Nonviolent and Violent Campaigns and Outcomes 3.0:
Effects of Tactical Choices on Strategic Outcomes Codebook

N.A.V.C.O. 3.0
Country-Day Data

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Actor and event codes included herein are amended and adapted with permission from the CAMEO events data project:

CAMEO: Conflict and Mediation Event Observations

http://eventdata.parusanalytics.com/data.dir/cameo.html
Philip A. Schrodt (Project Director):

Version: 0.9b5

Overview: DATA STRUCTURE AND VARIABLES

BASIC EVENT CODING SRUCTURE:

LTG + ACTOR + VERB + TARGET + AUX

a. LTG

i. Location – city
ii. Time – date
iii. Geographical scope of event – sub-national, national, international

b. ACTOR

i. Actors identified based on basic position within the conflict:
    1. State: regime actors as the agent.
    2. Non-state: civilian non-regime actors identified with campaign.
    3. International: international actor outside of domestic context.
    4. Nonaligned: domestic actor that is neither part of the regime nor part of the opposition campaign.
    5. Local state actor: local government and regime actors acting independently of regime.
ii. Specific actor coding based on combinations of three 3-character codes (see section 3).

c. VERB

i. Specification of the action based on a modified version of the CAMEO coding structure with up to three levels of specificity. (see sections 1 &2)

d. TARGET

i. The object of the action, based on the same actor coding as part b.

e. AUX

i. Series of additional variables beyond the core event structure that code for different aspects of strategic choice and other factors that might impact campaigns. Coded for campaign actions when applicable and when information available in source.

ii. Prominent examples include:
    1. Nonviolent tactical choice.
    2. Violent tactical choice.
    3. Estimates of participants.
    4. Fatalities.
    5. Injuries.
    6. Economic damage and costs.

Table 1: List of Variables

#	Variable Name	Variable Description
1	**event_desc**	Text box for pasting the lead or line that summarizes the event.
2	**country_name**	Text name of the country
3	**lccode**	Location of country code (COW): automatically populated by country.
4	**date**	Specific date on which the event occurred.
5	**source_title(s)**	Full title of article(s) used to code event.
6	**geo_scope**	Geographical scope conditions of the event (relational between actor and target, or broadest possible impact of event): 0=localized within particular city or town 1=sub-national or regional domestically 2=national 3= international regional 4=global (bilateral and multilateral action that crosses primary regional distinctions e.g., North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia, Oceania)
8	**localities**	For physical events, open text field list of cities or towns in which the event took place (only those mentioned in source materials). For statements, text field indicating the scope of the statement.
9	**actor_id**	Identifies whether the event is perpetrated by one of the five basic actors: 1 = State 2 = Non-state 3 = International 4=nonaligned 5=local state actors
10	**cameo_actor**	Expandable 9-digit coding structure specifying the individuals or groups perpetrating the event. Standard actor coding is based on three separate 3-digit actor codes. (i.e., cameo_actor_3, cameo_actor_6, cameo_actor_9). Follows actor codes outlined in section 3: actor codebook.

11	**event_actor_list**	List of all the named actors/groups participating in the event.
12	**verb**	Three variables coding the specific action taken during the event. This includes a two-digit code, a three-digit and four-digit code if applicable (i.e., verb_10, verb_100, verb_1000). Follows set of verb codes in section 2 below, pp. 8-
13	**target**	Expandable 9-digit coding structure to specify the individuals or groups directly targeted by the action. Standard actor coding is based on three separate 3-digit CAMEO actor codes. (i.e. target_3, target_6, target_9). Based on the actor codes outlined in Chapter 3: actor codebook pp. 15-
14	**camp_goals**	Stated goals of the campaign event. 0=regime change 1=significant institutional reform 2=policy change 3=territorial secession 4=greater autonomy 5=anti-occupation 6=unknown
15	**tactic_choice**	Designates whether a campaign event is primarily violent or nonviolent 0=primarily violent event; 1=primarily nonviolent event; 2=mixed nonviolent and violent activity
16	**nv_categ**	The overall category of nonviolent action: 0=persuasion: expression of objection of disapproval by words only. 1=protest: expression of objection or disapproval by actions. 2=noncooperation: deliberate restriction, discontinuance, withholding, or a combination of these, of social, economic, or political cooperation with opponent individuals, activities, institutions, or a government during a conflict. 3=intervention: direct interference in a situation by nonviolent means. Most often physical, such as a sit-in, occupation, or obstruction. The most militant nonviolent actions. 4= political engagement: dialogue or negotiations.

17	**nc_type**	Type of nonviolent non-cooperation: 1=social noncooperation: refusal to carry on normal social relations with persons or groups regarded as having perpetrated some wrong or injustice, or to comply with certain behavior patterns or social practices. 2=econ noncooperation boycott: the withdrawal of economic cooperation in the form of buying, selling, producing, or handling of goods and services. 3=econ noncooperation strike: a collective, deliberate, and normally temporary restriction or suspension of labor during a conflict, designed to exert pressure on employers or others in controlling positions, such as a government. 4=political noncooperation: a withdrawal of the usual political cooperation, or obedience, or other participation in the political system (e.g. election boycotts, mass resignation from parties, etc.).
18	**nv_commisson**	Whether or not a particular nonviolent action is an act of commission in which the "participants perform acts which they usually do not perform, are not expected by custom to perform, or are forbidden by law or regulation from performing." Acts of commission are also positive actions to create something new (i.e., party, institution, organization). This contrasts to acts of omission, in which "participants refuse to perform acts which they usually perform, are expected by custom to perform, or are required by law or regulation to perform." Such acts focus on people "not" doing something that they are otherwise supposed to, essentially disobedience and withdrawal from existing institutions. 0=act of omission 1=act of commission 2=ambiguous
19	**nv_concentration**	Codes whether a nonviolent action tries to physically concentrate activity in a specific geographical location or whether it tries to disperse opposition activity. 0=act of physical dispersion 1=act of physical concentration 2=mixed
20	**nv_tactic_ns**	Open text field for brief description of the specific nonviolent action such as protest, strikes, shoe throwing, cyber-hacking, etc.
21	**v_tactic_ns**	Open text field for writing in the type of violent action taken (e.g., bombing, ambush, hostage taking, military offensive, shooting, etc.)

22	**st_posture**	The degree of conciliation or repression embedded in the regime's actions in reaction to campaign activity. 1=full accommodation 2=material concessions 3= non-material concessions 4= neutral 5=non-material and non-physical repression 6= material and/or physical repression short of killing 7=material and/or physical repression intended to result in death.
23	**fatal_casu**	The number of fatalities or casualties, confirmed or estimated, caused by the action.
24	**injuries**	The number of injuries, confirmed or estimated, caused by the action
25	**num_partic_event**	Estimated range of the number of participants taking part in the event.
26	**damage**	Ordinal variable that codes for the amount of specific and direct damage done by the event (in estimated dollar figures): 0=minor property and economic damage 2=significant property damage and/or economic impact 3=substantial losses estimated upwards of multiple millions of dollars.
27	**econ_impact**	Broad economic impact of the event on the country 1=little or no economic impact 2=significant economic impact to local or regional interests 3= heavy impact that affects the national economy
28	**econ_impact_aux**	Open text field to write in specific estimates or analyses of damage and economic impact.
29	**inclusion question/ adjudication**	Coder uncertainty about whether event should be coded in dataset, or on specific variable coding. 0=default inclusion 1=requires adjudication by administrators.
30	**notes**	Notes clarifying coding of particular event, as well as capturing coder questions about inclusion and specific variable codings.

Section 2: VERB CODELIST

The set of verb codes below constitutes an ontology, i.e. a complete set of actions considered to be possible. Coders are instructed to code the verb that best specifies the strategic intent of an action (i.e. code as far down the list as possible). So, for example, there are a number of verbs capturing various kinds of public statements. Coders should code each statement using the verb that is closest to the intention of the statement, while the simple *public statement* verb should only be used as a residual when no closer verb is available.

