MACEDA- Mapuche–Chilean State Conflict Event Database

1. Introduction

This codebook provides details for the use of MACEDA, the first systematic record of the events related to the conflict between the Mapuche indigenous group and the Chilean state. 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 as well as claims for greater autonomy have existed since then. MACEDA focus on the Chilean post-dictatorship period, collecting data between 1990 and 2021.

MACEDA reports 4,529 events manually coded from local media. With these data we 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 arsons, 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 that is useful for the understanding of the determinants, mechanisms and consequences of the Mapuche-Chilean State SD conflict. Moreover, the data set contributes to improving the understanding of indigenous SD conflicts, and less-violent SD conflicts in general, for which only scarce empirical literature exits.

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. There can be multiple events 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 an ACTOR2 is “land owners”, while in the eviction event, ACTOR2 is “Carabineros”.

In each event there are two actors which we will call ACTOR1 and ACTOR2. These actors may not be people, but organizations or physical spaces. Every event reports the most general category (ACTOR_TYPE, see definition below) of each of these actors; that is, 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%). 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.

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.
ID_EVENT_RELATED	Identification code of a related event. When several events are related to each other and only the identifier of the first event will be reported. Note: For example, consider a land invasion that is 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	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

Variable	Description	Categories
		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.	Variable indicates year and quarter: q1, q2, q3 and q4.
DATE_REPORTED	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 value 1. In the case that the report includes the date, but also 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 date of the news will be considered. For mentions such as "last weekend", the previous Saturday will be considered.	0. THE DATE IS NOT SPECIFIED 1. THE DATE IS SPECIFIED
COMUNA	Comuna (county) where the event occurred. We report it even if it is not clearly 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) .

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

Variable	Description	Categories
REGION	Region where the event ocurred. 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 in 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 dedicate to public use such as concessioned roads, aerodromes, etc will be considered as public spaces (e.g. Tirúa aerodrome).	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
RURAL	Variable that indicates whether the event took place in a rural or urban area.	1. URBAN 2. RURAL

3.2 Type of event.

In this section, we specify the kind of event described in the new. Based on these 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 that corresponds to the intention of the event. The fact that it has not been successful must be mentioned in the description. Examples: “Mapuche try to occupy	1. ATTACK 2. PROTEST 3. COERCE 4. LAND INVASION

Variable	Description	Categories
	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.	
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 4 types of events described above. The detail of each event is 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 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 may be organizations, companies, etc. It is the main group in conflict. For example, for the Mapuche, the main types are 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. These groups have been mentioned by the Mapuche themselves as their main targets. The details of each category are specified in Annex 2.	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 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 in the news a proper name is	String variable.

Variable	Description	Categories
	included, "REPORTED NAME" will be written. If a proper name indicates membership of an ACTOR_TYPE, it is extended also to ACTOR_TYPE_NAME. Example: whenever Héctor Llaitul makes a statement, then ACTOR_ TYPE _ NAME = CAM.	
ACTOR_SPECIFIC_1(2)	It corresponds to the people or group of people who were *in situ* (on site) at the moment of the event. Notes: ACTOR_SPECIFIC could be blank if nobody were present during the event. Example: burning of an empty church, blocking a public space such as road, hunger strike, etc. ACTOR_SPECIFIC is a subcategory within ACTOR_TYPE. For the categories 6,7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of ACTOR_ TYPE the same classifications are used. The detail of each category is specified in Annex 2.	101. ORGANIZATION LEADER 102. ORGANIZATION *WERKEN* 103. ORGANIZATION *MACHI* 104. ORGANIZATION MEMBER 201. COMMUNITY *LONKO* 202. COMMUNITY *WERKEN* 203. COMMUNITY *MACHI* 204. COMMUNITY LEADER 205. COMMUNITY MEMBER 301. PRISONER 302. PEACEFUL DEMONSTATOR 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. GENDARMERIA 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. OUTSORCED BY PRIVATE

Variable	Description	Categories
		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	Number of specific actors, if they are reported. When reporting a range of numbers, the arithmetic mean will be used when there is a small difference (less than 3 times) and the geometric mean when the difference is greater than 3 times. If only the lower bound is reported, then it will correspond to the number of actors. (e.g.: at least 10➔10)	Numeric variable
*ACTOR_SPECIFIC_1(2)_*WEAPONS	It corresponds to the type of weapons used by the specific actor of the event or a related actor. The use of these weapons can be 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 then it will be coded as "NOT MENTIONED".	1. FIREARM 2. EXPLOSIVE DEVICE 3. INCENDIARY DEVICE 4. BLANK GUN 5. ANTI-RIOT DEVICE 6. LIGHT WEAPON 99. NOT MENTIONED

