**Social Conflict Analysis Database – Organizational Properties**
Codebook and Data Description
Version 1.0
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The purpose of the Social Conflict Analysis Database—Organizational Properties (SCAD-OPs) is to provide more detail about the actors and targets listed in the original SCAD data; allow researchers to track the activities of a group over time; and ascertain relationships between groups. We focus on countries with a significant number of SCAD events (specifically, Mexico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, and South Africa), although coverage may expand to additional countries in the future. The data cover the time period from 1990-2016.

Each actor and target in the original SCAD data (see SCAD codebook for details) is assigned a code, indicating the domain they belong to, and if applicable, providing a unique organizational identifier.

## Domain Categories

Domain categories indicate the primary functional area(s) or identity of the group/individual in question. The purpose of domain categorization is to codify actors and targets within SCAD event data into a generalizable set of functional areas for the purpose of identifying the type of group listed. Groups and individuals will have at least one, but up to three, domains listed.

The domains used are:

**01 - Central Government**: Institutions, offices, and individuals associated with central government authority including, executives, legislatures, the judiciary, and the bureaucracy. This category also includes actors specifically affiliated with the electoral process. For individuals, groups, or organizations to be included in this category, they must demonstrate decision-making authority connected to the central government. Consequently, the ruling political party, as a separate entity from politicians serving in the central government, is NOT included in this category. Additionally, workers for state-run enterprises are NOT included in this category, while ministers (e.g. the Oil minister) is given this domain designation.

**02 - Regional Government**: Institutions and individuals associated with regional government authority (i.e. provincial, district, municipal) including local government officials, provincial lawmakers, governors, mayors, etc. For individuals, groups or organizations to be coded in this category, they must demonstrate decision-making authority connected to regional governments.

**03 - Security Forces**: Military, police, and paramilitary forces that represent government authority, which are formally instituted by the state or are legally sanctioned by the state. Individuals affiliated with state-run prisons are included in this category. Additionally, former military groups, such as veteran's organizations, are also included in this domain.

**04 - Political – Legal:** Groups which contest political power, authority, and legitimacy and which are legally sanctioned and recognized. This category largely includes legal political parties and associated political candidates that contest power through constitutional means, including the ruling party. It also includes supporters or sympathizers of political parties and candidates, whose political actions or backings are deemed legal or constitutional.

**05 - Political – Extra-legal**: Groups which contest political power, authority, and legitimacy and which are considered illegal or are working outside of constitutionally-sanctioned parameters to achieve their aims. This category includes groups who aim to overthrow or significantly reform the state, but which are considered clandestine/illegal. Militant organizations, banned political parties, and militias are included in this category. Pro-government militias, if not legally sanctioned by the state, are included in this category. Furthermore, this domain denotes actors whose behavior, while illegal, is motivated by a desire to contest state power rather than benefit a criminal enterprise.

**06 – Press**: Actors/targets associated with print, broadcast, and online media. This category includes state-affiliated and private media as well as those described as free-lance.

**07 – Labor**: Groups that advocate greater rights and pay for workers and occupational categories. This includes formal labor unions as well as unaffiliated worker groups. Also coded in this category are people who are acting as or targeted because of their specific occupation.

**08 – Business**: Individual firms, capital owners, or collective associations of businesses. This includes state-owned enterprises as well as foreign-owned enterprises operating within a state. Note that executive agents of state-owned enterprises (e.g. an Oil Minister) are coded under the government domain.

**09 – Education:** Individuals and institutions associated with educational facilities at all levels. This includes students, administrators, teachers, principals, etc. Both public and private institutions of learning are included in this domain.

*Domain '10' is not utilized in order to make the data easier to use in Excel and Stata.*

**11 – Criminal**: Individuals and groups who are part of criminal enterprises or whose behavior explicitly suggests criminal intent. Although these actors frequently use violence, unlike extra-legal political actors there is no reason to believe they are seeking specific governmental reforms or the overthrow of the state and state-specific institutions. Individuals suspected of a crime or are already incarcerated are also given this domain.

**12 - Ethnic/Religious**: Individuals and groups associated with or whose identity is characterized by ethnic, cultural, racial, or religious identity categories.

**13 - NGO/Activist**: Non-governmental organizations and activist groups which promote political, social, and economic change, but which do not seek to directly control state institutions. To be coded in this domain, the actors/targets must have an explicit issue interest (e.g. Women's rights; environmental protection, etc). Less specific terms, such as "anti-government activists," are listed under the generic domain.

**14 - Foreign Actors**: Citizens of foreign countries, foreign government institutions, foreign troops, and international agencies (i.e. U.N., World Bank). Countries, country executives, embassies, and ambassadors are given the Correlates of War (COW) country code for their given countries under the "organization code" (see below).

**15 - Generic "Citizen":** Participants in general rallies, political movements, non-specific social movement campaigns, and other activities, which are not explicitly part of any of the above categories. This often refers to "citizens," "protesters," "pro-government supporters," etc. which do not have a clearly defined identity.

**16 – Generic "Location":** Places that are not explicitly part of any of the above categories. This refers to "home," "car," "marketplace," etc. which do not have a clearly defined label.

