Correction materials for Loken, Meredith. "Rethinking Rape: The Role of Women in Wartime Violence," 2017. *Security Studies* 26(1): 60-92.

There are three known coding errors in the dataset used in this article that do not substantively change the argument, findings, or the signs or significance of the primary reported results. Women's combat participation in Bosnia-Herzegovina's state forces (ARBiH) is coded as 1, moderate. Further analysis suggests it should be coded as 0, low/none. Consequently, Bosnia-Herzegovina is mis-attributed as an example in the coding rubric on pg. 73. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) is coded as 2, high. It should be coded as 0, low/none. While women participated in IRA combat roles, they participated at low levels (>5 percent). Third, women's combat participation in Nicaragua's Contras is coded as 2, high. It should be coded as 1, moderate.

The key result, that high levels of women's combat participation is not related to restraint in the perpetration of wartime sexual violence in this sample, remains unchanged. In a secondary analysis (pgs. 78-79) I suggest that I can also use these data to test the conditional relationship between women's participation in state forces and pressganging as a method of recruitment, because the latter may affect sexual violence perpetration (see: Cohen 2013). When corrected, I am unable to perform the state forces analysis because there are no cases of state forces with female combatants who did not use pressganging in these data. Therefore, these results and their depiction in Figures 4 and 5 should be disregarded.

On page 68, a quote attributed to Dr. Ezechiel Sentama of the University of Rwanda Centre for Conflict Management and quoted in Brown (2013) begins, "I was able to see it was really bad women… " This quote should begin, "I was able to see it was really bad and women…."

Information on mis-coded cases

Many thanks to Dr. Maria O'Reilly of Leeds Beckett University for identifying the ARBiH mis-coding. For further reading on women's combat participation in the ARBiH during the Bosnian Civil war, see:

- Terry Leonard, 1992. "Sarajevo's female forces fight 'to live like girls,'" *Associated Press* (http://web.mit.edu/~mkgray/afs/bar/afs/net/user/tytso/usenet/americast/twt/news/321)

- Lejla Hadžiahmić, 2010. "Women-combatants in defense of Sarajevo: Agents or Victims," *Western Balkans Security Observer*

- Kristen Williams, 2016. "Bosnia, Women, and Gender in the post-Dayton world," in Kufman and Williams, ed. *Women, Gender Equality, and Post-Conflict Transformation: Lessons Learned, Implications for the Future*. Routledge.

For further reading on women's combat participation in the IRA during the Troubles, see:

- Miranda Alison, 2004. "Women as Agents of Political Violence: Gendering Security," Security Dialogue 35(4): 447-463;

- Mia Bloom, Paul Gill, and John Horgan, 2012. "Tiocfaidh ár Mná: Women in the Provisional Irish Republican Army," *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Public Aggression* 4(1): 60-76.

- Azrini Wahidin, 2016. *Ex-combatants, Gender, and Peace in Northern Ireland: Women, Political Protest, and the Prison Experience,* Palgrave Macmillan

For further reading on women's combat participation in the Contras in Nicaragua, see:

- Michelle A. Saint-Germain and Cynthia Chavez Metoyer, 2009. *Women Legislators in Central America: Politics, Democracy, and Policy*, University of Texas Press.

- Karen Kampwirth, 2010. "Women in the Armed Struggles in Nicaragua: Sandinistas and Contras Compared," in González-Rivera and Kampwirth, eds. *Radical Women in Latin America: Left and Right,* Penn State Press.

Updated statistical results and visualizations appearing in Rethinking Rape: The Role of Women in Wartime Violence

