



Social Political Economic Event Dataset (SPEED): Liberia, Philippines, and Sierra Leone (1979-2008) Codebook

(v.1.0.0)

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About the Cline Center for Advanced Social Research

The Cline Center for Advanced Social Research, a research unit in the University of Illinois College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, aims to equip and empower social scientists, humanists, and decision-makers with tools to address key challenges that threaten human flourishing—climate change, civil unrest, inequality, and injustice, to name a few—by applying advanced computational techniques to extract structured insights from millions of news stories from around the world.

The Cline Center also supports a wide range of teaching and public engagement activities, from fellowship programs for faculty and graduate students to undergraduate internships, public lectures and topical symposia. While the Center has no formal teaching mission, it provides students with transformative research-based learning experiences. Since 2006, the Cline Center has provided paid research opportunities to more than 300 undergraduate and graduate students.

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Summary

These data are a product of a 2011 collaboration between the US Army Corps of Engineers' Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) and the Cline Center for Advanced Social Research¹ (CCASR). This project initially examined the relationship between exploitation of natural resources and civil conflict as well as policy interventions that might address natural resource-related grievances and mitigate civil strife. The associated dataset is documented here and released as part of the Cline Center's ongoing Social, Political and Economic Event Database Project (SPEED) project (Nardulli et. al. 2015).²

ERDC-CERL and FOI initially identified six countries that had a rich history of civil conflict and lucrative natural resources: Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Philippines, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador. As planned, each country would be the subject of a chapter in a multi-volume series of case studies by the Environmental Law Institute (ELI), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the University of Tokyo (Rhodes, Waleij, et al. 2011). However, the final version of the multi-volume series excluded Nicaragua and Guatemala. Data for all three Latin American nations are excluded from this release because the research team identified very few event-bearing articles for those countries.

Once study countries were selected, the Cline Center identified country-specific articles from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) *Summary of World Broadcasts* (SWB) from 1979-2008 and the CIA's *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS) from 1999-2004.

¹ At that time, the Cline Center for Democracy.

² Also see: <https://clinecenter.illinois.edu/project/human-loop-event-data-projects/SPEED>

For an article to be included in any, it had to mention the country of interest and be tagged by a Cline Center-built machine learning-based classification algorithm as relevant for the study of civil unrest (Nardulli et. al. 2015). All articles meeting these criteria were organized into queues for trained human analysts.

Overview of the Data

Over several months, analysts processed 4,874 articles to produce 9,665 in-sample events; that is, incidents occurring in the specified countries, within the defined time range.³ Of the 82 variables in these data, the Cline Center achieved at least 80% inter-coder reliability on 58 key variables that were tested for reliability. The remaining variables marked with an asterisk have unknown levels of reliability.

The case study on the Philippines produced 4,182 events from a total of 1,659 articles. The case study on Liberia produced 2,584 events from a total of 1,597 articles. The case study on Sierra Leone produced 2,899 events from a total of 1,643 articles.

Identifying Duplicate Events

At the time these data were generated, the Cline Center did not employ algorithmic techniques to identify duplicate or near-duplicate documents. Because it was highly likely the analysts examined near-duplicate articles, the resulting data may contain multiple records of the same underlying event. This problem required a post-hoc routine to identify duplicate events.

³ 25 articles contained events occurring in two different countries.

The first step was to identify days with multiple single-day events of the same type. For politically-motivated attacks and political expression events, we considered two events to be of the same type if they came from the same media source and were in the same Tier 1 and 2 event categories. For example, two events marked as a politically motivated attack (Tier 1) *and* as a kidnapping (Tier 2) on the same day, in the same country would be considered same type of events. For disruptive state acts, we used a higher threshold for matching: duplicate events must be identical down to Tier 3 categories. This procedure generated 65 clusters of potentially duplicative event-pairs, with each cluster containing at least two pairs.

Next, we examined source articles for each event in a cluster. Of the 65 clusters of possible duplicate event clusters, 58 were confirmed by human analysis to contain duplicate events (89%). We also found that one of the potential duplicate clusters included 5 distinct clusters of duplicates, yielding a total of 63 confirmed clusters of duplicate events, each containing a mean of 5 events and a total of 238 events.⁴ Each cluster is identified by a cluster number in the duplicate variable (1-63).

Data Generation Procedures: Training

For this project, the Cline Center trained several analysts to extract information from news articles using the SPEED Project's Societal Stability Protocol (SSP). The SSP captures information on events including: date and location, event type, initiators, targets/victims

⁴ The Revolutionary United Front (RUF) captured Freetown, Sierra Leone on 9 January 1999. There were a number of duplicate events coded for the capture as well as 5 addition clusters of specific events that occurred during the capture of Freetown.

and the underlying origin or cause of event. All analysts underwent a thorough, two-month training process. They were required to read training documents, attend lectures, perform group exercises, and engage in one-on-one training sessions with a supervisor.

Testing

All would-be analysts had to pass three proficiency tests. The first, called the Documentation Test, was administered before analysts began formal training. The Event Identification Test and Gatekeeper Test were administered following the completion of training. These tests covered the analysts' grasp of key concepts embedded in the Protocol, to identify relevant events, and to implement the SSP accurately.

The Documentation Test assessed familiarity with SSP training materials. It consisted of 30 True/False questions and 20 multiple choice questions, ranging from applications of the SSP ontology to specific situations to questions about operating the user interface. This test encouraged analysts to become better-acquainted with SSP documentation exposure to real-world training articles.

The Event Identification Test was designed to assess trainees' ability to correctly identify relevant events. We generated two statistics by comparing trainee's annotations to a 'gold standard.' This standard was set by a team of senior Cline Center staff with extensive experience implementing the Societal Stability Protocol, who generated a consensus coding of several documents. A trainee's "identification score," is the proportion of gold standard events that the trainee identified. This statistic can range from 0 to 1, with a score of 1 indicating that the trainee identified all of the events in the gold standard. A score of at least 0.8 is required to pass.

The Gatekeeper Test was structured to measure trainees' ability to extract information on the attributes of SPEED events per the requirements of the SSP'. Trainees' coding of documents in the Gatekeeper Test was compared to a gold standard to determine their score. Scoring this test was complicated by the fact that the SSP includes hundreds of variables connected by conceptual hierarchies and conditionalities. In any given event, most of the variables are not presented to the analyst as relevant options, so getting them right is, essentially, guaranteed. For example, analysts cannot code a casualty count for a non-violent protest, so the casualty code for a non-violent protest is by default zero. Including all the variables in the score would therefore artificially inflate the reliability statistic. As a result, the score for the Gatekeeper Test was based on only key variables: the event type variable, geographic and temporal variables, actor information (initiators, targets, and victims) and a few other key event attributes (weapons, injuries, etc.). We defined reliability as the proportion of the trainee's answers that agreed with the gold standard. A score of .8 or above was necessary to pass.

Following these three examinations, during data production analysts were periodically assigned additional reliability-testing articles without their knowledge. The Cline Center used these articles as a quality control check throughout the duration of the project. The Blind Reliability Tests were comprised of between five and ten randomly-selected articles. In many ways, these were the most important reliability checks. They simulated a real-world coding environment, because analysts were required to both identify events and extract event attributes simultaneously, without knowing they were processing test articles. Separate scores were computed for event identification and event attribute extraction. They were

computed exactly as on the Gatekeeper Test and Event Identification Test.

For inquiries about this dataset, please contact us at cline-center@illinois.edu

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- Nardulli, P, Althaus,S. and Hayes, M. (2015). "A Progressive Supervised-learning Approach to Generating Rich Civil Strife Data." *Sociological Methodology* 45(1): 148-183.
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Note: Some variables in this section contain missing values. Missing values indicate an entry could not be made for that particular variable when the event was produced by a human analyst.

ARTICLE/EVENT IDENTIFIER VARIABLES

AEI0001 - Article identification number

DESCRIPTION

Each article in the Cline Center repository is assigned a unique identification number.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

AEI0002 - Publication date

DESCRIPTION

States the publication date for a specific article found in the Cline Center repository.

VALID CODES

<MM/DD/YYYY>

AEI0003 - Event identification number

DESCRIPTION

A unique identification number provided to every event analyzed using the SPEED protocol.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

AEI0004 - Source of the article

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on the source of the article.

VALID CODES

(1-2)

1. SWB: Summary of World Broadcasts
 2. FBIS: Foreign Broadcast Information Service
-

DATE AND LOCATION VARIABLES

DL0001 - Type of date information available

DESCRIPTION

Distinguishes between four types of dates: precise single day, precise multi-day, estimated single day and estimated multi-day.

VALID CODES

(1-4)

1. Precise single day: The article states that an event happened on a specific, single day. For example, “the protest last Friday...”.
 2. Precise multi-day: The article states that an event happened on a specific set of days. For example, “the five day long protest ended today...”.
 3. Estimated single day: The article states that an event happened on a single day, although the specific date is unclear. For example, “the attack last month...”.
 4. Estimated multi-day: The article states that an event happened across multiple days, consecutively or non-consecutively, although the specific multiple days are unclear. For example, “the attacks last month...”.
-

DL0002 - Earliest possible date for the event

DESCRIPTION

The earliest possible date for an event to have occurred. This variable is used in conjunction with [DL0001](#). For events that occur on a precise single day, both the earliest and the latest ([DL0003](#)) possible date will be the same. The output is the date standard as used in Stata.

VALID CODES

<MM/DD/YYYY>

DL0003 - Latest possible date for the event

DESCRIPTION

The latest possible date for an event to have occurred. This variable is used in conjunction with [DL0001](#). For events that occur on a precise single day, both the earliest ([DL0002](#)) and the latest possible date will be the same. The output is the standard as used in Stata.

VALID CODES

<MM/DD/YYYY>

DL0004 - Average date for the event**DESCRIPTION**

The midpoint between the earliest possible date and the latest possible date. For events that occur on a precise single day, the earliest possible date ([DL0002](#)), the latest possible date ([DL0003](#)) and the average date will be the same.

VALID CODES

<MM/DD/YYYY>

DL0005 - Precision of geospatial unit**DESCRIPTION**

Distinguishes between three mutually exclusive types of geospatial options: pinpoint location, whole country/province and other.

VALID CODES

(1-3)

1. Pinpoint location: The event is said to occur in an area smaller than a region as described in the text. This includes events where the article states an event happened in a

pinpoint location, but did not provide the location information. For example, “the attack in Iraq last night...”.

