

**Codebook**  
**Global Digital Activism Data Set (GDADS)**  
The Meta-Activism Project  
<http://www.meta-activism.org/>

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## Summary of Variables

### Case Descriptors

#### *Case Meta-Data*

- **CASEID** - Case ID Number.
- **CODER** - Coder's Name.
- **SECODER** - Second Coder's Name.
- **TITLE** - Title of the Case.
- **SOURCELM** - Legacy Media Source.
- **SOURCENM** - New Media Source.
- **SOURCEJO** - Journal Source.
- **SOURCEBK** - Book Source.
- **SOURCEOTH** - Other Sources.

#### *Time Data*

- **BYEAR** - Year When Digital Action Began.
- **BMONTH** - Month When Digital Action Began.
- **DURATION** - Approximate Duration of Digital Action.

#### *Actor Data*

- **AGE** - Age Estimate of Initiator(s) of Digital Action.
- **INIACT** - Initiator(s) of Digital Action.
- **IDENIACT** - Initiator(s) of Digital Action (Textual Description).
- **TARGACT1** - Target of the Digital Action.
- **TARGACT2** - Other Target of Digital Action.
- **TARGAUD1** - Audience Targeted by Digital Action.
- **TARGAUD2** - Other Audience Targeted by Digital Action.
- **ONOFF** - Only Online or Online/Offline Action.

#### *Geographic Data*

- **SCOPE** - Geographic Scope of Digital Action.
- **REGCODE** - Geographic Region Code.
- **POLREGCODE** - Politically/Economically Defined Region or Institution
- **CNTRY1** - Country Targeted by Digital Action.
- **CNTRY2** - Other Country Targeted by Digital Action.
- **CNTRY3** - Other Country Targeted by Digital Action.
- **CNTRY4** - Other Country Targeted by Digital Action.
- **ICNTRY1** - Country of the Initiator(s) of the Digital Action.
- **ICNTRY2** - Country of the Other Initiator(s) of the Digital Action.

#### *Applications Data*

- **APP** - One or Several Applications Used.
- **SITE** - Website Used.
- **BLOG** - Blog Used.
- **MSN** - Mobile-Based Social Network Used.
- **ISN** - Internet-Based Social Network Used.
- **VID** - Digital Video Used.
- **FOTO** - Digital Photo Used.
- **EMAIL** - Email Used.
- **FORUM** - Internet Forum Used.
- **EPET** - e-Petition Used.
- **CHAT** - Chat or Instant Messaging Used.
- **MOBAPP** - Mobile Application Used.
- **GAME** - Game Used.

- MAP - Digital Map Used.
- WIKI - Wiki Used.
- VOICE - Digital Voice Application Used.
- ANON - Circumvention Tool Used.
- OTHAPPID1 - Other Application Used (Textual Description).
- OTHAPPID2 - Other Application Used (Textual Description).
- DOCPURP - Document Purpose.
- BYPURP - Bypass Purpose.
- SYNTHPURP - Synthesis Purpose.
- TRANSPURP - Resource Transfer Purposes.
- COPURP - Co-Creation Purpose.
- MOBPURP - Mobilization Purpose.
- BROADPURP - Broadcast Purpose.
- NETPURP - Network-Building Purpose.
- VIOLPURP - Technical Violence Purpose.
- OTHPURP - Other Purpose(s).
- OTHPURPID1 - Identify Other Purpose(Textual Description).
- OTHPURPID2 - Identify Other Purpose(Textual Description).

#### ***Framing and Strategy Data***

- DIAGPROB - Problem(s) Diagnosis (Textual Description).
- DIAGCAUS - Cause(s) Diagnosis (Textual Description).
- DIAGANT - Antagonist(s) Diagnosis (Textual Description).
- PROALT - Alternative(s) Prognosis (Textual Description).
- PROPROG - Protagonist(s) Prognosis (Textual Description).
- MOTFRA - Motivational Frame(s) (Textual Description).
- CAUSE1 - Cause Advanced or Defended in Digital Action.
- CAUSE2 - Other Cause Advanced or Defended in Digital Action.
- CAUSE3 - Other Cause Advanced or Defended in Digital Action.
- OTHCAUSEID1 - Other Cause (Textual Description).
- OTHCAUSEID2 - Other Cause (Textual Description).
- OUTCOME - Outcome of Digital Action.
- OUTCOMEID - Identify Outcome (Textual Description).
- OUTDEM - Democratic Outcome(s).
- OUTDEMID1 - Identify Democratic Outcome (Textual Description).
- OUTDEMID2 - Identify Democratic Outcome (Textual Description).

#### **Country-Level Indicators**

- GDPPC - GDP per Capita.
- GDPPCY - Data Year for GDP per Capita.
- GINI - Gini Coefficient of Wealth Distribution.
- GINIY - Data Year for Gini Coefficient of Wealth Distribution.
- POP - Total Population.
- POPY - Data Year for Total Population.
- YPOP - Youth Population Percentage.
- YPOPY - Data Year for Youth Population Percentage.
- POLPOL4 - Polity 4 Score for Political Regime Type.
- POLPOL4Y - Data Year for Polity 4 Score for Political Regime Type.
- POLDUR4 - Polity 4 Score for Regime Durability.
- POLDUR4Y - Data Year for Polity 4 Score for Regime Durability.
- WVSTS - World Values Survey "Traditional/Secular" Score.
- WVSTSY - Data Year for World Values Survey "Traditional/Secular" Score.
- WVSSSEV - World Values Survey "Survival/Self-Expression Values" Score.
- WVSSSEVY - Data Year for World Values Survey "Survival/Self-Expression Values" Score.

- **FHFR** - Freedom House Combined Freedom Score.
- **FHFRY** - Data Year for Freedom House Combined Freedom Score.
- **FHPR** - Freedom House Press Rating.
- **FHPRY** - Data Year for Freedom House Press Rating.
- **TOOLFILT** - Tool Filtering.
- **TOOLFILTY** - Data Year for Tool Filtering.
- **POLFILT** - Political Filtering.
- **POLFILTY** - Data Year for Political Filtering.
- **MOB** - Mobile Penetration Rate.
- **MOBY** - Data Year for Mobile Penetration Rate.
- **NET** - Internet Subscriber Penetration Rate.
- **NETY** - Data Year for Internet Subscriber Penetration Rate.
- **UDS** - Unified Democracy Scores (Means of Means per Country)
- **UDSY** - Data Year for Unified Democracy Scores (Means of Means per Country)
- **HDI** - United Nations Human Development Index
- **HDIY** - Data Year for United Nations Human Development Index

## Instructions

- First and foremost: please **read this entire codebook before your first coding**. If you properly absorb this information before you begin coding, that will save you *lots* of time in the long run as you will code more quickly and accurately. Please download and print the codebook, consulting it anytime you have a doubt or need information. You do not need to read the entire codebook before each coding session, just review variable definitions on an as-needed basis.
- The **purpose of this codebook** is to create a set of common definitions for the variables which we are using to analyze the case studies in the data set. The goal is that, based on these definitions, all coders will arrive at the same response for each variable.
- We want to **avoid coding “99”** (information is not available or unclear) because this limits our ability to compare cases to one another. Instead of writing a 99, please **take your best guess** on what the most likely response will be. **Only use “99” as a last option**.
- Coders should review the following sources when coding variables:
  1. **Primary Source:** Source 1 in the case study list (used to code all variables).
  2. **Secondary Sources:** The remaining sources (Sources 2-7) in the case study list and the outgoing links from the Primary Source (used to code most variables). The outgoing links from the Secondary Source should never be reviewed.
  3. **Google Search:** In some cases (indicated in variable notes) it will be necessary to use Google search to code a particular variable (example: AGE).
- **Language:** All sources in the case study list are in English. If one of the case’s Primary or Secondary Sources is in another language, and you can understand it, please use it in your coding. If you are not able to understand the source, flag the case as needing non-English language skills in order to properly analyse it. To “flag a case” means to **add a note to the TITLE cell** (by right-clicking on the cell) and to email Mary Joyce and António Rosas informing them of the note.
- Flag **difficult cases** (conflicting or drastically insufficient information). To “flag a case” means to **add a note to the TITLE cell** for that case (by right-clicking on the cell) and to email Mary Joyce and António Rosas, informing them of the note. Hopefully we can resolve the problem. Those flags are intended to be only for operational use and will be later deleted, so use them freely, your feedback can be very important.

## Listing and Description of Variables

### Case Descriptors

These variables will be entered and checked by a combination of paid and volunteer coders.

### Case Meta-Data

**CASEID** – Case ID Number.

Description: An integer identifying each case with values beginning at 1.

Coder Notes:

- Note: A case's ID number cannot be changed.
- Note: Please use only the ID that is used in the GDADS case study list (second column, "ID #").

Source: The case study list.

**CODER** – Coder's Name.

Description: The given name and surname of the coder of each case.

Coder Notes:

- Note: Coder's given name and surname. **Example**: Amanda Lloyd, Mary Joyce.
- Note: If you are shadow coding, enter "99" here and your name and surname under SECODER.

Source: Provided by the coder.

**SECODER** - Second Coder's Name.

Description: The given name and surname of the second (shadow) coder of each case, if available.

Coder Notes:

- Note: **If you are the first coder, enter 0** for NO SECOND CODER. Please **do not** leave the cell blank.

Source: Provided by the coder.

