

Supplementary Material for

## **Women, Gender, and Rebel Governance during Civil Wars**

by

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**I. Coding criteria for rebel governance institutions variables used in Section 2, from Albert<sup>1</sup>**

1. Education (*education*) (0/1): captures when a rebel group “created or directed education for civilians”<sup>2</sup> that included basic skills and was not limited to political education
2. Health (*health*) (0/1): captures when a rebel group “provide[d] health services for civilians”<sup>3</sup> including health education and local forms of medicine
3. Aid (*aid*) (0/1): captures “when rebels provide welfare or aid to civilians,” including, for example, food or money.<sup>4</sup>
4. Elections (*elect*) (0/1): captures when a rebel group held “elections for civilian government positions” at any level for “civilian governing positions and [that] allow at least some non-rebel civilians to vote.”<sup>5</sup> These data do not include civilian elections to elect members of rebel leadership
5. Law (*law*) (0/1): captures when a rebel group “established law[s] over civilian behavior,”<sup>6</sup> including non-criminal rules but excluding land distribution
6. Policing (*policing*) (0/1): captures when rebels provide police for intra-civilian relations
7. Justice (*justice*) (0/1): captures when rebels operate a justice system including “courts, prisons, and enforcement of judicial decisions [...] it must have jurisdiction over civilian disputes or crimes.”<sup>7</sup>
8. International diplomacy (*embassy*) (0/1): captures when a rebel group “sen[t] representatives abroad to engage with foreign government officials or politicians,”<sup>8</sup> including embassies and consulates. These data exclude engagement solely with diaspora community members

**II. Coding criteria for women’s participation in rebellion variables used in Section 2, from Loken and Matfess<sup>9</sup>**

1. Noncombatant participation (*noncombat*) (0/1): “indicates women’s documented auxiliary participation.”<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Karen E. Albert, *Rebel Quasi-State Dataset Codebook*, (2020).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 8–9.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>9</sup> Meredith Loken and Hilary Matfess, *Women’s Activities in Armed Rebellion (WAAR) Project Dataset v1.0 Codebook*, (2022).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 4.

2. Noncombatant participation prevalence, ‘best’ measure (*noncombat\_prev\_best*) (0-4): “indicates best participation estimate as a proportion of all auxiliary participants.”<sup>11</sup> These data compose an five-point ordinal scale (not verified, occasional (<5%) low (5-9%), moderate (10-19%), high (20%+)).
3. Women’s noncombatant wings (*wwing\_noncombat*) (0/1): “indicates if the organization includes one or more all-women auxiliary or political units, wings, and/or organizations”<sup>12</sup> including for support, political, social, mass associational, or otherwise non-combat purposes.

WAAR Project data is coded through 2021 because of the difficulty of assessing temporal variation of women’s participation within cases.

### Noncombatant prevalence coding criteria<sup>13</sup>

Participation prevalence	Coding criteria
<i>Not verified (0)</i>	Women’s participation not verified
<i>Occasional (1)</i>	Women participated occasionally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reflects cases where organizations appear not to regularly recruit women, but women’s occasional participation is verified:</li> <li>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, “occasional,” “infrequent,” and “rare” and/or</li> <li>- Quantitatively estimated to compose fewer than 5% of participants</li> </ul>
<i>Low (2)</i>	Women participated at low levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reflects cases where organizations appear to involve women with some regularity, but where women’s participation appears comparatively low</li> <li>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, “in low numbers,” “small,” “few,” and/or</li> <li>- Quantitatively estimated to compose between 5-9% of participants</li> </ul>
<i>Moderate (3)</i>	Women participated at moderate levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reflects cases where organizations appear to consistently recruit women at modest, but not the highest, proportions</li> <li>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, “moderately,” “large minority,” and “prominent” and/or</li> <li>- Quantitatively estimated to compose between 10-19% of participants</li> </ul>
<i>High (4)</i>	Women participated at high levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reflects cases where organizations appear to substantially involve women at, comparatively, the highest proportions</li> <li>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, “at high levels,” “widespread,” “substantial,” “significant,” “major” and/or</li> <li>- Quantitatively estimated to compose at least 20% of participants</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid 5.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