Variable	Description	Categories
	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.	
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 invasion) or the actor who is supported by actors 1 or 2 (as a demonstration in support of a community). The related actor is reported if it is mentioned in the news, even if the direct relationship is not explicit. If in an event against the State (like a protest) the Police is present but does not interact with the protestors (For example if they are guarding the protest), then they will considerated as related actor. On the other hand, if they participate in the event by repressing or arresting someone, then they will be considered as specific actors. Examples: 04-17-98: CTT supports land invasion➔CTT is a related actor.	String variable.

Variable	Description	Categories
	22-02-1995: Carabineros evict a farm and the name of the owner is mentioned➔Owner is a related actor.	
ACTOR_MAPUCHE	Variable that indicates how many actors participating in the event are Mapuche.	0. THERE ARE NOT 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	Variable that indicates whether an event is a confrontation or an immediate response between the actors. Note: if there is no information regarding this variable, it is assumed that there was no confrontation.	0. NO 1. YES
INITIATOR	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 type, location and main actors of the event.	String variable.

Variable	Description	Categories
	In the other sentences, all other relevant information is reported. Note: In the episodes that cannot be trivially associated with the Mapuche conflict, we describe the reasons why we are reporting this event. 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.	
LOSSS_ESTIMATED	Estimated amount of the loss if it is described in the news. Note: It will be either reported in Millions in Chilean pesos or dollars.	String variable.
ARRESTS	Number of arrested persons mentioned by the news report.	Numeric variable
WOUNDED	Number of injured people mentioned by the news report.	Numeric variable
DEAD	Number of dead people mentioned by the news report.	Numeric variable

3.5 Source

Variable	Descripción	Categorías
MERCURIO	Variable that indicates if the event was reported in *El Mercurio*.	0. NO 1. YES
MELLA	Variable that indicates if the event was reported in Mella.	0. NO 1. YES
OSAL	Variable that indicates if the event was reported in Osal.	0. NO 1. YES

CIUDADANO	Variable that indicates if the event was reported in *El Ciudadano*.	0. NO 1. YES
BIOBIO	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 that it was an explosive attack. If the attack generates a fire but it was carried out by a bomb, 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, 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, that is, 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 a future attack. It can be referred to specific kind of attacks or to a generic one.
Example: 16-10-2009: The leader of Temucuicui Community threatened a judge of death.

10. OTHER ATTACK

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

2. PROTEST:

21. RIOT

Description: Protest that ends or that incites the violent confrontation between two parties. The characteristic of riot versus an attack is that it takes place in a public space such as streets, etc.
Example: 7-10-1999: Some thirty masked individuals interrupted vehicular traffic by throwing Molotov cocktails.

22. DEMOSTRATION

Description: Protest that does not involve confrontation between parties.
Notes: It will be considered as demonstration events such as authorized or unauthorized marches, clustering of people, public interventions (such as raising a flag), as long as it does not end in a violent event. If a protest becomes violent, two related events will be codified: PROTEST and RIOT. Note that the actors are not necessarily the same in both cases. If it is not specified if a demonstration is protest or riot, it will be assumed to be a protest.
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 of individuals deciding to stop eating as a form of protest.
Notes: When additional information is included in a later news report (e.g. a Mapuche is 2 weeks into strike) this information is added in the description and a PDF_SECONDARY is reported.
When people join an existing hunger strike, this will be considered as a different event. 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 type of 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 then this event will be considered as another event.

Example: 17-11-2006: After 47 days of hunger strike, 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, aerodromes, 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 of a road, highway or street belonging to public transit. This can be with a demonstration or without people (like a blockade with trees 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 much 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 be referred to specific kind of protests or to a generic one.

Example: 9-03-2000: A series of protest were announced in order to achieved the liberty of a Mapuche leader.

20. OTHER DEMONSTRATION

Description: Any type of 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 be not 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 and 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 release of political prisoners is harshly repressed by 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 of time 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 a land, private or public property previously taken.