**TITLE** – Title of the Case.

Description: A brief title of each case, used to identify the case and to distinguish it from others.

Coder Notes:

- Note: Please use the title exactly as displayed in the Final Case Study List; **do not modify the title**.
- Note: Titles were created by the volunteers who originally entered the data into the cases list.
- Note: If the title in the Final Case Study list appears to be incorrect, use the title from that list and send an email to Mary Joyce and António Rosas, notifying them of the possible error.
- Examples**: FrontlineSMS: Media Support Partnership Afghanistan, SWForum, Bloggers Speak Out Against Site Registration Policy, Access Flickr App

Source: Case study list.

*The following **SOURCE variables** - SOURCELM through SOURCEOTH - are intended to identify the type of source, e.g. Legacy Media, New Media, used to describe the case. These variables are used to categorize the **Primary and Secondary Sources** (see definitions in Instruction).*

*If the primary source is a **Wikipedia** article, only review the first 15 citation (reference) links, not links in the body of the article. If a Wikipedia article is Source 2-7, do not review any outgoing links.*

**SOURCELM** – Legacy Media Source.

Description: Are any of the case sources - Primary or Secondary - legacy media? Legacy media are wire services like Reuter's and Associated Press or original reporting disseminated by TV, newspapers, radio, and magazines.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Inclusion in the legacy media category is determined by the organization that produced the content, *not* where it is found, for **example** an article at NYTimes.com or CNN.com is still considered legacy even though it was published online. For example, a CNN blog or a NY Times.com blog would be considered a Legacy Media source.
- Note: If a legacy media link is **broken or unavailable**, **do a Google search** to see if you can locate it through another source. For example, a CNN.com video about the action is not available in the US. If this is the case, search for the title of the video via another link.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2011.

**SOURCENM** - New Media Source.

Description: Are any of the case sources - Primary or Secondary - new media? New media is original content from blogs and web sites.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- **Examples**: Global Voices, MobileActive, DigiActive, Tactical Technology Collective, Wikipedia, Huffington Post, and independent bloggers or an organization's website.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**SOURCEJO** - Journal Source.

Description: Are any of the case sources - Primary or Secondary - from an academic journal?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- **Examples**: peer-reviewed academic journal like *New Media & Society*, *International Communications Gazette*, or *Journal of Information Science* (all the articles from SAGE Journals Online fall into this category, as do conference papers).

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

**SOURCEBK** - Book Source.

Description: Are any of the case sources - Primary or Secondary - a book or e-book?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- **Examples**: *The Governance of Cyberspace: Politics, Technology and Global Restructuring* (Routledge: 2007), *Insurgency Online: Web Activism and Global Conflict* (University of Toronto Press: 2006)

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

## **SOURCEOTH** - Other Sources.

Description: Sources used in coding that are not identified above.

### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- For each source you refer to other than Source 2-7, enter a link (or, if there is no link, a textual description). You can paste more than one source link or description, just separate them with commas.
- **0** for NO OTHER SOURCES
- Note: **You will be informed** in a note whenever it is necessary to seek alternative sources for a variable. If you find these “other sources”, you will copy and paste the link here, or write a brief description if the source is offline.
- **Examples**: Google search for approximate ages of initiators (AGE), an organization’s website is central to the action, but the website is not included as a Primary Source or Secondary Source (SITE).

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

## *Time Data*

## **BYEAR** - Year When Digital Action Began.

Description: A four digit number representing the year in which the action began.

### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- Please code a year as a four-digit number (0000-9999). **Example**: 2008, 1987.
- Use **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”**.
- Note: If the case describes a **single tactic**, use BYEAR for the beginning of that tactic. If the case describes a **campaign**, use BYEAR for the beginning of the first tactic of the campaign.
- Note: In cases where an organization plays a significant role in the action’s tactic or campaign, use the **start date of the tactic or campaign** as the basis for coding BYEAR. **Do not use the founding date** of the organization as the basis for coding.
- Note: If the case focuses on the **creation or founding of an organization**, then coders may use the founding date of the organization as the basis for coding BYEAR.
- Note: If there is **only one action** (such as publishing a blog post) and the action begins and ends on the same day, code BYEAR as the year in which the one-day action occurred.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

## **BMONTH** - Month When Digital Action Began.

Description: A two digit number representing the month in which the digital action began.

### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- If it is a number less than ten, code it using the two digits format using zero on the left. **Examples**: “01” for January, “07” for July.
- Use **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”**.
- Note: If the case describes a **single tactic**, used BMONTH for the beginning of that tactic. If the case describes a **campaign**, use BMONTH for the beginning of the first tactic of the campaign.

- Note: In cases where an organization plays a significant role in the action's tactic or campaign, use the **start date of the tactic or campaign** as the basis for coding BYEAR. **Do not use the founding date** of the organization as the basis for coding.
- Note: If the case focuses on the **creation or founding of an organization**, then use the **founding date** of the organization as the basis for coding BYEAR.
- Note: If there is **only one action** (such as publishing a blog post) and the action begins and ends on the same day, code BMONTH as the month in which the one-day action occurred.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**DURATION** – Approximate Duration of Digital Action.

Description: Several categories denoting the approximate number of days that the tactic, campaign, or series of campaigns lasted.

Coder Notes:

- **Values** (in bold):
- **1** for LESS THAN 1 WEEK. The actions described in the case began and ended within the period of 1 (one) week .
- **2** for LESS THAN 1 MONTH. The actions described in the case began and ended within the period of 1 (one) month.
- **3** for LESS THAN 1 YEAR. The actions described in the case began and ended within the period of 1 (one) year.
- **4** for MORE THAN 1 YEAR. The actions described in the case began and ended within a period longer than 1 (one) year.
- **66** for ONGOING. The action described in the case is ongoing or has not yet ended.
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: We are **using estimates** because Primary and Secondary Sources rarely identify the precise beginning and end of an action.
- Note: In order to find when a campaign or tactic starts, coders can **check the action's website, campaign materials, blog posts, the creation date of a Facebook group** or other application.
- Note: In cases where blogs or a Facebook page are central to the action, calculate duration **based on the last entry**. If the last entry on the blog or Facebook page is **less than six months from the date you are coding** then assume the case is ONGOING and code “66.”

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2011.

### ***Actor Data***

**AGE** - Age Estimate of Initiator(s) of Digital Action.

Description: Are one or more of the initiators mentioned in the Primary Source aged 25 years or younger?

Coder Notes:

- **Values** (in bold):
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: Do **Google searches** to determine the ages of all initiators mentioned in the Primary

Source. If even one of those initiators is 25 or younger, code “1” (Yes).

- Note: Any sources outside of the Primary and Secondary Sources used to determine the age of the initiator(s) should be added to **SOURCEOTH**.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2011

**INIACT** - Initiator(s) of Digital Action.

Description: The type of social or political actor or organization (formal or informal structure, or network) that is **acting online** or that is **behind or supporting the digital action**.

Coder Notes:

- **Values** (in **bold**):
- Please see notes below; categories range from single individuals to formal organizations, with two composite (hybrid) levels in between:
- **1** for INDIVIDUAL. **Examples**: Sami Ben Gharbia (Tunisia), Targuist Sniper (Morocco)
- **2** for an INFORMAL FLAT STRUCTURE OR NETWORK that is operated by a peer-to-peer group (non-hierarchical) outside of a formal organization or institution. **Examples**: Free Alaa Campaign, international Iran solidarity rallies, Operation Payback (Anonymous).
- **3** for a HYBRID STRUCTURE MIXING INFORMAL AND FORMAL ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS operated by a group. This is a **rare** organizational form. If in doubt, this is probably *not* the correct answer. **Examples**: Wikileaks, which has formal hierarchical elements (self-defined as a non-profit, annual budget of approximately \$1 million, executive director role played by Julian Assange) and informal networked elements (reliance on international network of volunteers, lack of clear legal status)
- **4** for a FORMAL ORGANIZATION, such as a regional or a municipal political party, lobby or interest group, local association or organization. **Examples**: Amnesty International, 350.org, Obama for America, Moveon.org, Imbizo Men's Health Programme (South Africa). FORMAL ORGANIZATION also includes networks of formal organizations working on an action. For example, Geenpeace can work with Amnesty International on an issue, establishing operational networks between the two.
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using "99"**.
- Note: We adopt **four types** for digital activist actors, as a way of distinguishing between the different entities that are supporting or that are behind the online or digital action: **1**) individuals; **2**) pure networks that have flat informal structures, with horizontal coordination; **3**) hybrid structures that combine networked and hierarchical elements, (collective action actors that have both formal organizational characteristics and informal, or networked, ones) and **4**) formal organizations, or traditional collective action organizations that despite being online preserve most of their offline characteristics.
- Note: We suggest the identifier of **paid staff** as an important proxy for evaluating the type of entity that is behind action: in general, **formal** organizations have paid **staff**, while **informal** organizations, like networks or informal structures, have no paid staff and are **volunteer-based** (Source: Clay Shirky).
- Note: **Formal** organizations, especially transnational, have **clear external boundaries** separating them from their competitors and they rely heavily on **vertical/hierarchical** coordination. Formal organizations are also often (but do not need to be) **legally incorporated**. For **example**, in the US many incorporated change organizations have a 501(c)(3) tax status. Formal organizations or informal structures (or networks) may be not only political by nature - they can be social, cultural, religious, etc.
- Note: **Informal** structures, **like networks** or "loosely coupled networks" (Bimber, Flanagan, Stohl, 2005), both **hybrid** (vertical and horizontal coordination) or **flat** (just horizontal coordination), don't have clear external boundaries, use "low cost information and communication systems", open source (FOSS) software, and are in general voluntarily based.
- Note: In the case of **viral content**, the initiator is the creator(s) of the content. For example, in the case of the 2009 video of Neda Agha Soltan's death, an individual "1" was the initiator by capturing the mobile phone video, and in the case of the Greenpeace Kit-Kat video (raising

awareness of rain forest destruction), a formal organization “3”, was the initiator by producing that video.