### III. Full logistic regression model results from Section 2

Figure 5

	Education	Health	Aid	Elections	Law	Justice	Policing	Diplomacy
<i>Noncombat prevalence</i>								
Intercept	-1.966*** (0.361)	-2.140*** (0.389)	-3.314*** (0.721)	-3.314*** (0.694)	-2.890*** (0.569)	-2.584*** (0.495)	-2.342*** (0.435)	-2.890*** (0.592)
Low	1.496* (0.672)	1.329 (0.828)	1.609 (1.158)	0.829 (1.244)	2.736*** (0.788)	1.773* (0.872)	1.872** (0.669)	1.186 (0.956)
Moderate	2.023*** (0.4998)	1.735*** (0.473)	1.739* (0.842)	1.739* (0.698)	2.603*** (0.735)	1.933** (0.596)	1.936*** (0.528)	2.240*** (0.629)
High	2.207*** (0.399)	2.220*** (0.472)	2.739*** (0.795)	2.467** (0.756)	2.649*** (0.650)	2.825*** (0.572)	2.101*** (0.502)	1.738** (0.590)

p < 0.05 \*, p < 0.01 \*\*, p<0.001 \*\*\*

Figure 6

	Education	Health	Aid	Elections
Intercept	-1.252*** (0.282)	-1.421*** (0.292)	-2.177*** (0.258)	-2.669*** (0.436)
Women's wing	1.355*** (0.285)	1.215*** (0.305)	1.178** (0.308)	1.536** (0.540)

p < 0.05 \*, p < 0.01 \*\*, p<0.001 \*\*\*

### IV. Correlations between variables used in Section 2

#### Correlations key

x >= 0.80	Very strong correlation
x >= 0.60	Strong correlation
x >= 0.40	Moderate correlation
x >= 0.20	Weak correlation
x >= 0.00	Very weak correlation

#### Governance institution variables from the aggregated, group-level RQSI dataset

	Education	Healthcare	Aid	Elections	Law	Justice	Policing	Diplomacy
Education	1	0.702531	0.417487	0.359343	0.414799	0.473374	0.568165	0.259604
Healthcare	0.702531	1	0.480971	0.415105	0.425058	0.484807	0.580992	0.230047
Aid	0.417487	0.480971	1	0.3125	0.435443	0.473376	0.395841	0.294836
Elections	0.359343	0.415105	0.3125	1	0.501507	0.541905	0.489343	0.522339
Law	0.414799	0.425058	0.435443	0.501507	1	0.639273	0.585827	0.364106

<i>Justice</i>	0.473374	0.484807	0.473376	0.541905	0.639273	1	0.697088	0.400909
<i>Policing</i>	0.568165	0.580992	0.395841	0.489343	0.585827	0.697088	1	0.326413
<i>Diplomacy</i>	0.259604	0.230047	0.294836	0.522339	0.364106	0.400909	0.326413	1

Women's participation variables from the WAAR Project dataset

	<i>Noncombat</i>	<i>Noncombatant prevalence</i>	<i>Frontline fighters</i>	<i>Noncombatant women's wing</i>
<i>Noncombatants</i>	1	0.945773	0.86213	0.694066
<i>Noncombatant prevalence</i>	0.945773	1	0.834814	0.750308
<i>Frontline fighters</i>	0.86213	0.834814	1	0.594537
<i>Noncombatant women's wing</i>	0.694066	0.750308	0.594537	1

**V. Cases included in the sample used in Section 2 (n=194)**

<b>Rebel group acronym</b>	<b>Rebel group full name</b>	<b>Primary opponent</b>
ABSU	All Bodo Students Union	Government of India
ADF	Alliance of Democratic Forces	Government of Uganda
AFDL	Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Kinshasa	Government of DR Congo (Zaire)
AFRC	Armed Forces Revolutionary Council	Government of Sierra Leone
AIS/FIS	Armed Islamic Movement	Government of Algeria
ALiR	Army for the Liberation of Rwanda	Government of Rwanda
al-Mahdi Army	al-Mahdi Army	Government of Iraq
Amal Movement	Amal Movement	Government of Lebanon
ANC	African National Congress	Government of South Africa
Ansar al-Islam	Ansar al-Islam	Government of Iraq
AQIM	al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb	Government of Algeria
ATTF	All Tripura Tiger Force	Government of India
Baloch Ittehad	Baloch Unity	Government of Pakistan
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army	Government of Pakistan

