

# Package: states (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** Create Panels of Independent States

**Version** 0.3.2

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**Description** Create panel data consisting of independent states from 1816 to the present. The package includes the Gleditsch & Ward (G&W) and Correlates of War (COW) lists of independent states, as well as helper functions for working with state panel data and standardizing other data sources to create country-year/month/etc. data.

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**Imports** dplyr, rlang, methods, lifecycle

**Suggests** testthat (>= 2.1.0), ggplot2, stringr, knitr, rmarkdown, covr, pkgdown, DT

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**URL** <https://github.com/andybega/states>,  
<https://www.andybeger.com/states/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/andybega/states/issues>

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**Repository** <https://andybega.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/andybega/states>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

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compare	<i>Compare two statelists</i>
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### Description

Check set overlap between two state lists / data frames, e.g. prior to merging them.

### Usage

```
compare(
  df1,
  df2,
  state1 = "gwcode",
  time1 = "year",
  state2 = "gwcode",
  time2 = "year"
)
```

```
report(x)
```

### Arguments

df1	data frame
df2	data frame
state1	(character(1)) Name of the country ID var in df1, default "gwcode"
time1	(character(1)) Name of the time ID var in df1, default "year"
state2	(character(1)) Name of the country ID var in df2, default "gwcode"
time2	(character(1)) Name of the time ID var in df2, default "year"
x	a "state_sets" object produced by compare()

**Details**

This is a helper for interactively debugging data merges for data that may have slightly different state lists. For example, these differences in case sets could be because of country code differences.

**Examples**

```
# df2 has all countries in 2018 but some values in x1 are missing
df1 <- state_panel(2018, 2018, partial = "any")
df1$x1 <- round(runif(nrow(df1))*5)
df1$x1[sample.int(nrow(df1), size = 20, replace = FALSE)] <- NA

# df2 is missing some countries and also has missing values in x2
df2 <- state_panel(2018, 2018, partial = "any")
df2 <- df2[sample.int(nrow(df2), size = 150), ]
df2$x2 <- round(runif(nrow(df2))*5)
df2$x2[sample.int(nrow(df2), size = 20, replace = FALSE)] <- NA

comp <- compare(df1, df2)
comp

report(comp)
```

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country_names	<i>Country names</i>
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**Description**

Country names

**Usage**

```
country_names(x, list = "GW", shorten = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	( <a href="#">numeric()</a> ) A vector of numeric country codes
list	( <a href="#">logical(1)</a> ) Which states list to use? Only "GW" at this time.
shorten	( <a href="#">logical(1)</a> ) Shorten some of the longer country names like "Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of"?

**Examples**

```
data("gwstates")
codes <- gwstates$gwcode
cn <- country_names(codes)
cs <- country_names(codes, shorten = TRUE)
data.frame(gwcode = codes, country_name = cn, short_names = cs)
```

---

cowstates

*Correlates of War list of independent states*

---

**Description**

A list of independent states and microstates from 1816 on by the Correlates of War project.

**Usage**

```
cowstates
```

**Format**

Data frame

ccode Gleditsch and Ward country code.

cowc ISO 3 character country code.

country\_name Long form country name

start Country start of independence.

end Country end of independence.

microstate Logical flag for whether state is a microstates with less than 250,000 population.

**Source**

Correlates of War Project. 2011. "State System Membership List, v2011." Online, <https://correlatesofwar.org>

**Examples**

```
data(cowstates)
head(cowstates)
```

---

`gwstates`*Gleditsch and Ward list of independent states*

---

**Description**

A list of independent states and microstates from 1816 on by Gleditsch and Ward

**Usage**

```
gwstates
```

**Format**

Data frame

`gwcode` Gleditsch and Ward country code.

`gwc` G&W character country code. This is derived from the COW character codes.

`country_name` Long form country name

`start` Country start of independence.

`end` Country end of independence.

`microstate` Logical flag for whether state is a microstates with less than 250,000 population.

**Source**

<http://ksgleditsch.com/data-4.html>

**References**

Gleditsch, Kristian S. and Michael D. Ward. 1999. "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816." *International Interactions* 25.

**Examples**

```
data(gwstates)
head(gwstates)
```

---

id_date_sequence	<i>Identify date sequences</i>
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---

### Description

For correctly plotting country-time period spells

### Usage

```
id_date_sequence(x, pd = NULL)
```

### Arguments

x	a Date sequence
pd	what is the time aggregation period in the data?

### Examples

```
library("ggplot2")
d1 <- as.Date("2018-01-01")
d2 <- as.Date("2025-01-01")
seq1 <- seq(d1, d2, by = "year")
data.frame(seq1, id=id_date_sequence(seq1, "year"))
# With a gap, should be two ids
df <- data.frame(date = seq1[-4], id=id_date_sequence(seq1[-4], "year"), cowcode = 999)
df