- Note: If there is conflicting information in the sources, verify through a Google search.

Source: Bimber, Flanagan, Stohl, 2005; Earl, 2010; Shirky, Rosas, Joyce, Zuckerman, Evans, 2011.

### **IDENTIACT** - Initiator(s) of Digital Action (Textual Description).

Description: A brief textual identification of the initiator, an individual or a formal or an informal organization (see above, INIACT).

Coder Notes:

- **Values** (in **bold**):
- Please identify textually the organization (formal or informal) or the individual that initiated the action.
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: If there are **multiple initiators**, separate their names with **commas**.
- **Examples:** “Wikileaks”, “Amnesty International”, “bloggers living in Cairo”, “Sami Ben Gharbia Blog”, “an international group of activists”, “Obama for America”. Examples of **multiple initiators:** “Wikileaks, Obama for America” or “bloggers living in Cairo, Sami Ben Gharbia Blog”.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2011

### **TARGACT1** - Target of Digital Action.

Description: The type of target or actor against whom the digital action is directed. Up to two (2) targets may be identified using TARGACT1 and TARGACT2.

Coder Notes:

- **Values** (in **bold**):
- **0** for NO TARGET SPECIFIED. [NEW]
- **1** for REGIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: The target is a regional or an international **intergovernmental organization**. **Examples:** ASEAN, EU (The European Union), UN (United Nations), G8, The Arab League of States.
- **2** for GOVERNMENT: The target is a **government, government body, state, public institution** or an **individual(s) representing** a government body or a public institution. The target can be of any size, from federal to local, though not international. **Examples:** US Department of Defense, a Member of Parliament, the king, the police, France.
- **3** for PRIVATE INSTITUTION(S) (FOR-PROFIT): The target is a private firm or an individual or individuals who represent a **private firm**. The firm can be of any size, from a multi-national corporation to a local business. **Examples:** Coca Cola, Unilever, Toyota, Kissinger & Associates
- **4** for PRIVATE INSTITUTION(S) (NONPROFIT): The target is a **nonprofit organization** or an individual or individuals who represent a nonprofit organization. **Examples:** a political party, a private institution, a foundation, an institute, a lobby, an NGO (national or international nongovernmental organization)
- **5** for INFORMAL INTEREST GROUP(S) : The target is an informal **group of citizens who share a certain common interest**, or an individual or individuals who are seen as representing that group. **Examples:** a campaign targeted at sex workers, encouraging them to use condoms, or a blog post targeted at young urban men, condemning them for engaging in “eve teasing.” People do not need to perceive themselves as members of the group, for **example** citizens who are not registered to vote, targeted by voter registration campaign. If the interest group is incorporated as a formal organization, use the PRIVATE INSTITUTION (NONPROFIT) category. **Example:** a social movement organization (SMO), an activist networked group, an online social movement,

- **6** for PRIVATE CITIZEN: Target is **an individual** targeted for their own actions, and not because of their membership in any group, or as a representative of any institution. **Example:** the campaign to find and prosecute the woman in the UK who dropped a cat in the garbage.
- **88** for OTHER TARGET: The target is not listed in this typology. [88 instead of 33]
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: TARGACT **does not include agents that are mobilized to participate in the campaign** to act on behalf of the initiators in order to help them achieve their goal. (**Example:** If bloggers are mobilized in a campaign to lobby the legislature to reject anti-piracy legislation, then the legislature, not the bloggers, are the target).
- Note: In many cases the target of the action is the antagonist identified in DIAGANT (see Framing and Strategy Data).
- Note: In most cases target and antagonist (DIAGANT) will be the same. The antagonist is the actor or agent perceived as responsible for the problem. The target is the actor that the action initiators are attempting to influence or move against in order to fix the problem.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

#### **TARGACT2** - Other Target of Digital Action.

Description: A second target of digital action, using codes from TARGACT1.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- A character variable identifying **other final target of action**, in the case of more than one final target, OR a target not available in TARGACT1.
- 0 if NO OTHER TARGET.
- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: As above with TARGACT1, TARGACT2 does not include agents that are mobilized to participate in the campaign to act on behalf of the initiators in order to help them achieve their goal. It refers only to the final target of the digital action.
- Note: In many cases the target of the action is the antagonist identified in DIAGANT (see TARGACT1).

Source: Rosas, 2011.

#### **TARGAUD1** - Audience Targeted by Digital Action (Textual Description).

Description: Agents that are **mobilized** to participate in the action on behalf of the initiators in order to help them influence the final target or opponent (TARGACT). Up to two (2) audiences may be identified using TARGAUD1 and TARGAUD2.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**
- This a **text variable** assigning a brief textual description or identification of **one** audience that is targeted, if present
- 0 if NO TARGET AUDIENCE.
- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: TARGAUD is the group being mobilized and TARGACT is the group being mobilized against. If bloggers are mobilized in a campaign to lobby the legislature to reject anti-piracy legislation, then the legislature is TARGACT and the bloggers are TARGAUD.

Source: Rosas, Evans, 2011.

#### **TARGAUD2** - Other Audience Targeted by Digital Action (Textual Description).

Description: Other agents that are **mobilized** to participate in the campaign to act on behalf of the initiators in order to help them influence the final target or opponent (TARGACT).

Coder Notes:

- **Values** (in bold)
- This a **text variable** assigning a brief textual description or identification of **one** audience that is targeted, if present
- 0 if NO OTHER TARGET AUDIENCE
- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: TARGAUD is the group being mobilized and TARGACT is the group being mobilized against. If bloggers are mobilized in a campaign to lobby the legislature to reject anti-piracy legislation, then the legislature is TARGACT and the the bloggers are TARGAUD.

Source: Rosas, Evans, 2011.

**ONOFF** - Only Online or Online/Offline Action.

Description: This is a dichotomous variable describing whether the action was **online only** (purely digital) or **simultaneously online and offline** (hybrid).

Coder Notes:

- **Values** (in bold):
- **1** for ONLINE ONLY
- **2** for ONLINE AND OFFLINE
- Note: For online only ("1"), the participants in the digital action described in the case could complete all those actions while sitting in front of their computer/device. They were not mobilized to take any action offline.
- Note: When an online action leads to offline mobilization(s), or individual or collective action(s), code "2" for ONLINE AND OFFLINE action.
- Note: Most of the actions are hybrid (a "2"), not entirely online, although examples of only online actions are increasing. An action must be entirely online to be coded a "1".
- Note: A digital action that includes the possibility of phone calling to contact government officials to protest a government policy or law, is considered online and offline and coded "2".
- **Examples of online only**: e-petition, changing Twitter avatar, creating a Facebook group, creating a social network on Ning to mobilize netizens to take action online, a DDoS attack, hacking
- **Examples of online and offline**: using Facebook to coordinate an offline protest rally, using SMS to encourage people to vote in an election, EngageMedia call on Twitter to mobilize protests in Australia in defense of Julian Assange and Wikileaks; The Free Alaa case, where bloggers working to free Egyptian blogger Alaa Abd El Fattah, provided letter templates along with mailing addresses and phone numbers and asked people to contact Egyptian embassies in the US and Canada via snail mail and phone to demand Alaa's release. In this instance the use of mailing addresses and phone numbers indicate offline actions and so the case would be coded 2 for online/offline.

Source: Earl, 2010.

**ACTFREE** - Case Network Centrality.

Description: This variable comes from Social Network Analysis (SNA) and stands for the first of several centrality measures of the site, blog or platform that was or is used in the action. ACTFREE stands for Freeman Degree.