Single events in sources may in fact constitute multiple actions according to the 21-verb ontology. For example, in a single statement a government leader may both threaten an opposition campaign with repression (verb code 137) and appeal for material support from international backers (verb code 023). Or, police at a demonstration may both arrest protesters (verb code 173) and attempt to break up the protest using teargas or other crowd dispersion techniques (verb code 175). These distinct actions should be separated by coders into separate lines of data so as to capture as much nuance as possible. If no specific code appears to directly capture the action, coders are instructed to select the closest and most appropriate code, notate their coding decision, and indicate that the coding should be submitted to later expert arbitration.

Certain verbs by their nature imply reciprocity. For instance, verb code 193, clash with small weapons, implies that two sides have engaged in violent contention, while verb code 046, engage in negotiation, similarly implies that two sides are negotiating (since it is impossible for one side to engage in a violent clash without someone to clash with, or for one side to negotiate without a negotiating partner). In these cases, separate lines indicating both sides of the reciprocal event should be coded with the same verb.

Coders should also be careful not to confuse statements expressing an intention to do a particular action in the future with the action itself. Expressions of intention, threats, and other forms of intentional statements are included in the NAVCO 3.0 ontology and should be coded as such. For example, a union threatening to go on strike is not itself the strike. The coder should not code the strike threat as a strike but rather as a threat of dissent (verb code 133). A strike (verb code 143) should only be coded when the source indicates that the strike actually occurred. This process is important for capturing the distinction between rhetorical actions and physical actions.

Finally, while coders should follow the specific vocabulary used in a source article whenever appropriate, frequently the specific verb used in a source sentence will not be the most appropriate verb in the NAVCO 3.0 ontology. For example, a source article might state that an opposition leader: "protested the jailing of his supporters, saying that the government was violating their rights." In this case, the NAVCO verb code for "protest" (verb code 14) is not actually the most appropriate verb since the actual content of the "protest" is a statement accusing the government of human rights violations. This is a rhetorical action for which NAVCO 3.0 has a specific verb (verb code 1122), and thus the coder should rely on this more specific coding since it more closely captures the actual dynamics of the event.

01: MAKE PUBLIC STATEMENT.

010: Make statement, not specified below.
011: Decline comment.
012: Make pessimistic comment.
013: Make optimistic comment.
014: Consider policy option.
015: Acknowledge or claim responsibility.
016: Deny responsibility.
017: Engage in symbolic act.
018: Make empathetic comment.
019: Express accord.

02: APPEAL (friendly/polite requests designed to persuade others to cooperate).

020: Make an appeal or request, not specified below.
021: Appeal for material cooperation, not specified below.
0211: Appeal for economic cooperation.
0212: Appeal for military cooperation.
0213: Appeal for judicial cooperation.
0214: Appeal for intelligence.

022: Appeal for diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support).
023: Appeal for aid, not specified below.
0231: Appeal for economic aid.
0232: Appeal for military aid.
0233: Appeal for humanitarian aid.
0234: Appeal for military protection or peacekeeping.
024: Appeal for political reform, not specified below.
0241: Appeal for change in leadership, regime.
0242: Appeal for policy change.
0243: Appeal for rights.
0244: Appeal for change in institutions.
026: Appeal to others to meet or negotiate.
027: Appeal to others to settle dispute.
028: Appeal to engage in or accept mediation.
029: Virtual appeal for political reform not specified below.
0291: Virtual appeal for change in leadership, regime.
0292: Virtual appeal for policy change.
0293: Virtual appeal for rights.
0294: Virtual appeal for change in institutions.

03: EXPRESS INTENT TO COOPERATE.

030: Express intent to cooperate, not specified below.
031: Express intent to engage in material cooperation, not specified below.
0311: Express intent to cooperate economically.
0312: Express intent to cooperate militarily.
0313: Express intent to cooperate on judicial matters.
0314: Express intent to cooperate on intelligence.
032: Express intent to engage in diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support).
033: Express intent to provide material aid, not specified below.
0331: Express intent to provide economic aid.
0332: Express intent to provide military aid.
0333: Express intent to provide humanitarian aid.
0334: Express intent to provide military protection or peacekeeping.
034: Express intent to institute political reform, not specified below.
0341: Express intent to change leadership, regime.
0342: Express intent to change policy.
0343: Express intent to provide rights.
0344: Express intent to change institutions.
035: Express intent to yield, not specified below.
0351: Express intent to ease administrative sanctions.
0352: Express intent to ease popular dissent.
0353: Express intent to release persons or property.
0354: Express intent to ease economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo.
0355: Express intent to allow international involvement (non-mediation).
0356: Express intent to de-escalate military engagement.
036: Express intent to meet or negotiate.
037: Express intent to settle dispute.
038: Express intent to accept mediation.
039: Express intent to mediate.

04: CONSULT.
040: Consult, not specified below.
041: Discuss by telephone.
042: Make a visit.
043: Host a visit.
044: Meet at a "third" location.
045: Mediate.
046: Engage in negotiation.

05: ENGAGE IN POLITICAL COOPERATION.
050: Engage in cooperation, not specified below.
051: Praise or endorse.
052: Defend verbally.
053: Rally support on behalf of.
054: Grant recognition.
055: Apologize.
056: Forgive.
057: Sign formal agreement.

06: ENGAGE IN MATERIAL COOPERATION.
060: Engage in material cooperation, not specified below.
061: Cooperate economically.
062: Cooperate militarily.
063: Engage in judicial cooperation.
064: Share intelligence or information.

07: PROVIDE AID.
070: Provide aid, not specified below.
071: Provide economic aid.
072: Provide military aid.
073: Provide humanitarian aid.
074: Provide military protection or peacekeeping.
075: Grant asylum.

08: YIELD.
080: Yield, not specified below.
081: Ease administrative sanctions, not specified below.
0811: Ease restrictions on political freedoms.
0812: Ease ban on political parties or politicians.
0813: Ease curfew.
0814: Ease state of emergency or martial law.
082: Ease political dissent.
083: Accede to requests or demands for political reform, not specified below.
0831: Accede to demands for change in leadership.
0832: Accede to demands for change in policy.
0833: Accede to demands for rights.
0834: Accede to demands for change in institutions.
0835: Accede to demands for change in regime.
084: Return, release, not specified below.
0841: Return, release person(s).
0842: Return, release property.

085: Ease economic sanctions, boycott, embargo.
086: Allow international involvement, not specified below
0861: Receive deployment of peacekeepers.
0862: Receive inspectors.
0863: Allow humanitarian access.
087: De-escalate military engagement.
0871: Declare truce, ceasefire.
0872: Ease military blockade.
0873: Demobilize armed forces.
0874: Retreat or surrender militarily.

09: INVESTIGATE.
090: Investigate, not specified below.
091: Investigate crime, corruption.
092: Investigate human rights abuses.
093: Investigate military action.
094: Investigate war crimes.
095: Investigate and publically release findings, report, etc.

10: DEMAND (use of harsh tone within a conflictual relationship to urge others).
100: Demand, not specified below.
101: Demand material cooperation, not specified below.
1011: Demand economic cooperation.
1012: Demand military cooperation.
1013: Demand judicial cooperation.
1014: Demand intelligence cooperation.
102: Demand diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support).
103: Demand material aid, not specified below.
1031: Demand economic aid.
1032: Demand military aid.
1033: Demand humanitarian aid.
1034: Demand military protection or peacekeeping.
104: Demand political reform, not specified below.
1041: Demand change in leadership.
1042: Demand policy change.
1043: Demand rights.
1044: Demand change in institutions, regime.
105: Demand that target yields, not specified below.
1051: Demand easing of administrative sanctions.
1052: Demand easing of political dissent.
1053: Demand release of persons or property.
1054: Demand easing of economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo.
1055: Demand that target allows international involvement (non-mediation).
1056: Demand de-escalation of military and/or security force engagement.
1057: Demand de-escalation of social mobilization.
106: Demand meeting, negotiation.
107: Demand settling of dispute.
108: Demand mediation.