# The point is to plot countries with interrupted independence correctly:
df$y <- c(rep(1, 3), rep(2, 4))
df$id <- paste0(df$cowcode, df$id)
df
ggplot(df, aes(x = date, y = y, group = cowcode)) + geom_line()
ggplot(df, aes(x = date, y = y, group = id)) + geom_line()

# Shortcut for integer years:
yr <- c(2002:2005, 2007:2010)
data.frame(year = yr, id = id_date_sequence(yr))
```

---

parse_date	<i>Parse date</i>
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---

### Description

Try to parse input as a date

### Usage

```
parse_date(x)
```

**Arguments**

x a integer or character vector, see examples

**Examples**

```
parse_date(2006)
parse_date("2006")
parse_date("2006-06")
parse_date("2006-06-01")
parse_date(as.Date("2006-06-01"))
```

---

plot_missing	<i>Visualize missing and non-proper cases for state panel data</i>
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**Description**

Plot missing values by country and date, and additionally identify country-date cases that do or do not match an independent state list.

**Usage**

```
plot_missing(
  data,
  x = NULL,
  ccode = NULL,
  time = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  statelist = NULL,
  partial = "any",
  skip_labels = 5,
  space = deprecated()
)

missing_info(
  data,
  x = NULL,
  ccode = NULL,
  time = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  statelist = NULL,
  partial = NULL,
  space = deprecated()
)
```

**Arguments**

data	State panel data frame
x	Variable names(s), e.g. "x" or c("x1", "x2"). Default is NULL, in which case all columns except the ccode and time ID columns will be used.
ccode	Name of variable identifying state country codes. If NULL (default) and one of "gwcode" or "cowcode" is a column in the data, it will be used.
time	Name of time identifier. If NULL and a "date" or "year" column are in the data, they will be used ("year", preferentially, if both are present)
period	Time period in which the data are. NULL by default and inferred to be "year" if the "time" column has name "year" or contains integers with a range between 1799 and 2050. Required if the "time" column is a <code>base::Date()</code> vector to avoid ambiguity.
statelist	Check not only missing values, but presence or absence of observations against a list of independent states? One of "GW", "COW" or "none". NULL by default, in which case it will be inferred if the ccode columns have the name "gwcode" or "cowcode", and "none" otherwise.
partial	Option for how to handle edge cases where a state is independent for only part of a time period (year, month, etc.). Options include "exact", and "any". See <code>state_panel()</code> for details. If NULL (default) and the "time" column is a date, it will be set to "exact", for yearly "time" columns it will be set to "any".
skip_labels	Only plot the label for every n-th country on the y-axis to avoid overplotting.
space	Deprecated, use "ccode" argument instead.

**Details**

`missing_info` provides the information that is plotted with `plot_missing`. The latter returns a `ggplot`, and thus can be chained with other `ggplot` functions as usual.

**Value**

`plot_missing` returns a `ggplot2` object.

`missing_info` returns a data frame with components:

ccode	ccode identifier, with name equal to the "ccode" argument, e.g. "ccode".
time	Time identifier, with name equal to the "time" argument, e.g. "date".
independent	A logical vector, is the <code>statelist</code> argument is none, NA.
missing_value	A logical vector indicating if that record has missing values
status	The label used for plotting, combining the independence and missing value information for a case as appropriate.

**Examples**

```
# Create an example data frame with missing values
cy <- state_panel(as.Date("1980-06-30"), as.Date("2015-06-30"), by = "year",
  useGW = TRUE)
```

```

cy$myvar <- rnorm(nrow(cy))
set.seed(1234)
cy$myvar[sample(1:nrow(cy), nrow(cy)*.1, replace = FALSE)] <- NA
str(cy)

# Visualize missing values:
plot_missing(cy, statelist = "none")

# missing_info() generates the data underlying plot_missing():
head(missing_info(cy, statelist = "none"))

# if we specify a statelist to check against, 'independent' will have values
# now:
head(missing_info(cy, statelist = "GW"))

# Check data also against G&W list of independent states
head(missing_info(cy, statelist = "GW"))
plot_missing(cy, statelist = "GW")

# Live example with Polity data
data("polity")
head(polity)
plot_missing(polity, x = "polity", ccode = "ccode", time = "year",
             statelist = "COW")
# COW starts in 1816; Polity has excess data for several non-independent
# states after that date, and is missing coverage for several countries.

# The date option is relevant for years in which states gain or lose
# independence, so this will be slightly different:
polity$date <- as.Date(paste0(polity$year, "-01-01"))
polity$year <- NULL
plot_missing(polity, x = "polity", ccode = "ccode", time = "date",
             period = "year", statelist = "COW")

# plot_missing returns a ggplot2 object, so you can do anything you want
polity$year <- as.integer(substr(polity$date, 1, 4))
polity$date <- NULL
plot_missing(polity, ccode = "ccode", statelist = "COW") +
  ggplot2::coord_flip()

```

---

polity

*Polity IV combined Polity scores*

---

## Description

Polity scores reflect how democratic or autocratic countries are from a scale of -10 (autocratic) to 10 (democratic). There are also three special codes for foreign "interruption" (-66), anarchy (-77), and transition periods (-88).

The data are included here for as an example for use with the missing plot. Thus they do not contain all available Polity indicators, which are available at the Polity project website [www.systemicpeace.org](http://www.systemicpeace.org).

**Usage**