Coder Notes:

**ATTENTION: ACTFREE and other SNA centrality measures will be defined and computed ex post, with time stamps for each measurement.**

Source: Rosas, 2010.\_

## Geographic Data

**SCOPE** - Geographic Scope of Digital Action.

Description: A categorical variable intended to identify the geographic location of the target (TARGACT, *not* TARGAUD) and initiator (INIACT) of the action according to the stated goal of the initiator.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **1** for SUB-NATIONAL OR LOCAL: The action seeks to affect change at a level smaller than the entire nation or to influence a body that exerts influence at a **local** or sub-national level, such as the local body of government or a local firm. The **target and initiator** of the action are **from the same sub-national area of a country**. This category encompasses hyper-local (a neighborhood), municipal (a city or town), a state in a federal system, such as the USA, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Mexico (see list here <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation>) or a province in a unitary state, such as France, Great Britain, Italy (see list here [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary\\_state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary_state)). If a **specific sub-national unit**, e.g. the name of a province in Canada or state in Mexico, is **not explicitly identified** in the Primary Source or Secondary Sources as the **location of both the target and the initiator** of the action, then **do not** code SCOPE as SUB-NATIONAL OR LOCAL. If a specific sub-national unit is **explicitly identified**, then code SUB-NATIONAL OR LOCAL.
- **2** for NATIONAL: The action seeks to affect change across an **entire country** or to influence a body that exerts influence at a national level, such as the federal government or a national firm. The **target and initiator** of the action are **from different parts of the same nation**.
- **3** for REGIONAL: The action seeks to affect change over a **group of countries** situated in the same part of the globe, like the Middle East or Southeast Asia. The **target and initiator** of the action are from the **same region** of the world **but from different nations**.
- **4** for INTERNATIONAL: The action seeks to affect change at the **trans-regional** level, meaning that the initiator and target are based in **two or more regions**. **Examples**: The initiator is in the US and the target is in Egypt (two regions), the initiator is in the US and the targets are in Egypt and India (three regions). This category also includes actions where the target is a multi-national **corporation** operating in a region different from that of the initiator. Note that this variable does **not include** actions that target a **politically/economically defined region**, like the G8 or EU (see below).
- **5** for POLITICALLY/ECONOMICALLY DEFINED REGION OR INSTITUTION: The action seeks to affect change across a politically or economically defined region. For example, the EU (European Union), The Arab League, MENA (Middle East and North Africa), ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”**.
- **Note: Do not consider TARGAUD1 or TARGAUD2** in determining this variable. (Example: In the case of the [Neda Agha Soltan video](#), the initiator (INIACT), the video creator, was in Iran and the target (TARGACT) was in Iran, the Iranian government. So, even though the targeted audiences (TARGAUD) of the video was international, the case would be coded “2” National).

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2011

**REGCODE** – Geographic Region Code.

Description: Geographic region. If REGION (3) is selected for SCOPE, a unique three-**digit** UN code will be used to identify which region.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- Numerical region codes are available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

- **0** for NOT A GEOGRAPHIC REGION (0 if SCOPE = Sub-National, National, International, or Politically/Economically Defined Region). Use POLREGCODE below for Politically/Economically Defined Region
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Only enter a region if you chose **3 (Regional)** for the **SCOPE** variable. For all other categories of SCOPE use **0**.

Source: see APPENDIX 1 of this codebook, available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1KWctXOI\\_3GrpDqwMwOoumZmPXvIM-\\_sp5I1W8CauUFQ/edit?hl=en&authkey=CNax9oAM#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1KWctXOI_3GrpDqwMwOoumZmPXvIM-_sp5I1W8CauUFQ/edit?hl=en&authkey=CNax9oAM#) (via United Nations International Organization of Standardization)

**POLREGCODE** - Politically/Economically Defined Region or Institution.

Description: Use this variable to identify Politically/Economically Defined Regions or Institutions when SCOPE is coded 5 (POLITICALLY/ECONOMICALLY DEFINED REGION OR INSTITUTION)

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- A unique acronym or abbreviation (see note below and more information on APPENDIX 1).
- **0** if NOT POLITICALLY/ECONOMICALLY DEFINED REGION OR INSTITUTION.
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: If the Other or Special Regional or Institutional code is not in APPENDIX 2, please provide a textual description, identifying the source of the new acronym or abbreviation, by adding that source as a link in SOURCEOTH.
- **Examples:** ASEAN, MENA, Mercosul, AL for Arab League, SA for Sub-Saharan Africa, CIS for some countries that were part of the ex-Soviet Union, IMF, WTO, G8 for the Group of Eight, G-20 for 19 more industrialized countries plus EU, IAEA for International Atomic Energy Agency, etc. See APPENDIX 3 for more (link in Source below).

Source: See APPENDIX 2, available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/15hvSgbrKtMU\\_coWz0QNhk6mJUTrp0vuzBKglqQWJE1I/edit?hl=en&authkey=CJ6k5t4B#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/15hvSgbrKtMU_coWz0QNhk6mJUTrp0vuzBKglqQWJE1I/edit?hl=en&authkey=CJ6k5t4B#)

**CNTRY1** – Country Targeted by Digital Action.

Description: A unique UN three-letter ISO ALPHA-3 code indicating the country that was the target of the action (see Source, below). Up to four (4) target countries may be identified using CNTRY1 through CNTRY4.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- A unique UN three-letter ISO ALPHA-3 code. Examples: AFG, ALA, USA, CHE.
- **0** for NO COUNTRY SPECIFIED, for example in some instances that SCOPE is a 4 (International) or a 5 (Politically/Economically Defined Region or Institution) no countries are specified in the sources. (If countries are specified in the case of a 4 or 5, please enter their three-letter codes.)
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. Use this code if you do not know whether specific countries are targeted. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: Region (REGCODE) codes had three numbers/digits but country codes have three **letters**.
- Note: If you have coded the case as REGION or POLITICALLY/ECONOMICALLY DEFINED REGION and **specific countries** are mentioned in the Primary and Secondary Sources please include the ISO ALPHA-3 codes for those countries here.
- Note: This variable only captures the country targeted by action. If an action is targeted at the **sub-national level** (town, county, region, etc.) that information will be captured in the variable SCOPE.

Source: see APPENDIX 3 of this codebook available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL\\_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR\\_dMVrsf\\_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR_dMVrsf_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#) (via United Nations International Organization of Standardization).

**CNTRY2** – Other Country Targeted by Digital Action.

Description: A unique UN three-letter ISO ALPHA-3 code indicating another country targeted by the action, if more than one country was targeted.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- A unique UN three letter **ISO ALPHA-3** code. Examples: AFG, ALA, USA, CHE.
- **00** for NO ADDITIONAL COUNTRY SPECIFIED
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. Use this code if you do not know whether specific countries are targeted. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Note**: If you have coded the case as REGIONAL or POLITICALLY/ECONOMICALLY DEFINED REGION and **specific countries** are mentioned in the Primary and Secondary Sources please include the ISO ALPHA-3 codes for those countries here.

Source: See APPENDIX 3 of this codebook, available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL\\_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR\\_dMVrsf\\_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR_dMVrsf_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#) (via United Nations International Organization of Standardization).

**CNTRY3** – Other Country Targeted by Digital Action.

Description: A unique UN three-letter ISO ALPHA-3 code indicating another country targeted by the action, if more than one country was targeted.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- A unique UN three letter **ISO ALPHA-3** code. Examples: AFG, ALA, USA, CHE.
- **00** for NO ADDITIONAL COUNTRY SPECIFIED
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. Use this code if you do not know whether specific countries are targeted. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Note**: If you have coded the case as REGIONAL or POLITICALLY/ECONOMICALLY DEFINED REGION and **specific countries** are mentioned in the Primary and Secondary Sources please include the ISO ALPHA-3 codes for those countries here

Source: See APPENDIX 3 of this codebook, available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL\\_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR\\_dMVrsf\\_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR_dMVrsf_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#) (via United Nations International Organization of Standardization).

**CNTRY4** – Other Country Targeted by Digital Action.

Description: A unique UN three-letter ISO ALPHA-3 code indicating another country targeted by the action, if more than one country was targeted.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- A unique UN three-letter **ISO ALPHA-3** code. Examples: AFG, ALA, USA, CHE.
- **00** for NO ADDITIONAL COUNTRY SPECIFIED
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. Use this code if you do not know whether specific countries are targeted. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Note**: If you have coded the case as REGIONAL or POLITICALLY/ECONOMICALLY DEFINED REGION and **specific countries** are mentioned in the Primary and Secondary Sources please include the ISO ALPHA-3 codes for those countries here.

Source: See APPENDIX 3 of this codebook, available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL\\_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR\\_dMVrsf\\_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL_AJMqjYmlg9utyfGR_dMVrsf_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#) (via United Nations International Organization of Standardization).

**ICNTRY1** – Other Country of the Initiator(s) of the Digital Action.

Description: A unique UN three-letter ISO ALPHA-3 code indicating the country in which the initiator(s) of the action is/are based. Up to two (2) initiator countries may be identified using ICNTRY1 and ICNTRY2.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- A unique **UN three-letter ISO ALPHA-3** code. Examples: AFG, ALA, USA, CHE.
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. Use this code if individual countries are not specified by the source (for example, if a region or international body is the initiator). In that case, it is okay to code 99.
- Note: When an action is initiated and carried out in the same country, CNTRY and ICNTRY will be the same.

Source: See APPENDIX 3 of this codebook, available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL\\_AJMqjYmIq9utyfGR\\_dMVrsf\\_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL_AJMqjYmIq9utyfGR_dMVrsf_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#) (via United Nations International Organization of Standardization).

**ICNTRY2** – Country of the Other Initiator(s) of the Digital Action.

Description: A unique UN three letter ISO ALPHA-3 code indicating another country in which the initiator (s) of the action is/are based.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- A unique **UN three letters ISO ALPHA-3** code. Examples: AFG, ALA, USA, CHE.
- **0** for NO ADDITIONAL COUNTRY SPECIFIED
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. Use this code if you do not know whether specific countries were initiators. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: When an action is initiated and carried out in the same country, CNTRY and ICNTRY will be the same.

Source: See APPENDIX 3 of this codebook, available at [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL\\_AJMqjYmIq9utyfGR\\_dMVrsf\\_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BEpSd9wI9m5ZYnL_AJMqjYmIq9utyfGR_dMVrsf_FdA/edit?hl=en&authkey=CMigsvMB#) (via United Nations International Organization of Standardization).

