U.S. Government Protest Crackdown Responses (USGPC) Data Project

Version 1.0

Campaign-Year Data

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List of Variables:

CAMPAIGN:	Description of the name or goals of the maximalist campaign recorded. This dataset uses Erica Chenoweth and Christopher Wiley's definition of campaign and maximalist campaign as described in the NAVCO 1.3 Codebook.[1] A campaign is defined as a series of observable, continuous, purposeful mass tactics or events in pursuit of political objectives. Maximalist Campaigns are defined as "campaigns with a thousand or more participants that seek to remove the incumbent national leadership from power or create territorial independence through secession or the expulsion of a foreign military occupation or colonial power."[2]
COUNTRY:	The country or recognized territory aiming for self-determination in which the maximalist campaign occurs.
YEAR:	The year that the maximalist campaign takes place.
CRACKDOWN:	A binary variable that measures whether injuries or deaths occurred due to the government's monopoly of force in the region, with the campaign country's government using force to disperse the maximalist campaign.
DIPLOMATIC:	A binary variable that measures whether the President of the United States made a statement about the maximalist campaign during the campaign year.
SANCTIONS:	A binary variable measures whether a decision was made to remove financial or legal commitments in the campaign year as a direct result of the maximalist movement occurring. Examples of encompassing sanctions measures include arms embargoes, restrictions on military aid, restrictions on country access to the U.S. financial market, and restrictions on visas for government officials from the campaign country. Sanctions responses were only coded if sanctions were implemented during the campaign year of the observation to

[1] Erica Chenoweth and Christopher Wiley Shay, "List of Campaigns in NAVCO 1.3," 2020 https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ON9XND.
[2] Ibid.

	measure only sanctions as a response. This data originates from the Global Sanctions Database at Drexel University.[3]
MILITARY:	A binary variable that measures if any U.S. military resources were used as a direct result of the maximalist movement occurring. With no military action occurring when there was no crackdown, the military binary solely indicates the U.S. military responding to a protest crackdown. This data originates from Monica Toft's Military Intervention Project.[4]
REGION:	Indicates what regional bureau the campaign country is categorized under on the 2024 State Department's facilities and areas of jurisdiction map. See Appendix B for a breakdown of each region.
REGIME:	Indicates what type of government the campaign government is, breaking down the types of authoritarian regimes. DEMOCRATIC represents a Democratic government, INSTITUTIONAL represents a one-party or one-leader authoritarian rule, and MILITARY represents authoritarian military rule. This data originates from Geddes, Wright, Frantz's (GWF) regime-type dataset.[5]
HUMAN RIGHTS:	A latent human rights score is formed using a dynamic ordinal item-response theory model to nominally track the level of respect for human rights in a campaign country during the campaign year. This data originates from Christopher Farris's Human Rights Latent Variable Project.[6]
NUCLEAR:	A binary variable that measures whether the campaign country had the capacity to use nuclear weapons during the campaign year. Data entries based on historical research.[7]

[3] C. Syropoulos et al., "The Global Sanctions Data Base - Release 3: COVID-19, Russia, and Multilateral Sanctions."
[4] S. Kushi and Monica Duffy Toft, "Introducing the Military Intervention Project: A New Dataset on US Military Interventions, 1776–2019," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 67, no. 4 (n.d.): 752–79, https://doi.org/10.1177/00220027221117546.
[5] Barbara Geddes, Joseph Wright, and Erica Frantz, "Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions: A New Data Set.," *Perspectives on Politics* 12, no. 2 (2014): 313–31.
[6] Christopher Fariss, Michael Kenwick, and Kevin Reuning, "Latent Human Rights Scores Version 4" (Harvard Dataverse, 2020), https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/RQ85GK.
[7] Miller, Nicholas L. *Stopping the Bomb: The Sources and Effectiveness of US Nonproliferation Policy*. Cornell University Press, 2018. http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7591/j.ctt1w1vkd5.

PRESPARTY:	A binary variable that measures the political party of the President of the United States during the year of the recorded campaign. A coding of 0 represents that the campaign year took place when a Republican held the office of the President, and a 1 represents that the campaign year took place when a Democrat was in Office. To treat years as a uniform entity, the entirety of transition years was coded as the party of the President who took office on January 20th. Data entries based on the Public Papers of the President Archive.[8]
USIDEAL:	A binary variable that measures the percentage of votes at the United Nations General Assembly that the country of the recorded campaign aligned with the United States. These data entries originate from Erik Voeten's United Nations General Assembly Voting dataset.[9]
RUSIDEAL:	A binary variable that measures the percentage of votes at the United Nations General Assembly that the country of the recorded campaign aligned with the Soviet Union or Russia. This data originates from Erik Voeten's United Nations General Assembly Voting dataset.[10]
IMPORTS:	Millions of USD spent in imports to the United States from the campaign country during the campaign year. Measures in millions of USD. This data originates from the Correlates of War (COW) Trade Dataset (1977-2014) and the World Bank (2015-2016).[11]
EXPORTS:	Millions of USD spent in exports from the United States to the campaign country during the campaign year. This data originates from the Correlates of War (COW) Trade Dataset (1977-2014) and the World Bank (2015-16).[12]

[8] National Archives, "Public Papers of the President," *Office of the Federal Register*, August 3, 2023, https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/publications/presidential-papers.html.
[9] Michael A. Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten. "Estimating Dynamic State Preferences from United Nations Voting Data." *The Journal of Conflict Resolution* 61, no. 2 (2017): 430–56. http://www.jstor.org/stable/26363889.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Katherin Barbieri, Omar M. G. Keshk, and Brian Pollins. 2009. "Trading Data: Evaluating our Assumptions and Coding Rules." Conflict Management and Peace Science. 26(5): 471-491.
World Bank, "United States Import and Exports between 2012 and 2016," *World Integrated Trade Solution*, April 18, 2025,
https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/USA/StartYear/2012/EndYear/2016/TradeFlow/Import/Indicator/MPRT-TRD-VL/Partner/MDA/Product/Total.
[12] Ibid.