	Conflict-level Rape	Rape by Rebels	Rape by State Forces
Ethnic war	-0.136 (0.128)	0.183 (0.174)	- 0.119 (0.118)
Extrajudicial killings	0.269 (0.110) **		
Magnitude of state failure	0.036 (0.106)	0.251 (0.077)***	0.051 (0.078)
Conflict aim	-0.139 (0.109)	- 0.203 (0.177)	- 0.125 (0.117)
Female combatancy (rebel)		-0.132 (0.138)	
Genocide (rebel)		- 0.092 (0.073)	
Abduction (rebel)		0.637 (0.157) ***	
Forced recruitment (rebel)		0.034 (0.167)	
Contraband		0.601 (0.285) **	
Female combatancy (state)			- 0.177 (0.205)
Genocide (state)			0.039 (0.076)
Press-ganging (state)			0.528 (0.203) ***
Conscription (state)			- 0.102 (0.169)
Troop quality			- 0.105 (0.113)
Female labor force participation	-0.001 (0.005)	0.003 (0.005)	- 0.006 (0.005)
Polity	-0.014 (0.019)	- 0.007 (0.014)	
Fertility rate	0.114 (0.074)	0.071 (0.109)	0.009 (0.090)
Duration	-0.0003 (0.007)	- 0.007 (0.008)	- 0.004 (0.007)
Year	0.091 (0.0005) ***	0.085 (0.001) ***	0.102 (0.001) ***
Population (log)	0.187 (0.072) ***	0.092 (0.095)	0.216 (0.069) ***

