Codebook for "Shame on You"

Data compiled, coded, and entered by James C. Franklin

File: jfisqdata.xls

Unit of analysis: rows represent contentious political challenges

contentious political challenges: refer to collective, unconventional acts taken by inhabitants of a country directed against or expressing opposition against their government, its policies or personnel, or the political regime itself. *Collective* acts involve at least two people. *Unconventional* acts take place outside of the usual institutionalized methods of conflict resolution.

The demarcation of separate events depends to some extent on how the events are discussed in news reports. For example, a news story may discuss a series of attacks and skirmishes as one common rebel offensive. The general rule was to define events as particularly as possible, given the information available. At minimum, a distinct challenge has a common type of challenge (*challtype*), common participants, and common demands. If these change significantly, the events are demarcated into two (or more) separate challenges. For example, if workers stage a strike and a demonstration in support of a demand, the strike and demonstration are coded as separate events.

I. Data Coded from News Reports

- *country*: country in which the challenge occurred
- *month*: month in which the challenge occurred
- *date*: day of the month in which the challenge occurred
- *year:* year in which the challenge occurred
- *country2:* numerical code for country
- *challtype:* type of challenge:
  - 1: symbolic protest (demonstration/march/rally/hunger strike)
  - 2: noncooperation (political strike, general strike, boycott)
  - 3: nonviolent intervention (occupation, blockade, civil disobedience)
  - 4: sabotage/ looting (property destruction without harming people)
  - 5: violent protest (including riots, clashes with police) (may accompany what is otherwise a peaceful demonstration)
  - 6: taking hostages without resorting to violence against them and/or armed occupation without actual injury
  - 7: rebellion (bombing, armed attack, assassination)

types of demands made by challengers: (0,1)

- *rev:* challengers seek to overthrow regime and take power*;* Guerrilla-style attacks and bombings usually were not accompanied by explicit demands, and it was assumed that these were part of the group's attempt to achieve revolution, unless contrary information could be found.

characteristics of challenge:

- *part:* number of participants
  - 1: less than 20
  - 2: 20 to 99 ("dozens")
  - 3: 100 to 499
  - 4: 500 to 999 ("hundreds")
  - 5: 1,000 to 4,999 ("a few thousand")
  - 6: 5,000 to 9,999 ("several thousand"/ "thousands")
  - 7: 10,000 to 99,999 ("tens of thousands")
  - 8: 100,000 and over

- *part2:* estimated participation. This variable represents an attempt to estimate participation when specific figures are not given. For challenges with data on the *part* variable, the value for *part2* is the same. For the other challenges, the following estimation procedures were applied:
  - Acts of organized violence with missing data on *part* are given the same code as similar types of attacks by the same group within the same country that do have data on *part*.
  - General strikes are estimated based on estimates of the percentage of the workforce involved, and sometimes based on the size of corresponding demonstrations.
  - See specific justifications for each type of event.
  - If none of these procedures produce an estimate, *part2* is reported as missing

- *dur:* duration of challenge in days, rounded up

- *dissvio:* magnitude of dissident violence
  - 0: no violence
  - 1: violence used by dissidents but with no deaths
  - 2: violence used by dissidents causes 1 to 4 deaths
  - 3: violence used by dissidents causes 5 to 19 deaths
  - 4: violence used by dissidents causes 20 to 49 deaths
  - 5: violence used by dissidents causes 50 to 99 deaths
  - 6: violence used by dissidents causes 100 or more deaths

Repression Indicators: involve acts by governmental authorities against alleged challengers. This includes repressive acts taken up to two months after the challenge took place that appear to be targeted at the group thought to be responsible. There is no time limit when the repressive event is explicitly linked with a particular challenge

- *nvrepmag:* magnitude of nonviolent repression. Coded from total number of arrests, detentions, deportations, and job dismissals.
  - 0: none
  - 1: less than 20 ("several")
  - 2: 20 to 49
  - 3: 50 to 99 ("dozens")
  - 4: 100 to 499 ("hundreds")
  - 5: 500 to 999
  - 6: 1,000 or more

- *viorepmag:* magnitude of violent repression. If the number of deaths combines those killed by challengers and authorities, this number is divided by two for coding purposes. Coded as follows:
  - 0: no violence used by security personnel
  - 1: violence used by security personnel but with no deaths
  - 2: violence used by security personnel causes 1 to 4 deaths
  - 3: violence used by security personnel causes 5 to 19 deaths
  - 4: violence used by security personnel causes 20 to 49 deaths
  - 5: violence used by security personnel causes 50 to 99 deaths
  - 6: violence used by security personnel causes 100 or more deaths

- *repkilled:* total number killed by security personnel. If the number of deaths combines those killed by challengers and authorities, this number is divided by two.

- *reptot2:* index of political repression calculated as nvrepmag+viorepmah*2
- *reptotlag2:* reptot2 for the previous challenge

Contextual Variables

- *execsupp:* apparent legitimacy of current chief executive; at beginning of term in office, chief executive is coded:
  - 1 if leader came to power through competitive election or popular revolution
  - -1 if leader is an interim leader
  - 0 otherwise

  This initial score is then reduced by 1 for each of the following events: a coup attempt or military mutiny, a major defection in support base (such as a party moving into opposition), impeachment proceedings, a presidential election is held that elects someone else
  - Execsupp reverts to 1 if chief executive is later elected or reelected in a competitive election

human rights criticism variables**:** coded 6 months and 1 month prior to event; sum of all events within the period that apply, using following coding scheme

- 1: human rights communications are on balance critical of the government
- 0: No human rights communications or there are an equal number of positive and negative communications
- -1: Human rights communications are on balance supportive of the government

this coding scheme is used for:

- *hrngo:* human rights criticism by NGOs
- *hrrel:* human rights criticism by religious group
- *hrigo:* human rights criticism by inter-governmental organization
- *hrgov:* human rights criticism by governments

II. Data from Secondary Sources

- *democ_ps:* electoral democracy code; 2=democratic; 1=semi-democratic; 0=nondemocratic
  - source: Peter Smith (2005) in *Democracy in Latin America*

- *polity:* polity variable from Polity IV (transition codes are recoded as average of polity before and after transitional period)

- *aidgni:* foreign development aid as % of GNI
  - source: *World Development Indicators 2005* on CD-ROM

- *fdigdp:* foreign direct investment as % of GDP
  - source: *World Development Indicators 2005* on CD-ROM