BRA	Balochistan Republican Army	Government of Pakistan
BRA	Bougainville Revolutionary Army	Government of Papua New Guinea
Chechen Republic of Ichkeria	Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (Republic of Chechnya)	Government of Russia (Soviet Union)
CNDD-FDD	National Council for the Defense of Democracy- Forces for the Defense of Democracy	Government of Burundi
CNL	National Liberation Council	Government of DR Congo (Zaire)
CNR	National Council for Recovery	Government of Chad
Cobras	Cobras	Government of Congo
Cocoyes	Cocoyes	Government of Congo
Contras/FDN	Contras/Nicaraguan Democratic Forces	Government of Nicaragua
CPB	Communist Party of Burma	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
CPB- RF	Communist Party of Burma- Red Flag	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
CPI-Maoist	Communist Party of India- Maoist	Government of India
CPI-ML	Communist Party of India- Marxist-Leninist	Government of India
CPN-M	Communist Party of Nepal- Maoist	Government of Nepal
CPP/NPA	Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army	Government of Philippines
CPT	Communist Party of Thailand	Government of Thailand
Croatian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	Croatian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina
Democratic Republic of Yemen	Democratic Republic of Yemen	Government of Yemen (North Yemen)
EDU	Ethiopian Democratic Union	Government of Ethiopia
ELF	Eritrean Liberation Front	Government of Ethiopia
ELN	National Liberation Army	Government of Colombia
EPDM	Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement	Government of Ethiopia
EPL	People's Liberation Army	Government of Colombia
EPLF	Eritrean People's Liberation Front	Government of Ethiopia

EPRP	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party	Government of Ethiopia
ERP	People's Revolutionary Army	Government of Argentina
FAN	Armed Forces of the North	Government of Chad
FAP	People's Armed Forces	Government of Chad
FAR	Rebel Armed Forces	Government of Guatemala
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia	Government of Colombia
FARF	Armed Forces of the Federal Republic	Government of Chad
FAT	Chadian Armed Forces	Government of Chad
Fatah	Fatah	Government of Israel
FIAA	Islamic Arab Front of Azawad	Government of Mali
First Liberation Army	First Liberation Army	Government of Chad
FLEC-FAC	Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda- Armed Forces of Cabinda	Government of Angola
FLEC-R	Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda- Renewed	Government of Angola
FLNC	Congolese National Liberation Front	Government of DR Congo (Zaire)
FMLN	Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation	Government of El Salvador
FN/FRCI	New Forces	Government of Ivory Coast
FPR	Rwandan Patriotic Front	Government of Rwanda
Fretilin	Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor	Government of Indonesia
Frolina	National Liberation Front	Government of Burundi
Frolinat	National Liberation Front of Chad	Government of Chad
FRUD	Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy	Government of Djibouti
FRUD-AD	Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy - Ahmed Dini faction	Government of Djibouti
FSLN	Sandinista National Liberation Front	Government of Nicaragua
FUCD	Rally for Democracy and Liberty	Government of Chad
FUNCINPEC	United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia	Government of Cambodia (Kampuchea)
GAM	Free Aceh Movement	Government of Indonesia

GIA	Armed Islamic Group	Government of Algeria
God's Army	God's Army	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
GUNT	Transitional Government of National Unity	Government of Chad
Hamas	Islamic Resistance Movement	Government of Israel
Harakat-i Inqilab-i Islami-yi Afghanistan	Islamic Movement of Afghanistan	Government of Afghanistan
Harakat-i Islami-yi Afghanistan	Islamic Movement	Government of Afghanistan
Hezbollah	Hezbollah	Government of Israel
Hizb-i Islami-yi Afghanistan	Islamic Party of Afghanistan	Government of Afghanistan
Hizb-i Islami-yi Afghanistan - Khalis faction	Islamic Party of Afghanistan - Khalis faction	Government of Afghanistan
Hizb-i Wahdat	Unity Party	Government of Afghanistan
HSM	Holy Spirit Movement	Government of Uganda
INPFL	Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia	Government of Liberia
IS	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	Government of Iraq
Ittihad-i Islami Bara-yi Azadi-yi Afghanistan	Islamic Union for the Freedom of Afghanistan	Government of Afghanistan
Jabha-yi Nijat-i Milli-yi Afghanistan	Afghanistan National Liberation Front	Government of Afghanistan
Jam'iyat-i Islami-yi Afghanistan	Jam'iyat-i Islami-yi Afghanistan	Government of Afghanistan
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement	Government of Sudan
JSS/SB	People's Solidarity Association/Peace Force	Government of Bangladesh
Junbish-i Milli-yi Islami	National Islamic Movement	Government of Afghanistan
JVP	People's Liberation Front	Government of Sri Lanka
KCP	Kangleipak Communist Party	Government of India
KDP	Kurdish Democratic Party	Government of Iraq
KDPI	Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan	Government of Iran
KDP-QM	Kurdistan Democratic Party- Provisional Command	Government of Iraq
KIO	Kachin Independence Organization	Government of Myanmar (Burma)