## **Applications Data**

*In determining the applications used in a case, please **use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources** (see definitions in Instructions at start of codebook). If a website is not in the Primary or Secondary Sources, do a **Google Search** to see if there is a **website** associated with the action (be sure to add the site link to SOURCEOTH).*

**APP** - One or Several Applications Used.

Description: Was one application or were two or more applications used in the action?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for ONE APPLICATION USED, please see list of possible applications below.
- **2** for MORE THAN ONE APPLICATION USED.
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Application types**: website, blog, mobile (Twitter) or Internet (Facebook)-based social network, digital video or photo, email, chat, SMS or voice, digital maps, wikis, circumvention software

- Note: This variable is not for hardware (mobile phones). The focus is on applications (e.g. Twitter) because applications can be accessed across multiple platforms (computer, smart phone, etc) and it is often impossible to tell what hardware was used based on the application used.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **SITE** – Website Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a website was used in the case. Website is defined as a dedicated website of the action.

##### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action.
- If no website is identified in the Primary Source or the Secondary Sources, do a **Google search** to determine whether a website exists or not. If, after the Google search, **you do not find any evidence that this app was used, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: Code “1” for yes if a dedicated website is central to the action as noted in introduction above, even if it is not included in the Primary or Secondary Sources.
- Note: Websites do not include sites hosted by a blog site. Website here is defined as a dedicated website of the initiator of the action with its own URL.
- Note: Websites as defined here cannot be part of larger platforms, so [peace.org](http://peace.org) would coded “1” as a website, but [peace.blogspot.com](http://peace.blogspot.com) and [facebook.com/peace](http://facebook.com/peace) would be coded a “0”
- Note: Self-hosted sites, even when using blog templates, should be coded as blog, if they contain a blog, and as site.
- **Examples:** [www.greenpeace.org.uk](http://www.greenpeace.org.uk), [irrepressible.info](http://irrepressible.info), [kleercut.net](http://kleercut.net)

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **BLOG** – Blog Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a blog was used in the case.

##### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: This applies only to accounts on blogging platforms (see examples below), but not to self-hosted sites.
- **Examples:** Blogger, Wordpress, Typepad, Tumblr, Live Journal, photo blogs, etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **MSN** – Mobile-Based Social Network Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a mobile social network was used in the case.

##### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: These applications are also sometimes called microblogs

●**Examples:** Twitter, Indenti.ca, etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

**ISN** – Internet-Based Social Network Used.

Description: This variable indicates if an Internet-based social network was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary and Secondary Sources to determine use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: Code 1 (YES), even if there is a Twitter share button.
- **Examples:** Facebook, Orkut, MySpace, Friendster, etc..

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

**VID**– Digital Video Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a video was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- **Examples:** YouTube, Vimeo, Daily Motion, etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

**FOTO** – Digital Photo Used.

Description: This variable indicates if photos were used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: Presence of digital photos in case content are coded a 1 (YES).
- **Examples:** Flickr, PhotoBucket, mobile phone photos etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

**EMAIL** – Email Used.

Description: This variable indicates if email was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: if the campaign or organization has an **email address(es)** posted, you can assume that they are using email in the case.

- **Examples:** Google Groups, Yahoo Groups, listservs, person-to-person emails, etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **FORUM** - Internet Forum Used.

Description: This variable indicates if an Internet forum was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: Also known as “message boards”, an Internet forum is an online discussion site where people can hold conversations in the form of posted messages. They differ from chat rooms in that messages are at least temporarily archived. (Source: Wikipedia)
- **Examples:** In the eighties and nineties Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) were popular, image-centered “imageboards” like **4chan**, celebrity-centered forums used to organize anti-American protests in Korea.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **EPET** – e-Petition Used.

Description: This variable indicates if an e-petition was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- **Examples:** The Petition Site, etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **CHAT** – Chat or Instant Messaging Used.

Description: This variable indicates if instant messaging or chat was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- **Examples:** MSN, GChat, etc. (all must be Internet-based)

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **MOBAPP** – Mobile Application Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a mobile phone application was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO

- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: Do **not** include smartphone apps used, for example, to access Facebook, email, Twitter, online chats, photos (**applications which have their own variables**).
- Note: Do **not** include use of phone or smart phone to take photos. This is covered under the FOTO variable.
- **Examples:** mobile-to-mobile text messaging (**SMS**), SMS apps like FrontlineSMS and RapidSMS, FourSquare and other **smartphone apps** not covered by previous variables.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **GAME** – Game Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a game was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this application in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this application was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- **Examples:** Free Rice, The Extraordinaries, Darfur is Dying (can be computer or mobile-based)

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **MAP** – Digital Map Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a digital map was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- **Examples:** Ushahidi, Google Earth, Google Maps, Open Street Map.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **WIKI** – Wiki Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a wiki was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: A wiki may be **textual or multimedia**. For example the **Wikimapa** case combined mapping, photos, and textual information as part of their mapping of the favelas. This would be considered a wiki and would be **coded “1”**.
- **Examples:** Wikispaces, Google Docs, Google Spreadsheets, Zoho Writer, etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

#### **VOICE** – Digital Voice Application Used.

Description: This variable indicates if digital voice apps were used in the case.

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- **Examples**: Skype calls, Interactive Voice Response (IVR), etc.

Source: Joyce, Evans, 2010.

**ANON** – Circumvention Tool Used.

Description: This variable indicates if a circumvention tool was used in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **1** for YES
- **0** for NO
- Note: Use the Primary Source and Secondary Sources to determine the use of this app in the action. **If you do not find any evidence that this app was used in the case, enter “0”. Do not enter “99”.**
- Note: Does **not** include the creative use of other technologies (like email) for circumvention.
- **Examples**: proxy servers, Tor, Ultrasurf, Freegate, Guardian mobile app, HTTPS

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010.

**OTHAPPID1** – Other Application Used (Textual Description).

Description: An application was used that is **not listed above**. Up to two (2) other applications may be textually identified using OTHAPP1 and OTHAPP2.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- If an application was used and is **not listed** above, **identify it textually** here.
- **0** for NO OTHER UNLISTED APPLICATION.
- Note: This variable is to identify an application that is not listed in the codebook. If for example, an action uses money management software or a donation application, that would be considered an OTHAPP. (Use of donation applications will also be recorded under the PURP variables)

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**OTHAPPID2** – Other Application Used (Textual Description).

Description: Another application was used that is **not listed above**.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- If a **second** application was used and is **not listed** above, **identify it textually** here.
- **0** for NO SECOND UNLISTED APPLICATION.
- Note: This variable is to identify another, or a second, application not listed in the codebook.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**DOCPURP** - Document Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of documenting. Document means to encode information into a digital format.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to document
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to document

- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: Code “1” (yes) if there in any instance of digital **content creation** mentioned in the **Primary and Secondary Sources**. (**Examples:** compiling a spreadsheet of human rights abuses, recording a video of illegal dumping, taking photos related to an international humanitarian crisis).
- Note: Be aware that this variable includes only the encoding, **not the publication** of content, which would fall under BROADCAST, SYNTHESIS or MOBILIZE. (A case in which content is created but not published, like a private human rights database, would be coded as DOCUMENT but not BROADCAST, SYNTHESIS or MOBILIZE.)
- Note: We expect all cases to include DOCUMENT, but it is worth noting that documenting is independent of BROADCAST, MOBILIZE or SYNTHESIZE.

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **BYPURP** - Bypass Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of bypassing, as with applications that circumvents censorship and evade government surveillance

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to bypass
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to bypass
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Examples:** using a proxy server to access forbidden information, using opt-in HTTPS for person to person communication.

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **SYNTHPURP** - Synthesis Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of synthesizing content. Synthesis occurs when multiple pieces of content are combined through a process of aggregation or mash-up.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to synthesize
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to synthesize
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- Note: In **aggregation** content of the same type and subject (blog posts, news stories, photos) are combined. In a **mash-up**, content of different types (GPS data, images, text) are combined. Both aggregation and mash-up are forms of SYNTHESIS.
- **Examples:** Ushahidi mashes up SMS and geographic data to map crises, during the Kyrgyzstan protests in 2008 bloggers filtered the raw social media reports to create coherent reports of the demonstrations.)

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **TRANSPURP** - Resource Transfer Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of resource transfer (usually the transfer of money), as for fundraising.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to transfer resources

- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to transfer resources
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Examples:** donating to a political campaign online, linking an online action to a third-party donation, like corporations sponsoring clicks at FreeRice.org, facilitating commercial transactions, etc.
- **Source:** Joyce, 2011.

#### **COPURP** - Co-Creation Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of co-creation, a form of coordination in which a (usually) small group collaboratively plans and designs an action or product.

##### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to co-create
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to co-create
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Examples:** writing a manifesto on a wiki, using Skype to plan a national day of action, using a Facebook wall to jointly determine a response when an activist is jailed.

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **MOBPURP** - Mobilization Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of mobilization, a form of coordination in which a call to action is transmitted to supporters.

##### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to mobilize
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to mobilize
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Note:** The difference between “mobilize” and “broadcast” is that in mobilization there is a **call to action** (a request for the recipient of the message to take a specific action), but in broadcast there is no call to action, just information sharing.
- **Examples:** Recruiting people to attend a protest via SMS, tweets asking for donations, writing a post on a blog asking people to wear a red shirt to work to raise awareness of heart disease.

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **BROADPURP** - Broadcast Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of broadcast, the weakest form of coordination in which a piece of information is transmitted to a group in an effort to create a shared understanding of a public issue, but with no specific call to action.

##### Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to broadcast
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to broadcast
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**

- **Examples:** Publishing a mobile phone video of police abuse on YouTube, live tweeting a protest, publishing posts on environmental issues to **educate** the public, posting images of potholes to **raise awareness** of poor infrastructure maintenance.

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **NETPURP** - Network-Building Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of building networks, which mean establishing or expanding digital connections.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used to build networks
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used to networks
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**
- **Note:** This includes the weak ties of list-building and requests for volunteers (sharing of contact information with an initiator) as well as the strong ties of building relationships.
- **Example:** The Facebook group “We are All Khaled Said” was instrumental in creating relationships between Egyptian activists who later used those relationships to organize a nonviolent revolution.

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **VIOLPURP** - Technical Violence Purpose.

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for the purpose of technical violence, which means destruction, defacement, or prevention of access to a online or mobile service or site. It is hacking for destructive and/or disruptive purposes.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used for technical violence
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used for technical violence
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”**
- **Example:** Cyber attacks, hacking into a government web site and changing an image on the homepage to a picture of Hitler to humiliate the government, a DDoS (denial of service) attack on a credit card company’s site, the virus STUXNET successfully targeted and made inoperable many of the computers in Iran’s nuclear enrichment infrastructure.

Source: Freedom House (Kelly and Cook, 2011).

#### **OTHPURP** - Other Purpose(s).

Description: This is a binary variable to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for a purpose not identified above. You can textually identify this purpose (or purposes) in OTHPURPID1 and OTHPURPID2.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, the applications were used for a purpose (or purposes) not identified above.
- **0** for NO, the applications were not used for any unlisted purpose. All purposes are identified above.
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR IS UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”**
- **Note:** Identity creation is a purpose that is not listed above and that can be identified below. In that case, coders will input “1” in this variable.

Source: Joyce, 2011.

#### **OTHPURPID1** - Identify Other Purpose (Textual Description).

Description: This is a **textual variable** to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for a purpose not identified above.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- Please briefly textually identify one other purpose, which the applications in the case were used for but which was not offered as an option above.
- 0 for NO OTHER PURPOSE

Source: Joyce, 2011.

**OTHPURPID2** - Identify Other Purpose (Textual Description).

Description: This is a **textual variable** to indicate whether the applications identified in the case were used for a second purpose not identified above.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- Please briefly textually identify a second purpose, which the applications in the case were used for but which was not offered as an option above.
- 0 for NO OTHER PURPOSE

Source: Joyce, 2011.

### ***Framing and Strategy Data***

*The next set of variables (DIAGPROB-MOTFRA in particular) identify the problem identified by the initiator(s) of the action, the causes of that problem, and who is responsible for causing the problem presented in the case being coded. Use the **Primary Source** to help you determine the answers to those questions.*

*The goal in this section is to **use the words of the digital action initiators** if at all possible. If you need to add your own words to give context, use **brackets [ ]**. For example, "It [The government controlled media in Libya] was making it impossible for us [pro-democracy demonstrators] to get media coverage of our ongoing demonstrations" Also, be sure to **include the link** to where you found the activists' words used to code these variables. Place the link in parentheses following the quote. For example: "Alaa [Egyptian Blogger - Alaa Abd El Fattah] and the rest of the group [10 activists] that was kidnapped yesterday, will be detained for 15 days." ([http://www.manalaa.net/alaa\\_detained\\_15\\_days](http://www.manalaa.net/alaa_detained_15_days)).*

*For variables in this section, approach coding as if you were creating a **logical narrative**. Once you have completed coding this section, briefly review your coding to ensure that the narrative you have created – problem, cause, person responsible, solution, people needed to solve the problem – makes sense such that **someone coming to the database for the first time** would be able to understand the general features of the case.*

**DIAGPROB** - Problem(s) Diagnosis (Textual Description).

Description: What is (are) the problem(s) or issue(s) identified or perceived by the action initiator(s)?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- DIAGPROB relates to the first dimension of strategic framing, diagnostic. Some event(s) are perceived as problematic, or as symptoms of a more general problem, or problems, needing repair or radical change.

- The basic task is to input how agents **in their own words** identified the problem(s) they want to confront.
- **99** if INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: If there are **multiple problems identified**, **please insert them textually**, separating them with commas, and using the same cell. Include the link where you found the text as a citation in parentheses following the quote. Be sure to use quotation marks.
- Note: If the words of the activists do not provide enough context then **use your own words in brackets [ ]** within the quotes to give needed context.
- **Examples:** "We, as netizens, are not free!" or "Activism in the Middle East is under US control". Importantly, all inputs must be transcriptions of the activists own words.

Sources: Benford & Snow, 2000.

### **DIAGCAUS** - Cause(s) Diagnosis (Textual Description).

Description: What are the causes/sources of the problem(s) identified by the action initiator(s)?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- DIAGCAUS also relates to the first dimension of strategic framing, diagnostic. Agents do not merely identify problem(s) or issue(s) that are problematic. They also identify their cause, or causes, using framing devices, i.e., selecting some aspects of reality over others.
- **99** if INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: If there are **multiple causes identified**, **please insert them textually**, separating them with commas, and using the same cell. Include the link where you found the text as a citation in parentheses following the quote. Be sure to use quotation marks.
- Note: If the words of the activists do not provide enough context then **use your own words in brackets [ ]** within the quotes to give needed context.
- **Examples:** "US imperialism", "Occidental neo-colonialism", "Neo-liberalism", "Technological enslavement", "Middle East Regimes".

Sources: Benford & Snow, 2000.

### **DIAGANT** - Antagonist(s) Diagnosis (Textual Description).

Description: Who is (or are) responsible for the problem that this action is trying to fix? Antagonist suggests someone who through intentional actions created or contributed to creating the problem the action is trying to fix. The antagonist is the political opponent, adversary, enemy, globally defined as "the other". Generally, this dimension involves exposing the antagonists interests and motivations, treating them as guilty and eventually working at the service of very powerful others.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- DIAGANT also relates to the first dimension of strategic framing, diagnostic. Agent(s) do not merely identify a problem or issue and its causes. They attribute also the existence and cause or causes of the problem to an identifiable target(s) or antagonist(s) - governments, organizations or institutions (NGO's for instance). These antagonists **are behind the problem that must be confronted and solved.**
- **0** if there is not a clear person, group, entity responsible for the action. For example, a non-profit group in Brazil worked to map the streets and points of interests in the favelas (slums) in Rio that had gone unmapped. In this case there is no clear antagonist.
- **99** if INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: **TARGACT** is often the same entity as DIAGANT.
- Note: If there are **multiple antagonists identified**, **please insert them textually**, separating them with commas, and using the same cell. Include the link where you found the text as a citation in parentheses following the quote (**example:** "Alaa [Egyptian Blogger - Alaa Abd El

Fattah] and the rest of the group [10 activists] that was kidnapped yesterday, will be detained for 15 days." ([http://www.manalaa.net/alaa\\_detained\\_15\\_days](http://www.manalaa.net/alaa_detained_15_days)). Be sure to **use quotation marks**.

- Note: If the words of the activists do not provide enough context then **use your own words in brackets [ ]** within the quotes to give needed context.
- **Examples:** "the US Secretary of State", "US and its allies", "The rich countries of the West", "Anti-Middle East activists".

Sources: Benford & Snow, 2000.

**PROALT** - Alternative(s) Prognosis (Textual Description).

Description: What are the solution(s), or the alternative(s), to the problem(s) that are or were identified by the action initiator(s)?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- PROALT relates to the second dimension of strategic framing, prognostic (forward-looking). Prognostic frames encapsulate **an alternative, a plan, or a solution, intended to solve a diagnosed problem or problems**. They further specify a future state of affairs that embodies the solution. This variable describes what the action initiators see as the solution to the problem identified in DIAGPROB. This is the future goal the action hopes to achieve. For example, the overthrow of a dictator, the repeal of an Internet censorship policy. This variable is not intended to describe strategies and actors needed to achieve the goal. Strategies and actors employed to solve the problem are described in PROPROG.
- The basic task is to input **in the words of the initiators** what they propose as a solution to the perceived problem. Implicit are their objective(s), strategies and tactics, necessary to achieve the solution.
- **99** if INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: If there are **multiple alternative prognoses identified, please insert them textually**, separating them with commas, and using the same cell. Include the link where you found the text as a citation in parentheses following the quote. Be sure to use quotation marks.
- Note: If the words of the activists do not provide enough context then **use your own words in brackets [ ]** within the quotes to give needed context.
- **Examples:** "A genuine Middle East digital activism", "Taking this matter in our own hands".

Sources: Benford & Snow, 2000.

**PROPROG** - Protagonist(s) Prognosis (Textual Description).

Description: This variable describes who must solve the problem. This means identifying the individuals, groups, and organizations that are needed to carry out the resolution of the problem. [Past coders: Now we are only looking for **whom**, so strategies and tactics (like elections or use of circumvention tools) are not included.]

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- PROPROG also relates to the second dimension of strategic framing, prognostic framing. Activists not only identify and propose an alternative or a solution to the problem or problems, they also identify **who** can solve them. **Who can change things?**
- The basic task is to input, **in their own words**, how agents expressed who must take action to solve the problem or problems.
- **99** if INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: If there are **multiple protagonist prognoses identified, please insert them textually**, separating them with commas, and using the same cell. Include the link where you found the text as a citation in parentheses following the quote. Be sure to **use quotation marks**.
- Note: If the words of the activists do not provide enough context then **use your own words in brackets [ ]** within the quotes to give needed context.