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 events may be related to others. For example, a robbery leads to an arrest and the arrest leads to 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 in this category accusations made by those affected in conflict events.

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 referred to a future coerce action. It can be referred to specific kind of coercion or to a generic one.

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

30. OTHER COERCE

Description: This category includes any type of coercion that is 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 invading.
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 that occur in the occupation, such as burning, robberies, etc, will be considered as part of the same event. The eviction of land invasion will be cataloged as a separate event.
Example: 8-6-1998: In Colpi thirty families began the definitive invasion of the Santa Rosa farm owned by the foresty company Mininco.

42. VIOLENT LAND INVASION

Description: Land invasion where violent conflict is reported at the moment of invading.
Notes: It will be violent if one of the following cases appears: 1. The news indicates it explicitly. 2. There are threats with firearms or light weapons to people in the place.
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 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 and specific, detailing specifically 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. Example of Mapuche organizations are 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 COMUNITY or DEMONSTRATOR. That is, if a new reports that the actors involved are members of an organization and at the same time of a community, 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. If they only support mobilizations of other actors then they will be related actors.

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 that they will make a change in the strategy, and that they will begin to take legal action against the farmers who have 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 event is carried out by the Werkén.

Notes: The category of Werken will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belongs to this category. If the Werken is accompanied by other members of the organization then 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 type. It must be explicitly mentioned that the event is performed by Machi.

Notes: The category of Machi will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belong to this category. If the Werken is accompanied by other members of the organization then 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 the event is carried out by a Mapuche organization but it is not specified whether it was one of the previous categories.

Notes: Whenever a Mapuche organization is mentioned as an actor of 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 members of the organization 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 to 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. The presence of 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, many times the names of the MAPUCHE COMMUNITY 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 event is carried out by the Werkén.
Notes: The category of Werken will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belong to this category. If the Werken is accompanied by other members of the organization then 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 reported 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 type. It must be explicitly mentioned that the event is performed by the Machi.
Notes: The category of Machi will be considered only when all the specific actors involved in the event belong to this category. If the Machi is accompanied by other members of the organization then 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 reported 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 and the actors are not Lonkos or specific representatives of the community.
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 as an act of protest, then the actors fall into this category. If those who block the road flee and do not show up when Carabineros arrive, then this category does not apply. If it is not mentioned that the actors are members of a community or of an organization, then they are labeled as DEMONSTRATOR.

301. PRISONER

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

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

302. PEACEFUL DEMONSTATOR

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 as DEMONSTRATOR.

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

303. RIOTER/PROTESTOR

Description: Group of protesters who do have violent interaction 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, as long as 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 that belong to an organization, nor community, nor demonstrator (s).

401. IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL

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

Note: In order to be included in this category, knowing the name of the individual or group is not necessary, as long as they can be recognized by the other actor.

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) who are 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 name of the actor 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 headquarter.

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 itself 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. GENDARMERIA

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 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 present in the Mapuche conflict.

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

The following sub categories 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) who are involved in the event.

Example: 15-10-1999. Two dozens of 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. If it is not explicit but can be deduced, it is classified as owner.

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 that are specifically building a dam and/or hydroelectric power station.

Note: The actor of an event that occurs 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 with reference to those lands that are 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 or capital or enterprises of any kind. International organizations as ILO, UN or CEPAL are also included on this category.

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

1101. IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL.

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

Note: In order to be included in this category, knowing the name of the individual or group is not necessary, as long as they can be recognized by the other actor.

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

1102. IDENTIFIABLE GROUP.

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

Example: 9-5-2000. Around 20 Mapuche hold 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 Cano Antinao community suffer an attack when 3 masked individuals approach to 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 that occurs 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, but 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 which is the 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: In the event that both leaders and other members of the trade union participate in the event, then the specific actor will correspond to TRADE ASSOCIATION MEMBER.

Example: 24-3-2009: Around 200 truck drivers from the Mininco forestry company protest and decree an indefinite strike after denouncing the insecurity they face every day.

15. NON-MAPUCHE ORGANIZATION–OTHER

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

1501. FIREFIGHTER

Description: Organization dedicated to fighting fires and rescuing people in both fires and accidents. It can be an actor when a road is blocked with the intention of preventing 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 and television station. It may include reporters, cameramen, etc.

Example: 14-11-2002. A photojournalist was beaten by a small group of Mapuche at the wake of Edmundo Lemun.