11: DISAPPROVE.
110: Disapprove, not specified below.
111: Criticize or denounce.
112: Accuse, not specified below.
1121: Accuse of crime, corruption.
1122: Accuse of human rights abuses.
1123: Accuse of aggression.
1124: Accuse of war crimes.
1125: Accuse of espionage, treason, terrorism, or other subversion.
113: Rally opposition against.
114: Complain officially.
115: Bring lawsuit against.
116: Find guilty or liable (legally).
117: Online/ virtual outcry or criticism.

12: REJECT.
120: Reject, not specified below
121: Reject material cooperation.
1211: Reject economic cooperation.
1212: Reject military cooperation.
122: Reject request or demand for material aid, not specified below.
1221: Reject request for economic aid.
1222: Reject request for military aid.
1223: Reject request for humanitarian aid.
1224: Reject request for military protection or peacekeeping.
123: Reject request or demand for political reform, not specified below.
1231: Reject request for change in leadership.
1232: Reject request for policy change.
1233: Reject request for rights.
1234: Reject request for change in institutions, regime.
124: Refuse to yield, not specified below.
1241: Refuse to ease administrative sanctions.
1242: Refuse to ease popular dissent.
1243: Refuse to release persons or property.
1244: Refuse to ease economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo.
1245: Refuse to allow international involvement (non-mediation).
1246: Refuse to de-escalate military engagement.
125: Reject proposal to meet, discuss, or negotiate.
126: Reject mediation.
127: Reject plan, agreement to settle dispute.
128: Defy norms, law.
129: Veto.

13: THREATEN.
130: Threaten, not specified below.
131: Threaten non-force, not specified below.
1311: Threaten to reduce or stop aid.
1312: Threaten with sanctions, boycott, or embargo.
1313: Threaten to reduce or break relations.
1314: Threaten economic consequences.
132: Threaten with administrative sanctions, not specified below.

1321: Threaten with restrictions on political freedoms.
1322: Threaten to ban political parties or politicians.
1323: Threaten to impose curfew.
1324: Threaten to impose state of emergency or martial law
133: Threaten with political dissent, protest.
134: Threaten to halt negotiations.
135: Threaten to halt mediation.
136: Threaten to halt international involvement (non-mediation).
137: Threaten with repression.
138: Threaten with military force, not specified below.
1381: Threaten blockade.
1382: Threaten occupation.
1383: Threaten unconventional violence.
1384: Threaten conventional attack.
1385: Threaten attack with WMD.
139: Give ultimatum

14: PROTEST.
140: Engage in political dissent, not specified below.
141: Demonstrate or rally, not specified below.
1411: Demonstrate for leadership change.
1412: Demonstrate for policy change.
1413: Demonstrate for rights.
1414: Demonstrate for change in institutions, regime.
142: Conduct hunger strike, not specified below.
1421: Conduct hunger strike for leadership change.
1422: Conduct hunger strike for policy change.
1423: Conduct hunger strike for rights.
1424: Conduct hunger strike for change in institutions, regime.
1425: Self Immolation.
143: Conduct strike or boycott, not specified below.
1431: Conduct strike or boycott for leadership change.
1432: Conduct strike or boycott for policy change.
1433: Conduct strike or boycott for rights.
1434: Conduct strike or boycott for change in institutions, regime.
144: Obstruct passage, block, not specified below.
1441: Obstruct passage to demand leadership change.
1442: Obstruct passage to demand policy change.
1443: Obstruct passage to demand rights.
1444: Obstruct passage to demand change in institutions, regime.
145: Protest violently, riot, not specified below.
1451: Engage in violent protest for leadership change.
1452: Engage in violent protest for policy change.
1453: Engage in violent protest for rights.
1454: Engage in violent protest for change in institutions, regime.
146: Protest virtually, not specified below.
1461: Engage in virtual protest for leadership change, regime change.
1462: Engage in virtual protest for policy change.
1463: Engage in virtual protest for rights.
1464: Engage in virtual protest for change in institutions, regime.

15: EXHIBIT FORCE POSTURE (note: threatens use of state force, but does not employ it).

150: Demonstrate military or police power, not specified below.
151: Increase police alert status.
152: Increase military alert status.
153: Mobilize or increase police power.
154: Mobilize or increase armed forces.

16: REDUCE RELATIONS.

160: Reduce relations, not specified below.
161: Reduce or break diplomatic relations.
162: Reduce or stop material aid, not specified below.
1621: Reduce or stop economic assistance.
1622: Reduce or stop military assistance.
1623: Reduce or stop humanitarian assistance.
163: Impose embargo, boycott, or sanctions.
164: Halt negotiations.
165: Halt mediation.
166: Expel or withdraw, not specified below.
1661: Expel or withdraw peacekeepers.
1662: Expel or withdraw inspectors, observers.
1663: Expel or withdraw aid agencies.

17: COERCE (note: implementation of coercive apparatus of the state)

170: Coerce, not specified below.
171: Seize or damage property, not specified below.
1711: Confiscate property.
1712: Destroy property.
172: Impose administrative sanctions, not specified below.
1721: Impose restrictions on political freedoms.
1722: Ban political parties or politicians
1723: Impose curfew.
1724: Impose state of emergency or martial law.
1725: closing down physical locations.
1726: shutting down Internet.
173: Arrest, detain, or charge with legal action.
174: Expel or deport individuals.
175: Use tactics of crowd control or crowd dispersal.

18: REPRESS AND ABUSE.

181: Abduct, hijack, or take hostage.
182: Physically repress, not specified below.
1821: Sexually assault.
1822: Torture.
1823: Kill by physical assault.
183: Conduct bombing or detonate explosives.
184: Use as human shield.
185: Attempt to assassinate.
186: Assassinate.

19: ENGAGE IN VIOLENT COMBAT (armed on both sides).

190: Use conventional military force, not specified below.
191: Impose international blockade or no-fly zone, restrict movement.
192: Occupy territory.
193: Fight with small arms and light weapons.
194: Fight with artillery and tanks.
195: Employ aerial weapons.
196: Violate ceasefire.

20: USE UNCONVENTIONAL MASS VIOLENCE.

200: Use unconventional mass violence, not specified below.
201: Engage in mass expulsion.
202: Engage in mass killings.
203: Engage in ethnic cleansing.
204: Use weapons of mass destruction, not specified below.
    2041: Use chemical, biological, or radiological weapons.
    2042: Detonate nuclear weapons.

21: DEFECT.

210: Members of the security forces defect.
    2101: security forces voice support for the opposition.
    2102: security forces position themselves as neutral arbiter.
    2103: security forces fail to comply with orders.
    2104: security forces quit the regime.
    2105: security forces actively join and participate in the opposition campaign.
211: Members of the regime defect.
    2111: members of the regime voice support for the opposition.
    2112: members of the regime fail to comply with orders to sanction opposition.
    2113: members of the regime seek accommodation in contradiction to formal policy.
    2114: members of the regime resign from their position in protest.
    2115: members of the regime formally support the opposition.
    2116: members of the regime actively join the opposition.

Section 3: ACTOR CODEBOOK

3.1 Common Rules and Format

Actors can have three, six, or nine-character codes, composed of 1-3 three-character groups (primary, secondary, and tertiary). Every actor must have at least a primary three-character code. Secondary and tertiary codes are only included if it is appropriate based on the level of specificity in the source article. Coders should seek to capture as much specificity as possible in their actor coding, but not go beyond what is explicitly stated in the source. For example, if the source stated that "the government" or "the authorities" took a particular action, the appropriate actor code would simply be the primary three-character code GOV. However, if the source stated that "members of parliament" took an action, the appropriate actor code would be the primary code GOV and the secondary code LEG (for legislative bodies). Finally, if the source stated that the "speaker of parliament" or "senior parliamentary officials" took an action the appropriate coding would be primary code GOV, secondary code LEG, and tertiary code TOP. We will cover these specific coding rules in much more detail below.