- Note: Individuals, groups, organizations are needed to carry out the solutions and will often include target audiences (**TARGAUD1** and **TARGAUD2**).
- **Examples:** “We will liberate Middle East digital activism”, “We must create a coalition of digital liberators”, “Middle East Bloggers will be the solution”. **The best solution is to identify “we”, “they”, or “you”, using contextualization brackets []**. Examples, from above: “We [Tunisian digital activists] will liberate Middle East Activism”, or: “We [All Tunisians] will liberate Middle East Activism”. Coders should strive for the **best possible identification**.

Sources: Benford & Snow, 2000.

### **MOTFRA** - Motivational Frame(s) (Textual Description).

Description: What are the main rhetorical phrases or slogans [used] for mobilization or motivating action [that are or were] used by the action initiator(s)?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- MOTFRA relates to the third and the last dimension of strategic framing - how discourse is framed to mobilize followers. How was discourse framed in order to appeal to the emotions and thoughts of individuals and to persuade them to mobilize for a cause? What **slogans, if any**, were used [if they were used]?
- Repertories of mobilization are slogans, phrases or sentences used by activists to mobilize and motivate their audiences in order to attain their objectives. They are very simple, emotionally charged, intended to have resonance within the audiences.
- These phrases and slogans should **always be the words of the action initiators** and so should **always be in quotes**. If the kind of action does not employ or warrant the use of motivational slogans or phrases use “0.”
- **99** if INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: If there are **multiple motivational frames (slogans) identified please insert them textually**, separating them **with commas**, and using the same cell. Include the link where you found the text as a citation in parentheses following the quote, (example: “Free Alaa.” ([http://www.manalaa.net/alaa\\_detained\\_15\\_days](http://www.manalaa.net/alaa_detained_15_days))). Be sure to use quotation marks.
- **Examples:** “We want a free Middle East online activism, now!”, “Let’s stop Western digital invasion!”, “Don’t wait - mobilize now for a free Middle East activism” “Don’t sell your soul for their technology”. “Our digital freedom first!”.

Sources: Benford & Snow, 2000.

### **CAUSE1** - Cause Advanced or Defended in Digital Action

Description: This variable identifies the main cause the action seeks to advance or defend. Up to three (3) audiences may be identified using CAUSE1 through CAUSE3.

Coder Notes:

- There are often multiple causes associated with a single action. **When coding the causes of an action, be sure to identify the causes associated specifically with digital activism**, for example, MEDIA ENFRANCHISEMENT, as well as the larger causes within which the digital activism sits, for example, NATIONAL IDENTITY. In a case where the focus of the Primary Source is on the dissemination of social media accounts of protests not covered by mainstream media, it will be MEDIA ENFRANCHISEMENT. The protests, however, are for greater rights around expressions of NATIONAL IDENTITY.
- **Values** (Categories are listed by type, values are in **bold**):

RIGHTS and HUMAN WELFARE

- **1** for HUMAN RIGHTS (only use if no more specific rights category stated).

- **2** for WOMEN'S RIGHTS: Women's Rights, Women's Empowerment, Women's Issues, Gender, Reproductive Rights.
- **3** for AGE-SPECIFIC RIGHTS: Youth, Children, Senior Citizens.
- **4** for CONTESTED CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS: Refugee Issues, Immigrants' Rights.
- **5** for ETHNIC IDENTITY: Indigenous Rights, African American Empowerment, Rights of Ethnic Minorities.
- **6** for LGBT: LGBT Rights, Gay Rights, Queer Rights, Marriage Equality.
- **7** for FREEDOM OF INFORMATION: freedom to produce and consume information, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Expression Online or Offline, Anti-Filtering and Anti-Censorship, Access to Information, Communication Rights (production, distribution, consumption), Freedom of the Press and Digital Press.
- **9** for WORKERS' RIGHTS: Workers' and Labor Rights, Sex Workers' Rights, Unions.
- **10** for RELIGIOUS RIGHTS: Freedom of Religion, Rights of Religious Minorities.
- **11** for ANTI-VIOLENCE: Anti-Torture, Anti-Genocide, Pro-Peace.
- **12** for INTOLERANCE: Anti-Gay, White Supremacist, Religious Extremism/Terrorism.
- **13** for MEDIA ENFRANCHISEMENT Amplifying information being ignored by the mainstream media (not censorship issues, which are 7)

#### GENERAL POLITICS

- **21** for GOVERNMENT OR REGIME CHANGE: Radical change in the form of government - in the institutions, norms and political culture that are present in the political system, as from an autocracy to a democracy. This also includes less radical change in government (president resigns, parliament is sacked) which does not result in changing the form of government, only the individuals who occupied positions in it.
- **23** for DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS: Free and Fair Elections, Transparent Elections, Voter Registration, Voter Rights, Due Process of Law (against unjust imprisonment), Accountable Officials, Political Participation, Freedom of Assembly, Government Accountability.
- **24** for NATIONAL IDENTITY: Tibet, Palestine, Kurdistan, also Patriotic and Jingoistic Activism.
- **25** for CYBERWAR: Transnational DDoS Attacks, Politically Motivated Hacktivism, Cyber-Vandalism, and Viruses (must involve actors from one country acting against the government of another country).
- **26** for CRISIS RESPONSE: Man-Made (Ethnic Violence, Civil War, Riots) or Natural (Earthquakes, Floods, Fires).

#### PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

- **31** for TECHNOLOGY ISSUES: Free and Open Source Software, Net Neutrality, Online Privacy, Data Security, Digital Rights, Digital Divide, Technology Law, Support for e-Government.
- **32** for ECONOMIC ISSUES: Anti-Poverty, Development, ICT4D, M4D, Micro-Finance, Debt, Jobs Programs.
- **33** for HEALTH ISSUES: Public Health, HIV/AIDS, Health Care, Hunger, Food Security, Water Security. [can be 33 because 88 is now used for OTHER CAUSE]
- **34** for LEGAL ISSUES: Drug Reform, Marijuana Legalization, Prisoner's Rights.
- **35** for EDUCATION.
- **36** for ENVIRONMENT: Environmental Justice, Clean Energy, Global Warming, Rights of Animals, Climate Change, Recycling, Sustainability, Preservation, Conservation, Green Issues.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

- **41** for PRIVATE SECTOR: Anti-Corporate, Unethical Business Practices.

#### NA's, MULTIPLE CAUSES AND OTHER CAUSES

- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using "99"**.
- **88** for OTHER CAUSE not listed above (you can textually identify these other causes in OTHCAUSE1 and OTHCAUSE2). [88 instead of 33]

Source: Joyce, Rosas, Evans, 2010

**CAUSE2** – Other Cause Advanced or Defended in Digital Action.

Description: If there are multiple causes associated with the action, use this variable to identify another cause, using the **CAUSE1 variable list**.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **0** if there is NO ADDITIONAL CAUSE associated with the action to be identified.
- **88** for OTHER CAUSE not listed in CAUSE1 (you can textually identify these other causes in OTHCAUSE1 and OTHCAUSE2). [88 instead of 33]
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**CAUSE3** – Other Cause Advanced or Defended in Digital Action.

Description: If there are multiple causes associated with the action, use this variable to identify another cause, using the **CAUSE1 variable list**.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **0** if there is NO ADDITIONAL CAUSE associated with the action to be identified.
- **88** for OTHER CAUSE, not listed in CAUSE1 (you can textually identify these other causes in OTHCAUSE1 and OTHCAUSE2). [88 instead of 33]
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**OTHCAUSEID1** – Other Cause (Textual Description).

Description: This is a **textual variable** used to identify a cause **not included** in the CAUSE1 list. Please write in the cause (**only one**) in a few words. Up to two (2) other causes may be textually identified using OTHCAUSE1 and OTHCAUSE2.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **0** if NO OTHER CAUSE, there is **no additional cause** associated with the action to be identified.
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**OTHCAUSEID2** – Other Cause (Textual Description).

Description: This a **textual variable** used to identify another cause **not included** in the CAUSE1 list. Please write in the cause (**only one**) in a few words.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold)**:
- **0** if NO OTHER CAUSE, there is **no additional cause** associated with the action to be identified.
- **99** for INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using “99”.**

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**OUTCOME** - Outcome of Digital Action.

Description: This is a dichotomous variable intended to identify whether or not the **case sources or activists** give any information about the positive outcome (success) or negative outcome (failure) of the action or **based on your evaluation**. Do the **Primary and Secondary sources identify successful**

**outcomes** resulting from the action or actions that were taken? If not, what is the coder's interpretation?  
Were the objectives attained?

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for SUCCESS
- **0** for FAILURE / NOT SUCCESS
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR. **Please make an educated guess rather than using "99"**.
- Note: You can base your answer to this question **either on the sources** (source perceives success) or on **your own evaluation based solely on the data** (in your opinion, based on the data, the objectives were achieved or not).

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**OUTCOMEID** - Identify Outcome (Textual Description).

Description: This is a brief description for the variable OUTCOME. Cite exemplars or alternatively use your own terms of perceived success or failure of the action described in the case.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- Briefly **textually identify** the success reported by agents, **using quotes**, or use **your own words (without quotes)**.
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNAVAILABLE.
- Explain your answer to OUTCOME **whether you marked a 1 (success) or a 0 (failure)**. We want to know why you made this coding decision.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2010.