2. Whole country/province: The impacts of the event cover an area larger than a region as mentioned in the text, but smaller than a continent level/multi-country area. For example, “The president of Argentina imposed a curfew throughout the country today...”
 3. Other: The event occurs in a geospatial location outside of a whole country or pinpoint location, such as airspace, lake, ocean or mountain range.
-

DL0006 - Country name**DESCRIPTION**

The country-level location of the event.

VALID CODES

<countryname>

DL0007 - Lowest-level spatial unit**DESCRIPTION**

States the city, neighborhood or region the event is said to have occurred. Note that not all locations include a lower-level spatial unit.

VALID CODES

<locationname>

DL0008 - Correlates of war country code**DESCRIPTION**

Correlates of war country codes.

VALID CODES

450: Liberia
451: Sierra Leone
840: Philippines

DL0009 - World region of the event**DESCRIPTION**

Eight category world region variable, as used by the United Nations.

VALID CODES

(1-8)

1. Sub Saharan Africa
 2. Asia
 3. Europe
 4. Latin America and the Caribbean
 5. North America
 6. Oceania
 7. Northern Africa
 8. Middle East
-

DL0010 - Latitude

DESCRIPTION

The latitude for the location of the event. This field is automatically generated by the system when an analyst enters a location. For those events with a country-level location, the latitude is set for the centroid of the country.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

DL0011 - Longitude

DESCRIPTION

The longitude for the location of the event. This field is automatically generated by the system when an analyst enters a location. For those events with a country-level location, the longitude is set for the centroid of the country.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

DL0012 - Physical location of the event

DESCRIPTION

Information on the geophysical location of the event. This variable allows for multiple selections, represented in the data as a string. For example, the values 2, 4, 5 in the data would mean that the event took place in a densely populated area, on a road and at a checkpoint.

VALID CODES

(0-28)

0. Whole Country: Used for those situations where the impacts of an event affect the entire country.
1. Sparsely populated area: A rural or unpopulated area (jungle, mountains, desert, etc).
2. Densely populated area: A populated area (village, town, city, etc).
3. Border area: Event happening on or near the border of two defined nation states.
4. Road: An open area, prepared surface leading between two or more points, for passage of humans, animals and vehicles.
5. Checkpoint: A barrier, usually manned, where travelers and goods are stopped and inspected.
6. Bridge: An elevated structure that allows passage over a defined space, like a river or canyon.
7. Railway: An affixed track, used by trains, to move goods and people from one location to another.

8. Harbor: A location on a coastline that allows for boats and ships to dock, load and unload goods and people
 9. Residential property: Single or multi-family dwelling unit that is used for non-business related purposes.
 10. Shopping area/marketplace: An open space that is used for commercial purposes.
 11. Hotel: A business establishment that provides lodging and other services for guests.
 12. Bus station: Transportation hub that houses buses. Also allows passengers to board and disembark buses.
 13. Airport: Transportation hub that allows for planes to arrive and depart. Also allows passengers to board and disembark the plane.
 14. Factory/industrial property: A single or multi building complex producing/manufacturing goods and other items for consumer purposes.
 15. Office/commercial property: Property that is oriented to providing space for businesses or other similar enterprises.
 16. Religious site: A physical location that holds meaning to a particular religious group.
 17. Medical facility: A physical location that provides health related services for patients experiencing or wanting to prevent health maladies.
 18. School site: A physical location whose purpose is to educate/provide instruction to pupils.
 19. Recreational site: A designated space for leisure activities.
 20. Public monument: A physical location/item that commemorates a person/event.
 21. Government facility: A physical property owned, partially owned or operated by a government.
 22. Military facility: A physical property either owned or partially owned and operated by the military.
 23. Embassy/consulate: The residence/workplace of an ambassador.
 24. Air space: Used for those events occurring in the air.
 25. Water space: Used for those events occurring in the water
 26. Rebel stronghold: A physical space that is primarily controlled by some violent, non-state actor, seemingly having autonomy from any centralized State.
 27. Unspecified location: No geophysical location is mentioned in the article.
 28. Other location: The geophysical location falls outside of the available protocol selections.
-

EVENT VARIABLES

Note: Some variables in this section contain missing values. Missing values indicate an entry could not be made for that particular variable when the event was produced by the human analyst.

ER0001 - Recapitulation event

DESCRIPTION

A recapitulation event is a summary of prior happenings within a news report. Recapitulation events are unlike standard events that occur in SPEED, which are limited to a precise happening, in a single location, at a particular time. These events are summaries of same-event prior happenings, limited to a single country, over a specific period of time. For example, “drone strikes in Pakistan over the past two years have killed 275 people.” Or, “IED attacks in Iraq targeting American soldiers have soared this month, killing more than fifty soldiers.”

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

0. No: The event is not a recapitulation coding.
 1. Yes: The event is a recapitulation coding.
-

ER0002 - Event category

DESCRIPTION

Describes type of destabilizing event present.

VALID CODES

(1-3)

1. Political expression: The public articulation, by non-governmental actors, of threatening or unwelcome political statements directed towards societal elites and/or prevailing societal equilibria – or at least unwelcome to elites or those with a vested interest in those equilibria.
 2. Politically motivated attack: Physical acts, perpetrated by humans for political reasons, which are intended to damage the person or property of others.
 3. Destabilizing state act: Extraordinary acts of government or the malfeasant performance of ordinary state tasks executed or ordered by government actors in their official capacity – including the failure to perform routine duties.
-

ER0003 - Type of political expression event

DESCRIPTION

Describes type of political expression event.

VALID CODES

(1-11)

1. Verbal statement: Speeches, chanting, interviews, press releases, and announcements presented vocally, that are political in nature. This includes advocating for/against a particular cause.
2. Broadcast: Radio or television presentations of political commentaries, political satire, or news conferences.
3. Movie, play, etc.: Films, plays, or other performances presenting political, social, or economic ills or taboo.
4. Written: Books, pamphlets, flyers, letters, editorials, cartoons that are political in nature. This includes advocating for/against a particular cause.
5. Banners/Signs: Placards, bill boards, banners, signs and drawings that are political in nature. This includes advocating for/against a particular cause.
6. Digital: E-mails and website postings that are political in nature. This includes advocating for/against a particular cause.
7. Demonstration/Marches: A public gathering that is protesting, advocating and/or raising awareness for a particular cause.

8. Job Action: A work related grievance turned into action, in the form of walkouts and/or picketing.
 9. Symbolic act: A politically oriented action that is symbolic in its nature. This includes actions like sit-ins, self-inflicted harm, self-imposed exile, etc. A complete list of symbolic acts is found in [ER0005](#).
 10. Forming of an association: Formal creation of a protest group, political party, or social rights/advancement organization
 11. Other: Political expression types that fall outside of the available protocol selections.
-

ER0004 - Reduced type of political expression event

DESCRIPTION

Collapses labels I through IO from [ER0003](#) into four categories.

VALID CODES

(I-4)

1. Verbal or written political expression: Speeches, chanting, interviews, press releases, books, pamphlets, flyers, letters, editorials, cartoons and announcements, that are political in nature. This includes advocating for/against a particular cause.
 2. Symbolic act: A politically oriented action that is symbolic in its nature. This includes actions like sit-ins, self-inflicted harm, self-imposed exile, etc. A complete list of symbolic acts is found in [ER0005](#).
 3. Forming an association: Formal creation of a protest group, political party, or social rights/advancement organization
 4. Mass demonstration or strike: A public gathering that is protesting, advocating and/or raising awareness for a particular cause; a work related grievance turned into action, in the form of walkouts and/or picketing.
-

ER0005 - Type of symbolic act event

DESCRIPTION

Describes type of symbolic act, covering 15 mutually exclusive categories.

VALID CODES

(I-15)

1. Passive resistance: Restraining one's self to a location by going limp, using chains or other binding implements as is done during sit-ins, sit-down strikes and die-ins.
2. Praying: The public display of prayer.
3. Boycott: Withdrawing from commercial or social relations with a country, organization, or person, as a punishment or protest.
4. Blocking traffic/building, egress/regress: Using objects or bodies to block flow of foot or vehicle traffic.
5. Withhold something that is owed to another: Withholding rent or taxes for political purposes.
6. Disrespecting national symbols: Defacing or damaging a symbol of national pride. For example, "protestors today stomped on a US flag and encouraged the removal of US troops from Saudi Arabia..."
7. Symbolic burning: Burning a prop, small item, or effigy. This excludes apolitical arson attacks. For example, "enlistees burned their draft cards today in protest of US involvement in Vietnam."

8. Return of an exiled leader: A prominent social or political figure returns to a country from which he had been previously exiled.
9. Self-inflicted harm: A protester inflicts physical harm on self, up to and including death For example, “today marked the 7th day of an ongoing hunger strike to bring attention to the lack of clean facilities in the local jail.”
10. Resignation in protest/self-exile: An official of an organization removing themselves from the organization as a form of protest; physically withdrawing from one’s identified nation-state as a form of protest.
11. Defection: The desertion of one’s country or cause in favor of an opposing country or cause.
12. Symbolic throwing: The throwing of non-injuring/non-damaging items as part of a protest. For example, “protesters threw eggs and glitter at the motorcade of the disgraced president this morning...”
13. Symbolic wearing: The wearing of clothing or other items of symbolic significance. For example, “...all participants wore black armbands to show their unity against government repression.”
14. Walkout: A sudden departure by students from their academic institution; physically removing one’s self from the physical space of the school as a means to protest.
15. Other: A residual category for those symbolic acts that fall outside of the existing ontology.

ER0006 - Advocating/threatening of violent acts during political expression

DESCRIPTION

Indicates initiators threatened violent action and/or exhorted others to engage in violent actions during the course of a political expression event.

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

0. No: Violent action was not advocated/threatened by the initiators during the course of a political expression event.
 1. Yes: Initiators advocated/threatened violence in the course of a political expression event.
-

ER0007 - Type of politically motivated attack

DESCRIPTION

Describes type of politically motivated attack, covering 18 mutually exclusive categories.