$** p < 0.05; ***p < 0.01$

Table 3: Regression results, conflict-related rape in civil war, 1980–2009. (pg. 76)
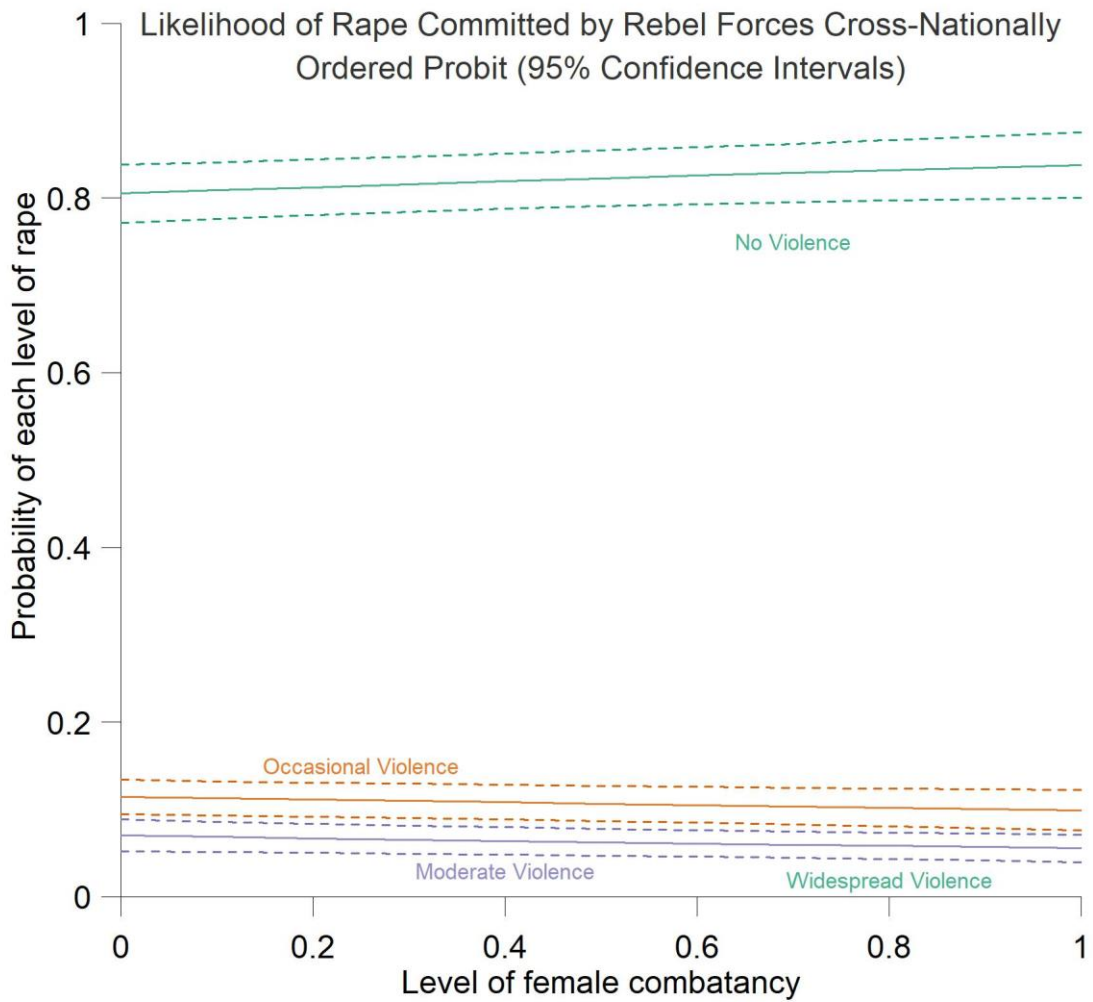
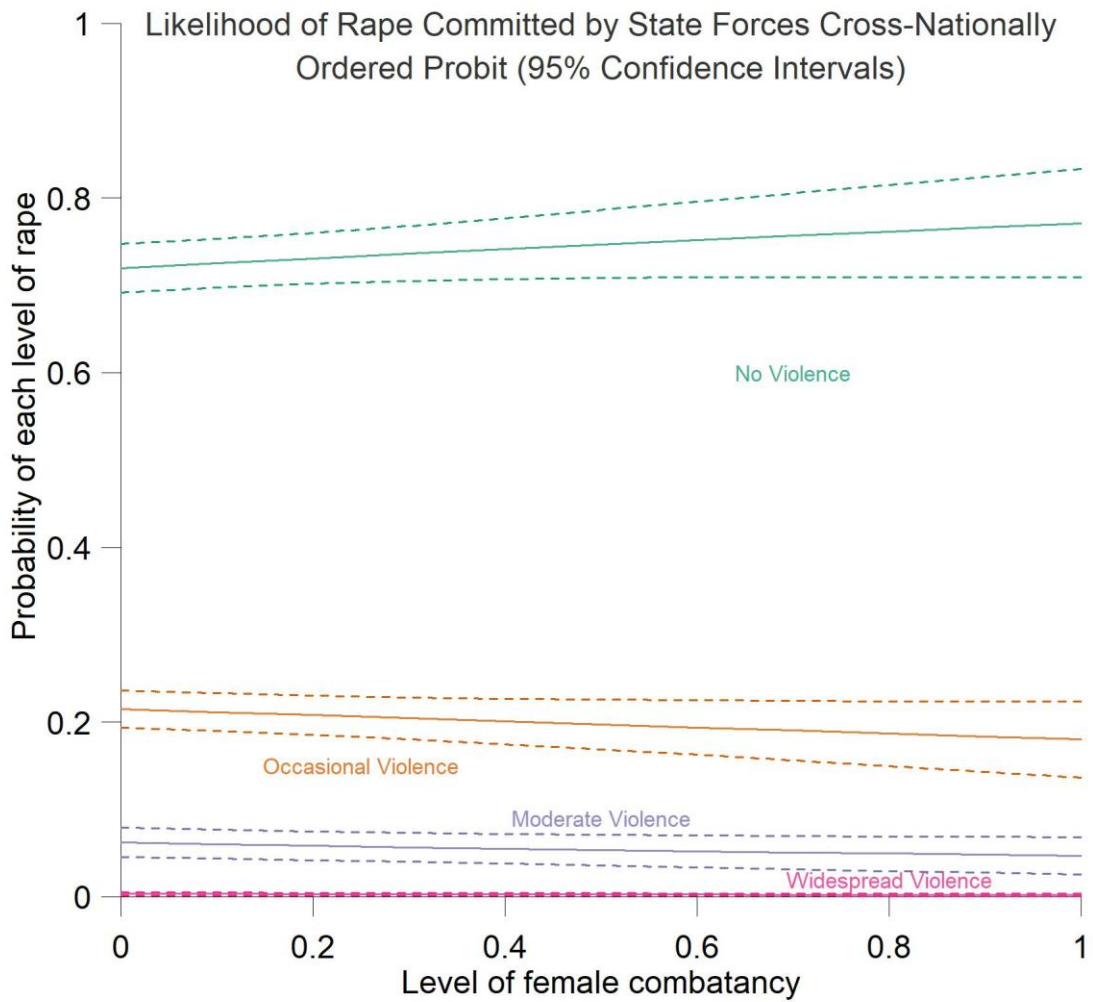**Figure 1.** Likelihood of rape committed by rebel forces (pg. 77), predicted probabilities