While this section refers to "actors," all of the coding rules presented here apply in the same way to target coding. All targets must have at least a primary three-character code with secondary and tertiary codes added when appropriate based on the information included in the source. Coders should always move in order from applying a primary code to a secondary code to a tertiary code. In other words, for all events coders will fill in the actor_3 variable. Coders will then fill in the actor_6 variable as appropriate, followed by the actor_9 variable. A coder should never fill in the actor_9 variable if the actor_6 variable is blank.

Targets should always be coded on the basis of the intention of the action or the actual physical impact of the action. For example, if a source stated that: "the opposition leader made a statement to international news outlets condemning the government for its economic policy" the target is the government as should be coded as GOV, not "international news outlets" (which could be coded as INT MED).

3.2 Domestic Actors.

Since the NAVCO 3.0 data is organized by country all domestic actors are coded beginning with their respective primary domestic role codes. That is, for domestic actors and targets the actor_3 and target_3 variables will contain the primary domestic role code. All other relevant codes should be added in order. This allows for greater specification of actors.

A. Generic Domestic Actor/Role Codes

Generic domestic codes are assigned to actors in order to indicate their roles and statuses, when known and relevant. These codes–such as GOV for government, OPP for opposition, and REB for armed and violent (non-state) groups–are used as the first three-characters. A comprehensive list of these generic role codes can be found in Table 3.1.

We make a crucial distinction between primary, secondary, and tertiary role codes: Primary codes are those coders should use in the actor_3 variable to identify the basic role of a domestic actor. We intentionally limit the number of potential actor codes here so as to make comparison and analysis more straightforward. Among these the most common are GOV, MIL, OPP, REB, and ACT. For most actions one of these codes will apply. Note that these codes are fairly broad in scope, and defined on the basis of theoretical criteria, rather than the specific vocabulary used to refer to actors in the source article. So, for instance, the code ACT is defined as "primarily nonviolent non-state actors not part of the formal opposition" and is thus appropriate for a wide range of potential actors, not just those formally identified in

the source article as "activists."

While these broad theoretical definitions make the primary role codes applicable to a wide range of actors, occasionally coders will come across actors and targets who cannot definitively be assigned to one of these categories. In these situations, for domestic actors coders can rely on the residual categories of UNS and UAF (for unarmed and armed actors respectively). However, because the amount of information communicated by these categories is low, they should be avoided it at all possible. For example, UAF should be used only as a last-resort when an armed group cannot be identified either as MIL, COP, or REB. This would most likely arise in cases where the association of a given armed group with the state it operates in is unclear (i.e. whether it is an independent rebel group or a paramilitary). If the link between a paramilitary and a state is common knowledge, however, MIL should still be used—even though the group might not officially be part of the state military institution. For instance, the Serb Volunteer Guard, also known as Arkan's Tigers, is coded as SRBMIL.

In many cases a secondary or tertiary generic role code will be appropriate to give greater detail on the actors and targets in question. So, for example a coder would code "state media" as GOV MED or "labor unions" as ACT LAB. These secondary and tertiary codes tend to be defined much more specifically than the primary codes and thus should be applied with careful consideration. For example, we distinguish between "students" (secondary code STU) and "youth" (secondary code YTH). Especially when beginning coding work, coders should become familiar with the whole set of generic actor codes so as to avoid applying an inappropriate code.

Often, coders will come across an article in which multiple actors are described as participating in a particular action. In these cases conflicting generic role codes should never be combined in a single line as this confuses later aggregated analysis. Instead, coders should either divide distinct actors into separate lines or aggregate the various actors into a single more generic coding based on which coding more accurately captures the event dynamics described in the source article.

For example, a coder reads the following article: "in Cairo's Tahrir Square today, the April 6 Youth Movement held a demonstration condemning election fraud and calling for major electoral reforms. Human rights lawyers also held a small demonstration outside of the Bar Association building expressing similar demands." The actors in this case are a youth movement (ACT YTH) and human rights lawyers (ACT ELI). Because the source describes these as distinct actions by distinct actors each event should get a separate line with the actors coded separately, rather than combining them, for instance, by coding the actor as ACT YTH ELI.

In contrast, if the same article were to read: "in Cairo's Tahrir Square today, the April 6 Youth Movement held a demonstration. Human rights lawyers also held a small demonstration outside of the Bar Association building. Both demonstrations were organized by the Kefaya Movement as part of its ongoing campaign against electoral fraud in the Mubarak administration" then it would be appropriate to combine the two lines since both are being organized by the same actor. However, again to avoid confusing the analysis, the coder should not attempt to list all of the actors using three-character codes but should instead aggregate into a single meaningful actor. In this case, the most appropriate coding would simply be ACT. Coders should then list all of the individual named actors (in this case: Kefaya Movement, April 6 Youth Movement, and Human Rights Lawyers) in the event_actor_list variable.

B. Regional/Religious/Political Specific Codes

Beyond the generic role codes we also have specific three-letter codes for many geographic regions, ethnic groups, or religious sects. These should be applied as the secondary code (actor_6) when there is only a single primary generic role code and as the tertiary code (actor_9) when the coder has coded both a primary and secondary generic role code already. So, for instance, "Kurdish protesters" would be coded ACT KUR, while "Kurdish opposition MPs" would be coded OPP LEG KUR. Some of these codes,

particularly for religious groups, are included in table 3.3 below. A much more comprehensive list can be found in the CAMEO codebook.

In some cases, a particular actor will have more specific appellations than can be captured in the three actor codes. For example, an article from Egypt might refer to a demonstration by "A group of student Christian refugees from Sudan." While the primary code would clearly be ACT, and the secondary code should be STU, should the coder choose to capture that the protesters are Christians (code CHR), refugees (code REF) or Sudanese (code SUD)? In these cases coders should choose the code that is most salient based on the context, write out the entire actor description in the event_actor_list, and notate why they chose a particular coding in the notes field.

We also have generic "REL" and "ETH" tertiary codes for situations in which the source article describes the actors as religious or ethnic but either does not specify the religion/ethnicity, there is no code for that particular religion/ethnicity, or the actor is religiously/ethnically defined but incorporates multiple religions or ethnicities. So, for example, a protest by "Christian leaders" should be coded as ACT CHR, not ACT REL. However, if the protest was by "interfaith leaders" ACT REL would be appropriate.

Table 3.1: Generic Domestic Role Codes

Primary Role Codes	**Description**
COP	Police forces, officers.
GOV	Government: the executive, governing parties, coalitions partners.
JUD	Judiciary: judges, courts.
MIL	Military: troops, soldiers, all state-military personnel.
OPP	Political opposition: opposition parties, individuals, (i.e., both institutionalized and out of power).
REB	Rebels: armed and violent (non-state) groups and individuals.
LLY	Regime Loyalists: not otherwise specified.
ACT	Activists: primarily nonviolent non-state actors not otherwise part of the formal opposition.
NON	Nonaligned third party.
SPY	State intelligence, secret service.
UAF	Armed forces that cannot be identified as MIL, COP, or REB.
UNS	Unidentified unarmed non-state actors
Secondary Role Codes	**Description**
ASC	Associations, economic industrial associations, umbrella interest groups
BUS	Business: businessmen, companies, etc.
CVL	Civilian group(s) not otherwise specified
IND	Civilian individual not otherwise specified
EDU	Education: educators, schools
STU	Student(s)
YTH	Youth: people unaffiliated with specific organizations or the education system (i.e., not students).
ELI	Elites: former government officials, economic elites, celebrities, and white collar professionals
LAB	Labor: blue collar and service workers, unions
LEG	Legislature: parliaments, assemblies, "lawmakers"

PTY	Formally organized political parties
NGO	Domestic non-governmental organization *(note – the NGO designation is the secondary role code for domestic NGOs, while it is the primary for international groups)*
MED	Media: journalists, newspapers, television stations, etc.
REF	Refugees
Tertiary	**Description**
TOP	Top leadership: president, prime minister, cabinet ministers, ambassadors, (political); CEO. Board members (economic)
MID	Mid to lower level functionaries
REL	Religiously defined group or actor (*note* – when the actor's religious identity is known, coders should code the specific religion rather than the generic REL. See Table 3.2 for a listing of specific religious codes)
ETH	Ethnically defined group or actor (*note* – as with the REL code, when the actor's specific ethnicity is specified in the source and there is a code for it, coders should use the specific code rather than the generic ETH)
HAR	Hardliners in the military, regime, opposition, or society.
MOD	Moderates within the military, regime, opposition, or society.