KNU	Karen National Union	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
KNUFNS	Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation	Government of Cambodia (Kampuchea)
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front	Government of Cambodia (Kampuchea)
KR	Khmer Rouge/Red Khmers	Government of Cambodia (Kampuchea)
LAA	Lebanese Arab Army	Government of Lebanon
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army	Government of Uganda
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam	Government of Sri Lanka
LURD	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy	Government of Liberia
M-19	19th of April Movement	Government of Colombia
Mahaz-i Milli-yi Islami-yi Afghanistan	National Islamic Front of Afghanistan	Government of Afghanistan
MEK	People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran	Government of Iran
MFDC	Movement of the Democratic Forces of the Casamance	Government of Senegal
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	Government of Philippines
MJP	Movement for Justice and Peace	Government of Ivory Coast
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front	Government of Philippines
MNLF-HM	Moro National Liberation Front - Habier Malik faction	Government of Philippines
MNLF-NM	Moro National Liberation Front - Nur Misuari faction	Government of Philippines
Montoneros	Montoneros	Government of Argentina
MPA	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Azawad	Government of Mali
MPCI	Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast	Government of Ivory Coast
MPIGO	Ivorian Movement for the Greater West	Government of Ivory Coast
MTA	Mong Tai Army	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
Mukti Bahini	Mukti Bahini	Government of Pakistan
Muslim Brotherhood	Muslim Brotherhood	Government of Syria
NDFB	National Democratic Front for Bodoland	Government of India

NDFB - RD	National Democratic Front for Bodoland - Ranjan Daimary faction	Government of India
Ninjas	Ninjas	Government of Congo
NLF	National Liberation Front of South Vietnam	Government of South Vietnam
NLFT	National Liberation Front of Tripura	Government of India
NNC	Naga Nationalist Council	Government of India
NPFL	National Patriotic Front of Liberia	Government of Liberia
NRA	National Resistance Movement/Army	Government of Uganda
NSCN-IM	National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isaac Muivah faction	Government of India
NSCN-K	National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang faction	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
NSF/LNM	Lebanese National Movement	Government of Lebanon
Ntsiloulous	Ntsiloulous	Government of Congo
OPM	Organization for a Free Papua	Government of Indonesia
ORPA	Revolutionary Organization of Armed People	Government of Guatemala
Palipehutu-FNL	Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People-Forces for National Liberation	Government of Burundi
Patani insurgents	Patani insurgents	Government of Thailand
Pathet Lao/LPLA	Pathet Lao/Lao People's Liberation Army	Government of Laos
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine	Government of Israel
PFLP-GC	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine- General Command	Government of Israel
PIJ	Palestinian Islamic Jihad	Government of Israel
PIRA	Provisional Irish Republican Army	Government of United Kingdom
PJAK	Free Life Party of Kurdistan	Government of Iran
PKK	Kurdistan Worker's Party	Government of Turkey
PLA	People's Liberation Army	Government of India
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization	Government of Israel
PMR	Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic/Transnistria	Government of Moldova
POLISARIO	Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro	Government of Morocco
PREPAK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak	Government of India

PUK	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	Government of Iraq
PWG	People's War Group	Government of India
RCD	Congolese Rally for Democracy	Government of DR Congo (Zaire)
RCSS/SSA-South	Restoration Council of Shan State	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
Renamo	Mozambican National Resistance	Government of Mozambique
Republic of Abkhazia	Republic of Abkhazia	Government of Georgia
Republic of Biafra	Republic of Biafra	Government of Nigeria
Republic of Croatia	Republic of Croatia	Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia)
Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh	Republic of Artsakh/Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh	Government of Azerbaijan
RFDG	Rally of Democratic Forces of Guinea	Government of Guinea
RIRA	Real Irish Republican Army	Government of United Kingdom
RJF	Islamic Army of Iraq	Government of Iraq
Royalists	Royalists	Government of Yemen (North Yemen)
RUF	Revolutionary United Front	Government of Sierra Leone
SCIRI	Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq	Government of Iraq
Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina
Serbian Republic of Krajina	Serbian Republic of Krajina	Government of Croatia
Shining Path	Shining Path	Government of Peru
Sikh insurgents	Sikh insurgents	Government of India
SLM/A	Sudan Liberation Movement/Army	Government of Sudan
SLM/A-MM	Sudan Liberation Movement/Army- Minni Minawi faction	Government of Sudan
SLM/A-Unity	Sudan Liberation Movement/Army- Unity faction	Government of Sudan
SNM	Somali National Movement	Government of Somalia
SPLM/A	Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army	Government of Sudan
SPM	Somali Patriotic Movement	Government of Somalia

