945-2013:* GiWeight for the IGO in that year. Nulls indicate the IGO did not exist, a minimum weight of .01 indicates no hits found in the database for the IGO.

### COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER DATASETS

This data set is designed specifically to be compatible with the IGO dataset and the corresponding IGO aims dataset collected as part of the Diplometrics project. It is intended to allow users to calculate shared weighted memberships in international organizations as a component in a measure of power developed elsewhere in the project.

## SUMMARY STATISTICS

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IGO weights range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum observed value of 86.51 in 1993 for the UN. Mean IGO weight for the whole time period is 3.21 (SD: 9.17) while the median value was 0.01 (Q1: .01, Q3: 2.14) during the same time frame.

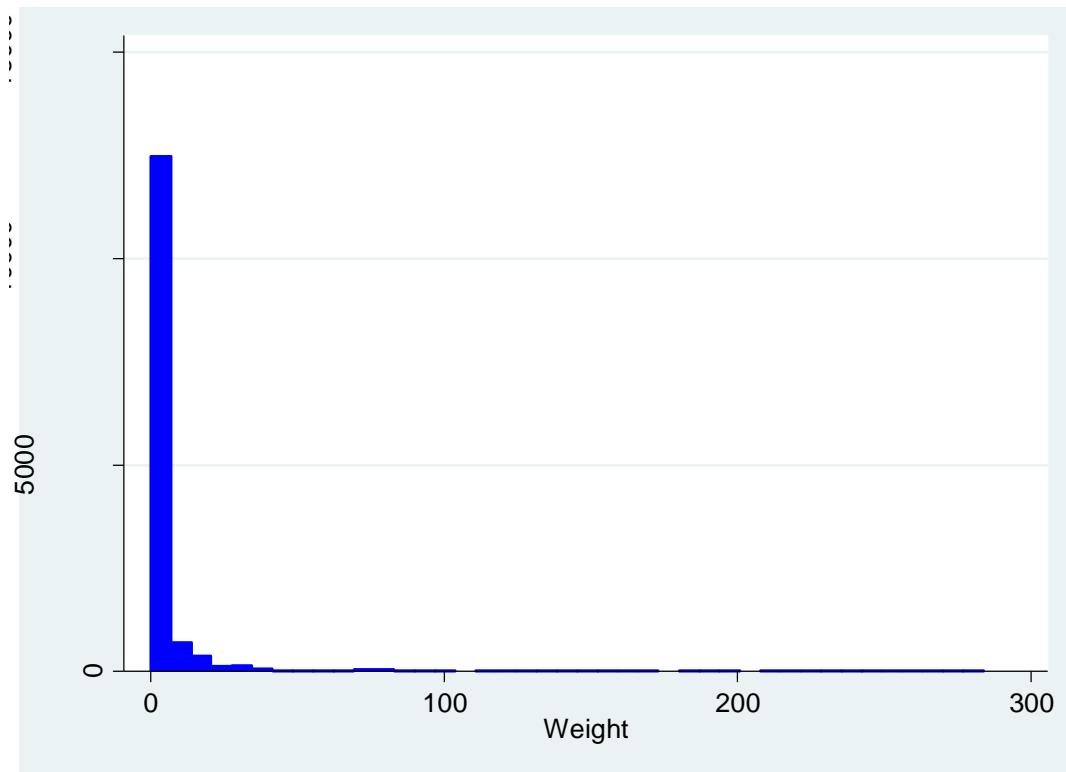


Figure 3: Frequencies of IGO Weights

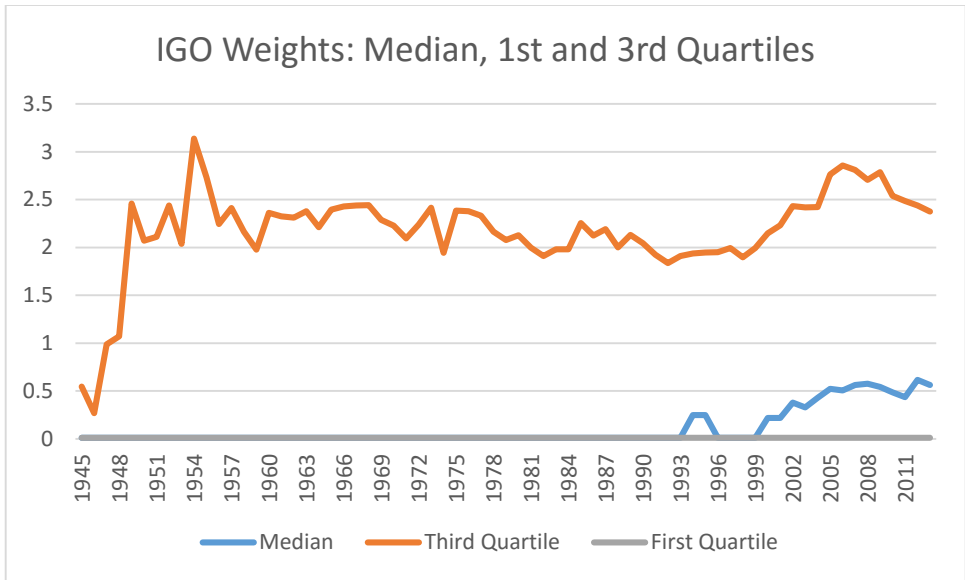


Figure 4: Median IGO Weight by Year

## WORKS CITED IN CODEBOOK

Jonathan Moyer, and Sara Turner. 2014. "Intergovernmental Organization Codebook." *World News Connection Database*. 2013. Eastview Information Services.



