**Questions**

1. **Discuss p-value and add to stargazer**
2. **What does it mean to name code chunks?**
3. **Do I need to keep the project thoughts and research proposal sections?**
4. How to frame the research question so that it matches what my regression produces?

**To Do**

1. First plot: colors, labels, title
2. Add lines for the 2023 vacant months

**Move women graph, explain that there weren’t enough events to run regression; based on graph I reject my hypothesis, but further research is necessary because civilians includes women**

**Start with Event Type bc that is main outcome**

**Then show for YEAR bc that is significant in my regression**

**I controlled for these 3, and not for others bc …**

## Results

**Not arguing causal link because there were no treatment and control groups (association, not causation)**

**Deleted from RMD**

## Project thoughts

I am planning to create a data visualization for my senior thesis. My thesis is an investigation of gender essentialisms in humanitarian media, or our tendency to portray civilian women as vulnerable victims and civilian men as violent perpetrators. These essentialisms are prevalent even though innocent men and boys (noncombatants) are twice as likely to die as a result of violent conflict. In my thesis, I will critique the "women and children first" narrative as it appears explicitly in text and implicitly in imagery. I will do this by identifying the gap between reality (the proportion of civilian victims that are male) and representation (the proportion of humanitarian media that centers male vulnerability and victimization). The central case study of my thesis is the conflict and humanitarian crisis in the Tigray region of Ethiopia.

I would like to use this project to create a data visualization that reflects the reality of the violence in Tigray. I will then compare this analysis to my analysis of the media representation of the violence in Tigray. Ultimately, I would like to visualize the gap between representation and reality.

## Research proposal

Gender disaggregated casualty data from the war in Tigray is not available. The ACLED data (https://epo.acleddata.com/data/) distinguishes violence that specifically targeted women, without doing the same for violence that targeted men. It also provides information on type of violence, perpetrating groups, targeted groups, and fatalities, among other categories. Using the available data from ACLED and the existing literature on male victimization, I will seek to answer the following research questions:

1. What proportion of the violence during the war in Tigray targeted civilians? Of that violence, what proportion was lethal violence? How many total civilian casualties occurred during the war?

2. What proportion of the violence during the war in Tigray targeted women (female civilians)? Of that violence, what proportion was lethal violence? How many fatalities occurred during violent events that targeted women?

3. Based on the findings of Ormhaug et al. 2009, what is the estimated difference in male and female civilian casualties in the war in Tigray?

I hypothesize that the proportion of lethal violence that specifically targets women will be smaller than the proportion of lethal violence that targets civilians in general. Existing literature demonstrates that female civilians suffer disproportionately from conflict-related sexual violence, while male civilians suffer disproportionately from all other forms of conflict-related violence. This data set distinguishes between event and sub-event type, with sexual violence as a category. Therefore, I estimate that the majority of events where women were targeted will be coded as sexual violence.

Additionally, I hypothesize that based on the estimates of Ormhaug et al., male civilians will be disproportionately affected by lethal violence in Tigray.The existing literature on gendered victimization in conflict contexts demonstrates that male civilians are twice as likely to die as female civilians (Ormhaug et al.). Using this estimate, I hypothesize that the number of civilian casualities, and subsequently the estimated proportion of those that are men, will be greater than the number of casualties from events specifically targeting women, such as sexual violence.

My variables of interest are type of violence and civilian group targeted. My outcome of interest in the number of fatalities.