3.3 International Actors

A. Country Codes

For international actors from a single country the primary actor code should always be the United Nations standard three-letter country code. The current list, as well as a list of changed and added codes, can be found at the UN website (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm). A list of UN country codes is also presented in Table 3.2. The country code is then followed by the primary generic role code for the actor in question, and if necessary a secondary generic role code if appropriate. For example, when coding an action by the US State Department in another country the actor would be coded with the primary code USA and secondary code GOV. If the action was by the Secretary of State specifically, then the actor would be coded as USA GOV TOP.

Table 3.2: United Nations Country Codes

Country	UN Code
Afghanistan	AFG
Aland Islands	ALA
Albania	ALB
Algeria	DZA
American Samoa	ASM
Andorra	AND
Angola	AGO
Anguilla	AIA
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG
Argentina	ARG
Armenia	ARM
Aruba	ABW
Australia	AUS
Austria	AUT

Country	UN Code
Azerbaijan	AZE
Bahamas	BHS
Bahrain	BHR
Bangladesh	BGD
Barbados	BRB
Belarus	BLR
Belgium	BEL
Belize	BLZ
Benin	BEN
Bermuda	BMU
Bhutan	BTN
Bolivia	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Botswana	BWA
Brazil	BRA
British Virgin Islands	VGB
Brunei Darussalam	BRN
Bulgaria	BGR
Burkina Faso	BFA
Burundi	BDI
Cambodia	KHM
Cameroon	CMR
Canada	CAN
Cape Verde	CPV
Cayman Islands	CYM
Central African Republic	CAF
Chad	TCD
Chile	CHL
China	CHN
Colombia	COL
Comoros	COM
Congo, Democratic R. of the (Kinshasa)	COD
Congo, People's R. of the (Brazzaville)	COG
Cook Islands	COK
Costa Rica	CRI
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	CIV
Croatia	HRV
Cuba	CUB
Cyprus	CYP
Czech Republic	CZE
Denmark	DNK

Country	UN Code
Djibouti	DJI
Dominica	DMA
Dominican Republic	DOM
East Timor (Timor-Leste)	TMP
Ecuador	ECU
Egypt	EGY
El Salvador	SLV
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ
Eritrea	ERI
Estonia	EST
Ethiopia	ETH
Faeroe Islands	FRO
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FLK
Fiji	FJI
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
French Guiana	GUF
French Polynesia	PYF
Gabon	GAB
Gambia	GMB
Georgia	GEO
Germany	DEU
Ghana	GHA
Gibraltar	GIB
Greece	GRC
Greenland	GRL
Grenada	GRD
Guadeloupe	GLP
Guam	GUM
Guatemala	GTM
Guinea	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GNB
Guyana	GUY
Haiti	HTI
Holy See (Vatican City)	VAT
Honduras	HND
Hong Kong Special Adm. Region of China	HKG
Hungary	HUN
Iceland	ISL
India	IND
Indonesia	IDN

Country	UN Code
Iran	IRN
Iraq	IRQ
Ireland	IRL
Isle of Man	IMY
Israel	ISR
Italy	ITA
Jamaica	JAM
Japan	JPN
Jordan	JOR
Kazakhstan	KAZ
Kenya	KEN
Kiribati	KIR
Korea, Democratic People's R. (Pyongyang)	PRK
Korea, Republic of (Seoul)	KOR
Kuwait	KWT
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ
Laos	LAO
Latvia	LVA
Lebanon	LBN
Lesotho	LSO
Liberia	LBR
Libya	LBY
Liechtenstein	LIE
Lithuania	LTU
Luxembourg	LUX
Macao Special Adm. Region of China	MAC
Macedonia	MKD
Madagascar	MDG
Malawi	MWI
Malaysia	MYS
Maldives	MDV
Mali	MLI
Malta	MLT
Marshall Islands	MHL
Martinique	MTQ
Mauritania	MRT
Mauritius	MUS
Mayotte	MYT
Mexico	MEX
Micronesia	FSM
Moldova	MDA

Country	UN Code
Monaco	MCO
Mongolia	MNG
Montenegro	MTN
Montserrat	MSR
Morocco	MAR
Mozambique	MOZ
Myanmar	MMR
Namibia	NAM
Nauru	NRU
Nepal	NPL
Netherlands	NLD
Netherlands Antilles	ANT
New Caledonia	NCL
New Zealand	NZL
Nicaragua	NIC
Niger	NER
Nigeria	NGA
Niue	NIU
Norfolk Island	NFK
Northern Mariana Islands	MNP
Norway	NOR
Occupied Palestinian Territory	PSE
Oman	OMN
Pakistan	PAK
Palau	PLW
Panama	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PRY
Peru	PER
Philippines	PHL
Pitcairn	PCN
Poland	POL
Portugal	PRT
Puerto Rico	PRI
Qatar	QAT
Reunion	REU
Romania	ROM
Russia	RUS
Rwanda	RWA
Saint Helena	SHN
Saint Kitts-Nevis	KNA

Country	UN Code
Saint Lucia	LCA
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	SPM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT
Samoa	WSM
San Marino	SMR
Sao Tome and Principe	STP
Saudi Arabia	SAU
Senegal	SEN
Serbia	SRB
Seychelles	SYC
Sierra Leone	SLE
Singapore	SGP
Slovakia	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Solomon Islands	SLB
Somalia	SOM
South Africa	ZAF
Spain	ESP
Sri Lanka	LKA
Sudan	SDN
Suriname	SUR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJM
Swaziland	SWZ
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	CHE
Syria	SYR
Taiwan	TAW
Tajikistan	TJK
Tanzania	TZA
Thailand	THA
Togo	TGO
Tokelau	TKL
Tonga	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO
Tunisia	TUN
Turkey	TUR
Turkmenistan	TKM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TCA
Tuvalu	TUV
Uganda	UGA
Ukraine	UKR

Country	UN Code
United Arab Emirates	ARE
United Kingdom	GBR
United States	USA
United States Virgin Islands	VIR
Uruguay	URY
Uzbekistan	UZB
Vanuatu	VUT
Venezuela	VEN
Viet Nam	VNM
Wallis and Futuna Islands	WLF
Western Sahara	ESH
Yemen	YEM
Zambia	ZMB
Zimbabwe	ZWE

B. Generic International/Transnational Actor Codes

We use different generic codes to differentiate between various kinds of international and transnational actors. The primary codes we use for this purpose are IGO (inter-governmental organization), NGO (non-governmental organization), NGM (non-governmental movement), and MNC (multi-national corporation). These generic codes can either be used on their own or as the first three characters of more detailed codes. Some international/transnational actors have their own special three or six character codes (e.g. UNO for the United Nations, AMN for Amnesty International, or IRC for the Red Cross). These are never used on their own but are intended to be used as suffixes to these generic actor codes (i.e. IGOUNO, NGOAMN, NGOIRC). Refer to the CAMEO codebook for a comprehensive listing of international/transnational actors with their own specific codes.

We also have a six-character generic code used for peacekeeping forces when the particular organizational affiliation is not known: IGOPKO. This code is assigned even when the national identity of the peacekeepers in question is specified. Hence, for instance, "Senegalese peacekeepers" are coded as IGOPKO since they operate as part of an inter-governmental organization and they might be representing the United Nations or ECOWAS.

The code UIS (unidentified international state actor) should be used when an actor is known to be a country or government, or is known to act on behalf of a country or state, but the identity of the particular country is not revealed in the source (e.g. "foreign diplomat"). UIS is typically used as a three-letter code on its own.