```
polity
```

**Format**

Data frame

ccode Correlates of War (COW) country code.

year Year of the observation.

polity Combined Polity score.

**Source**

Marshall, Monty G., Ted Robert Gurr, and Keith Jagers. 2017. "Polity IV Project: Dataset Users' Manual." <https://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p4manualv2016.pdf>

**Examples**

```
data("polity")
head("polity")
```

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prettyc	<i>Shorten country names</i>
---------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Shorten country names

**Usage**

```
prettyc(x)
```

**Arguments**

x `(character())`  
Country names, e.g. from `country_names()`.

**Examples**

```
cn <- c(
  "Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of",
  "Congo, the Democratic Republic of the",
  "Tanzania, United Republic of")
prettyc(cn)
```

---

sfind                      *Lookup country codes or names*

---

### Description

Helper to look up state list entries by country code or name

### Usage

```
sfind(x, list = "both")
```

### Arguments

x	The search string or number.
list	Which state list to search (both, GW, or COW only)

### Examples

```
# Works with either integer or strings
sfind(325)
sfind("ALG")
sfind("Algeria")

# Search strings are treated as regular expressions (see stringr::str_detect)
sfind("Germany")
sfind("German")
```

---

states                      *State system membership*

---

### Description

Create data based on the Gleditsch & Ward (G&W) or Correlates of War (COW) state system memberships lists. This is useful as a template for merging other sources of data that have conflicting sets of states.

### Details

See static docs at <https://andybeger.com/states> and the source code at <https://www.github.com/andybega/states>

### References

Gleditsch, Kristian S. & Michael D. Ward. 1999. ``Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816.'' *International Interactions* 25: 393-413.

Correlates of War Project. 2017. ``State System Membership List, v2016.'' Online, <http://correlatesofwar.org>

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<code>state_panel</code>	<i>Create state panel data</i>
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---

### Description

Create panel data consisting of independent states in the international system.

### Usage

```
state_panel(start, end, by = NULL, partial = "any", useGW = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

<code>start</code>	Beginning date for data, see <a href="#">parse_date()</a> for format options.
<code>end</code>	End date for data, see <a href="#">parse_date()</a> for format options.
<code>by</code>	Temporal resolution, "year", "month", or "day". If NULL, inferred from start and end input format, e.g. <code>start = 2006`</code> implies <code>by = "year"</code> .
<code>partial</code>	Option for how to handle edge cases where a state is independent for only part of a time period (year, month, etc.). Options include "exact", "first", "last", and "any". See details.
<code>useGW</code>	Use Gleditsch & Ward statelist or Correlates of War state system membership list.

### Details

The `partial` option determines how to handle instances where a country gains or loses independence during a time period specified in the `by` option:

- "exact": the exact date in start is used for filtering
- "any": a state-period is included if the state was independent at any point in that period.
- "first": same as "exact" with the first date in a time period, e.g. "2006-01-01".
- "last": last date in a period. For "yearly" data, this is the same as "exact" with a start date like "YYYY-12-21", but for calendar months the last date varies, hence the need for this option.

### Value

A `base::data.frame()` with 2 columns for the country code and date information. The column names and types differ slightly based on the "useGW" and "by" arguments.

- The first column will be "gwcode" if `useGW = TRUE` (the default), and "cowcode" otherwise.
- The second column is an integer vector with name "year" for country-year data (if `by` or the inferred `by` value is "year"), and a `base::Date()` vector with the name "date" otherwise.

**Examples**

```
# Basic usage with full option set specified:
gwlist <- state_panel("1991-01-01", "2015-01-01", by = "year",
                    partial = "any", useGW = TRUE)

head(gwlist, 3)
cowlist <- state_panel("1991-01-01", "2015-01-01", by = "year",
                    partial = "any", useGW = FALSE)

head(cowlist, 3)

# For yearly data, a proper date is not needed, and by = "year" and
# partial = "any" are inferred.
gwlist <- state_panel(1990, 1995)
sfind(265, list = "GW")
265 %in% gwlist$gwcode

# Partials
# Focus on South Sudan--is there a record for 2011, first year of indendence?
data(gwstates)
dplyr::filter(gwstates, gwcode==626)

# No 2011 because SSD was not indpendent on January 1st 2011
x <- state_panel(2011, 2013, partial = "first")
dplyr::filter(x, gwcode==626)

# Includes 2011 because 12-31 date is used for filtering
x <- state_panel("2011-12-31", "2013-12-31", by = "year", partial = "exact")
dplyr::filter(x, gwcode==626)

# Includes 2011 because partial = "any"
x <- state_panel("2011-01-01", "2013-01-01", by = "year", partial = "any")
dplyr::filter(x, gwcode==626)
```

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