Package 'NAVCO2'

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Title NAVCO 2.0

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Depends R (>= 1.8.0)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, RefManageR

Description The NAVCO2.0 data set compiled by Erica Chenoweth and Orion Lewis (2013) ``Unpacking nonviolent campaigns: Introducing the NAVCO 2.0 dataset", Journal of Peace Research, 50(3):415-423.

LazyData true

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URL http://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/research/chenow_navco_data.html

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

NAVCO2 1

Index **10**

NAVCO2 *NAVCO 2.0 data*

Description

The NAVCO 2.0 data described by Chenoweth and Lewis (2013). This includes one observation per year for all the major governmental change efforts of the late twentieth century (1946-2006). This includes 1726 observations on 251 campaigns. The number of observations per campaign ranges from 1 to 59 with an average of 6.9 yearly observations per campaign.

Usage

```
data(NAVCO2)
```

Format

A data.frame containing 1726 observations of 58 variables:

campaign a factor with 250 levels giving the name of the campaign.

NOTE: Only one campaign occurs in more than one location: The "Kurdish rebellion" targeting Iraq 1961:1975 and Turkey 1991:1997. To provide flexibility in analysis, a new Campaign variable was added with this data.frame, with the "Kurdish rebellion" recoded as "Iraqi Kurds" 1961:1975 and "Turkish Kurds" 1991:1997; see below. See also the "describeNAVCO2" vignette.

location a factor with 123 levels indicating the primary location (country) of campaign activities.

year integer calendar year ranging from 1945 to 2006. There is one observation for each campaign sufficiently active in each year. Each Campaign is active for exactly one series of contiguous years with no gaps.

cyear integer denoting the status of the campaign in that year: 0=onset, 1=ongoing, 2=end year, and 3=post campaign (Chenoweth and Lewis 2013b, p. 2).

However, this variable is not used consistently as one might expect.

The first year of each campaign has cyear = 0. If it last more than one year, the last year usually has cyear = 2, with any intervening years having cyear = 1.

The value "3" appears in Chenoweth and Lewis (2013b, p. 2) but does not appear at all in the actual data downloaded 2015-08-20.

Note, however, that the data do contain a campaign that ends with cyear = 1 and another with cyear = 2 when that is clearly not the end of the campaign. It's not yet clear if these are coding errors or if something different is indicated. This is discussed the "describeNAVCO2" vignette.

lccode integer code with 120 distinct values coding the location of the country using the Correlates of War (COW) country codes, according to Chenoweth and Lewis (2013b, p. 2).

However, NAVCO2 uses a version of the COW code table that is different from the current one downloaded 2015-11-04 from http://correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/cow-country-codes.

This is discussed in the "describeNAVCO2" vignette.

target A factor with 179 levels identifying the governmental entity targeted by the campaign.

tccode integer code with 120 distinct values coding the target of the campaign. Like lccode, these codes presumably use the Correlates of War system, though not all codes are in the COW table downloaded 2015-11-04.

navco1designation integer 0 for primary methods of the entire campaign being violent and 1 for nonviolent. This is taken from NAVCO1 and is static. For some campaigns, the primary methods were violent years and nonviolent in others. Such changes are reflected in the variable prim_method but not here (Chenoweth and Lewis 2013c, p. 3).

NOTE: navco1designation is not constant for three campaigns; see the "describeNAVCO2" vignette.

camp_orgs integer number of new named organizations involved in the campaign in that particular year: 0-10=number of new named campaign organizations in a particular year 11=more than 10 new named organizations

There are two missing value codes: -99 means that a concerted effort was made to find the data to no avail. A code of -99 should therefore be interpreted as "missing and unlikely to be found in future iterations."

NA means that the data are missing but may be filled in during later iterations of the data set.

