MACEDA- Mapuche–Chilean State Conflict Event Database

1. Introduction

This codebook provides details for using MACEDA, the first systematic record of the events related to the conflict between the Mapuche indigenous group and the Chilean state. MACEDA was created in the context of the Mapuche Data Project, which aims to collect, process, and provide quantitative information about the Mapuche people and is financed and supported by the Institute for Research in Market Imperfections and Public Policy MIPP.

While several studies have shown that the Mapuche lack behind the rest of the population in several socioeconomic aspects, very few systematic data about this indigenous group exists. Moreover, the Mapuche have been engaged in a long-term dispute with the Chilean State over land and indigenous rights, probably one of the most relevant social conflicts in the country, for which also few data sources exist. The conflict has its roots in a military confrontation in the second half of the nineteenth century, which ended in the incorporation of the Mapuche territory into the effective control of the Chilean state, with most land privatized and the indigenous population confined to reductions. Disputes over land and other resources and claims for greater autonomy have existed since then. MACEDA focuses on the Chilean post-dictatorship period, collecting data between 1990 and 2021.

MACEDA reports 4,529 events manually coded from local media. These data show a wide range of strategies adopted by different actors within the Mapuche SD movement. The strategies refer to non-violent actions beyond institutional politics, such as land invasions, mass demonstrations, and hunger strikes, as well as actions adopting a varying degree of violence, including arson, riots, and bombs. We also report the responses by the Chilean state, which include police raids, evictions, detentions, and the use of the anti-terrorism law. Beyond shedding light on the strategies taken by the actors within this SD conflict, we provide information about the evolution of these strategies. The conflict has become more violent over time, and the number of strategies and actors involved has increased and diversified. MACEDA provides data useful for understanding the determinants, mechanisms, and consequences of the Mapuche-Chilean State SD conflict. Moreover, the data set improves the understanding of indigenous SD conflicts and less-violent SD conflicts in general, for which only scarce empirical literature exists.

2. Sources and definitions

In our database, an observation corresponds to an "event (or episode) of conflict." We follow previous work adopting an ad-hoc definition of event: ``any incident in which actors and/or motivations are related to the Mapuche-Chilean State conflict.''

Our main source of data comes from news reported in different Chilean media. Multiple events can be reported in each news item, e.g., a land invasion that ends in an eviction. In this case, there are two events: LAND INVASION and EVICTION. In general, the criterion that defines the occurrence of more than one event

is the change in the actors (See section III). In the example, the invasion event has ACTOR2 as “land owners,” while in the eviction event, ACTOR2 is “Carabineros.”

There are two actors in each event, which we will call ACTOR1 and ACTOR2. These actors may not be people but organizations or physical spaces. Every event reports each actor's most general category (ACTOR_TYPE, see definition below); there are no "missing values" in these variables. We report the actor whether it appears explicitly in the news or whether it is "presumed"; in the latter case, the presumption is indicated in the description.

The identity of the actors will depend on the type of event. In most of the events included in this version of MACEDA, one of the actors is Mapuche, and the other is non-Mapuche (95% of the events). In this case, we report ACTOR1 as Mapuche and ACTOR2 as non-Mapuche. There are cases, however, in which an event involves only Mapuche (1%). For example, an unidentified Mapuche group sets fire to machinery owned by a Mapuche. There are other cases, on the contrary, where the event involves only non-Mapuche (4%). Example: Truckers march against the government in protest against the burning of trucks. In both cases, we will consider ACTOR1 as the one who initiates the event.

Although most of the information reported in MACEDA comes from media reports, important details for geocoding were taken from other sources. The first source is geocoded databases for rural plots and Mapuche communities, which were used for events for which places in these databases were explicitly mentioned in news reports. We coded the location coordinates for public facilities like prisons or government offices using Google Maps. Finally, for other events, we collect as much information as possible from the media reports to approximate the event's location. For example, when a roadblock was reported to take place on the road connecting two cities, we took the middle point of that route as the event's location. We did not provide the event's location whenever the information was too imprecise. Although some events couldn't be geocoded, we succeeded in identifying 88.5% of the events reported in MACEDA.

3. Codebook

3.1 Identification

Variable	Description	Categories
ID_EVENT	Identification code of the event. Each event has a unique identification code.	Variable of 7 digits in AAAABBB format, where AAAA indicates the year and BBB the chronological number of the event in the year.

Variable	Description	Categories
ID_EVENT_RELATED	Identification code of a related event. Only the identifier of the first event will be reported when several events are related to each other. Note: For example, consider a land invasion followed by an eviction. In this case, we will have two events with different identifiers, but in the variable ID_EVENT_RELATED, the identifier of the invasion will be reported. Commemorations of past events will not be considered in this variable. (e.g., events about the death of Matías Catrileo).	Same format as ID_EVENT. Missing value if there is no related event.
YEAR	The year in which the event occurs	Continuous variable between 1990 and 2016.
MONTH	Month in which the event occurs.	1. JANUARY 2. FEBRUARY 3. MARCH 4. APRIL 5. MAY 6. JUNE 7. JULY 8. AUGUST 9. SEPTEMBER 10. OCTOBER 11. NOVEMBER 12. DECEMBER
DAY	Day on which the event occurs. Note: When the date is not reported, we will assume that the event occurred the day before the news report.	Continuous variable with values between 1 and 31.
QUARTER	Quarter in which the event occurs.	The variable indicates year and quarter: q1, q2, q3 and q4.
DATE_REPORTED	A dummy variable that indicates whether the news explicitly informs about the date of the event. If the report includes the day or words like "yesterday," "last Monday," or something similar, the variable will take the value 1. If the report includes the date	0. THE DATE IS NOT SPECIFIED 1. THE DATE IS SPECIFIED