VALID CODES

(1-18)

1. Riot or brawl: Mass spontaneous attacks sparked by sudden occurrence in an already tense situation. For example, “protestors turned violent this afternoon, throwing rocks and bottles at cars and businesses in Baltimore this afternoon after the release of video showing police officers shooting a suspect.”
2. Assassination: The targeted killing of a prominent social figure or political leader.
3. Suicide attack: An attack where the attacker intends to end their own life to inflict damage against people/property.
4. Kidnapping/hostage taking: The forcible abduction/capture and holding of persons against their will for political gain.
5. Execution: A ritualized targeted killing. For example, “Isis militants were shown on video beheading what they termed as non-believers this afternoon. The beheadings were said to have occurred last Monday.”
6. Other personal attack: A generalized attack not of the types listed above targeting or victimizing human beings.

7. Other property attack: A generalized category referring to attacks that specifically target property (no human casualties) and that do not fall in any other category.
 8. Border incident: Attacks occurring near or along an international border or boundary.
-

ER0008 - Realized versus unrealized attacks

DESCRIPTION

Distinguishes between realized attacks, attacks thwarted in the conspiracy stage and attempted but unrealized attacks.

VALID CODES

(0-2)

0. Realized attack: An attack that is carried out to completion.
 1. Conspiracy to attack: An attack that is thwarted during the planning phase before any attack could be carried out. For example, “police uncovered a plot to assassinate the tribal leader today.”
 2. Attempted attack: An attack rendered unsuccessful during the execution phase of the attack. . For example, “police shot the would-be attacker as he was about to fire on the President.” Or, “the returning dissident leader was wounded by the would-be assassins.”
-

ER0009 - Type of disruptive state act category

DESCRIPTION

Describes the broad type of disruptive state act.

VALID CODES

(1-4)

1. Minimal act: Minimal acts include state acts which are not good-faith exercise of state power or discretion and that are not formal state acts. A complete list of minimal acts is included in variable [ER0010](#).
 2. Formal state act: Formal acts include state acts which are formal and are not good-faith exercise of state power but fall short of uses of coercive power. A complete list of formal acts is included in [ER0011](#).
 3. Use of coercive force: Use of coercive force include the use of formal state acts which are not good-faith exercise of state power but fall short of violent attacks. A complete list of coercive acts is included in [ER0012](#).
 4. Extraordinary state act: Extraordinary state acts are actions inherently disruptive to the smooth functioning of societal processes and the conduct of normal human interactions. A complete list of extraordinary state acts is included in [ER0013](#)
-

ER0010 - Type of minimal disruptive state act

DESCRIPTION

Describes specific type of minimal state act.

VALID CODES

(1-9)

1. Failure to act: Government actor purposely fails to execute actions of which they are legally obligated to take. For example, “police looked on and did not move to intervene when union laborers beat anti-war protesters with pipes and steel-toed boots.”
2. Warning of formal action: A warning, by a government official, that a malfeasant act of a formal or coercive nature would take place against a target.
3. Threat to use violence: Includes situations when a government official warns that they will take violent action against a particular target.
4. Punitive discharge of public official: Includes dismissals of public officials and bureaucrats for whistleblowing, voicing ethical or other policy questions, or dismissals stemming for highly politicized and highly publicized concerns.
5. Job action by public employees: Instances where low-level government employees, such as public school teachers, perform job actions such as a strikes or picketing, for changes in working conditions or policies.

6. Mutiny by armed forces: Features insubordination, resulting in a job action, performed by members of the armed forces, soldiers or whole units, for improved working conditions, pay, or policy changes.
 7. Assembly of coercive forces: Involves the assembly or police, armed forces, or other state security entities for the purpose of intimidating a location or event. The mere presence is the disruptive element.
 8. Military conduct of civilian functions: Instances short of martial law, where armed forces are ordered to take on law enforcement or labor roles.
 9. Other minimal state action: A residual state action carried out without good-faith, not meeting the threshold of formal state act.
-

ER0011 - Type of formal disruptive state act

DESCRIPTION

Describes specific type of formal state act.

VALID CODES

(1-4)

1. Abuse of police powers: Any use of formal policing powers performed with malfeasance such as arrest powers, interrogation, inspections and citations.
 2. Abuse of legal discretion: Any use of formal legal powers performed with malfeasance such as dismissing charges against political allies, filing charges against political opponents, filing trumped up or heavy-penalty charges against ethnic minorities, or launching unnecessary tax or criminal investigations against the opposition.
 3. Abuse of judicial discretion: Any use of formal judicial powers with malfeasance to be complicit with another branch of government in highly political matters, executing hurried trials with convictions or dismissing cases against opponents or allies, respectively, or issuing heavy sentences against opponents.
 4. Other type of formal state act: A residual formal state act carried out without good-faith and does not meet the threshold for coercive action.
-

ER0012 - Type of coercive disruptive state act

DESCRIPTION

Describes specific type of coercive state act.

VALID CODES

(1-9)

1. Facility closures: Ordering the closing of facilities to hinder political or social group associations.
2. Service suspensions: Suspending water, electrical, sewer services, or other public services to locations or structures controlled or operated by dissidents or minority groups.
3. Restricting movement/access: Malfeasant orders to restrict movements/access of others from leaving and/or accessing a location without formally detaining or arresting protesters, marchers, strikers, or individuals.
4. Forced relocations: Government forcibly removing individuals from a location (neighborhood, region, terrain type) to achieve a policy objective such as industrialization, pacification, repression, or ethnic cleansing.
5. Proactive arrest/detention: Proactive arrests or detentions must target political or ethnic opponents of the government and must occur prior to a political expression event. For example, “black leaders were rounded up by police the night before they were to hold a press conference.”
6. Exile: Removal of individuals to remote areas within, or outside of a country for posing a perceived political threat.

7. Trespass on private space: Trespass by government agents on the private property (residential or commercial) and/or intrusion into the personal privacy (documents, computer files, phones) of perceived dissidents.
 8. Confiscation of property: The appropriation of personal or private property by the government for political purposes.
 9. Other coercive state act: Other malfeasant coercive state actions taken without violence that occurs outside of the existing ontology.
-

ER0013 - Type of extraordinary state act

DESCRIPTION

Describes specific type of extraordinary state act.

VALID CODES

(1-12)

1. Censorship: Government orders or actions confiscating, withholding or altering written, vocal, or broadcasted material or shuttering the associated production or communication facilities such as a newspaper offices, websites, radio or TV stations.
2. Disrupting electronic communications: Includes jamming broadcast frequencies or shutting down the internet.
3. Banning civil society group: Includes outlawing political parties, public interest groups, social advancement organizations and associations.
4. Imposing curfew: Issuing a regulation requiring individuals to remain indoors during certain hours.
5. Issuing extraordinary executive decree: A residual executive action or order with effects approximating martial law, curfews, states of emergency and/or imposing association, expression, or other targeted restrictions.
6. Declaring state of emergency: An act which often broadens government powers to impinge upon citizens' lives to conduct normal life actions.

7. Imposing martial law: An executive action placing the armed forces as the primary administrator of ordinary government functions such as the maintenance of order and legal proceedings.
 8. Dissolving government: Includes instances where the executive may dissolve checks on its own power, such as the legislature or high court, as well as instances where a national government may dissolve a state or local government.
 9. Failure to convene legislature: Includes instances where the executive fails in their constitutional duty to convene the legislature at the legally required time.
 10. Cancellation/annulment of elections: Includes instances where upcoming, regularly mandated elections are cancelled or when the results of an election are annulled.
 11. Suspension of constitution: The constitution is suspended, often by an executive official, removing the legal constraints placed on a government.
 12. Other extraordinary state act: This is a residual category of an inherently disruptive state acts that fall outside of the existing ontology.
-

INITIATOR VARIABLES

Note: Some variables in this section contain missing values. Missing values indicate an entry could not be made for that particular variable when the event was produced by the human analyst.

INI0001 - Are the initiators unknown, known, suspected or ambiguous?

DESCRIPTION

Allows the analyst to state the clarity of the initiator information. Selections are based on the textual descriptions of the initiator in the article. The minimum requirement for an analyst to distinguish between “known” and “unknown” is if the article differentiates between a governmental vs. a non-governmental initiator.

VALID CODES

(0-3)

0. Unknown: The article text does not attribute the initiator of the event to any actor.
1. Known: The article text attributes the initiator of the event to either a non-government or government actor.
2. Suspected: The article text suggests a potential initiator, but casts doubt on the veracity of the claim.
3. Ambiguous: The article is unclear in distinguishing between the initiator and the target of the event. For example, an event that states “clashes between police and protestors

left 40 people injured today” would require the usage of ambiguous initiator. For events using this selection, in one case, ambiguous actor 1 is the initiator and ambiguous actor 2 is the target, and in another, ambiguous actor 1 is the target and ambiguous actor 2 is the initiator. This selection does not prioritize ambiguous actor 1 over ambiguous actor 2; the selection of either initiator as “1” or “2” is arbitrary. This code is used in conjunction with variables [INI0014](#) through [INI0037](#).

INI0002 - Type of initiators

DESCRIPTION

Allows for five, mutually exclusive selections for type of initiator associated with an event.

VALID CODES

(0-4)

0. Unspecified actor: The article text provides no information on whether the initiator is either a governmental or non-governmental actor.
1. Non-governmental actor: The article conclusively states that the initiator of the event is a non-governmental actor.
2. Governmental actor: The article conclusively states that the initiator of the event is a governmental actor, acting in their official capacity.

3. Suspected, but unacknowledged governmental actor: The article inconclusively suggests that the initiator of the event may be a governmental actor.
4. Quasi-governmental actor: The article states that the initiator is a government contractor working in their official capacity.

INI0003 - Non-domestic status of initiators

DESCRIPTION

States the non-domestic status of the initiators. Non-domestic is defined as whether or not the initiators are from a different country than where the event occurred.

VALID CODES

- (0, 1)
0. No/Unspecified: There are no initiators from a country other than the event location's country or it is unspecified.
 1. Yes: At least one initiator is from a country other than the event location's country.

INI0004 - Country of non-domestic initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists COW code for non-domestic initiators. Multiple country selections are represented as a string.

VALID CODES

<cowcode>

INI0005_1 - First formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_2 - Second formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_3 - Third formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_4 - Fourth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_5 - Fifth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_6 - Sixth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_7 - Seventh formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_8 - Eighth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_9 - Ninth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_10 - Tenth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_I1 - Eleventh formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_I2 - Twelfth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_I3 - Thirteenth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_I4 - Fourteenth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_15 - Fifteenth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_16 - Sixteenth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_17 - Seventeenth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0005_18 - Eighteenth formal name of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0006 - Type of non-governmental initiators

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to type of non-governmental initiators. This variable allows multiple selections, represented as a string in the dataset. For example, if an event has values 1, 2 and 35, the actors include members of a social group, political group and insurgent group.