The variable campOrgs is camp_orgs with -99 recoded as NA.

camp_size `integer` indicator of the general size of the campaign:

0=1-999

1=1000-9,999

2=10,000-99,999

3=100,000-499,999

4=500,000-1 million

5=>1 million

-99=unknown after search

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

`campSize` = `camp_size` as `ordered` with -99 set to NA.

camp_size_est `integer` estimated campaign size:

0=small (hundreds to thousands)

1=medium (tens of thousands)

2=large (above one hundred thousand)

3=extremely large (above one million)

-99=unknown after search

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

This is very similar to `camp_size` but has fewer missing values (both -99 and NA).

camp_conf_intensity `integer` intensity of conflict within the campaign, i.e., degree of unity amongst opposition groups:

0=seemingly united

1=cooperation with moderate disunity (i.e. ideological or policy disagreements)

2=verbal or active competition among discrete groups, short of physical violence

3=active competition among groups with violence

-99= unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

rad_flank `integer` existence of Radical Flank.

Codes whether or not there is a "radical flank" in a movement that is otherwise nonviolent. A radical flank is defined as a group that adopts extremist rhetoric and violent strategies to pursue their goals. They represent a faction within the broader opposition movement. This concept excludes predominantly violent campaigns or other violent groups within the country that are pursuing different political objectives. Coding rules: Identifies whether a radical flank exists within the campaign.

0=primarily violent campaign;

1=no radical flank;

2=radical flank;

-99= unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

resis_meth `integer` change in primary resistance method: This variable codes whether there is a change in the campaign's primary method of resistance (nonviolent vs. violent) in a given year.

A change in primary resistance method is coded when there is evidence that a campaign switched its strategy from one based primarily on nonviolence to one based on violence, or vice versa. Note that once a change has been made (from nonviolent to violent, indicated by a "1", for example), researchers should consider that campaign violent until it changes back to nonviolent (indicated by a "2") in a subsequent year.

0=no change;

1=change from nonviolent to violent;

2=change from violent to nonviolent;

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

This is coded as a factor in `resisChg`

cdivers_gender, cdivers_age, cdivers_class, cdivers_urbrural, cdivers_ideol, cdivers_party, cdivers_regional, cdiv `integer` campaign diversity variables

0=not diverse;

1=diverse;

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

These are coded as `logical` in `diverseGender, diverseAge, diverseClass, diverseUrbrural, divers` and `diverseReligion`.

camp_goals `integer` capturing the differences in campaign goals over time by allowing for variation amongst campaign depending on the type of conflict.

0 = "Regime change" indicates a goal of overthrowing the state or substantially altering state institutions to the point that it would cause a de facto shift in the regime's hold on power.

1 = "significant institutional reform" looks at the goal of changing fundamental political structures to alleviate injustices or grant additional rights.

2 = "Policy change" refers to a goal of changes in government policy that fall short of changes in the fundamental political structures, including changes in a state's foreign policy.

3 = "Territorial secession" denotes the goal of agitating for complete independence from a state

4 = "greater autonomy" refers to campaign goal of achieving greater political independence short of complete legal independence.

5 = "anti-occupation" captures those conflicts waged against a foreign power.

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

This is recoded as `ordered` in `campGoals`

goalschange `integer` denoting whether the stated goals of the leading groups of the non-state campaign have changed during a particular calendar year. Only clearly visible and public shifts in the campaign's position should be coded "1"; otherwise `goalschange` = 0.

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

This is recoded as `logical` in `goalsChange`.

camp_structure `integer` analysis of structure of campaign organization and leadership, in particular the extent to which there is a clear hierarchical structure to campaign decision-making.

0=diffuse, consensus-based and participatory campaign structure;

1=centralized and hierarchical command and control campaign structure;

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

This is recoded as `logical` in `campStructure`.

pi_educ, pi_socwel, pi_tradmedia, pi_newmedia, pi_police, pi_army, pi_dispute Integer variables for parallel institutions created by the campaign for education, social welfare, traditional media (newpapers and broadcasting) and new media (web, social media), police, army, and dispute settlement (courts).

0 = no, 1 = yes

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

These are recoded as `logical` in `piEduc`, `piSocwel`, `piTradmedia`, `piNewmedia`, `piPolice`, `piArmy`, `pi`

media_outreach `integer` indicating whether there is evidence that the campaign spends significant resources on public relations, publicity and traditional media coverage.

0=none

1=information campaign

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

Recoded as `logical` in `mediaOutreach`.

repression `integer` coding the degree of state repression in response to campaign activity.

0=none; 1=mild repression; 2=moderate repression; 3=extreme repression

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

This is also available as an `ordered` factor in `Repression`

discrim `integer` to indicate whether state repression is discriminate (0) or indiscriminate (1).