Variable	Description	Categories
	but refers to another event of which the date is reported, the variable will take the value 1. For references such as "one week" or "one month," 7 or 30 days before the news date will be considered. For mentions such as "last weekend," the previous Saturday will be considered.	
COMUNA	Comuna (county), where the event occurred. We report it even if it is not mentioned, but can be deduced by the specific location of the event, such as a forestry company or a farm.	Classification based on the unique territorial code of the *Sistema Nacional de Información Municipal* (SINIM)[1].
PROVINCE	Province where the event occurred. It can be stated explicitly in the news or be deduced based on the comuna.	Classification based on the unique territorial code of the *Sistema Nacional de Información Municipal* (SINIM).
REGION	The region where the event occurred. It can be stated explicitly in the news or be deduced based on the comuna.	Classification based on the unique territorial code of the *Sistema Nacional de Información Municipal* (SINIM).
LOCATION_TYPE	Type of place where the conflict developed. Notes: Private homes correspond to PRIVATE FACILITY. If the event occurs on a property owned by a forestry company, then the location corresponds to FORESTRY COMPANY. If a block occurs at the entrance of a farm, the location is FARM. If, on the contrary, the road leading to the farm is blocked, then it will be ROAD. Private spaces dedicated to public use, such as concessioned roads, aerodromes,	1. MAPUCHE COMMUNITY 2. FARM 3. FORESTRY COMPANY 4. JAIL 5. ROAD 6. BRIDGE 7. HIGHWAY 8. PUBLIC FACILITY 9. PUBLIC SPACE 10. PRIVATE FACILITY 11. LAND NOT SPECIFIED 12. CHURCH 13. EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX 14. NOT SPECIFIED

[1] http://www.sinim.gov.cl/archivos/centro_descargas/modificacion_instructivo_pres_codigos.pdf

Variable	Description	Categories
	etc, will be considered public spaces (e.g. Tirúa aerodrome).	
RURAL	This variable indicates whether the event occurred in a rural or urban area.	1. URBAN 2. RURAL
LATITUDE	Latitude of the event's location	Coordinate is in decimal degrees (DD)
LONGITUDE	Longitude of the event's location	Coordinate is in decimal degrees (DD)

3.2 Type of event.

This section specifies the kind of event described in the new. Based on this information, general and specific indicators are created.

Variable	Description	Categories
EVENT_TYPE_MACEDA	This variable contains general information on the type of event described in the news. Note: The failed attempts are considered within the database in the category corresponding to the event's intention. The fact that it has not been successful must be mentioned in the description. For example, "Mapuche try to occupy the headquarters of the CONADI" (06-10-98) is classified as PROTEST. "The arson was prevented by Carabineros" (10-12-2006) is classified as ATTACK.	1. ATTACK 2. PROTEST 3. COERCE 4. LAND INVASION
EVENT_TYPE_SPECIFIC	This variable corresponds to a more specific classification of the event detailed in the news. Detailed classifications are created for each of the four types of events described above. The details of each event are specified in Annex 1.	11. ARSON 12. BOMBING 13. ATTACK WITH FIREARMS 14. ATTACK WITH LIGHT WEAPONS 15. THREAT TO ATTACK 10. OTHER ATTACK 21. RIOT 22. DEMONSTRATION 23. HUNGER STRIKE

Variable	Description	Categories
		24. DRY HUNGER STRIKE 25. INVASION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (OTHER THAN LAND) 26. INVASION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY (OTHER THAN LAND) 27. ROADBLOCK 28. BLOCK EXIT/ENTRY (DIFFERENT FROM ROAD) 29. THREAT TO PROTEST 20. OTHER PROTEST 31. POLICE RAID 32. ANTITERRORIST LAW IMPLEMENTATION 33. VIOLENT REPRESSION 34. ARREST 35. EVICTION 36. COURT CONVICTION 37. INDICTMENT 38. THREAT TO COERCION 30. OTHER COERCE 41. PEACEFUL LAND INVASION 42. VIOLENT LAND INVASION 43. THREAT TO LAND INVASION

3.3 Actors

The following categories are reported for each one of the actors.

Variable	Description	Categories
ACTOR_TYPE_1(2)	It corresponds to the type of main actor of the event, who is not necessarily a person or a group of people but might be organizations, companies, etc. It is the main group in conflict. For example, for the Mapuche, the main types are	1. MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION 2. MAPUCHE COMMUNITY 3. DEMONSTRATOR 4. OTHER MAPUCHE 5. STATE 6. FORESTRY COMPANY 7. HYDROELECTRIC COMPANY 8. OTHER COMPANY 9. PRIVATE LAND OWNER

Variable	Description	Categories
	MAPUCHE COMMUNITY and MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION, which include, on the one hand, the communities in conflict and, on the other, the coordinators of these communities and other associated Mapuche groups. In the case of non-Mapuche, the most relevant actors are STATE, COMPANIES, and OWNERS. The Mapuche themselves have mentioned these groups as their primary targets. The details of each category are specified in Annex 2.	10. PRIVATE CAPITAL OWNER 11. OTHER PRIVATE ENTITY 12. NON-MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION - CHURCH 13. NON-MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION - EDUCATIONAL 14. NON-MAPUCHE TRADE ASSOCIATION 15. NON-MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION– OTHER
ACTOR_TYPE_1(2) _NAME	It identifies the type of actor if it is reported. Names of communities, organizations, or companies will be reported, but not the family names of leaders, community members, or private actors. If a proper name is included in the news, "REPORTED NAME" will be written. If a proper name indicates membership of an ACTOR_TYPE, it is extended to ACTOR_TYPE_NAME. For example, whenever Héctor Llaitul makes a statement, then ACTOR_ TYPE _ NAME = CAM.	String variable.
ACTOR_SPECIFIC_1(2)	It corresponds to the people or group of people	101. ORGANIZATION LEADER 102. ORGANIZATION *WERKEN* 103. ORGANIZATION *MACHI*