MILEX:	The number of USD spent by the U.S. military in the campaign year. Measured in millions of USD. Data entries originate from the National Material Capabilities dataset in the COW Project.[13]
MILPER:	The number of active U.S. military personnel in the campaign year. Measured in millions. Data entries originate from the National Material Capabilities dataset in the COW Project.[14]
USCINC:	Measures the U.S.'s Composite Index of National Capability (CINC) for the year of the described campaign, as described by the National Material Capabilities dataset in the Correlates of War Project.[15] CINC measures the national war-making capabilities of a state in a binary code by calculating the ratio of the world's total of six components. These components are the country's total population, the country's urban population, the country's iron and steel production, the country's primary energy consumption, the country's military expenditure, and the country's military personnel.
FORCINC:	Measures the CINC for the country of the respective campaign. See the USCINC codebook entry for a description of CINC.
HOUSE:	Measures the U.S. House of Representatives' median political ideology during the campaign year. An ideal point of -1.2 represents a more liberal House than the President, and an ideal point of 1.2 measures a more conservative House relative to the President. This data originates from Michael A. Bailey's Bridge Ideal Points dataset.[16]
SENATE:	Measures the U.S. Senate's median political ideology during the campaign year. An ideal point of -1.2 represents a more liberal Senate than the President, and an ideal point of 1.2 represents a more conservative Senate relative to the President. This data originates from Michael A. Bailey's Bridge Ideal Points dataset.[17]

[13] Singer, J. David. 1988. "Reconstructing the Correlates of War Dataset on Material Capabilities of States, 1816-1985" *International Interactions,* 14: 115-32.
[14] Katherine Barbieri and Omar M. G. Omar Keshk. "Correlates of War Project Trade Data Set Codebook, Version 4.0." 2016, https://correlatesofwar.org.
[15] Singer, J. David. 1988. "Reconstructing the Correlates of War Dataset on Material Capabilities of States, 1816-1985" *International Interactions,* 14: 115-32.
[16] Bailey, "Is Today's Court the Most Conservative in Sixty Years? Challenges and Opportunities in Measuring Judicial Preferences."
[17] Ibid.

PRESIDENT	Measures the U.S. President's median political ideology during the campaign year. An ideal point of -1.2 represents the most liberal a President can score, and an ideal point of 1.2 represents the most conservative a President can score. This data originates from Michael A. Bailey's Bridge Ideal Points dataset.[18]

Region Variable by Country and Number of Observations:

African Affairs (AF):	Angola, Benin (2), Botswana, Burkina Faso (1),Burundi (1), Cabo Verde, Cameroon (1), Central African Republic (4), Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) (5), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti (1),Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini (Swaziland) (1), Ethiopia (3),Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana (1), Guinea (4), Guinea-Bissau, Kenya (2), Lesotho (7) Liberia, Madagascar (5), Malawi (5), Mali (2), Mauritania (2), Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger (2), Nigeria (13), Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal (4), Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa (11), South Sudan, Sudan (4), Tanzania (1), Togo (4), Uganda (3), Zambia (3), Zimbabwe (1).
East Asia and Pacific (EAP):	Australia, Brunei, Burma (Myanmar) (4), Cambodia (3), China (6), Cook Islands, Fiji (2), Indonesia (38), Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia (2), Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia (2), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, North Korea, Palau, Papua New Guinea (1), Philippines (6), Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea (17), Taiwan (7), Thailand (13), Timor-Leste (East Timor) (21), Tonga (2), Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

[18] Ibid.

Europe and Eurasia (EUR)	Albania (2), Andorra, Armenia (1), Austria, Azerbaijan,Belarus (5), Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Bulgaria (5), Croatia (2) , Cyprus, Czechia (Czechoslovakia) (1), Denmark, Estonia (5), Finland, France, Georgia (3), Germany (East Germany) (1), Greece, Holy See, Hungary (1), Iceland (3), Ireland, Italy, Kosovo (2). Latvia (3), Liechtenstein, Lithuania (4), Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova (3), Monaco, Montenegro (1),, Netherlands (Aruba) (1), North Macedonia (2), Norway, Poland (11), Portugal, Romania (6), Russia (Including USSR) (11), San Marino, Serbia (Including Yugoslavia) (7), Slovakia (Czechoslovakia) (1), Slovenia (3), Spain (1), Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey (Türkiye) (4), Ukraine (7), United Kingdom.
Near Eastern Affairs(NEA)	Algeria (3), Bahrain (6), Egypt (11), Iran (9), Iraq (6), Israel (2), Jordan (3), Kuwait, Lebanon (4), Libya (1), Morocco (14) (Western Sahara) (7), Oman, Palestinian Territories (4), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria (1), Tunisia (5), United Arab Emirates, Yemen (7).
South and Central Asia (SCA)	Afghanistan (1), Bangladesh (10), Bhutan, India (6) Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (5), Maldives (11), Nepal (5), Pakistan (7), Sri Lanka (1), Tajikistan (1), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA):	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (7) The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (11), Brazil (5), Canada, Chile (7), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador (6), El Salvador (4), Grenada, Guatemala (2), Guyana (3) Haiti (11), Honduras (2), Jamaica, Mexico (6), Nicaragua (1), Panama (3), Paraguay (1), Peru (1), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname (4), Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay (2), Venezuela (8)

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