The distinction between NGO and NGM captures the theoretical difference between well-structured, formal non-governmental organizations and anomic or non-associational social movements. Although in many instances the line dividing the two will be fuzzy, we believe that the distinction is theoretically important enough to warrant having separate codes. Greenpeace, for instance, is one of those difficult cases: although it is typically thought to be an NGO, it actually functions more as a loose and informal movement with some more formal organizations, such as the Greenpeace Foundation and Greenpeace USA, associated with it.

Sometimes news articles refer to unnamed actors such as "human rights advocates," "anti- WTO protesters," and "supporters of Palestine." these actors are best coded as NGMs since they clearly

belong to some non-governmental collective effort but, at the same time, are not explicitly associated with specific organizations. "Aid workers," on the other hand, are coded as NGOs since participation in aid distribution generally requires being part of an organized group with the necessary resources to distribute material assistance—even if the identity of the group is not specified in the news lead.

If an international/transnational actor cannot be categorized as IGO, UIS, NGO, NGM, or MNC for whatever reason, INT can be used as the last-resort, catch-all code.

Table 3.3 illustrates what these generic codes refer to and their usage with examples. Note that some of these examples are simply assigned the three character generic codes, while others are further specified with their own special suffixes. This is primarily due to the level of specificity contained in the individual source article, as well as the dictionary of specific actor codings available.

C. Geographic Region Codes

Sometimes news reports do not specify a group of countries or other international actors separately and instead refer to them using the general geographical region they are associated with, such as Latin America (LAM), the Middle East (MEA), Eastern Europe (EEU), etc. In such cases, where exact identification of the countries involved is not possible, international region codes laid out in Table 3.4 can be used as the primary actor code. This coding is appropriate both for actions taken by groups identified by region (for instance, if the source reports that "Western countries" condemned a particular action), as well as for target coding, for instance in statements made by a more specific actor condemning "Europe." If the source is lacks further specificity on the actor or target, then this three-letter region code would be the entire actor code. However, if the source further specifies the type of regional actor or target, for instance, by referring to "Western governments" or "Western political leaders" then the appropriate additional code should be included in the secondary and tertiary spots ("WST GOV" and "WST GOV TOP" in the previous example).

Table 3.3: Main Religious Group Codes

Religious Group	Code
Agnostic/Atheist	ATH
Alewi	MOSALE
Animist/Pagan	PAG
Baha'	BAH
Buddhist	BUD
Christian	CHR
Catholic	CHRCTH
Coptic	CHRCPT
Jehovah's Witnesses	CHRJHW
Latter Day Saints	CHRLDS
Maronite	CHRMRN
Orthodox Christian	CHRDOX
Protestant	CHRPRO
Confucian	CON
Hindu	HIN
Jain	JAN
Jew	JEW
Hasidic	JEWHSD
Inner-Mongols	IMG
Mongols	MOG
Orthodox/Ultra-Orthodox Jew	JEWUDX
Muslim	MOS
Druze	MOSDRZ
Shi'a	MOSSHI
Sufi	MOSSFI
Sunni	MOSSUN
Taoist	TAO
Tibetan Buddhists	TIB
Xinjiang Uyghurs	XIN
Zoroastrian	ZRO

Table 3.4: International/Transnational Generic Codes

Generic Code	Actor Type	Example	Full Code
IGO	International or regional inter-governmental organization	"the United Nations"	IGOUNO
		"World Trade Organization"	IGOWTO
MNC	Multi-national corporations	"Halliburton"	MNC
		"multinational firm"	MNC
NGM	Non-governmental movements	"Greenpeace"	NGMGRP
		"anti-WTO activists"	NGM
NGO	Non-governmental organizations	"aid worker"	NGO
		"Amnesty International"	NGOAMN
UIS	Unidentified state actors	"foreign diplomat"	UIS
		"world governments"	UIS
INT	International or transnational actors who cannot be further specified as IGO, UIS, NGO, NGM, or MNC	"international envoy"	INT
		"international observer"	INT
		"world community"	INT

Table 3.5: International Region Codes

Region	Code
Africa	AFR
Balkans	BLK
Caribbean	CRB
Caucasus	CAU
Central Africa	CFR
Central Asia	CAS
Central Europe	CEU
East Indies	EIN
Eastern Africa	EAF
Eastern Europe	EEU
Europe	EUR
Latin America	LAM
Middle East	MEA
Mediterranean	MDT
North Africa	NAF
North America	NMR
Persian Gulf	PGS
Scandinavia	SCN
South America	SAM
South Asia	SAS
Southeast Asia	SEA
Southern Africa	SAF
West Africa	WAF
“the West”	WST

Table 3.6: International/Transnational Actors with Specific Codes

	International/Transnational Actors	Full Code
Africa	African Development Bank	IGOAFB
	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	IGOABD
	Bank of Central African States (BEAC)	IGOBCA
	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	IGOCEM
	Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD)	IGOCSS
	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank	IGOATD
	Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA)	IGOUEM
	Economic Community of Central African States	IGOECA
	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	IGOWAS
	Franc Zone Financial Community of Africa	IGOCFA
	Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)	IGOIAC
	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	IGOIAD
	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa	IGOCEM
	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development	IGONEP
	Organization of African Unity (OAU)	IGOOAU
	Pan-African Parliament	IGOPAP
	Southern African Development Community	IGOSAD
	West Africa Development Bank	IGOWAD
	West Africa Monetary and Economic Union	IGOWAM
Middle East	Arab Cooperation Council	IGOACC
	Arab Economic Unity Council	IGOAEU
	Arab League	IGOARL
	Arab Maghreb Union	IGOAMU
	Arab Monetary Fund for Economic and Social Development	IGOAMF
	Gulf Cooperation Council	IGOGCC
	Org. of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)	IGOAPE
Asia, Europe	Asian Development Bank	IGOADB
	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	IGOASN
	Commonwealth of Independent States	IGOCIS
	Council of Europe	IGOCOE
	Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	IGOSCE
	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	IGOEBR
	European Free Trade Association	IGOEFT
	European Union	IGOEEC
	South Asian Association	IGOSAA
	Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO)	IGOSOT
Global	Amnesty International	NGOAMN
	Association of Coffee Producing Countries	IGOCPC
	Bank for International Settlements	IGOBIS
	Cocoa Producer's Alliance	IGOCPA
	Commonwealth of Nations	IGOCWN
	Group of Eight (G-8) (G-7 plus Russia)	IGOGOE
	Group of Seven (G-7)	IGOGOS

	Group of Seventy-Seven (G-77)	IGOGSS
	Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)	IGOHIP
	Human Rights Watch	NGOHRW
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	IGOUNOIAE
	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	IGOICO
	International Commission of Jurists	NGOJUR
	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	IGOUNOICJ
	International Criminal Court	IGOICC
	International Crisis Group	NGOICG
	International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH)	NGOFID
	International Fed. of Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC)	NGOCRC
	International Grains Council	IGOIGC
	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights	NGOIHF
	International Labor Organization	IGOUNOILO
	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	IGOIMF
	International Organization for Migration	NGOIOM
	International War Crimes Tribunals	IGOUNOWCT
	Inter-Parliamentary Union	IGOIPU
	Interpol	IGOITP
	Islamic Development Bank	IGOIDB
	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)	NGOMSF
	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	IGONAT
	Organization of American States	IGOOAS
	Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC)	IGOOIC
	Organization of Non-Aligned Countries	IGONON
	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	IGOOPC
	Oxfam	NGOXFM
	Paris Club	IGOPRC
	Red Cross	NGOIRC
	Red Crescent	NGORCR
	United Nations	IGOUNO
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	IGOUNOKID
	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	IGOUNOFAO
	UN High Commission for Human Rights	IGOUNOHCH
	UN High Commission for Refugees	IGOUNOHCR
	World Bank	IGOUNOWBK
	World Economic Forum	NGOWEF
	World Food Program	IGOUNOWFP
	World Health Organization	IGOUNOWHO
	World Trade Organization (WTO)	IGOWTO

Section 4: Select Auxiliary Variable Coding Notes

In addition to the core ACTOR – VERB – TARGET code that constitutes the core of the NAVCO 3.0 coding structure, NAVCO 3.0 includes a great deal of rich additional detail that can be used in various forms of analysis. While brief descriptions of these variables and their coding rules are in section 1 of this codebook, the coding process has revealed a number of potential ambiguities in these general rules, making it necessary for us to provide some more detailed notes for specific codings.