Variable	Description	Categories
	who were *in situ* (on-site) at the moment of the event. Notes: ACTOR_SPECIFIC could be blank if nobody was present during the event. Examples: burning of an empty church, blocking a public space such as a road, hunger strike, etc. ACTOR_SPECIFIC is a subcategory within ACTOR_TYPE. The same classifications are used for the categories 6,7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of ACTOR_ TYPE. The details of each category are specified in Annex 2.	104. ORGANIZATION MEMBER 201. COMMUNITY *LONKO* 202. COMMUNITY *WERKEN* 203. COMMUNITY *MACHI* 204. COMMUNITY LEADER 205. COMMUNITY MEMBER 301. PRISONER 302. PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATOR 303. RIOTER/PROTESTOR 304. INTERVENING DEMONSTATOR 401. IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL 402. IDENTIFIABLE GROUP 403. MASKED INDIVIDUAL 404. GROUP NOT SPECIFIED 501. GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL 502. MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL 503. LEGISLATIVE OFFICER 504. JUDICIAL POWER OFFICER 505. OUTSOURCED BY THE STATE 506. ARMED FORCE 507. CARABINEROS 508. GENDARMERIE 509. POLICIA CIVIL (PDI) 601/701/801/901/1001. GUARD / CARETAKER 602/702/802/902/1002. WORKER 603/703/803/903/1003. OWNER 604/704/804/904/1004. OUTSOURCED BY PRIVATE 1101. IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL 1102. IDENTIFIABLE GROUP 1103. GROUP NOT SPECIFIED 1201. CHURCH OFFICIAL 1202. WORSHIPPER 1301. BUILDING'S OFFICIAL 1302. STUDENT 1303. GUARDIAN AND/OR PARENTS 1401. TRADE ASSOCIATION LEADER 1402. TRADE ASSOCIATION MEMBER 1501. FIREFIGHTER 1502. PRESS
ACTOR_SPECIFIC_1(2)_NUM	The number of specific actors, if they are reported. When reporting a range of numbers, the arithmetic	Numeric variable

Variable	Description	Categories
	mean will be used when there is a slight difference (less than three times) and the geometric mean when the difference is greater than three times. If only the lower bound is reported, it will correspond to the number of actors. (e.g., at least 10➔10)	
*ACTOR_SPECIFIC_1(2)_*WEAPONS	It corresponds to the type of weapons used by the specific actor of the event or a related actor. These weapons can be used to attack the other actor or as a threat. In the case of Carabineros, the weapon will be reported only if it is mentioned in the news. If the type of weapon used is not specified, it will be coded as "NOT MENTIONED." Notes: There is a relationship of dominance in the categories of weapons. If an individual carries firearms and light weapons, FIREARMS will be reported. If there is no specific actor, this variable will not be reported.	1. FIREARM 2. EXPLOSIVE DEVICE 3. INCENDIARY DEVICE 4. BLANK GUN 5. ANTI-RIOT DEVICE 6. LIGHT WEAPON 99. NOT MENTIONED
ACTOR_RELATED_1(2)	It corresponds to any actor that is related to the *ACTOR_TYPE.* The related actor can be the actor that supports actors 1 or 2 (like the CTT supporting a land	String variable.

Variable	Description	Categories
	invasion) or the actor who is backed by actors 1 or 2 (as a demonstration in support of a community). The related actor is reported if mentioned in the news, even if the direct relationship is not explicit. If, in an event against the State (like a protest), the Police are present but do not interact with the protestors (For example, if they are guarding the protest), they will be considered related actors. On the other hand, if they participate in the event by repressing or arresting someone, they will be considered as specific actors. Examples: 04-17-98: CTT supports land invasion➔CTT is a related actor. 22-02-1995: Carabineros evict a farm, and the owner's name is mentioned as a related actor.	
ACTOR_MAPUCHE	A variable that indicates how many actors that are participating in the event are Mapuche.	0. THERE ARE NO MAPUCHE ACTORS 1. ONLY ACTOR 1 IS MAPUCHE 2. BOTH ACTORS ARE MAPUCHE
MAPUCHE_IDENTIFIED	Dummy variable that takes value 1 if it is possible to identify Mapuche actors on the media report.	0. NO 1. YES
CONFRONTATION	A variable that indicates whether an event is a confrontation or an	0. NO 1. YES

Variable	Description	Categories
	immediate response between the actors. Note: if there is no information regarding this variable, it is assumed that there was no confrontation.	
INITIATOR	A variable that indicates which actor initiated the event. If it is not mentioned in the news, then it will be assumed that actor 1 was the initiator.	1. ACTOR 1 2. ACTOR 2

3.4 Additional information

Variable	Description	Categories
DESCRIPTION	A summary of the event as described in the news report. Note: DESCRIPTION first includes a sentence that briefly reports the event's type, location, and main actors. In the other sentences, all additional relevant information is written. Note: We describe why we report this event in the episodes that cannot be trivially associated with the Mapuche conflict. For example, if a bomb is placed in an ATM in Santiago, we report that "pamphlets defending the Mapuche cause were found in the same place." Note: In this variable, no family names will be reported.	String variable.
LOSSS_ESTIMATED	Estimated amount of the loss if it is described in the news.	String variable.