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

This is also available as `Discrim`, which is a `logical` that is `TRUE` if the repression discriminates.

ab_domestic_con, ab_inter_con, ab_inter_reper Audience backlash against state repression:

`integer` variables coding if state repression resulted in substantive condemnation (1); 0 = no subsantive condemnation.

`ab_domestic_con` codes for substantive backlash by major domestic figures.

`ab_inter_con` is "1" if there is substantive international condemnation.

`ab_inter_reper` is "1" if there are substantive international economic sanctions.

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

Also available as a logicals as `abDomesticCon`, `abInterCon` and `abInterReper` with -99 coded as NA

camp_backlash Campaign Backlash Against State Repression

`integer` coding the impact of state repression on the campaign.

0=no repression;

1=movement suppressed;

2=decreased domestic mobilization;

3=increased domestic mobilization;

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

Also available as an `ordered` factor in `campBacklash` with 0 reodered and appearing between 2 and 3 and with -99 recoded as NA.

sec_defect, state_defect `integer` variables coding for major defections or loyalty shifts among the security forces (`sec_defect`) or the civilian bureaucrates and / or public officials

1=yes, 0=no

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

Also available as `logical` in `secDefect` / `stateDefect`, respectively.

dom_media integer coding the extent of domestic traditional media coverage of the campaign
0=little to none
1=moderate
2=high
-99=unknown after research
NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2
Also available as ordered in domMedia; see also in_media

regime_support integer indicating formal support from other states (1) or none (0)
-99=unknown after research; NA = currently unknown.
Also available as logical in regimeSupport

wdrwl_support integer indicating other states have withdrawn support for the regime (1, or not = 0).
-99=unknown after research; NA = currently unknown.
Also available as logical in wdrwlSupport

camp_support integer indicating the campaign has formal overt support from other states (1, or not = 0).
-99=unknown after research; NA = currently unknown.
Also available as logical in campSupport

ingo_support integer indicating the campaign has formal support from international NGOs and societal actors (1, or not = 0).
-99=unknown after research; NA = currently unknown.
Also available as logical in ingoSupport

dias_support integer indicating the campaign has support from diasporas living in countries other than the target state (1, or not = 0).
-99=unknown after research; NA = currently unknown.
Also available as logical in diasSupport

sdirect integer indicating international sanctions imposed on the regime for cracking down on opposition (1; 0=otherwise)
-99=unknown after research; NA = currently unknown.
Also available as logical in sDirect

slifted integer indicating international sanctions on the regime are lifted (1; 0=otherwise)
-99=unknown after research; NA = currently unknown.
Also available as logical in sLifted

in_media integer coding the extent of international traditional media coverage of the campaign
0=little to none
1=moderate
2=high
-99=unknown after research
NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2
Also available as ordered in inMedia; see also dom_media

success integer indicating campaign outcome successful within one year of peak of activities (1; 0=otherwise)

progress integer coding progress toward overthrowing or receiving political concessions from the regime, depending on the campaign's goal. It does not refer to "tactical or operational progress" which focuses on whether the campaign was successful in garnering broader support, conducting particular resistance actions, or immediate tactical effectiveness.

0=status quo

1=visible gains short of concessions

2=limited concession achieved

3=significant concessions achieved

4=complete success

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

Also available as `ordered` in `Progress`

pop_opinion `integer` coding whether public opinion polling is available during the conflict in the country in which the campaign is taking place, or the country of the target regime:

0=no

1=yes

-99=unknown after research

NA = currently unknown, might change in a future update of NAVCO2

Also available as `logical` in `popOpinion`

reliability `integer` measure of how reliable the source material was in terms of availability, scope and accuracy.

1=extremely low

2=some information

3=adequate information

4=significant resources

5=wealth of information

Also available as `ordered` in `Reliability`

id integer: Unique campaign ID

prim_method `integer` 0 for primary methods being violent and 1 for nonviolence that year. This differs from `navco1designation`, which is static, i.e., either 0 or 1 for the entire campaign (Chenoweth and Lewis 2013c, p. 3).