VALID CODES

(1-42)

1. Members of a social group: A named ethnic, racial, religious, or national identity group; or groups defined as ethnic, religious, racial, foreign or minorities.
2. Members of a political group: Formal association or identification with a political party and/or ideological group.
3. Members of a labor union: Affiliates of a formal organized workers collective bargaining association.
4. Members of a business association: Members of a formal organization of businesses or large land owners.
5. Undifferentiated people: Individuals without any stated label or group membership.
6. Workers: Persons engaged in labor tasks for work that are not part of an organized collective bargaining association.
7. Farmers: Non-land owning agricultural workers.
8. Large landowner: Wealthy individual or family possessing significant amounts of valuable land.
9. Women: Adult human female.
10. Children: Humans ranging in age from newborn to twelve years old.
11. Youths: Human ranging in age from thirteen to seventeen years old.
12. Elderly: Human ranging in age from sixty five years old and older.
13. Persons with disabilities: Individuals with physical or mental ailments which negatively impact quality of life or independence in sustaining life.
14. Members of LGBT community: Individuals identified as gay, transsexual, bisexual and/or queer.
15. Refugees/displaced persons: Persons forced to leave their country or location of origin due to war, persecution, or natural disaster.
16. Immigrants: Persons seeking residence in a foreign country.
17. Students: Full or part time education seekers at schools, colleges, or universities.
18. Educators: Persons conducting instruction or research, as in a teacher or professor capacity.
19. Intellectual: An independent, creative or thoughtful person. For example, an author, poet, or artist.
20. Dissidents: Persons publically opposed to official policy.
21. Voters: Persons participating in choosing an elected government.
22. Candidate for elective office: A person seeking a position in an elected government.
23. Leading societal actor: A prominent popular or widely known icon of a social, economic, or political movement or message.

24. Leading local actor: A prominent icon of a more localized movement or message.
25. Former government official: A person who had previously but not currently served as an authority of public office.
26. Members of a civic association: Persons involved in a non-governmental organization promoting/advocating various interests/causes.
27. Religious actors/clergy members: Persons involved in a leadership role in an organized religion.
28. Humanitarian/human rights workers: Persons engaged in defending or promoting the sanctity of the individual, often in the face of circumstances which are abusive to the individual.
29. Health care workers: Persons with medical training working to protect or improve personal or community health.
30. Private security official: Persons not formally part of a state authority or state force engaged in providing guard or application of force similar to police or armed forces.
31. Soldiers (in private capacity): Members of the armed forces acting outside of their state authorized capacity.
32. Peacekeepers: Members of a national armed forces working as part of an international force with a mandate to observe or quell flare ups between combatant groups.
33. Government supporters: Persons seeking to defend or promote the policies or actions of the authorities.
34. Paramilitary: A violent non-state pro-government armed group resembling that of a police or armed force.
35. Members of an insurgent group: Individuals associated with a violent, usually anti-state organization.
36. Criminal (gangs/organized crime): Persons involved in illegal activities mostly for personal gain in an organized fashion.

37. Prisoners: Persons constrained to a government facility for the rehabilitation of criminals.
38. Private journalist/blogger: A member of the private press or independent online reporter.
39. Business people: Persons involved in operating or owning private enterprise entities.
40. Government officials in private capacity: Any person in an official place of authority, acting outside of the exercise of that authority.
41. Unspecified: Ambiguity exists between types of non-government actors.
42. Other: A residual category of non-government entities.

INI0007 - Level of government

DESCRIPTION

Lists the level of government for the known or suspected governmental initiators.

VALID CODES

(1-5)

1. Local: Generally, the governing body of a city, town, county, or district.
2. Provincial/regional: The governing body of a state, governate or province.
3. National: The highest level of government in country; the executive.

4. International: Part of an international governing body of nations.
5. Unspecified: Unknown level of government.

INI0008 - Type of governmental initiators

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to type of governmental initiators. This variable allows for multiple selections, represented as a string in the dataset.

VALID CODES

(1-24)

1. Firefighters, rescue workers: Fire and medical emergency response personnel.
2. Police/security officials: Law enforcement officials.
3. Soldiers: Members of the armed forces.
4. Secret police: Members of a law enforcement organization focused on investigating and disrupting political crimes and dissidents.
5. Intelligence agent: Members of a state organization dedicated to the collection and analysis of information used to promote the armed forces, police, and state foreign policy objectives.
6. Cabinet-level official: High ranking members serving the executive branch of government.
7. Bureaucrat/executive official: Middle to lower level unelected government official.

8. Election workers: Government-employed facilitators of an election.
9. General officer/military command: High ranking armed forces personnel.
10. President/prime minister: Chief national executive of an elected government.
11. Royalty: People of royal blood or status.
12. Religious ruler: Theocratic national executive authority.
13. Dictator/supreme ruler: Non-elected or single party national executive authority.
14. Military ruler/junta: Armed forces national executive authority.
15. Colonial administrators: Chief executives from foreign power or local executive appointed by a foreign power for the purposes of resource extraction.
16. Court: A judicial assembly appointed to decide cases of law.
17. Judge: A public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law.
18. Legislator: A public official who creates laws.
19. Legislative body: An assembly of public officials who create laws.
20. Corporate government: Generalized term for government decision making; stands in for mentions of “the government.”
21. Government owned media: Press, radio, television, or internet news or entertainment programming owned and directed by the state.
22. Government contractors: Private companies and workers delivering goods or services under contract to the government.

23. Representatives of an international organization: Persons who are former members of an interstate governing organization such as the United Nations.
24. Other: A residual category of government actors.

INI0009 - Type of weapon used by known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Displayed as a string, this variable allows the analyst to select up to 27 possible weapon types. For those events that did not involve weapons used, this field will have a “0”.

VALID CODES

(0-26)

0. None: The initiator did not use any weapons in the execution of the event.
1. Fake weapons: Blunt/dull objects designed to resemble real weapons; not used in an offensive capacity.
2. Body parts: Arms, legs and other parts of the body used to cause harm to a person or property.
3. Animal: The use of an animal (dog, horse, etc.) to carry out an attack against people and/or property.
4. Vehicles: The use of car, truck or other vehicular type to cause damage to people and/or property.
5. Computer: Using information technologies to cause harm to either people and/or property, as would be the case in hacking or sending computer viruses.

6. Blunt instruments: A weighted object that does not have a sharp edge or a pointed tip, used as a weapon to cause damage to people/property.
7. Tear gas, pepper spray, mace: Dispersants that cause irritation to the nose, throat and mouth, used primarily to disperse protestors or disable a suspect.
8. Knives or other sharp weapons: A blade or other item with a sharp edge, used as a weapon against people/property.
9. Fire: The burning of materials, producing heat, light and smoke, used as a weapon against people/property.
10. Less-than-lethal projectiles: Non-lethal weapons, not as likely to result in death as compared to lethal weapons. This includes weapons like water cannons, stun guns and rubber bullets.
11. Small arms: Consists of handguns, rifles, carbines, shotguns, semi and fully automatic weapons and manned, portable machineguns.
12. Light weapons: As defined by the [Small Arms Survey](#), these weapons are “mortars up to 120 mm in calibre; hand-held, under-barrel, and automatic grenade launchers; heavy machine guns; portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile systems; anti-materiel rifles, recoilless rifles, and guns; portable rocket launchers and portable rockets fired from rails.”
13. Improvised explosive: A bomb put together using various conventional and unconventional weaponry/parts, designed to cause damage to people/property.
14. Letter bomb: A disguised bomb sent through the mail, designed to cause damage to people/property.
15. Incendiary device: Weapons specifically designed to ignite and cause fire.

16. Land mine: A type of explosive device placed either on top of, or underneath the ground, intended to damage people/property.
 17. Explosives, grenade: An explosive contained within a shell, delivered by throwing the object by hand.
 18. Car bomb: A bomb or explosives concealed within a vehicle, used to attack people/property.
 19. Tanks or other armored vehicles: An armored military vehicle with the capability of being equipped with significant weaponry and designed to resist both explosives and bullets.
 20. Field artillery: Mobile projectile explosives used by infantry and/or mounted on a vehicle.
 21. Missile/rocket: Self-propelled, guided/unguided munitions system.
 22. Aircraft munitions: Any type of weapon deployed by an aircraft (e.g. helicopter, jet fighter) with the capability of inflicting damage on people or property.
 23. Naval power: Any weapon launched from a ship.
 24. Biological or chemical weapons: The weaponized use of biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi with the intent to kill or incapacitate humans.
 25. Ambiguous weapons: Used for situations where it is clear that a weapon was used, however it is unclear the type of weapon used.
 26. Other: The article specifies a weapon type that is not included in the existing list set.
-

INI0010 - Reduced weapon type for known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Reduction of the 26 weapon types to five general categories.

VALID CODES

(0-4)

0. No weapons used: The initiators did not use any weapons in the execution of the event. Same as value "0" in [INI0009](#).
 1. Crude weapons: Includes all values of [INI0009](#) between 1 and 10.
 2. Small arms: Includes values 11 and 12 of [INI0009](#).
 3. Explosive devices: Includes all values of [INI0009](#) between 13 and 18.
 4. Military grade weapons: Includes all values of [INI0009](#) between 19 and 24.
-

INI001 I_1 - First named group for known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI001 I_2 - Second named group for known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname >

INI001 I_3 - Third named group for known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname >

INI001 I_4 - Fourth named group for known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname >

INI001 I_5 - Fifth named group for known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname >

INI0012 - Highest number of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

States the highest possible range for the number of initiators for the event. For events with a precise number of initiators, both the highest and the lowest number of initiators are the same.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

INI0013 - Lowest number of known or suspected initiators

DESCRIPTION

States the lowest possible range for the number of initiators for the event. For events with a precise number of initiators, both the highest and the lowest number of initiators are the same.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

INI0014 - Type of ambiguous initiators (I)

DESCRIPTION

Allows for five, mutually exclusive selections for the first type of initiator associated with an event when using the ambiguous actor selection in [INI0001](#).