Variable	Description	Categories
	Note: It will be either reported in Millions of Chilean pesos or dollars.	
ARRESTS	The number of arrested persons mentioned by the news report.	Numeric variable
WOUNDED	The number of injured people mentioned by the news report.	Numeric variable
DEAD	The number of dead people mentioned by the news report.	Numeric variable

3.5 Source

Variable	Descripción	Categorías
MERCURIO	A variable that indicates if the event was reported in *El Mercurio*.	0. NO 1. YES
MELLA	A variable that indicates if the event was reported in Mella.	0. NO 1. YES
OSAL	A variable that indicates if the event was reported in Osal.	0. NO 1. YES
CIUDADANO	A variable that indicates if the event was reported in *El Ciudadano*.	0. NO 1. YES
BIOBIO	A variable that indicates if the event was reported in *Bío-Bío*. Note: These last five dummy variables are not mutually exclusive because one event can be reported in many sources.	0. NO 1. YES

4. Annexes

Annex 1: Events

Below are the types of specific events, indicating in detail in which cases each type will be reported and indicating coding examples to clarify the use of each classification.

1. **ATTACK**:

11. ARSON

Description: Arson is one in which the specific intention is to burn public or private property.
Notes: A burning barricade during a demonstration or roadblock does not correspond to arson. If, during a demonstration, something is burned, the event is a VIOLENT PROTEST.
Example: 26-5-1999: A group of strangers burned a warehouse on the Lleu-Lleu farm.

12. BOMBING

Description: When an explosive device is used to perform the attack.
Notes: Bombing will be considered only when it is explicitly mentioned that a bomb was used to carry out the attack or was an explosive attack. If the attack generates a fire but a bomb carries it out, it will be considered as BOMBING and not as ARSON.
Example: 19-12-1991. A bomb was placed in the Ñielol Hill canon in Temuco.

13. ATTACK WITH FIREARMS

Description: Attack where the actor who starts the event uses a firearm. This weapon may be used for intimidation (shooting in the air) or against another person.
Notes: Whenever the firearm is used only in a later event, it will be excluded from this event. (For example, the murder of the Luchsinger Mackay couple. The objective was to burn their farm; the couple opposes resistance and, as a result, is killed.)
FIREARMS dominate LIGHT WEAPONS; if an attack is carried out with light weapons and firearms, it will be classified as ATTACK WITH FIREARMS.
Example: 4-8-1998: Farmer shoots two Mapuche community members who walked through his farm.
Attack on Elgueta prosecutor: A group of Mapuche blocks a road and attacks the prosecutor and police with shotguns.

14. ATTACK WITH LIGHT WEAPONS

Description: Attack where at least one of the actors uses a light weapon such as knives, molotov cocktails, stones or other projectiles.
Notes: Violent protests that end in confrontations using light weapons are excluded from this event.
Example: 21-04-2009: A group of 5 masked individuals throw stones at two trucks belonging to a forestry company.

15. THREAT TO ATTACK

Description: A threat realized by a group in the conflict referred to as a future attack. It can be referred to as a specific kind of attack or a generic one.
Example: 16-10-2009: The leader of the Temucuicui Community threatened a judge with death.

10. OTHER ATTACK

Description: This category includes any attack not incorporated in the previous categories or where the type of attack is not specified.
Example: 4-11-1999. Mapuche attacks a Carabineros van and hassles with them. (In this case, there is an attack, but it is not specified if they carry any weapons or intend to steal.)

2. **PROTEST:**

21. RIOT

Description: Protest that ends or incites violent confrontation between two parties. The characteristic of a riot versus an attack is that it occurs in a public space such as streets, etc.

Example: 7-10-1999: Some thirty masked individuals interrupted vehicular traffic by throwing Molotov cocktails.

22. DEMONSTRATION

Description: Protest that does not involve confrontation between parties.
Notes: It will be considered a demonstration event, such as authorized or unauthorized marches, clustering of people, or public interventions (such as raising a flag), as long as it does not end in a violent event. Two related events will be codified if a protest becomes violent: PROTEST and RIOT. Note that the actors are not necessarily the same in both cases. It will be assumed to be a protest if it is not specified if a demonstration is a protest or riot.
Example: 12-10-1994. A hundred indigenous people protested in front of the regional government's office.

23. HUNGER STRIKE

Description: When the event refers to an individual or group deciding to stop eating as a protest.
Notes: When additional information is included in a later news report (e.g., a Mapuche is two weeks into strike), this information is added to the description, and a PDF_SECONDARY is reported.
This will be considered a different event when people join an existing hunger strike. In this case, the number of actors will correspond to the number of people who join the strike.
Example: 04-16-2000: The eight Mapuche in the Temuco prison have been fasting for nine days to protest their procedural situation.

24. DRY HUNGER STRIKE

Description: It corresponds to a protest where people stop drinking liquids. Generally, it corresponds to a radicalization of an existing hunger strike.
Note: As in a hunger strike, if more people join, this event will be considered another event.
Example: 17-11-2006: After 47 days of hunger strike, a Mapuche political prisoner decides to stop drinking, going on a dry hunger strike.

25. INVASION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (OTHER THAN LAND)

Description: Land Invasion of private property that does not correspond to a farm or agricultural land.
Example: 17-7-1992. A Mapuche group from the CTT invaded the headquarters where the Archdiocese of Santiago is housed.

26. INVASION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY (OTHER THAN LAND)

Description: When it invades or takes public or government dependencies such as municipalities, ministries, headquarters of CONADI, etc.
Note: Embassies, state universities, and all private spaces for public use, such as concessioned highways, airports, etc., fall into this category.
Example: 21-4-2001. A group of 10 Mapuche invaded the embassy of Australia to demand the freedom of six community members.