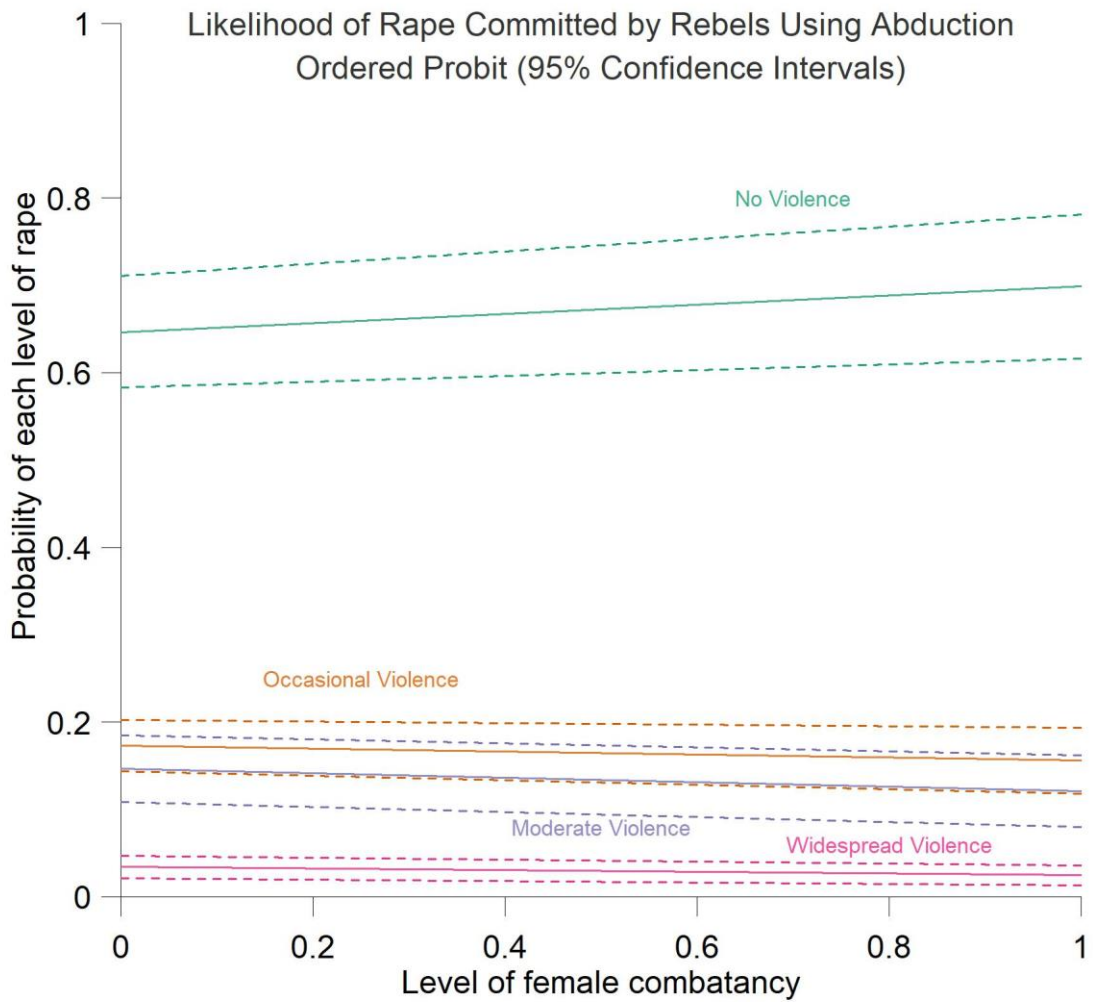**Figure 2.** Likelihood of rape committed by state forces (pg. 78), predicted probabilities