VALID CODES

(0-4)

0. Unspecified: The article text provides no information on whether one of the initiators is either a governmental or non-governmental actor.
 1. Non-governmental: The article conclusively states that one of the initiators of the event is a non-governmental actor.
 2. Governmental: The article conclusively states that one of the initiators of the event is a governmental actor, acting in their official capacity.
 3. Suspected, but unacknowledged government actor: The article inconclusively suggests that one of the initiators of the event may be a governmental actor.
 4. Quasi-governmental actor: The article states that one of the initiators is a government contractor working in their official capacity.
-

INI0015 - Non-domestic status of ambiguous initiators (I)

DESCRIPTION

States the non-domestic status of the initiators. Non-domestic is defined as when the initiators are from a different country than where the event is occurring.

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

0. No/Unspecified: There are no initiators from a country other than the event location's country or it is unspecified.
 1. Yes: At least one initiator is from a country other than the event's location country.
-

INI0016 - Country of non-domestic ambiguous initiators (I)

DESCRIPTION

Lists countries of origin for non-domestic initiators.

VALID CODES

<cowcode>

INI0017_1 - First formal name of ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0017_2 - Second formal name of ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0017_3 - Third formal name of ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0017_4 - Fourth formal name of ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0017_5 - Fifth formal name of ambiguous initiators (I)

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0018 - Type of non-governmental ambiguous initiators (I)

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to type(s) of ambiguous, non-governmental initiators. This variable allows for multiple selections, represented as a string in the dataset.

VALID CODES

(1-42)

1. Members of a social group: A named ethnic, racial, religious, or national identity group; or groups defined vaguely as ethnic, religious, racial, foreign or minorities.
2. Members of a political group: Formal association or identification with a political party and/or ideological group.

3. Members of a labor union: Affiliates of a formal organized workers collective bargaining association.
4. Members of a business association: Members of a formal organization of businesses or large land owners.
5. Undifferentiated people: Citizens referenced as individuals without any other label or group membership ascription.
6. Workers: Persons engaged in labor tasks for work who are not part of an organized collective bargaining association.
7. Farmers: Non-land owning agricultural workers.
8. Large landowner: Wealthy individual or family possessing significant amounts of valuable land.
9. Women: Adult female human being.
10. Children: Humans ranging in age from newborn to twelve years old.
11. Youths: Human ranging in age from thirteen to seventeen years old.
12. Elderly: Human beings ranging in age from sixty five years old and older.
13. Persons with disabilities: Individuals with physical or mental ailments which negatively impact quality of life or independence in sustaining life.
14. Members of LGBT community: Individuals identified as gay, transsexual, or bisexual.
15. Refugees/displaced persons: Persons forced to leave their country or location of origin due to war, persecution, or natural disaster.
16. Immigrants: Persons seeking residence in a foreign country.
17. Students: Full or part time education seekers at schools, colleges, or universities.
18. Educators: Persons conducting instruction or research, as in a teacher or professor capacity.

19. Intellectual: An independent, creative or thoughtful person. For example, an author, poet, or artist.
 20. Dissidents: Persons publically opposed to official policy.
 21. Voters: Persons participating in choosing an elected government.
 22. Candidate for elective office: A person seeking a position in an elected government.
 23. Leading societal actor: A prominent popular or widely known icon of a social, economic, or political movement or message.
 24. Leading local actor: A prominent icon of a more localized movement or message.
 25. Former government official: A person who had previously but not currently served as an authority of public office.
 26. Members of a civic association: Persons involved in a non-governmental organization promoting/advocating various interests/causes.
 27. Religious actors/clergy members: Persons involved in a leadership role in an organized religion.
 28. Humanitarian/human rights workers: Persons engaged in defending or promoting the sanctity of the individual, often in the face of circumstances which are abusive to the individual.
 29. Health care workers: Persons with medical training working to protect or improve personal or community health.
 30. Private security official: Persons not formally part of a state authority or state force engaged in providing guard or application of force similar to police or armed forces.
 31. Soldiers (in private capacity): Members of the armed forces acting outside of their state authorized capacity.
 32. Peacekeepers: Members of a national armed forces working as part of an international force with a mandate to observe or quell flare ups between combatant groups.
 33. Government supporters: Persons seeking to defend or promote the policies or actions of the authorities.
 34. Paramilitary: A violent non-state pro-government armed group resembling that of a police or armed force.
 35. Members of an insurgent group: Individuals associated with a violent, usually anti-state organization.
 36. Criminal (gangs/organized crime): Persons involved in illegal activities mostly for personal gain in an organized fashion.
 37. Prisoners: Persons constrained to a government facility for the rehabilitation of criminals.
 38. Private journalist/blogger: A member of the private press or independent online reporter.
 39. Business people: Persons involved in operating or owning private enterprise entities.
 40. Government officials in private capacity: Any person in an official place of authority, acting outside of the exercise of that authority.
 41. Unspecified: Ambiguity exists between types of non-government actors.
 42. Other: A residual category of non-government entities.
-

INI0019 - Level of government for ambiguous initiators (1)

DESCRIPTION

Lists the level of government for the first ambiguous government initiator.

VALID CODES

(1-5)

1. Local: Generally, the governing body of a city, town, county, or district.
 2. Provincial/regional: The governing body of a state, governate or province.
 3. National: The highest level of government in country; the executive.
 4. International: Part of an international governing body of nations.
 5. Unspecified: Unknown level of government.
-

INI0020 - Type of governmental ambiguous initiators (1)

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to type(s) of government initiator

VALID CODES

(1-24)

1. Firefighters, rescue workers: Fire and medical emergency response personnel.
2. Police/security officials: Law enforcement officials.
3. Soldiers: Members of the armed forces.
4. Secret police: Members of a law enforcement organization focused on investigating and disrupting political crimes and dissidents.
5. Intelligence agent: Members of a state organization dedicated to the collection and analysis of information used to promote the armed forces, police, and state foreign policy objectives.
6. Cabinet-level official: High ranking members serving the executive branch of government.
7. Bureaucrat/executive official: A middle to lower level unelected government official.
8. Election workers: Government-employed facilitators of an election.
9. General officer/military command: High ranking armed forces personnel.

10. President/prime minister: Chief national executive of an elected government.
11. Royalty: People of royal blood or status.
12. Religious ruler: Theocratic national executive authority.
13. Dictator/supreme ruler: Non-elected or single party national executive authority.
14. Military ruler/junta: Armed forces national executive authority.
15. Colonial administrators: Chief executives from foreign power or local executive appointed by a foreign power for the purposes of resource extraction.
16. Court: A judicial assembly appointed to decide cases of law.
17. Judge: A public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law.
18. Legislator: A public official who creates laws.
19. Legislative body: An assembly of public officials who create laws.
20. Corporate government: Generalized term for government decision making; used for mentions of “the government.”
21. Government owned media: Press, radio, television, or internet news or entertainment programming owned and directed by the state.
22. Government contractors: Private companies and workers delivering goods or services under contract to the government.
23. Representatives of an international organization: Persons who are former members of an interstate governing organization such as the United Nations.
24. Other: A residual category of government actors.

INI0021 - Type of weapon used by ambiguous initiators (I)

DESCRIPTION

Displayed as a string, this variable allows the analyst to select up to 27 possible weapon types. For those events that did not involve weapons used, this field will have a “0”.

VALID CODES

(0-26)

0. None: The initiator did not use any weapons in the execution of the event.
1. Fake weapons: Blunt/dull objects designed to resemble real weapons; not used in an offensive capacity.
2. Body parts: Arms, legs and other parts of the body used to cause harm to a person or property.
3. Animal: The use of an animal (dog, horse, etc.) to carry out an attack against people and/or property.
4. Vehicles: The use of car, truck or other vehicular type to cause damage to people and/or property.
5. Computer: Using information technologies to cause harm to either people and/or property, as would be the case in hacking or sending computer viruses.
6. Blunt instruments: A weighted object that does not have a sharp edge or a pointed tip, used as a weapon to cause damage to people/property.
7. Tear gas, pepper spray, mace: Dispersants that cause irritation to the nose, throat and mouth, used primarily to disperse protestors or disable a suspect.

8. Knives or other sharp weapons: A blade or other item with a sharp edge, used as a weapon against people/property.
 9. Fire: The burning of materials, producing heat, light and smoke, used as a weapon against people/property.
 10. Less-than-lethal projectiles: Non-lethal weapons that are not as likely to result in death as compared to lethal weapons. This includes weapons like water cannons, stun guns and rubber bullets.
 11. Small arms: Consists of handguns, rifles, carbines, shotguns, semi and fully automatic weapons and manned, portable machineguns.
 12. Light weapons: As defined by the [Small Arms Survey](#), these weapons are “mortars up to 120 mm in calibre; hand-held, under-barrel, and automatic grenade launchers; heavy machine guns; portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile systems; anti-materiel rifles, recoilless rifles, and guns; portable rocket launchers and portable rockets fired from rails.”
 13. Improvised explosive: A bomb put together using various conventional and unconventional weaponry/parts, designed to cause damage to people/property.
 14. Letter bomb: A disguised bomb sent through the mail, designed to cause damage to people/property.
 15. Incendiary device: Weapons specifically designed to ignite and cause fire.
 16. Land mine: A type of explosive device placed either on top of, or underneath the ground, intended to damage people/property.
 17. Explosives, grenade: An explosive contained within a shell, delivered by throwing the object by hand.
 18. Car bomb: A bomb or explosives concealed within a vehicle, used to attack people/property.
 19. Tanks or other armored vehicles: An armored military vehicle with the capability of being equipped with significant weaponry and designed to resist both explosives and bullets.
 20. Field artillery: Mobile projectile explosives used by infantry and/or mounted on a vehicle.
 21. Missile/rocket: Self-propelled, guided/unguided munitions system.
 22. Aircraft munitions: Any type of weapon deployed by an aircraft (e.g. helicopter, jet fighter) with the capability of inflicting damage on people or property.
 23. Naval power: Any weapon launched from a ship.
 24. Biological or chemical weapons: The weaponized use of biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi with the intent to kill or incapacitate humans.
 25. Ambiguous weapons: Used for situations where it is clear that a weapon was used, however it is unclear the type of weapon used.
 26. Other: The article specifies a weapon type not included in the existing list set.
-

INI0022 - Reduced weapon type for ambiguous initiators (1)**DESCRIPTION**

Reduction of the 26 weapon types to five general categories.