27. ROADBLOCK

Description: Blocking a road, highway, or street belonging to public transit. This can be with a demonstration or without people (like a blockade with tree trunks).
Example: 18-8-1998. A Mapuche group blocked the route between Carahue and Nueva Imperial.

28. BLOCK EXIT/ENTRY (DIFFERENT FROM ROAD)

Description: Block of an exit or an entry in a location other than a road, highway, or street. This can be with a demonstration or without people.
Note: Unlike ROADBLOCK, BLOCK EXIT/ENTRY (DIFFERENT FROM ROAD) has more specific objectives since they directly affect a farm or a forest.
Example: 6-12-1996: A group of ten Mapuche families is obstructing the access road to the La Posada farm.

29. THREAT TO PROTEST

Description: A threat realized by a group in the conflict referred to a future protest. It can refer to a specific kind of protest or a generic one.
Example: 9-03-2000: A series of protests were announced to achieve a Mapuche leader's liberty.

20. OTHER DEMONSTRATION

Description: Any demonstration that is not included in the previous categories or where the type of protest that is committed is not specified in this category.

3. COERCE

31. POLICE RAID

Description: It is defined as the entry of Carabineros or another force of the State into a community or private dependencies of Mapuche groups.
Notes: If people are arrested in a police raid event, they are reported in the variable ARRESTS and not as an ARREST event.
Example: 21-3-2001. Carabineros carried out a police raid in the sector of Puerto Choque in Tirúa.

32. ANTITERRORIST LAW IMPLEMENTATION

Description: When the Chilean State announces that it will use the antiterrorist law to condemn a previous event.
Notes: The warnings from the government about using this law will not be cataloged as events. We will only consider events in which a person is judged according to the law.

33. VIOLENT REPRESSION

Description: It occurs when state forces (such as Carabineros) violently repress a peaceful demonstration.
Notes: If during a peaceful demonstration, there is repression that leads to confrontations similar to those of a violent demonstration, then the event is classified as VIOLENT REPRESSION.
Example: 10-3-2005: A march of 700 people in Santiago in demand of the release of political prisoners is harshly repressed by the police.

34. ARREST

Description: It considers a specific arrest event. Arrests that are the products of other events, such as evictions or police raids, are excluded. Arrests for short periods will fall into this category, as well as imprisonment for pre-trial detention.
Notes: In the event of a robbery that ends with detainees, two different events are classified: a THEFT and an ARREST.
In case of an event where ACTOR 2 is Carbineros or PDI, there may be arrests as a result (evictions, police raids, violent protests, etc). In these cases, an ARREST event is not reported.
Example: 23-12-2001. Carabineros arrested the Lonko of the Temulemu Pascual Pichun community in the investigation of the attack on the Nancahue farm.

35. EVICTION

Description: The event occurs when Carabineros or another State force evicts people from previously taken land, private or public property.

Notes: If there are arrests/injuries due to the eviction, it is considered a single event (eviction), and the arrests/injuries are reported as a result of this event.

Example: 13-10-2007: Carabineros evicted the Wendelys farm in Hualpin, and 39 Mapuche were detained.

36. COURT CONVICTION

Description: It corresponds to an event where a court rules against a Mapuche actor.

Notes: This type of event may be related to others. For example, a robbery leads to an arrest, and the arrest leads to a conviction. All these events are reported as related.

Example: 14-6-2001: Three indigenous people captured in the eviction of the Margarita farm were sentenced to three years in prison.

37. INDICTMENT

Description: Formal indictment by a member of the judiciary against a person or group.

Notes: We will not consider accusations made by those affected by conflict events in this category.

Example: 12-6-2005: 7 Mapuche are accused by a prosecutor as authors, accomplices, and concealers of the crime of illicit terrorist association.

38. THREAT TO COERCE

Description: A threat realized by the state is referred to as a future coercive action. It can be referred to as a specific kind of coercion or a generic one.

Example: 20-11-1991: 17 Huilliche families are threatened with eviction by the police.

30. OTHER COERCE

Description: This category includes any coercion not incorporated in the previous categories or where the type of attack is not specified.

4. INVASION

41. PEACEFUL LAND INVASION

Description: Land invasion where violent conflict is not reported at the moment of invasion.

Notes: It will be peaceful in any of these three situations: 1. if the news indicates it explicitly, 2. if there are no occupants in the specific place of occupation, 3. if no incidents are reported. The events in the occupation, such as burning, robberies, etc, will be considered part of the same event. The eviction of land invasion will be cataloged as a separate event.

Example: 8-6-1998: Thirty families began the definitive invasion of the Santa Rosa farm owned by the forestry company Mininco in Colpi.

42. VIOLENT LAND INVASION

Description: Land invasion where violent conflict is reported at the moment of invasion.

Notes: It will be violent if one of the following cases appears: 1. The news indicates it explicitly. 2. There are threats to people in the place with firearms or light weapons.

Example: 3-6-1999: A group of Mapuche carried out a violent entry into a farm.

Example: 21-4-2001. A group of 10 Mapuche invaded the embassy of Australia to demand the freedom of six community members.

43. THREAT TO LAND INVASION

Description: A threat realized by a group in the conflict referred to as a land invasion.
Example: 22-07-2009: Head of community threat with keep invading lands in several localities.

Annex 2: Actors

Below are the types of actors, either general or specific, detailing precisely the cases in which each type will be reported and providing coding examples to clarify the use of each classification.

1. MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION

Description: When a specific Mapuche organization that participates in the event is mentioned. Mapuche organizations include the CAM (*Coordinadora Arauco Malleco*), CTT (*Consejo de Todas las Tierras*), etc.
Notes: If a recognized leader of a Mapuche organization is mentioned, ACTOR_TYPE will be reported to the organization it represents.
MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION dominates other actors such as COMMUNITY or DEMONSTRATOR. Suppose new reports show that the actors involved are members of an organization and, simultaneously, of a community. In that case, it will be reported that the ACTOR_TYPE is a MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION, and the community will report as a related actor.
If an organization calls for an event (such as invading a land), the organization will be considered as ACTOR_TYPE of any event that arises from this call. They will be related actors if they only support other actors' mobilizations.

101. ORGANIZATION LEADER

Description: When the principal actor of the event is a leader of a Mapuche organization.
Example: 9-7-1999. The CAM leader announced they would change the strategy and begin legal action against the farmers who had invaded their properties.

102. ORGANIZATION WERKEN

Description: The Werken is an authority of the Mapuche people that fulfills the functions of an organization's messenger. It must be explicitly mentioned that the Werkén carries out the event.
Notes: The category of Werken will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belong to this category. Suppose other members of the organization accompany the Werken. In that case, ORGANIZATION MEMBER will be reported as a specific actor, and the presence of the Werken will be reported in the description of the event.
Example: 19-10-1991: Werkén of the CTT anticipated that the actions of recovery of lands in localities of the X and XI region would be reinitiated.

103. ORGANIZATION MACHI

Description: The Machi is an authority of the Mapuche people of religious and spiritual types. It must be explicitly mentioned that Machi performs the event.
Notes: The category of Machi will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belong to this category. Suppose other members of the organization accompany the Werken. In that case, ORGANIZATION MEMBER will be reported as a specific actor, and the presence of the Machi will be reported in the description of the event.

104. ORGANIZATION MEMBER

Description: When a Mapuche organization carries out the event, it is not specified whether it was one of the previous categories.

Notes: Whenever a Mapuche organization is mentioned as an actor in the event and a leader is not specified, this category will be considered ACTOR_SPECIFIC.

In an event where leaders, werken or machi, and other organization members participate, a specific actor will be reported to ORGANIZATION MEMBER.

Example: 7-10-1992. Some 50 Mapuche of the group We Kintun occupied a campus of the UFRO in rejection of the celebration of the 500 years of the discovery of America.

2. MAPUCHE COMMUNITY

Description: A Mapuche community will be reported as an actor in the following cases: 1. If the community is explicitly mentioned in the news; 2. Lonkos (Representatives of the community) is mentioned; 3 if groups of families associated with a community are mentioned.

Notes: Regarding the name of the actor in this case, the names of the MAPUCHE COMMUNITY often correspond to the name of the LONKO, whether current or historical. If the name of the LONKO is reported, but it is not explicit that the community does not have that name, the name is not reported. If the name is associated with a MAPUCHE COMMUNITY, that is its name.

201. COMMUNITY LONKO

Description: When the Lonko (chief/head) of a community is mentioned as a specific member of an event.

Example: 23-12-2001. Carabineros detained the Lonko of the Temulemu community, Pascual Pichún, for the investigation of the attack on the Nancahue farm.

202. COMMUNITY WERKEN

Description: The Werken is an authority of the Mapuche people that fulfills the functions of a community messenger. It must be explicitly mentioned that the Werkén carries out the event.

Notes: The category of Werken will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belong to this category. Suppose other members of the organization accompany the Werken. In that case, ORGANIZATION MEMBER will be reported as a specific actor, and the presence of the Werken will be reported in the description of the event. If the Werken belongs to a community and an organization, it will be notified as ORGANIZATION.

Example: 1-2-2009: The Werkén of the autonomous community of Temucuicui starts a hunger strike in Angol prison.

203. COMMUNITY MACHI

Description: The Machi is an authority of the Mapuche people of religious and spiritual types. It must be explicitly mentioned that the Machi performs the event.

Notes: The category of Machi will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belong to this category. Suppose other members of the organization accompany the Machi. In that case, ORGANIZATION MEMBER will be reported as a specific actor, and the presence of the Machi will be reported in the description of the event. If the Machi belongs to a community and an organization, it will be notified as ORGANIZATION.

Example: 11-13-2014: A machi was found guilty of accessory to the crime of arson for the attack on the Pisupisue estate.

204. COMMUNITY LEADER

Description: People who play a leadership role within a community without being the Lonkos, Werkén, or Machi.

Example: 14-3-1995. Leaders of the Pascual Coña community threaten to start mobilizations to recover their lands.

205. COMMUNITY MEMBER

Description: When a community is mentioned, the actors are not Lonkos or specific community representatives.

Notes: If a community is mentioned as an actor of an event and the specific actor is not specified, it will correspond to COMMUNITY MEMBER.

If the event involves members of the community and Lonkos and/or leaders, the specific actor will be COMMUNITY MEMBER.

Example: 21-5-1999: Members of the Huañaco Millao community occupied the Monte Redondo and San Pedro farms.

3. DEMONSTRATOR

Description: This item typically considers demonstrators participating in public events such as protests, marches, rallies, etc. These are groups that remain on the scene and could eventually be identified.

Notes: If a roadblock is explicitly considered an act of protest, the actors fall into this category. If those who block the road flee and do not show up when Carabineros arrive, this category does not apply. If it is not mentioned that the actors are community or organization members, they are labeled as DEMONSTRATOR.

301. PRISONER

Description: When the event's actors are prisoners, that is, people serving a sentence. In this category, we consider those who participate in hunger strikes while imprisoned.