SRRC	Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council	Government of Somalia
SSA	Shan State Army	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
SSDF	Somali Salvation Democratic Front	Government of Somalia
SSLM	Anya Nya	Government of Sudan
SSNLO	Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
SSRA	Shan State Revolutionary Army	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
SURA	Shan United Revolutionary Army	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
Taleban	Taleban	Government of Afghanistan
TELO	Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization	Government of Sri Lanka
TNV	Tripura National Volunteers	Government of India
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front	Government of Ethiopia
TRC	Tailand Revolutionary Council	Government of Myanmar (Burma)
TTP	Taleban Movement of Pakistan	Government of Pakistan
UCK/KLA	Kosovo Liberation Army	Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia)
ULFA	United Liberation Front of Assam	Government of India
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola	Government of Angola
UNLF	United National Liberation Front	Government of India
UNLF	Uganda National Liberation Front	Government of Uganda
UPA	Uganda People's Army	Government of Uganda
UPDA	Ugandan People's Democratic Army	Government of Uganda
URNG	Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity	Government of Guatemala
USC/SNA	United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance	Government of Somalia
USC/SSA	United Somali Congress/Somali Salvation Alliance	Government of Somalia
UTO	United Tajik Opposition	Government of Tajikistan
WNBF	West Nile Bank Front	Government of Uganda
Yemenite Socialist Party - Abdul Fattah Ismail	Yemenite Socialist Party - Abdul Fattah Ismail faction	Government of South Yemen

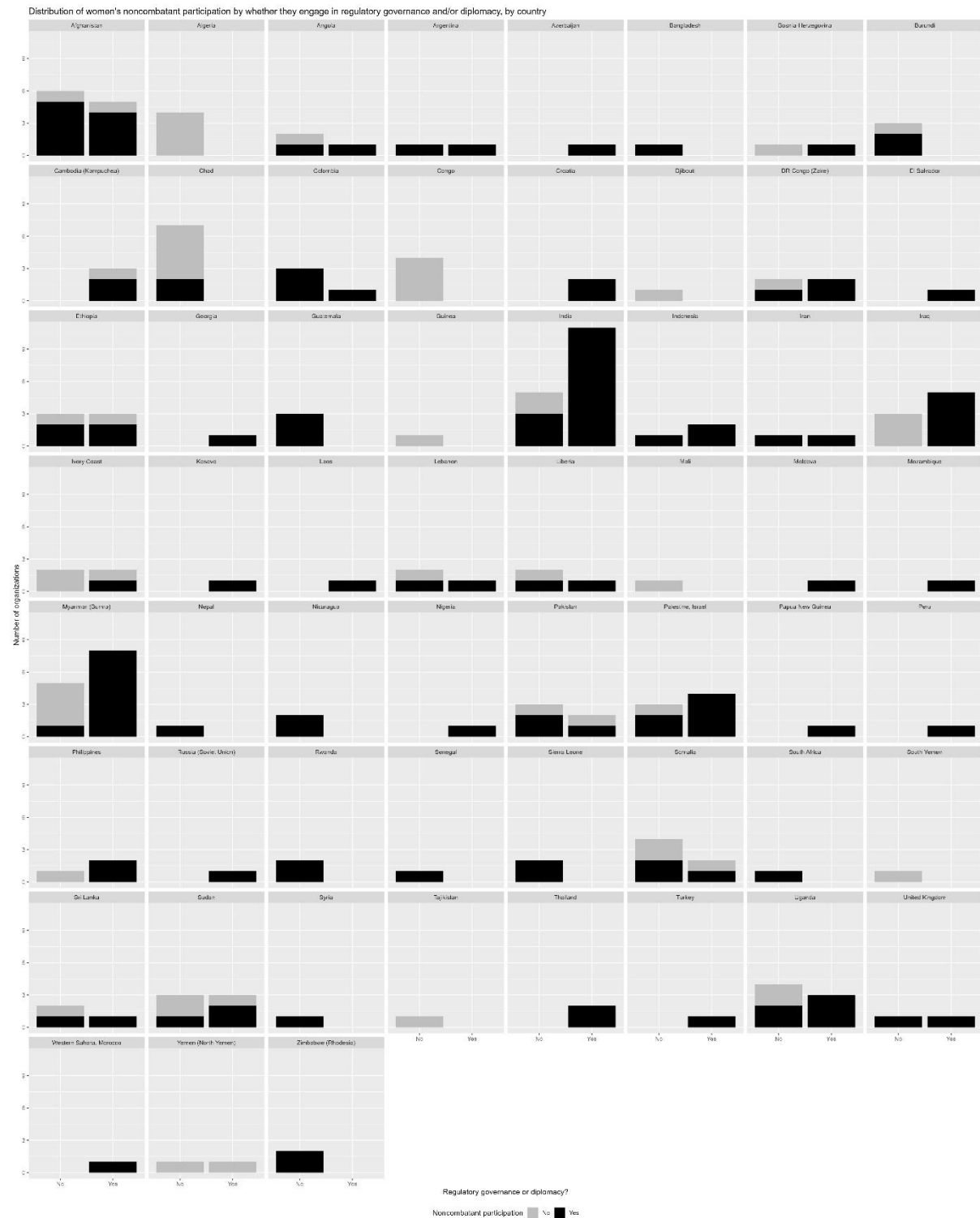
ZANU	Zimbabwe African National Union	Government of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African People's Union	Government of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)