VALID CODES

(0-4)

0. No weapons used: The initiator did not use any weapons in the execution of the event. Same as value '0' in [INI0021](#).
 1. Crude weapons: Includes all values of [INI0021](#) between 1 and 10.
 2. Small arms: Includes values 11 and 12 of [INI0021](#).
 3. Explosive devices: Includes all values of [INI0021](#) between 13 and 18.
 4. Military grade weapons: Includes all values of [INI0021](#) between 19 and 24.
-

INI0023_1 - First named group for ambiguous initiators (1)**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0023_2 - Second named group for ambiguous initiators (1)**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0023_3 - Third named group for ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0023_4 - Fourth named group for ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0023_5 - Fifth named group for ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0024 - Highest number of ambiguous initiators (I)**DESCRIPTION**

States the highest possible range for the first ambiguous initiator of an event.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

INI0025 - Lowest number of ambiguous initiators (1)

DESCRIPTION

States the lowest possible range for the first ambiguous initiator of an event.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

INI0026 - Type of ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Allows for five, mutually exclusive selections for the second type of initiator associated with an event when using the ambiguous actor selection in [INI0001](#).

VALID CODES

(0-4)

0. Unspecified: The article text provides no information on whether one of the initiators is either a governmental or non-governmental actor.
1. Non-governmental: The article conclusively states that one of the initiators of the event is a non-governmental actor.

2. Governmental: The article conclusively states that one of the initiators of the event is a governmental actor, acting in their official capacity.
 3. Suspected, but unacknowledged government actor: The article inconclusively suggests that one of the initiators of the event may be a governmental actor.
 4. Quasi-governmental actor: The article states that one of the initiators is a government contractor working in their official capacity.
-

INI0027 - Non-domestic status of ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

States the non-domestic status of the initiators. Non-domestic is defined as when the initiators are from a different country than where the event is occurring.

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

0. No/Unspecified: There are no initiators from a country other than the event location's country or it is unspecified.
 1. Yes: At least one initiator is from a country other than the event's location country.
-

INI0028 - Country of non-domestic ambiguous initiators (2)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists countries of origin for non-domestic initiators.

VALID CODES

<cowcode>

INI0029_1 - First formal name of ambiguous initiators (2)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0029_2 - Second formal name of ambiguous initiators (2)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0029_3 - Third formal name of ambiguous initiators (2)**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0029_4 - Fourth formal name of ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0029_5 - Fifth formal name of ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last names of individual ambiguous initiators, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

INI0030 - Type of non-governmental ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to the types of ambiguous, non-governmental initiators.

VALID CODES

(1-42)

1. Members of a social group: A named ethnic, racial, religious, or national identity group; or groups defined vaguely as ethnic, religious, racial, foreign or minorities.
2. Members of a political group: Formal association or identification with a political party and/or ideological group.
3. Members of a labor union: Affiliates of a formal organized workers collective bargaining association.
4. Members of a business association: Members of a formal organization of business or large land owners.
5. Undifferentiated people: Citizens referenced as individuals without any other label or group membership ascription.
6. Workers: Persons engaged in labor tasks for livelihood who are not part of an organized collective bargaining association.
7. Farmers: Non-land owning agricultural workers.
8. Large landowner: Wealthy individual or family possessing significant amounts of valuable land.
9. Women: Adult female human being.
10. Children: Humans ranging in age from newborn to twelve years old.

11. Youths: Human ranging in age from thirteen to seventeen years old.
12. Elderly: Human beings ranging in age from sixty five years old and older.
13. Persons with disabilities: Individuals with physical or mental ailments which negatively impact quality of life or independence in sustaining life.
14. Members of LGBT community: Individuals identified as gay, transsexual, or bisexual.
15. Refugees/displaced persons: Persons forced to leave their country or location of origin due to war, persecution, or natural disaster.
16. Immigrants: Persons seeking permanent residence in a foreign country.
17. Students: Full or part time education seekers at schools, colleges, or universities.
18. Educators: Persons conducting instruction or research, as in a teacher or professor capacity.
19. Intellectual: An independent, creative or thoughtful person. For example, an author, poet, or artist.
20. Dissidents: Persons publically opposed to official policy.
21. Voters: Persons participating in choosing an elected government.
22. Candidate for elective office: A person seeking a position in an elected government.
23. Leading societal actor: A prominent icon of a social, economic, or political movement or message.
24. Leading local actor: A prominent icon of a more localized movement or message.
25. Former government official: A person who had previously but not currently served as an authority of public office.
26. Members of a civic association: Persons involved in a non-governmental organization promoting/advocating various interests/causes.
27. Religious actors/clergy members: Persons involved in a leadership role in an organized religion.
28. Humanitarian/human rights workers: Persons engaged in defending or promoting the sanctity of the individual, often in the face of circumstances which are abusive to the individual.
29. Health care workers: Persons with medical training working to protect or improve personal or community health.
30. Private security official: Persons not formally part of a state authority or state force engaged in providing guard or application of force similar to police or armed forces.
31. Soldiers (in private capacity): Members of the armed forces acting outside of their state authorized capacity.
32. Peacekeepers: Members of a national armed forces working as part of an international force with a mandate to observe or quell flare ups between combatant groups.
33. Government supporters: Persons seeking to defend or promote the policies or actions of the authorities.
34. Paramilitary: A violent non-state pro-government armed group resembling that of a police or armed force.
35. Members of an insurgent group: Individuals associated with a violent, usually anti-state organization.
36. Criminal (gangs/organized crime): Persons involved in illegal activities mostly for personal gain in an organized fashion.
37. Prisoners: Persons constrained to a government facility for the rehabilitation of criminals.
38. Private journalist/blogger: A member of the private press or independent online reporter.

- 39. Business people: Persons involved in operating or owning private enterprise entities.
- 40. Government officials in private capacity: Any person in an official place of authority, acting outside of the exercise of that authority.
- 41. Unspecified: Ambiguity exists between types of non-government actors.
- 42. Other: A residual category of non-government entities.

INI0031 - Level of government for ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Lists the level of government for the second ambiguous governmental initiators.

VALID CODES

(1-5)

- 1. Local: Generally, the governing body of a city, town, county, or district.
- 2. Provincial/regional: The governing body of a state, governate or province.
- 3. National: The highest level of government in country; the executive.
- 4. International: Part of an international governing body of nations.
- 5. Unspecified: Unknown level of government.

INI0032 - Type of governmental ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to the types of governmental initiators.

VALID CODES

(1-24)

- 1. Firefighters, rescue workers: Fire and medical emergency response personnel.
- 2. Police/security officials: Law enforcement officials.
- 3. Soldiers: Members of the armed forces.
- 4. Secret police: Members of a law enforcement organization focused on investigating and disrupting political crimes and dissidents.
- 5. Intelligence agent: Members of a state organization dedicated to the collection and analysis of information used to promote the armed forces, police, and state foreign policy objectives.
- 6. Cabinet-level official: High ranking members serving the executive branch of government.
- 7. Bureaucrat/executive official: Middle to lower level unelected government official.
- 8. Election workers: Government-employed facilitators of an election.
- 9. General officer/military command: High ranking armed forces personnel.

10. President/prime minister: Chief national executive of an elected government.
11. Royalty: People of royal blood or status.
12. Religious ruler: Theocratic national executive authority.
13. Dictator/supreme ruler: Non-elected or single party national executive authority.
14. Military ruler/junta: Armed forces national executive authority.
15. Colonial administrators: Chief executives from foreign power or local executive appointed by a foreign power for the purposes of resource extraction.
16. Court: A judicial assembly appointed to decide cases of law.
17. Judge: A public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law.
18. Legislator: A public official who creates laws.
19. Legislative body: An assembly of public officials who create laws.
20. Corporate government: Generalized term for government decision making; used for mentions of “the government.”
21. Government owned media: Press, radio, television, or internet news or entertainment programming owned and directed by the state.
22. Government contractors: Private companies and workers delivering goods or services under contract to the government.
23. Representatives of an international organization: Persons are former members of an interstate governing organization such as the United Nations.
24. Other: A residual category of government actors.

INI0033 - Type of weapon used by ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Displayed as a string, this variable allows the analyst to select up to 27 possible weapon types. For those events that did not involve weapons used, this field will have a “0”.

VALID CODES

(0-26)

0. None: The initiator did not use any weapons in the execution of the event.
1. Fake weapons: Blunt/dull objects designed to resemble real weapons; not used in an offensive capacity.
2. Body parts: Arms, legs and other parts of the body used to cause harm to a person or property.
3. Animal: The use of an animal (dog, horse, etc.) to carry out an attack against people and/or property.
4. Vehicles: The use of car, truck or other vehicular type to cause damage to people and/or property.
5. Computer: Using information technologies to cause harm to either people and/or property, as would be the case in hacking or sending computer viruses.
6. Blunt instruments: A weighted object that does not have a sharp edge or a pointed tip, used as a weapon to cause damage to people/property.
7. Tear gas, pepper spray, mace: Dispersants that cause irritation to the nose, throat and mouth, used primarily to disperse protestors or disable a suspect.

8. Knives or other sharp weapons: A blade or other item with a sharp edge, used as a weapon against people/property.
 9. Fire: The burning of materials, producing heat, light and smoke, used as a weapon against people/property.
 10. Less-than-lethal projectiles: Non-lethal weapons that are not as likely to result in death as compared to lethal weapons. This includes weapons like water cannons, stun guns and rubber bullets.
 11. Small arms: Consists of handguns, rifles, carbines, shotguns, semi and fully automatic weapons and manned, portable machineguns.
 12. Light weapons: As defined by the [Small Arms Survey](#), these weapons are “mortars up to 120 mm in calibre; hand-held, under-barrel, and automatic grenade launchers; heavy machine guns; portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile systems; anti-materiel rifles, recoilless rifles, and guns; portable rocket launchers and portable rockets fired from rails.”
 13. Improvised explosive: A bomb put together using various conventional and unconventional weaponry/parts, designed to cause damage to people/property.
 14. Letter bomb: A disguised bomb sent through the mail, designed to cause damage to people/property.
 15. Incendiary device: Weapons specifically designed to ignite and cause fire.
 16. Land mine: A type of explosive device placed either on top of, or underneath the ground, intended to damage people/property.
 17. Explosives, grenade: An explosive contained within a shell, delivered by throwing the object by hand.
 18. Car bomb: A bomb or explosives concealed within a vehicle, used to attack people/property.
 19. Tanks or other armored vehicles: An armored military vehicle with the capability of being equipped with significant weaponry and designed to resist both explosives and bullets.
 20. Field artillery: Mobile projectile explosives used by infantry and/or mounted on a vehicle.
 21. Missile/rocket: Self-propelled, guided/unguided munitions system.
 22. Aircraft munitions: Any type of weapon deployed by an aircraft (e.g. helicopter, jet fighter) with the capability of inflicting damage on people or property.
 23. Naval power: Any weapon launched from a ship.
 24. Biological or chemical weapons: The weaponized use of biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi with the intent to kill or incapacitate humans.
 25. Ambiguous weapons: Used for situations where it is clear that a weapon was used, however it is unclear the type of weapon used.
 26. Other: The article specifies a weapon type that is not included in the existing list set.
-

INI0034 - Reduced weapon type for ambiguous initiators (2)**DESCRIPTION**

Reduction of the 26 weapon types to five general categories.