Example: 5-1-1998. Eleven Mapuche detainees are on hunger strike until the government desists from the injunction filed against them.

302. PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATOR

Description: Group of protesters who do not have violent interaction with the other actor.

Notes: In the case of a land invasion, we will not employ the category DEMONSTRATOR even if individuals show themselves. If the occupation is in public dependencies, they will be considered DEMONSTRATOR.

Example: 5-10-1995. A group of Pehuenches blocked the access road to the works of the Ralco plant.

303. RIOTER/PROTESTOR

Description: A group of protesters who have had violent interactions with another actor.

Notes: Events such as roadblocks are not necessarily associated with RIOTER/PROTESTOR. Violent interaction with another actor must be made explicit.

Example: 10-11-2007. The demonstrators on the route that joins Cañete with Tirúa surrounded the correspondent of the Bío-Bío radio, Daniel Roa, and his car was stolen. The car was later burned.

304. INTERVENING DEMONSTRATOR.

Description: Protesters who, without violent interaction, disturb public order.

Notes: Students occupying an educational establishment will be considered in this category if they do not belong to a community or organization.

Example: 12-10-1991. Five indigenous students tried to lower the Spanish flag next to the monument of Pedro de Valdivia in Concepción.

4. OTHER MAPUCHE

Description: Group or individual who participates in the event but cannot be attributed membership in a community or organization, nor are demonstrators. They are usually clandestine actors who act without being seen.

Notes: It will correspond to a group or individual where it is not specified as belonging to an organization, community, or demonstrator (s).

401. IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL

Description: A person who carries out the event can be identified by the other actor, although the identity is not reported in the news.

Note: To be included in this category, knowing the name of the individual or group is not necessary as long as the other actor can recognize them.

Example: 31-7-2001. A minor was beaten by three schoolmates in the boarding school of Ralco Lepoy, accusing him of being a political activist.

402. IDENTIFIABLE GROUP

Description: Group of individuals (at least two) identifiable by the other actor.

Example: 1-8-1998. Some 60 natives occupied the Arauco forest land, claiming ancestral rights over the land.

403. MASKED INDIVIDUAL

Description: Individual or group participating in the event with no identifiable characteristics who used a garment to cover their faces at the time of the event.

Example: 23-11-2001. Six masked men set fire to two houses on the Lleu Lleu estate.

404. GROUP NOT SPECIFIED

Description: Group(s) without additional information. These people usually act clandestinely without being seen by other people.

Example: 11-28-1999. A small group of natives burned two tires on Road 5 South.

5. STATE

Description: Given that it is a polysemic term, we consider the state as the set of institutions that socially and politically organize the country. It is one of the main actors in the actual conflict.

Notes: When the ACTOR_TYPE is STATE, the actor's name will not be reported.

501. GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

Description: Government officials and institutions that are designated or depend on the executive. Ministries, municipalities, governments, and other institutions, such as CONADI, fit into this category. It can include both staff workers and senior public officials.

Example: 5-10-2001. Half a hundred Mapuche occupied the CONADI's headquarters.

502. MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL

Description: It corresponds to officials of the municipalities, such as mayors, council members, and other people who work in the municipalities.

Example: 1-2-2000: Indigenous people from five Mapuche communities occupied a municipality to demand a meeting with the mayor and in protest against judicial proceedings against other Indigenous community members.

503. LEGISLATIVE OFFICER

Description: All the people who are part of the legislative power as Senators and Deputies and also those who work in dependencies of the National Congress or linked to the legislative power.

Example: 7-10-1992: A group of Mapuche of the CTT interrupted the session of the chamber of deputies.

504. JUDICIAL POWER OFFICER

Description: When the event involves members of the judiciary as judges, prosecutors, visiting ministers, etc.

Example: 6-1-1993: Visiting minister formally accuses 144 Mapuche.

505. OUTSOURCED BY THE STATE

Description: When the affected is a company or private that provides services to the State.

Notes: The name of the company or private individual will be reported in the variable ACTOR_RELATED.

Example: 11-26-2015: Unidentified people burned four machines of the V & B construction company that provides services to the MOP in the upper part of Biobío.

506. ARMED FORCE

Description: When the event involves the Army, Air Force, or the Navy.

Example: 10-31-2011: Mapuche group took possession of property that belongs to the Air Force.

507. CARABINEROS

Description: It corresponds to a military police institution that integrates law enforcement and security and depends on the Ministry of the Interior. It can manifest as Carabineros, special forces, or the GOPE (Special Operations Group).

Example: 4/19/2007. A group of strangers from the Temucuicui community shot at a bus of Carabineros that was in the vicinity of the La Romana farm.

508. GENDARMERIE

Description: It corresponds to a police institution in charge of order and security in prisons and protection in courts of justice.

Example: 24-5-1999. A group of Mapuche from the CTT held a demonstration outside the Nueva Imperial prison.

509. POLICIA CIVIL (PDI)

Description: It corresponds to a civil police institution of a professional, technical, and scientific nature. It performs work in criminal investigation.

Example: 20-6-2009: An armed PDI group raided the Mapuche Pelentuwe home to search for a former resident.

6. FORESTRY COMPANY

Description: It corresponds to companies dedicated to the plantation, renewal, and felling of timber trees. It corresponds to the most usual type of company in the conflict.

Notes: If an attack occurs on a farm that a forestry company owns, the actor will correspond to FORESTRY COMPANY.

The following subcategories apply to sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

601/701/801/901/1001. GUARD/CARETAKER

Description: People dedicated exclusively to the care of private property.