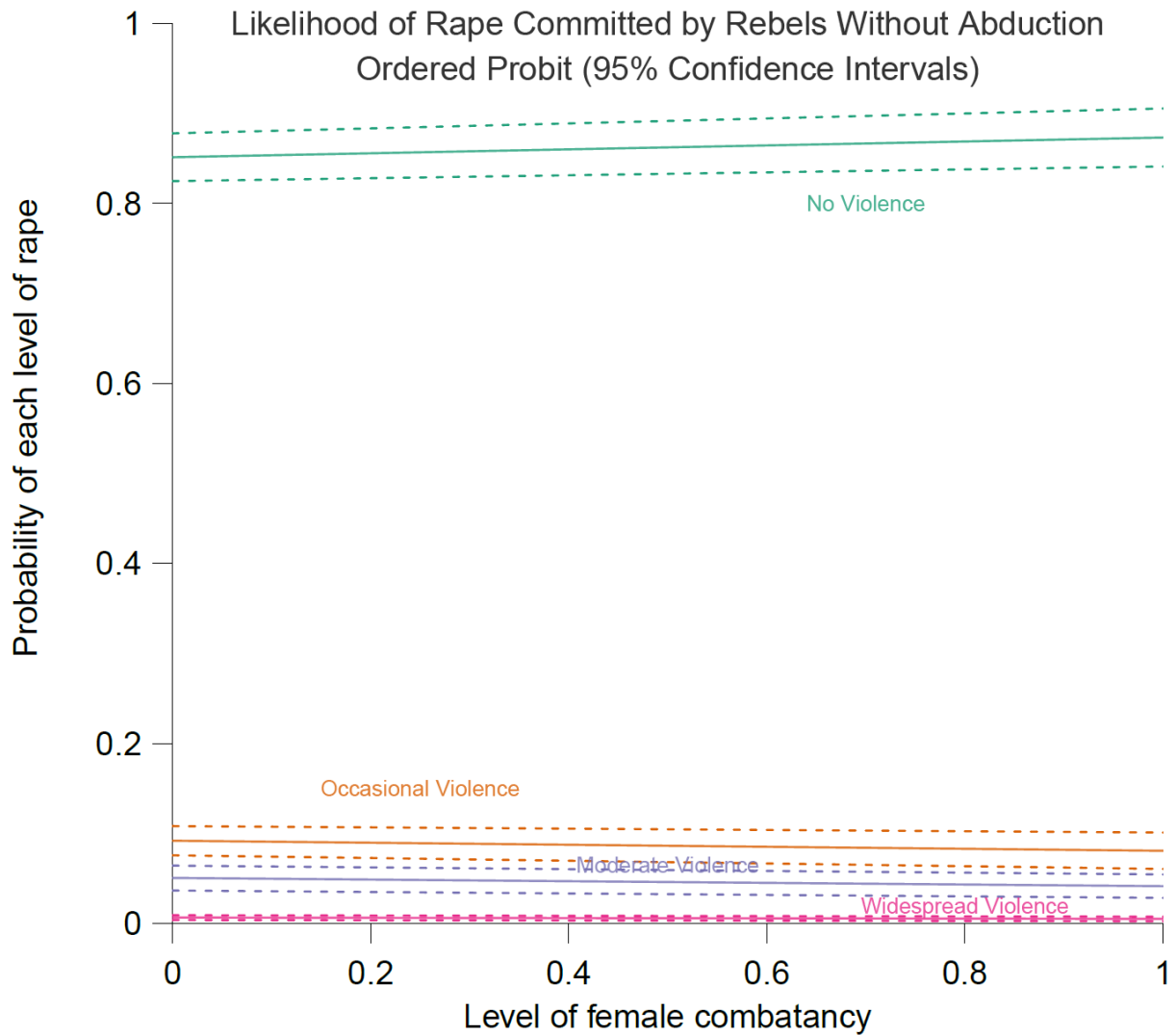**Figure 3.** Likelihood of rape committed by rebels using abduction (pg. 79), predicted probabilities

Figure 4. Likelihood of rape committed by rebels without abduction (pg. 80), predicted probabilities

I am unable to perform the state forces analyses because there are no cases of state forces with female combatants who did not use pressganging in these data. I therefore cannot update Figure 5. Likelihood of rape by state forces using press-ganging (pg. 81) or Figure 6. Likelihood of rape by state forces without press-ganging (pg. 82).