**17 – Generic "Concepts":** Concepts that are not explicitly part of any of the above categories – usually these are abstract ideas that are being targeted by groups in the data. This refers to "domestic violence," "poverty," "crime," etc. which do not have a clearly defined label.

**18 – Generic "Violence":** Partakers of social conflict whose identity is clearly defined by the use of violence, but whose purpose, whether criminal or extra-legal, is unknown. This is often the result of the individuals or groups remaining unidentified or unknown in reports. Common participants receiving this domain categorization include "gunmen," "attackers," "assailants," or "mob."

In all cases, actors/targets in SCAD have at least one, but up to three, domain categories. For example, *Supporters of the ANC Party* in South Africa would be coded with a political--legal domain (04). *Workers supporting the ANC Party* would be coded with a political--legal domain (04) and labor domain (07). *Black workers supporting the ANC Party* would be coded with a political--legal domain (04), a labor domain (07), and an ethnic/religious domain (12).

The listing of the domains reflects the order of cardinal numbers, and not the priority given to the domain. For example, *Workers supporting the ANC Party,* is given the code 0407, as 04 is numerically prior to 07.

**<u>Coherence</u>**

The purpose of coding an actor or target as coherent is to identify groups, individuals, and organizations that have a unique, consistent identity over time. Therefore, a group such as the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt is coded as coherent, given that their actions over time can be linked to a central organization. The more generic term "Muslims," however, is not coherent as one cannot reasonably assume that the "Muslims" in one event are the same as those in another event. The main coding criterion for determining coherence is whether an actor/target is distinctive enough to be accurately traced across multiple events as a singular actor/target.

Coherence is coded dichotomously, with actors/targets receiving a 1 when they are coherent and a 0 when they are not. In cases when actors/targets are determined to be coherent, they are given a specific organization code (see below). In most cases when actors/targets are determined not to be coherent, they are simply given a domain code. There are certain exceptions when actors/targets that are not coherent still received an organization code; this will be further explained below.

**1 - Coherent**: The group or individual is a uniquely identifiable, stable entity over time and across events.

**0 - Not Coherent**: The group or individual is not a uniquely identifiable, stable entity over time and across events.

## Organization Codes

The purpose of providing organization codes is to create a way to trace a specific actor/target across the SCAD data in a meaningful way. All coherent actors/targets are given a three-digit organization code which uniquely identifies the group.

Some groups are best categorized as factions or sub-entities within a given group or unit. For example, the Youth Wing of the African National Congress, is a group that operates under the direction of, and is affiliated with the larger ANC entity. In these cases, the group is given the organizational code of the parent unit, with a dash-digit that signifies the subgroup (e.g. 301 refers to the ANC; 301-3 is the ANC Youth Wing).

Organizational codes are three digit numbers ranging from 100-999 with the exception actors/targets that play a role across several SCAD countries. These organizations are given codes from 010-099. An example of such an actor/target is *Shell Oil*, which is always given the same organization code regardless of which SCAD country it operates in (475.0814.010 for Nigeria) and (44.0814.010 for Haiti).

## Understanding SCAD-OPs codes

The SCAD-OPs numerical identifier consists of up to four parts, separated by periods (.) or dashes (-).

The coding scheme is as follows.

> **Country code (dot) domain code (dot) organization code (dash) sub-organization**

*Example A: "LGBT Activists" in Mexico. 70.13*

"LGBT Activists" fall under NGO/Activist domain as they are advocating a specific issue. However, a clear, coherent organization is not identified. Therefore, the country code (70 for Mexico) and the domain code (13) are noted.

*Example B: "*Islamic Construction and Development Party*" in Egypt. 651.0412.314*

The "Islamic Construction and Development Party" was a legal political party in Egypt and is therefore given the domain code (04). It is also a religious group therefore it is given the domain code (12) as well. As a coherent, stable entity, the organization is assigned the code 314.

*Example C: "African National Congress Women's League" in South Africa. 560.04.301-2*

"African National Congress Women's League" is a sub-unit of the ANC party (Org. code 301). Therefore, after the organization code, -2 designates this sub-unit of the ANC (code 301).

## CHANGES IN DOMAINS OVER TIME

Although representing very few cases in the SCAD-OPs dataset, certain individuals or groups change domains over time. For instance, the Muslim Brotherhood is always considered a religious organization (domain 12), but has alternated between being a legal political entity (domain 04) and an illegal organization (domain 05) over time. The most common cause of domain change over time is when individual political candidates enter into or are removed from office, whether through official elections or unsanctioned events such as coup d'états or assassinations.

In cases where there is a change in an individual's or group's domain, the date of the transition is ascertained, and the appropriate domain code is changed. However, the organizational code belonging to that individual or group remains unchanged over the course of the data in order for researchers to trace all associated events across time.

*Example A: President Nelson Mandela in January 1996 is given the code 560.01.109, while candidate Nelson Mandela in March 1994 is given the code 560.04.109*

*Example B: The Muslim Brotherhood in October 2005 is given the code 651.0412.315 when it operated as a legal political actor and The Muslim Brotherhood is given the code 651.0512.315 in January 2015 after the Egyptian government declared it a terrorist organization.*