Example: 12-10-2003. A group of five masked individuals, presumably Mapuche, intimidated the caretaker of the Alaska farm and his family by using firearms.

602/702/802/902/1002. WORKER

Description: Other workers (other than guards or caretakers) are involved in the event.

Example: 15-10-1999. Two dozen masked individuals, presumably Mapuche, attacked a dozen workers of the Mininco Forestry Company on the Rucañanco farm in Collipulli.

603/703/803/903/1003. OWNER

Description: Owners of the company. It must be made explicit that the person involved in the event is the owner. It is classified as the owner if it is not explicit but can be deduced.

Example: 1-8-1998. The owner of a farm shot two villagers who were walking through the farm to shorten their way to their community.

604/704/804/904/1004. OUTSOURCED BY PRIVATE

Description: It corresponds to a company or a third party that provides services to a company or private individual.

Example: 2-1-2001. Two Pehuenche women threw stones at vehicles of ENDESA's contractor companies.

7. HYDROELECTRIC COMPANY

Description: It corresponds to hydroelectric plants or companies specifically building dams and/or hydroelectric power stations.

Note: The actor of an event on a road or bridge that only leads to a hydroelectric power station will correspond to this category.

8. OTHER COMPANY

Description: Companies that do not correspond to forestry or hydroelectric plants will be cataloged as OTHER COMPANY.

9. PRIVATE LAND OWNER

Description: It corresponds to land owners or farmers.

Notes: It will be cataloged as PRIVATE LAND OWNER only concerning lands not reported as belonging to a forestry or hydroelectric company.

10. PRIVATE CAPITAL OWNER

Description: Owners of trucks or some other capital good.

11. OTHER PRIVATE ENTITY

Description: It corresponds to private individuals who are not classified as owners of land, capital, or enterprises. International organizations such as ILO, UN, or CEPAL are also included in this category.

Notes: This category is exclusively for non-Mapuche actors. If the actor is unknown but corresponds to a group acting clearly against Mapuche people or organizations, it must be classified as OTHER PRIVATE ENTITY.

1101. IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL.

Description: A person who carries out the event and can be identified by the other actor, although the identity is not reported in the news.

Note: To be included in this category, knowing the name of the individual or group is not necessary as long as the other actor can recognize them.

Example: 1-3-2016. The indictment against the truck driver that killed a Mapuche in 2014.

1102. IDENTIFIABLE GROUP.

Description: Group of individuals (at least two) identifiable by the other actor.

Example: 9-5-2000. Around 20, Mapuche holds two vehicles for over half an hour, threatening the passengers with stones and sticks. The passengers are considered as IDENTIFIABLE GROUP.

1103. GROUP NOT SPECIFIED

Description: Group(s) without additional information. These people usually act clandestinely without being seen by other people.

Example: 25-3-2005. Lonko from the Cano Antinao community suffered an attack when three masked individuals approached him near Victoria.

12. NON-MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION– CHURCH

Description: It may correspond to a catholic, evangelical, or other church. The CHURCH will be classified as an actor when an event involves burning, occupation, or any other event in a church.

Note: In the case of church occupations whose purpose is to challenge the state, the latter will be classified as a related actor.

1201. CHURCH OFFICIAL

Description: It corresponds to the priest, bishop, or other church officials.

Example: 7-4-2001. A group of five indigenous people occupied the church for an hour, opposing the arrest of six Mapuche.

1202. WORSHIPPER

Description: People who are not church officials attend a mass or other religious events.

Note: If they interrupt a mass where there are faithful and parish priests, it will be considered within this category.

Example: 24-12-2007: Mapuche activists burst into a mass celebrated by the Bishop of Concepción.

13. NON-MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION– EDUCATIONAL

Description: Any educational-related dependency such as school, college, or university victim of an event (such as invasion or burning).

1301. BUILDING'S OFFICIAL

Description: Directors, professors, and other officials who work in the educational establishment.

Example: 8-12-2006: A group of strangers set fire to the rural school G-134 Chacay Mapu of the community of Chacaico.

1302. STUDENT

Description: Students who habitually attend the educational establishment.

Example: 31-7-2001: A minor was beaten by three schoolmates in the boarding school of Ralco Lepoy. It is reported that the aggression was instigated by the director and some teachers of the establishment after accusing him of being a political activist.

1303. GUARDIAN AND/OR PARENT

Description: Representants of the students, usually their parents. They can be at the school in guardians' and parents' meetings.

14. NON-MAPUCHE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Description: Organization of workers belonging to the same category.

1401. TRADE ASSOCIATION LEADER

Description: Manager or representative of the trade association.

1402. TRADE ASSOCIATION MEMBER

Description: When Trade association members other than the leader participate in the event.

Note: If leaders and other trade union members participate in the event, the specific actor will correspond to the TRADE ASSOCIATION MEMBER.

Example: 24-3-2009: Around 200 truck drivers from the Mininco forestry company protested and decreed an indefinite strike after denouncing the daily insecurity they faced.

15. NON-MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION–OTHER

Description: It corresponds to a non-Mapuche organization different from a Church, College, or Trade Union.

1501. FIREFIGHTER

Description: This organization is dedicated to fighting fires and rescuing people in fires and accidents. It can be an actor when a road is blocked to prevent firefighters from coming to extinguish a fire.

Example: 11-05-2015: Strangers blocked the access route of the Pocuno sector to block the passage of firefighters and Carabineros who entered to extinguish a fire.

1502. PRESS

Description: Members of the press, whether newspaper, radio, or television station. It may include reporters, camera operators, etc.

Example: 14-11-2002. A small group of Mapuche beat a photojournalist in the wake of Edmundo Lemun.