The figure displays a grid of 64 bar charts, one for each country, showing the distribution of women's noncombatant participation by whether they provide services. The y-axis represents the 'Number of organizations' (0.0 to 7.5). The x-axis represents 'Provide services?' with categories 'No' and 'Yes'. The legend indicates 'Noncombatant participation' with 'No' in light gray and 'Yes' in dark gray.

Key observations from the charts:

- Algeria:** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 6.0) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- Colombia:** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 2.5) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- India:** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 7.5) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- Myanmar (Burma):** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 6.0) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- Philippines:** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 6.0) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- South Africa:** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 2.5) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- South Yemen:** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 2.5) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- United Kingdom:** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 2.5) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- Yemen (North Yemen):** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 2.5) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).
- Zimbabwe (Rhodesia):** High participation in 'Yes' (approx. 2.5) compared to 'No' (approx. 1.0).

## Regulatory governance and/or diplomacy



## VII. Data procedures

### Treatment of NAs vs. missing data in the RQSI source dataset

The RQSI dataset uses NA to indicate when a rebel group engaged in a governance institution but the year of engagement is unknown: “When there is a source that states that one of these variables existed, but it is unclear as to the dates, use NA instead of a 0. NA will be our missing code that will differentiate between cases when there is no institution present and cases when there might have been, but there isn’t enough evidence to prove it was in existence in a given year.”<sup>14</sup> Because I am interested in if a group ever engaged in a practice, not the year of engagement, I treat NAs in the rebel governance variables in this dataset as evidence of rebel governance.

The RQSI dataset also leaves cells empty and uncoded, indicating data that is truly missing (as does the WAAR Project data). But because R reads the NAs in the dataset (evidence but not yearly) and the empty cells (missing data) as both NAs upon import, I replace NAs with 99 in the in the raw data .csv file before import to differentiate them.

Once the data is imported into R, I replace 99s with 1 to indicate the presence of the rebel governance institution.

### Accounting for a typo in the RQSI data

In cell 860P (NNC, India), education is coded as “z,” which is not a valid code in the dataset. Because other years for this rebel group code education as 1, and given the treatment of NAs above, I replace this “z” with 99 in the raw data .csv file, which then becomes a 1 in the final dataset.

### Renaming ‘SideB’ groups

In R I collapse the RQSI yearly data into a single aggregate measure (0 or 1) for each governance institution to indicate if the rebellion (SideB) ever engaged in it. But some rebel groups have the same name (SideB) in the RQSI data (e.g. two PLAs), meaning that four double-named groups would drop out of the dataset when collapsed. To account for this, I change the SideB names of those groups in the raw data .csv file to include their country names in addition to their group names so that they remain in the dataset:

- i. PLA (sideb\_id 161) → PLA, China
- ii. UPA (sideb\_id 175) → UPA, Russia
- iii. BRA (sideb\_id 289) → BRA, Pakistan
- iv. UNLF (sideb\_id 315) → UNLF, India

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<sup>14</sup> Albert, “Rebel Quasi-State Dataset Codebook,” 13.