VALID CODES

(0-4)

0. No weapons used: The initiator did not use any weapons in the execution of the event. Same as value '0' in [INI0033](#).
 1. Crude weapons: Includes all values of [INI0033](#) between 1 and 10.
 2. Small arms: Includes values 11 and 12 of [INI0033](#).
 3. Explosive devices: Includes all values of [INI0033](#) between 13 and 18.
 4. Military grade weapons: Includes all values of [INI0033](#) between 19 and 24.
-

INI0035_1 - First named group for ambiguous initiators (2)**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0035_2 - Second named group for ambiguous initiators (2)**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0035_3 - Third named groups for ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0035_4 - Fourth named group for ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0035_5 - Fifth named group for ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

INI0036 - Highest number of ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

States the highest possible range for the second ambiguous initiator of an event.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

INI0037 - Lowest number of ambiguous initiators (2)

DESCRIPTION

States the lowest possible range for the second ambiguous initiator of an event.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TARGET AND EFFECT VARIABLES

Note: Some variables in this section contain missing values. Missing values indicate an entry could not be made for that particular variable when the event was produced by the human analyst.

TE0001 - Type of non-governmental targets

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to type of non-governmental targets or victims.

VALID CODES

(1-42)

1. Members of a social group: A named ethnic, racial, religious, or national identity group or groups defined vaguely as ethnic, religious, racial, foreign or minorities.
2. Members of a political group: Formal association or identification with a political party and/or ideological group.
3. Members of a labor union: Affiliates of a formal organized workers collective bargaining association.
4. Members of a business association: Members of a formal organization of business or large land owners.
5. Undifferentiated people: Citizens referenced as individuals without any label or group membership ascription.
6. Workers: Persons engaged in labor tasks for work who are not part of an organized collective bargaining association.
7. Farmers: Non-land owning agricultural workers.

8. Large landowner: Wealthy individual or family possessing significant amounts of valuable land.
9. Women: Adult female human being.
10. Children: Humans ranging in age from newborn to twelve years old.
11. Youths: Human ranging in age from thirteen to seventeen years old.
12. Elderly: Human beings ranging in age from sixty five years old and older.
13. Persons with disabilities: Individuals with physical or mental ailments which negatively impact quality of life or independence in sustaining life.
14. Members of LGBT community: Individuals identified as gay, transsexual, or bisexual.
15. Refugees/displaced persons: Persons forced to leave their country or location of origin due to war, persecution, or natural disaster.
16. Immigrants: Persons seeking residence in a foreign country.
17. Students: Full or part time education seekers at schools, colleges, or universities.
18. Educators: Persons conducting instruction or research, as in a teacher or professor capacity.
19. Intellectual: An independent, creative or thoughtful person. For example, an author, poet, or artist.
20. Dissidents: Persons publically opposed to official policy.
21. Voters: Persons participating in choosing an elected government.
22. Candidate for elective office: A person seeking a position in an elected government.

23. Leading societal actor: A prominent popular or widely known icon of a social, economic, or political movement or message.
24. Leading local actor: A prominent popular or less widely known icon of a more localized movement or message.
25. Former government official: A person who had previously but not currently served as an authority of public office.
26. Members of a civic association: Persons involved in a non-governmental organization promoting/advocating various interests/causes.
27. Religious actors/clergy members: Persons involved in a leadership role in an organized religion.
28. Humanitarian/human rights workers: Persons engaged in defending or promoting the sanctity of the individual, often in the face of circumstances which are abusive to the individual.
29. Health care workers: Persons with medical training working to protect or improve personal or community health.
30. Private security official: Persons not formally part of a state authority or state force engaged in providing guard or application of force similar to police or armed forces.
31. Soldiers (in private capacity): Members of the armed forces acting outside of their state authorized capacity.
32. Peacekeepers: Members of a national armed forces working as part of an international force with a mandate to observe or quell flare ups between combatant groups.
33. Government supporters: Persons seeking to defend or promote the policies or actions of the authorities.
34. Paramilitary: A violent non-state pro-government armed group resembling that of a police or armed force.

35. Members of an insurgent group: Individuals associated with a violent, usually anti-state organization.
36. Criminal (gangs/organized crime): Persons involved in illegal activities mostly for personal gain in an organized fashion.
37. Prisoners: Persons constrained to a government facility for the rehabilitation of criminals.
38. Private journalist/blogger: A member of the private press or independent online reporter.
39. Business people: Persons involved in operating or owning private enterprise entities.
40. Government officials in private capacity: Any person in an official place of authority, acting outside of the exercise of that authority.
41. Unspecified: Ambiguity exists between types of non-government actors.
42. Other: A residual category of non-government entities.

TE0002 - Level of government

DESCRIPTION

List of the level(s) of government for government target(s).

VALID CODES

(1-5)

1. Local: Generally, the governing body of a city, town, county, or district.
2. Provincial/regional: The governing body of a state, gubernate or province.

3. National: The highest level of government in country; the executive.
4. International: Part of an international governing body of nations.
5. Unspecified: Unknown level of government.

7. Bureaucrat/executive official: A middle to lower level unelected government official.
8. Election workers: Government-employed facilitators of an election.
9. General officer/military command: High ranking armed forces personnel.
10. President/prime minister: Chief national executive of an elected government.
11. Royalty: People of royal blood or status.
12. Religious ruler: Theocratic national executive authority.
13. Dictator/supreme ruler: Non-elected or single party national executive authority.
14. Military ruler/junta: Armed forces national executive authority.
15. Colonial administrators: Chief executives from foreign power or local executive appointed by a foreign power for the purposes of resource extraction.
16. Court: A judicial assembly appointed to decide cases of law.
17. Judge: A public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law.
18. Legislator: A public official who creates laws.
19. Legislative body: An assembly of public officials who create laws.
20. Corporate government: Generalized term for government decision making; used as a stand in for mentions of “the government.”
21. Government owned media: Press, radio, television, or internet news or entertainment programming owned and directed by the state.

TE0003 - Type of governmental targets

DESCRIPTION

List of values corresponding to types of government targets or victims.

VALID CODES

(1-24)

1. Firefighters, rescue workers: Fire and medical emergency response personnel.
2. Police/security officials: Law enforcement officials.
3. Soldiers: Members of the armed forces.
4. Secret police: Members of a law enforcement organization focused on investigating and disrupting political crimes and dissidents.
5. Intelligence agent: Members of a state organization dedicated to the collection and analysis of information used to promote the armed forces, police, and state foreign policy objectives.
6. Cabinet-level official: High ranking members serving the executive branch of government.

- 22. Government contractors: Private companies and workers delivering goods or services under contract to the government.
- 23. Representatives of an international organization: Persons are former members of an interstate governing organization such as the United Nations.
- 24. Other: A residual category of government actors.

TE0004 - Non-domestic status of targets

DESCRIPTION

States the non-domestic status of the target. Non-domestic is defined as when the targets are from a different country than where the event is occurring.

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

- 0. No/Unspecified: There are no initiators from a country other than the event location’s country or it is unspecified.
- 1. Yes: At least one target is from a country other than the event’s location country.

TE0005 - Country of non-domestic targets

DESCRIPTION

Lists countries of origin for non-domestic targets.

VALID CODES

<cowcode>

TE0006_1 - First formal name of targets

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_2 - Second formal name of targets

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_3 - Third formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_4 - Fourth formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_5 - Fifth formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_6 - Sixth formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_7 - Seventh formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_8 - Eighth formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_9 - Ninth formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_10 - Tenth formal name of targets**DESCRIPTION**

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_11 - Eleventh formal name of targets

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_12 - Twelfth formal name of targets

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_13 - Thirteenth formal name of targets

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0006_14 - Fourteenth formal name of targets

DESCRIPTION

Lists first and last name of target, when that information is present in the text.

VALID CODES

<name>

TE0007_1 - First named group for targets

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

TE0007_2 - Second named group for targets

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

TE0007_3 - Third named group for targets

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

TE0007_4 - Fourth named group for targets

DESCRIPTION

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

TE0007_5 - Fifth named group for targets**DESCRIPTION**

Provides information on group name identification of the initiators, limited to social, political and insurgent groups.

VALID CODES

<groupname>

TE0008 - Type of impact on human victims/targets**DESCRIPTION**

Indicates types of impacts on targeted or victimized humans in the event.

VALID CODES

(1-12)

1. No known effects: No impact to human targets and/or victims.
2. Constrained: Detention of person by law enforcement entity; short of arrest.
3. Arrested: Taking into custody by law enforcement for a specific offense; beyond the level of mere detention.

4. Dispersed: Individuals forced away from a location due to orders or physical actions of other persons.
 5. Surrendered/captured: Individuals surrendered and captured by law enforcement entities.
 6. Exiled: Individuals banished outside of the country of the event or to an outlying location in the country of the event by a government entity.
 7. Attacked: Individuals physically attacked or targeted by attack without known injury.
 8. Kidnapped/taken hostage: Individuals subject to a violent non-state actor's forcible abduction, relocation, and subsequent captivity or placed captive in a static stand-off environment
 9. Injured: Individuals physically, non-fatally wounded.
 10. Raped: Individuals sexually violated.
 11. Killed: Individuals murdered by actions of other individuals.
 12. Other effect: Individuals experience residual effects not listed above.
-

TE0009 - Type of egregious violence**DESCRIPTION**

Indicates type(s) of egregious violence impacting targeted or victimized humans.