# APPENDIXES

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## APPENDIX A: IGOs

UN	EBRD	ISB	ICDO	OSPAR	ARC	UMAC	IAMLO
EU	IFAD	IIDEA	APPU	ICFI	AMCO	CACB	IARuhr
IBRD	EPO	NIB	CFC	EMBC	ASATP	CARII	IBE
EEC	NC	EAEC	BIPM	OCEAC	INFOFISH	CPAB	ICChemO
WHO	BIS	PCA	CEI	APPA	OSJD	CBI	ICNWAF
IMF	WMO	SAARC	GOIC	IRSG	CPSC	CTCAF	ICCSLT
ECB	IMO	NACAP	CIEC	EPPO	ICPMS	OCAM	IES
AU	OEI	HCPIL	ACAC	AFGEC	WNF	CAARC	IICom
UNESCO	ASEF	CEPT	SRDO	NEAFC	RIOPPAH	ComAB	IIA
IAEA	SADC	OAPEC	ICAC	ARIPO	Turksoy	CATC	IMC
OIF	OEEC	AFESD	Afristat	IPC	EPFSC	CEC	IOPH
Mercosur	CERN	AARDO	IMSO	NBA	IIHLR	CELC	IPI
WTO	EFTA	ARADO	ISO	CIMA	COLOMBO	CAAD	IPentC
FAO	UNIDO	IIR	LACAC	ICMPD	CMFCA	CAMRSD	IRLCS
ICC	ABEDA	WEU	CTU	ICMM	ASBA	CHSTEA	IRU
CE	WPact	SEATO	IOR-ARC	PUASP	EMI	CMAEC	ISuC
OSCE	LAIA	PAIGH	NAFO	OMVG	LoN	DBGLS	ITCC
GCC	ArticC	EUN	EADB	ANZUS	ECSC	EACM	ITC
IDB	ESO	LCBC	IOSC	ILZSG	UMOA	EACSO	IVWO
OECD	IOC	IHO	BSEC	NAMMCO	UBEC	ECCM	IWSG
CIS	SCO	LAEO	IOOC	ASCO	CEAO	ECCPIF	JALAAO
AfDB	CAB	IAIGC	EAPO	RCC	CENTO	EFCC	JNOLCRH
LAS	COMESA	CILSS	OCCAR	INPFC	SADCC	EPA	LAFTA
WIPO	SICA	ICCO	NAPPO	APCC	ECCA	ESRO	NCRR
AsDB	CWGC	BENELUX	AALCO	NASCO	CMEA	ELDO	NERC
NATO	ECO	AMF	AAEA	AVRDC	PC	EIPA	NTSC
OPEC	IWC	SELA	EUROFIMA	INSG	GLACSEC	EURATOM	NPFSC
IEA	CDB	WAEC	ICAP	MOWCA	IRO	EPU	OEEC
ECOWAS	ALO	AIPU	Wassen	DLCOEA	PTASEA	FEC	OCAS
OAU	CPLP	AIPO	OPANAL	COSAVE	ACI	ACCT	OMDKR
UEMOA	ISESCO	EUROCONTROL	APT	AOCS	APTU	SCHENGEN	OSLO
ITU	UPU	ITTO	ICSG	ICSTI	ASCBC	GBACT	PCB
ILO	BIE	ICES	CLAF	NPI	AMSC	GCRSNC	PAHC
ESA	PIF	JINR	AfricaRice	IBPCT	AMIPO	IBA	PSNARCO
OIC	ECCAS	CEMAC	CBSS	ATO	AMPTU	ICSEAF	SCAf
ASEAN	OIE	ISTC	ANRPC	LAFDO	ACDT	IJO	SARTC
AMU	EMBL	ASECNA	UNIDROIT	CPA	ACML	INRO	SWAPU
IOM	ComSec	ISA	AAAID	RCAELA	AIC	ITPA	SAAFA
NAFTA	WCO	APO	CFATF	CFAC	AOMR	INTELSAT	TCRMG

PAHO	ICO	IATTC	PICES	AGC	ASPAC	IARA	UKDWD
IFC	ACP	OIV	CAMES	APPC	AIDC	IACW	UIUCV
Entente	MRU	AOAD	IICA	LGA	ABEPSEAC	IACS	WAHC
LATIN	CSTO	SIECA	ACU	BOrganizationIP	ATPC	IAPhy	AIOEC
ICAO	ICCAT	CD	AITIC	FOPREL	BISEF	IACB	ATS
GATT	IACO	SEAMEO	AEIB	IRLCO-CSA	BNDP	IAFC	BDS
APEC	CAN	OECS	IAI	CONFEJES	CComm	IARadio	MAOC
EAC	ACS	CCNR	IIFEO	PIANC	CARIFTA	IOATHRE	WAPCO
IRENA	INTERPOL	CEPGL	ICCROM	ACC	COrg	ISHREST	
OAS	IGAD	SPC	CIESM	OTIF	CAMSF	IGCC	
WTOURO	CAEU	IGC	PMAESA	CPU	CAEC	IBI	
IADB	AIDB	OIML	IOPCF	CIC	CCOM	ICCLMB	
CARICOM	AIDB	ECCB	ICPR	CTO	UDEAC	ICCEC	

## APPENDIX B: WORDS

have	my
I	all
it	would
he	what
do	so
his	up
we	out
say	about
her	she