Campaign a `factor` with 251 levels giving the name of the campaign. This matches the first column of `NAVCO2` except that "Kurdish rebellion" there was recoded as "Iraqi Kurds" and "Turkish Kurds" here.

campOrgs `integer` equal to `camp_orgs` with -99 recoded as NA.

campSize `ordered` equal to `camp_size` with -99 recoded as NA.

campSizeEst `ordered` equal to `camp_size_est` with -99 recoded as NA.

campConflict `ordered` equal to `camp_confl_intensity` with -99 recoded as NA.

radFlank `factor` equal to `rad_flank` with -99 recoded as NA

diverseGender, diverseAge, diverseClass, diverseUrbrural, diverseIdeol, diverseParty, diverseRegional, diverseEt
`logical` versions of `cdivers_gender`, `cdivers_age`, `cdivers_class`, `cdivers_urbrural`, `cdi` and `cdivers_religion` with -99 recoded as NA.

campGoals an `ordered` version of `camp_goals` with -99 recoded as NA and levels ordered as follows:

1 = "Policy change" (2 in camp_goals)

2 = "significant institutional reform"

3 = "greater autonomy"

4 = "Territorial secession"

5 = "anti-occupation"

6 = "Regime change"

goalsChange logical version of goalschange with -99 recoded as NA.

campStructure camp_structure recoded as logical with -99 recoded as NA.

piEduc, piSocwel, piTradmedia, piNewmedia, piPolice, piArmy, piDispute logical versions of the parallel institution variables above with -99 recoded as NA.

mediaOutreach logical version of media_outreach with -99 recoded as NA.

Repression ordered version of repression with -99 coded as NA.

Discrim logical version of discrim with -99 coded as NA (and 0 = TRUE, contrary to the usual convention).

abDomesticCon, abInterCon, abInterReper logical versions of ab_domestic_con, ab_inter_con, and ab_inter_reper with -99 recoded as NA

secDefect, stateDefect logical versions of sec_defect and state_defect with -99 recoded as NA

domMedia ordered version of dom_media with -99 recoded as NA; see also inMedia

regimeSupport, wdrlSupport, campSupport, ingoSupport, diasSupport logical versions of regime_support, wd and dias_support with -99 recoded as NA

sDirect, sLifted logical versions of sdirect and slifted with -99 recoded as NA

inMedia ordered version of in_media with -99 recoded as NA; see also domMedia

Progress ordered version of progress with -99 recoded as NA.

popOpinion logical version of pop_opinion with -99 recoded as NA.

Reliability ordered version of reliability

Source

Erica Chenoweth and Orion Lewis (2013a) "Unpacking nonviolent campaigns: Introducing the NAVCO 2.0 dataset", Journal of Peace Research, 50(3):415-423

Erica Chenoweth and Orion Lewis (2013b) "Appendix Accompanying 'Unpacking Nonviolent Campaigns: Introducing the NAVCO 2.0 Dataset'", accessed 2015-11-04.

Erica Chenoweth and Orion Lewis (2013c) "Nonviolent and Violent Campaigns and Outcomes (NAVCO) Data Project Version 2.0 Campaign-Year Data Codebook", accessed 2015-11-04.

The list of states with COW abbreviations and ID numbers, "COW country codes.csv", dated 2014-03-19, accessed 2015-11-04, from Maoz, Zeev and Errol A. Henderson (2013) "The World Religion Dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, Estimates, and Trends." International Interactions 39:265-291.

Examples

```
##
## 1.  campaign
##
names(NAVCO2)
str(camp <- table(NAVCO2$campaign))
quantile(camp)
# min = 1, median = 4, max = 59
mean(camp)
# 6.9 years
sd(camp)
# 8.9 years

##
## 2.  location
```

```
##
str(campLoc <- with(NAVCO2, table(campaign, location)))
table(campLoc. <- rowSums(campLoc>0))
# one > 1
(campLoc2 <- rownames(campLoc)[campLoc.>1])
# Kurdish rebellion
table(KurdReb <- (NAVCO2$campaign==campLoc2))
# 22 TRUE
NAVCO2[KurdReb, ]
# Iraq 1961:1975
# Turkey 1991:1997
```

Index

∗Topic **datasets**
NAVCO2, 1

data.frame, *2*

factor, *2*, *7*

integer, *2–7*

logical, *4–8*

NAVCO2, 1

ordered, *3–8*

vignette, *2*