Event Description (event_desc): A brief description of the actual action being reported in this particular line of data. Coders' first option here is to copy either the article title or a line from the report itself that most accurately captures that particular event. If no single line from the report accurately and succinctly captures the event, coders may substitute by writing a brief description of the event. However, this should be avoided whenever possible, as direct copying of a line from the source report increases transparency.

Date: This is always the date of the action in question, not the date of the news wire report. Often, these two dates are the same, but coders should determine this from the content of the article, rather than assuming it. For example, if a report dated January 25th, 2011 states that: "this morning, pro-democracy activists held a rally," the coder can correctly code the date as January 25th, 2011. However, if the article instead were to say that the rally took place "a week ago," or "last Thursday," coders should change the date coding to reflect this.

Reports typically provide the specific dates of actions, or these dates can be straightforwardly inferred from context. However, occasionally reports will offer more ambiguous date information such as "in the last few weeks," or "earlier this month," etc… In these cases coders should make date coding decisions based on as much contextual information as possible, and explain their coding decision in the "notes" field.

Multi-day actions are always divided into multiple lines of code, with one line for each day of the event. The date variable should always reflect a single day, not a range of days.

Geo_scope: A coding of 0 here refers to specific named locations such as "Tahrir Square in downtown Cairo" or "Gezi Park." A coding of 1 goes from events described as just in a single town ("Cairo" or "Istanbul") to any level of regional dispersion short of national ("central Egypt" or "southeastern Turkey"). Some judgment is often required for events that are widespread but do take place in a particular set of named locations. For instance, protests reported in "Cairo, Alexandria, Aswan, Suez, and Ismailiya" would likely be most appropriately coded as having "national" scope since they are taking place in all of the major metropolitan centers of the country and are geographically dispersed over the entire country. In these cases coders should rely on their best judgment and notate their decision in the notes field.

Note that there is a distinction here between the physical location of events and the "relational" scope between actor and target. So, for instance, in physical events such as protests or armed clashes, the physical location informs the geo_scope coding. In contrast, in statements (where the physical scope is not a meaningful category), the scope is based on a relational logic.

For example, a protest located in "Tahrir Square" would have geo_scope of 0 since it is taking place in a specific named location within a particular city. However, a statement by a protest leader in Tahrir Square calling for the downfall of the government would have geo_scope of 2 since it has a national-level relational scope.

Actor_id: This variable is our primary means of distinguishing between the actions of campaigns, governments, and external actors. As such it critically informs whether other auxiliary variables are relevant and thus should be coded with extreme care.

The coding is defined by actor positions in anti-government campaigns. Thus when coding this variable coders should have the campaign positionality in mind. A coding of 1 indicates being on the "side" of the state/government. A coding of 2 indicates being on the "side" of the anti-government campaign. Thus, for example, opposition MPs, though they do have a government role, would be coded as having an actor_id of "2" when engaged in some form of campaign against the ruling party. These two categories will typically capture the vast majority of codable actions.

The "international" and "nonaligned" categories (coded as 3 and 4 respectively) capture different kinds of actors who interact with government and anti-government campaigns without themselves being part of the campaign. Any actor outside of the country being coded should be coded as "international," while any domestic actor who is not part of any kind of campaign should be coded as "non-aligned." A good example of an action by a "non-aligned" actor would be an offer by religious leaders to mediate between the government and an anti-government campaign.

The "local state actors" category is used more rarely, but is important for capturing the non-monolithic character of action by state actors in the course of many anti-government campaigns. For instance, if a state governor chooses to go against central government policy and crack down on protesters, they are most appropriately coded as actor_id = 5 since they are breaking with central government policy.

Camp_goals: This variable should be coded for all actions by anti-government campaigns. In short, if actor_id is coded 2, the camp_goals variable should be coded. This is true even if the objectives of the action are unknown, in which case the variable should be coded as 6 – "unknown goals," rather than being left blank. Note that some codings of this variable are quite specific (for instance, a code of 5 indicates opposition to a foreign opposition), while others are more broad (a code of 2 indicates any policy change short of major institutional reform). In many cases, "reform" movements pursuing any number of specific goals will fit under the "2" camp_goals coding. Coders should only use the "6" coding if the goals are genuinely unknown or if they cannot be reasonably subsumed under one of the more specific categories. In this case, coders should carefully notate the specific goals and mark the event for arbitration.

Tactical_choice: This variable indicates whether the action was primarily violent, nonviolent, or mixed, and should also be coded any time actor_id is coded as a 2. We defined violence as engaging in or threatening physical harm to other people or other people's property. Hence, both a bombing (verb code 183) and a threat of a bombing (verb code 1383) should be coded as violent.

There is significant debate as to whether self-immolation and other forms of action that involve some kind of harm to one's self should be considered violent or nonviolent. For our purposes, as long as the harm is limited to the perpetrator and, as best as can be determined, is not intended to threaten harm to others, these kinds of tactics should be coded as nonviolent.

Num_partic_event: This is always the number of participants who are actually performing the action described in the event, not the total number of people connected to an event in some way. So, for instance, if a source reported that "Around 500 people rioted outside of the local police station. Over 1,000 police officers surrounded and arrested the rioters" then the number of participants for the riot would be coded as 500, not 1500.

When the report provides specific numbers of participants, coders should rely on those specific numbers. If a range of numbers is reported, coders should code the minimum and maximum values reported. For example, if a source states that: "police reported that 500 people took part in the protest, while protest organizers claimed 3,000 people took part" then the number of participants should be coded as "500 – 3000." We also have specific values for coders to input when the report provides various more general terms (see

table 4.1 below). These same coded values should be applied to fatalities and injuries when the source uses one of these terms. If the source provides no information on the level of participation at all, it should be left blank.

Qualifiers such as “about X,” “around X” or “over X,” should not be included in this variable coding. Instead coders should simply report X number of participants. If the qualifiers are particularly noteworthy, or lead to some degree of ambiguity, then coders should note the qualifiers in the notes section as well as a brief explanation for how they made their coding decision.

Table 4.1: Ambiguous Participation Count Coding

Term from Source	Coded Value
"dozens"	24 - 48
"hundreds"	100 - 300
"thousands"	1000 - 3000
"tens of thousands"	10000 - 30000
"hundreds of thousands"	100000 - 300000
"millions"	1000000 - 3000000

St_posture: This variable should always be coded in reference to a particular action, rather than to a larger set of actions by a particular campaign. For instance, if the source states that the government made concessions “in response to last week’s protests” then the st_posture should be coded in the line capturing “last week’s protests.” If the source does not state the particular action by the campaign that the government action was in response to, then the coder should apply the state posture coding to the most recent action by the campaign. So, for instance, if there have been several months of strikes, at the end of which the government chooses to meet the strikers’ demands, the last in the set of strikes should be coded as having received the concessions (a coding of 1 to 3 depending on the specific degree of concessions).

Section 5: Article Download and Coding Protocols

This section covers the actual procedures used in downloading source articles and coding events based on the information in these source articles.

Section 5.1 Article Download Protocol

The primary source used in NAVCO 3.0 is news wire reports from Agence France Presse (AFP). The database from which we draw these reports is LexisNexis Academic. In future iterations of the data, we may supplement or revise the events captured by the AFP news wire reports with reports from other wire services, domestic news sources, or activist reports.

From the LexisNexis Academic main search page, in the box labeled "enter search terms" write HLEAD and then the name of your country in parentheses. Then type the word AND in all caps and enter in the following words exactly as they appear below, using exclamation points at the end of each search term to allow for different suffixes:

protest! OR riot! OR strike! OR violen! OR demonstrat! OR attack! OR assass! OR bomb! OR clash! OR repress! OR negot! OR defect!