VALID CODES

(0-4)

0. None: No egregious violence mentioned.
 1. Torture: Inflicting severe pain as punishment or as a means of extracting information.
 2. Mutilation: Inflicting disfiguring injury. For example, this includes ritual beheadings and the removal of limbs.
 3. Exceptional brutality: Inflicting gratuitous or shocking violence. Example of this includes tossing living persons off of a tall building as a means of execution.
 4. Other: Inflicting egregious violence in a quality beyond the scope of the varieties mentioned above.
-

TE0010 - High number of persons killed**DESCRIPTION**

Describes the high number of people killed directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0011 - Low number of persons killed**DESCRIPTION**

Describes the low number of people killed directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0012 - High number of persons injured

DESCRIPTION

Describes the high number of people injured directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0013 - Low number of persons injured

DESCRIPTION

Describes the low number of people injured directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0014 - High number of persons kidnapped/held hostage

DESCRIPTION

Describes the high number of people kidnapped/held hostage directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0015 - Low number of persons kidnapped/held hostage

DESCRIPTION

Describes the low number of people kidnapped/held hostage directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0016 - High number of persons arrested**DESCRIPTION**

Describes the high number of people arrested directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0017 - Low number of persons arrested**DESCRIPTION**

Describes the low number of people arrested directly from news reports or from analyst estimates.

VALID CODES

<numeric>

TE0018 - Geopolitical entity targeted**DESCRIPTION**

Indicates whether or not a geopolitical was targeted in the event. Geopolitical entity refers to a specific geographic area that is administered by some political structure.

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

- 0. No: The geo-political entity was not targeted
 - 1. Yes: The geopolitical entity was targeted.
-

TE0019 - Property targeted or damaged**DESCRIPTION**

Indicates whether or not property was targeted or damaged in the event.

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

- 0. No: Property was not targeted/damaged during the event.
 - 1. Yes: Property was targeted/damaged during the event.
-

TE0020 - Type of property damaged

DESCRIPTION

Information on the type of property damaged during an event. This variable allows for multiple selections, represented in the data as a string. For example, a selection of 22, 23 and 27 suggests that property damaged includes religious property, a hospital/clinic/medical property and a voting facility.

VALID CODES

(1-47)

1. Computer system: Electronic data storage and processing device.
2. Motor vehicle: A road vehicle used to transport individuals or items.
3. Flag: Cloth rectangle with symbols as an icon of national identity.
4. Passport: A government issued document proving the holder may re-enter their home country after leaving.
5. Livestock: Farm animals raised as commodity or asset.
6. Personal property: Property owned by an individual.
7. Residential property: Single or multi-family dwelling unit that is used for non-business related purposes.
8. Agricultural buildings: Farm equipment or commodity storage facilities.
9. Land/crops/vegetation: Earth surface not covered with water and maybe used in farming.

10. Encampment of individuals: Temporary residence made up of improvised structures.
11. Neighborhood, community: An area or district of a town or city defined by name, residents or proximity to an important thing.
12. Town, city: Urban population center with boundaries and local government.
13. Road: An open area, prepared surface leading between two or more points, for passage of humans, animals and vehicles.
14. Checkpoint: A barrier, usually manned, where travelers and goods are stopped and inspected.
15. Railway/bus station: Transportation hub that houses trains/buses. Also allows passengers to board and disembark trains/buses.
16. Bridge/tunnel: An elevated structure that allows passage over a defined space, like a river or canyon. An enclosed structure that allows passage through an obstacle.
17. Airport: Transportation hub that allows for planes to arrive and depart. Also allows passengers to board and disembark the plane.
18. Harbor: A location on a coastline that allows for boats and ships to dock, load and unload goods and people.
19. Communications infrastructure: A structure or structures used to transmit, receive, publish or otherwise print or electronic messages such as news, data, or entertainment.
20. Energy infrastructure: A structure or structures used to generate or transmit electrical energy. May also be a structure or site used to extract energy or store commodities such as oil.

21. Food/water infrastructure: A structure or location used to store or create consumable food products or create, storage, or distribute potable water.
22. Religious property/site: A physical location that holds meaning to a particular religious group, is the site of worship, and/or is owned and operated by a particular religious institution.
23. Hospital/clinic/medical property: A physical location that provides health related services for patients experiencing or wanting to prevent health maladies.
24. School facility: A physical location whose purpose is to educate/provide instruction to pupils.
25. Recreational facility: A designated space for leisure activities.
26. Monument: A physical location/item that commemorates a person/event.
27. Voting facility: A structure or site utilized for participation in an election.
28. Union facility: A structure or site utilized by a labor organization interested in collective bargaining.
29. Political party facility: A structure or location used by members of an organization dedicated to influencing public policy by promoting its members for public office.
30. Humanitarian/aid facility: A structure or location used by members of a non-governmental medical/human rights organization for the purposes of ameliorating medical or human rights issues.
31. Other non-government facility: A residual category of structure or location type which is not owned by the government or used to perform government duties.
32. Shopping area; market place: A structure or location used for buying and selling of commercial personal goods.
33. Hotel: A business establishment that provides lodging and other services for guests.
34. Factory/industrial property: A single or multi building complex producing/manufacturing goods and other items for consumer purposes.
35. Commercial property/office: Property that is oriented to providing space for businesses or other similar enterprises.
36. Financial institution: A structure where monetary transactions are made such as deposits, loans, transfers, and currency exchange.
37. Fire/rescue facility: A structure or location which houses firefighting and disaster recovery personnel and equipment.
38. Police facility: A structure which houses law enforcement personnel and equipment.
39. Military facility: A physical property either owned or partially owned and operated by the military.
40. Rebel stronghold: A physical space that is primarily controlled by some violent, non-state actor, seemingly having autonomy from any centralized State.
41. Aircraft: Vehicle used to transport cargo through the air.
42. Ship: A vehicle for transporting persons or cargo across water.
43. Train, subway: A series of railroad cars propelled by a locomotive or internal motors.
44. Government building/property: A physical property owned, partially owned or operated by a government.
45. Embassy/consulate: The residence/workplace of an ambassador.
46. International organization facility: A structure or location used by non-government international or international government facility.

47. Other property: Residual locations or structures with purposes not listed above.

ORIGIN VARIABLE

O0001 - The attributed origins of the event

DESCRIPTION

The analyst infers, using contextual clues within the article, about the motivating factors behind the initiator's actions.

VALID CODES

(1-14)

1. Anti-government sentiments: Initiators express feelings and/or beliefs that cast negative light on the existing government. This includes concerns about the overall performance of the government, specific political leaders, partisan animosities, tax increases, economic policies/management, non-economic domestic policies, repression of human/political rights, corruption, conduct of electoral processes, judicial/legal actions or processes, other domestic acts, foreign policies/actions, espionage and other issues related to governance.
2. War/military matters: Initiators express negative sentiments towards war and/or military matters during the course of an event. This includes concerns about war, military occupations, military deployments, non-combat related troop actions, the capacity of the military to provide adequate security, the role of the military within the government and other military related matters previously unmentioned.
3. Public facility related matters: Initiators express concerns about public facilities within the location of the event. These concerns include the adequacy of the facility, the location of the facility, the closure of a facility and other public facility matters previously unmentioned.
4. Socio-cultural animosities: Initiators express negative feelings, beliefs and/or actions derived from a conflict around social, cultural or religious characteristic. This includes conflicts around ethnic identity, racial identity, religious sects, national identity groups, tribal/clan ties, indigenous people, gender identity, LGBT issues and other socio-cultural issues that fall outside of those previously mentioned.
5. Economic or class based concerns: At a very basic level these philosophical perspectives see social relations as being shaped by class tensions derived from differences in wealth and social status – as opposed to the need for self-preservation, group-based animosities, or the desire for self-determination. These economic issues include concerns about the availability of jobs, pay levels, working conditions, treatment of other workers, unionization/labor rights or other class related concerns that fall outside of those previously mentioned.
6. Desire for political rights and/or self-determination: Whenever an event is rooted in the initiator's desire for self-determination – or to enhance the status of fundamental political rights, this option should be checked. This includes things like concerns about equality, freedom of expression, right to self-determination, political freedoms or other concerns related to political rights that fall outside of the aforementioned possibilities.

7. Ideological differences: Used when the initiators' actions are motivated by their own ideological beliefs and/or their opposition to another actors ideological beliefs. These beliefs include fascism, right wing views, communism, Marxism, socialism, left wing views, democracy, free markets, nationalism or some other ideological belief that falls outside of those previously mentioned.
8. Desire for political power: Whenever an event is rooted in the initiator's desire for political power/control this option should be checked; this category includes situations in which the initiator is attempting to maintain or strengthen the status quo, or secure political power.
9. Threat to public order: Whenever an event is rooted in the initiator's desire to address a threat to public order this option should be checked. Concerns over threats to the public order include non-violent manifestations of discontent, imminent violence, specific acts of violence, on-going campaigns of violence or other actions that pose a threat to the public order not mentioned previously.
10. Threats to personal security: Whenever an event is rooted in a perceived threat to someone's person or property, this category should be checked. Events that properly fall within this category are those in which the initiator is responding to fears for personal security – as opposed to their disdain for a government, ethnic hatreds, class-based concerns, etc.
11. Desire for retribution: Whenever an event is rooted in the initiator's desire to retaliate for some prior act that adversely affected the initiator – or someone or something that the initiator cares about –this option should be selected. This option will often be used in conjunction with another origins category (ethnic animosities, anti-

government sentiments, imminent threats to personal safety, etc.). This category includes the initiators desire to seek retribution against some domestic social group, political regime or member, political opponents, some armed group, economic systems or actors, another country or another group outside of those previously mentioned.

12. Eco-scarcities: Chosen whenever an event is rooted in resource scarcities derived from ecological factors – as opposed to scarcities derived from economic inequalities or government policies. This includes concerns over food, water, public health, land, fuel, power supply, overall quality of life or some other eco-scarcity outside of those previously mentioned.
 13. Unspecified: The analyst was unable to determine the origins for this event.
 14. Other: The origins of this event fall outside the available selections.
-

DEDUPLICATION VARIABLES

DUPE0001 - Is this event part of a duplicate event cluster?

DESCRIPTION

Identifies the event as belonging to a duplicate event cluster. Each cluster includes all events that matched on Tier 1 and 2 ontology, occurred on the same day and the same location.

VALID CODES

(0, 1)

- 0. No: This event is not part of a duplicate event cluster
 - 1. Yes: This event is part of a duplicate event cluster
-

DUPE0002 - Duplicate event cluster number

DESCRIPTION

A unique number assigned to an EID that is determined to be the same event within the data. Used in conjunction with [DUPE0001](#). If the event does not have a matched duplicate, then this field will be blank.

VALID CODES

(1-63)