Now, click on the "advanced options" button below the search terms box. When this menu opens, enter the dates of your search in the "from" and "to" boxes on the top left side. In the source box, start typing "Agence France Presse – English" and click on it when it pops up below the source box.

Now click on the gray "search" button. The search will likely return several thousand articles. Note, if the search returns more than 3,000 results, LexisNexis will only give you the 1,000 "most relevant" results. If your search results display a yellow message near the top of the screen that says: "Your search returned a large number of results" then this has occurred. At this point you must click on the "edit search" button and shorten the timeframe you are searching for until your search returns fewer than 3,000 results.

Now click on the "sort" button and select "oldest to newest." Then click on the small disk icon on the upper right-hand corner to download the articles. You can only download a maximum of 500 articles in each batch. Select pdf format. Then under "document range" click on "select items" and enter "1-500." You'll then get a status box saying your results are being formatted. After a brief period of waiting, the status box should change to indicate that your results are ready to download. Click on the link in the box and the document should save to your computer. Repeat the process if necessary, saving articles 501-1000, etc… until all of the articles you've searched for are saved.

Section 5.2 Event coding protocol

After having downloaded all of the articles for the country and time period of interest, coders should read through all of the news reports, beginning with the oldest, and code all of the actions that take place in the article following the verb, actor, and auxiliary variable coding rules laid out in sections 2-4 of this codebook.

NAVCO 3.0's primary area of research is in violent and nonviolent campaigns against national governments. However, unlike previous versions of NAVCO, in this analysis we are significantly relaxing the inclusion rules for what "counts" as a campaign and instead including contentious actions from actors of any size and level of organization, as well as the responses to these actions by governments, international actors,

and non-aligned domestic groups and individuals. This allows later researchers to perform different kinds of analysis based on varying definitions of campaigns, as well as performing more disaggregated events analysis.

This is a very broad set of actions and thus a large portion of the events described in the AFP newswires will result in at least some NAVCO 3.0 codable actions. However, the core of our research interest is in anti-government campaigns and thus all events coded must be reasonably connected to an anti-government campaign of some type.

The NAVCO 3.0 search string often turns up articles on regular government meetings and negotiations that do not have any connection to an anti-government campaign but are simply the regular operations of domestic policymaking or diplomatic relations. Coders should exclude these actions from NAVCO 3.0. Following this exclusion rule is critical to weed out diplomatic "noise" from the "signal" of actual government action in response to anti-government campaigns.

For example, for a coder working on Mexico a particular newswire might report that: "today the President signed an agreement with the Chinese ambassador to reduce trade barriers between the two nations." On its own, this is not a codable event, since it simply refers to a diplomatic agreement. However, if concurrent to this agreement or in the recent past Mexican trade unions had been protesting against reducing trade barriers with China, and this agreement constituted a refusal by the government to listen to their demands, the meeting would be relevant to this anti-government campaign and thus would be a codable event.

If the connections to an anti-government campaign are possible but unclear you should err on the side of inclusion, but explain why you included the event in the notes field and mark the event for future arbitration by administrators.

Making these determinations relies in part on the coders' in-depth reading of a large volume of newswires from a particular country. Coders should rely on contextual clues from each individual article but also their expertise developed from reading the entire body of newswires over a particular period of time. If necessary coders should keep notes on their earlier newswire reading to maintain their contextual knowledge. However, to ensure replicability and transparency, coders should not make coding determinations based on any outside research. A future researcher should be able to fully and straightforwardly replicate each coder's decisions based solely on reading the relevant source articles.

NAVCO 3.0's unit of analysis is the event-day, thus events that last for multiple days should always be separated into individual lines of code for each day. This means as well that individual variable codings refer to each individual day, rather than the aggregated multiple days. This is relevant in particular for a number of auxiliary variables, such as participation numbers and state posture.

For example, consider a source reporting that: "Thousands of protesters demanding government jobs have gathered in the square every day for the last week, with their numbers growing to around 10,000 this afternoon. Police had previously ignored the protests but today cracked down, arresting several protest leaders and dispersing the crowds with teargas." Since the source reports that protests have continued each day for a week, the coder would create seven lines of code, one for each protest-day (as well as two lines for the police responses on the final day). The source also reports that for the first six days "thousands" of protesters participated, while on the final day "around 10,000" participated. Thus, for the first six lines, the coder would could the number of participants as "1000 – 3000" following the coding rule in Table 4.1, while for the last day the coder would code the number of participants as "10,000." Similarly, since the source reports that for the first six days there was no repression of the protest, these days would have state posture coded as 4 (neutral). In contrast, on the final day the source reports physical repression of the protests, thus the state posture would be coded as 6 (physical repression without intent to kill).

Note that single articles can, and often do, contain many separate actions. Coders should make sure to read each article in its entirety to ensure that they are coding all of the actions described in the article.

News wire reports will often put a brief summary of some of their key points in their lead paragraph, followed by more detail later in the report. Best practice is for coders to rely on the lead to inform them as to whether there are relevant events later on in the article, but to use the main text of the article as their primary source for actual coding, as the versions of events reported in the main text tend to be more accurate and capture more nuance than the brief statements in the lead.

News wires are often filed repeatedly throughout a particular day, especially when the event they are reporting on is particularly high profile. Typically, first a brief note will be filed as soon as the reporter becomes aware of the event. For example, a report filed at 8:00AM might simply read: "A bomb went off in central Baghdad. Many civilians are wounded." The reporter will then update and expand this initial report throughout the following hours and days as they investigate the event and become aware of additional details. So, the initial report mentioned above might be followed by a report at 10:00AM that reads: "Two suicide bombers detonated themselves in Baghdad's Sadr City neighborhood this morning, killing a handful of police officers and many civilians," and then another report at 12:00PM that reads: "Two suicide bombers from the Islamic State detonated themselves in Sadr City this morning. The bombers were attempting to destroy a patrol by Iraqi police. Four police officers and ten civilians were killed, while two police officers and twenty civilians were wounded."

In this case, all three stories refer to the same event and thus should be coded as a single event, with the coding updated and details added to the variables as the reports gradually provide more and more information. Coders should check dates and locations to ensure that various news wire reports are in fact referring to the same event. If there is any ambiguity as to whether different reports are referring to different events coders should code all possible events and leave a note explaining their coding decision for later arbitration.

For every event coded, coders should always fill out the basic contextual information and the core Actor-Verb-Target code. None of these fields should be left blank. If information on actors or targets is unclear or ambiguous coders should use the actor codes that refer to unclear or ambiguous actors (primarily UAF and UNS), rather than leaving these fields blank.

The coding of auxiliary variables, on the other hand, is highly dependent on context and the level of detail provided in the source. Certain auxiliary variables are not always relevant. For instance, the nv_categ variable refers to categories of nonviolent action and is not relevant if the tactical_choice variable has been coded as violent. Similarly, the nc_type variable captures which type of non-cooperation a particular action embodies, and is only relevant if the category of nonviolent action (the nv_categ variable), indicates that the event is a form of non-cooperation.

Coders should not simply infer a null value just because a source does not state a specific value for a particular variable. So, for instance, if a source reported a clash between police and rebels, but did not indicate the number of casualties, it would be inappropriate to infer that the number of fatalities and injuries was zero. Instead, these variables should be left blank. Similarly, if a source does not give any information on the economic impact of a strike, it would be inappropriate to code the econ_impact variable as 0.

However, when it comes to missing values coders are free to make reasonable inferences based on contextual clues. So, for instance, if a source says that "human rights activists staged a small, peaceful protest in the city's main square. Police watched over but did not interfere with the protesters" it would be reasonable to infer that the number of fatalities and injuries was zero. However, coders should be conservative when making these inferences, and always provide notation of their decision when there is any degree of ambiguity.

Finally, coders should not be hesitant to rely on the arbitration process to clarify and systematize their coding. In situations of any ambiguity, whether it be a particular variable coding or whether a particular line should be included at all, coders should err on the side of marking the line for arbitration. However, when doing so coders should be careful to explain the particular ambiguity they are facing in the notes field so as to facilitate the arbitration process.