**OUTDEM** - Democratic Outcome(s).

Description: Do the **initiators identify** any of the results of their action as democratic? .

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- **1** for YES, there are IDENTIFIABLE DEMOCRATIC OUTCOMES perceived by the initiators.
- **0** for NO IDENTIFIABLE DEMOCRATIC OUTCOMES perceived by the initiators.
- **99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNAVAILABLE.
- Note: **Do not give your own opinion**; base your answer only on the presence/absence of democracy claims by initiator(s) by using the words "democracy," "democratic," or similar.
- Note: One way to find this information is to do a search of Primary and Secondary Sources for the keywords "**democracy**", "**democratic**", etc.

Source: Joyce, Rosas, 2011.

**OUTDEMID1** - Identify Democratic Outcome (Textual Description).

Description: Textually describe what the democratic outcome was, using **only the words of the initiators**. Up to two (2) democratic outcomes may be textually identified using OUTDEM1 and OUTDEM2.

Coder Notes:

- **Values (in bold):**
- Textual entry to identify **one** democratic outcome.
- **0** if NO DEMOCRATIC OUTCOMES identified.
- **99** for THE INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: If you coded a 1 (yes) for OUTDEM, write here the **words of initiators** in which they identify democratic outcomes.
- Note: Use **quotation marks** for initiator words and **brackets [ ]** if you need to add text to clarify.

Source: Rosas, 2011.

**OUTDEMID2** - Identify Democratic Outcome (Textual Description).

Description: Textually describe **another** democratic outcome, using **only the words of the initiators**.

Coder Notes:

- Textual entry identify **another** democratic outcome.
- **0** if NO OTHER DEMOCRATIC OUTCOMES identified.
- **99** for THE INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: If you coded a 1 (yes) for OUTDEM, write here the **words of initiators** in which they identify democratic outcomes
- Note: Use **quotation marks** for initiator words and **brackets [ ]** if you need to add text to clarify.

Source: Rosas, 2011.

## **Country-Level Indicators**

These variables will be compiled and entered separately.

*This section is to be coded by referencing **BYEAR** and **CNTRY1** for each case. Because data is often not available for recent years 2009-2011, please use the data from the **most recent year within three years**. For example, if **BYEAR** is 1995, you can use data from 1992, 1993, 1994, or 1995. The year of the data will also be recorded for each variable in the subsequent -Y variable.*

*To ensure uniformity, use only the **data sources** given in the Codebook. Some variables, like GDP per capita, can be found in multiple locations, but to make sure all coders get the same answer, you can only use the source noted in the code book. In all cases except **YPOP**, that source will be the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc.*

### **GDPPC** – GDP per Capita.

Description: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of the country which is the target of the action (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR) in 2010 millions of dollars.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: This is the variable “GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)” in the World Bank Databank.
- Note: Data may be a maximum of 3 year from the BYEAR of the case.

Source: Tab 1 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc , World Bank's Databank

### **GDPPCY** – Data Year for GDP per Capita.

Description: The year of the data entered for GDPPC.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked GDPPC with a 99.

Source: Tab 1 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc , World Bank's Databank

### **GINI** – Gini Coefficient of Wealth Distribution

Description: A score ranging from 0 (total equality) to 100 (high inequality), which measures how wealth is distributed in a country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR).

Coder Notes:

- Note: This variable relates to scores from the “GINI index” of the World Bank Databank
- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if the GINI score is more than 5 years before BYEAR.

Source: Tab 1 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc , World Bank's Databank

### **GINIY** – Data Year for Gini Coefficient of Wealth Distribution.

Description: The year of the data entered for GINI.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked GINI with a 99.

Source: Tab 1 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc , World Bank's Databank

### **POP** – Total Population

Description: Total population of the country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR)

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.

Source: Tab 1 of Country-Level Indicators Google Doc , World Bank's Databank

### **POPY** – Data Year for Total Population.

Description: The year of the data entered for POP.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked POP with a 99.

Source: Tab 1 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) , [World Bank's Databank](#)

#### **YPOP** – Youth Population Percentage

Description: The proportion of the youth population in a given targeted country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR), within the United Nations definition of youth (15-24 years).

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.

- Note: Search by country using [http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel\\_indicators.htm](http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm) . To view results, select “Population age 15-24”, “medium variant”, “Selected Country/Region”, “Start Year”, “End Year”, and then click on the “Display” button in the lower right corner. In the displayed population chart, use the value in column “(%)” . “Start year” and “End year” can be the same.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Population Estimates and Projections Section, [http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel\\_indicators.htm](http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm)

#### **YPOPY** – Data Year for Youth Population Percentage.

Description: The year of the data entered for YPOP.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked YPOP with a 99.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Population Estimates and Projections Section, [http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel\\_indicators.htm](http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm)

#### **POLPOL4** – Polity 4 Score for Political Regime Type.

Description: Polity 4 “POLITY” variable scores Political Regimes Characteristics and Transitions for the targeted country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR).

Coder Notes:

- Values: A 21-point scale, ranging from -10 (hereditary monarchy) to +10 (consolidated democracy). Input it as it is, between -10 and +10. Examples: +5, -2.

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.

Source: Tab 2 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) (other formats: <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm>)

#### **POLPOL4Y** – Data Year for Polity 4 Score for Political Regime Type.

Description: The year of the data entered for POLPOL4.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked POLPOL4 with a 99.

Source: Tab 2 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) (other formats: <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm>)

#### **POLDUR4** - Polity 4 Score for Regime Durability

Description: Polity 4 “DURABLE” variable scores Regime Durability, or the number of years passed since the last regime change for the targeted country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR).

Coder Notes:

- Values: three-point change in the POLITY score over a period of three years or less or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). Input it as it is.

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.

Source: Tab 2 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) (other formats: <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm>)

**POLDUR4Y** – Data Year for Polity 4 Score for Regime Durability.

Description: The year of the data entered for POLDUR4.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked POLDUR4 with a 99.

Source: Tab 2 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc (other formats: <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm>)

**WVSTS** – World Values Survey “Traditional/Secular” Score.

Description: World Values Survey scores in the Traditional/Secular dimension for a given targeted country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR).

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: Unless there is a wave for BYEAR, use the data for the nearest preceding wave, followed by an asterisk.
- Note: Nearest preceding waves within three years (based on BYEAR): wave 1=1981 (BYEAR 1981-1984), wave 2=1990 (BYEAR 1990 to 1993), wave 3= 1995 (BYEAR 1995-1998), wave 4= 2000 (BDATE 2000 - 2003), wave 5= 2006 (BYEAR 2006 - 2009).

Source: Tab 3 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc, (for formats SPSS, SAS, STATA, see <http://www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs/WVSDData.jsp>)

**WVSTSY** – Data Year for World Values Survey “Survival/Self-Expression Values” Score.

Description: The year of the data entered for WVSTS.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked WVSTS with a 99.

Source: Tab 3 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc, (for formats SPSS, SAS, STATA, see <http://www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs/WVSDData.jsp>)

**WVSSSEV** – World Values Survey “Survival/Self-Expression Values” Score.

Description: World Values Survey scores on the Survival/Self-expression dimension for a given targeted country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR).

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: Unless there is a wave for BYEAR, use the data for the nearest preceding wave, followed by an asterisk.
- Note: Nearest preceding waves (based on BYEAR): wave 1=1981 (BYEAR 1981-1989), wave 2=1990 (BYEAR 1990 to 1994), wave 3= 1995 (BYEAR 1995-1999), wave 4= 2000 (BDATE 2000 - 2005), wave 5= 2006 (BYEAR 2006 - 2010).

Source: Tab 3 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc, (for SPSS, SAS and STATA formats, please refer to <http://www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs/WVSDData.jsp>)

**WVSSSEVY** – Data Year for World Values Survey “Survival/Self-Expression Values” Score.

Description: The year of the data entered for WVSSSEV.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked WVSSSEV with a 99.

Source: Tab 3 on the Country-Level Indicators Google Doc, (for formats SPSS, SAS, STATA, see <http://www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs/WVSDData.jsp>)

**FHFR** - Freedom House Combined Freedom Score.

Description: Freedom House’s ratings for each targeted country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR) as Free, Partly Free, or Not Free, based on the average of the country’s Political Rights (PR) and Civil Liberties’ (CL) scores.

Coder Notes:

●**Values (in bold):**

- 1** for FREE (F)
- 2** for PARTLY FREE (PF)
- 3** for NOT FREE (NF)
- 99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: Marked on the Google Doc (see below) as “**Score**”

Source: Tab 4 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW_2010_Tables_and_Graphs.pdf) (2009 data at [http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW\\_2010\\_Tables\\_and\\_Graphs.pdf](http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW_2010_Tables_and_Graphs.pdf) and 2010at [http://www.freedomhouse.org/images/File/fiw/FIW\\_2011\\_Booklet.pdf](http://www.freedomhouse.org/images/File/fiw/FIW_2011_Booklet.pdf))

**FHFRY** – Data Year for Freedom House Combined Freedom Score.

Description: The year of the data entered for FHFR.

Coder Notes:

- 99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked FHFR with a 99.

Source: Tab 4 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW_2010_Tables_and_Graphs.pdf) (2009 data at [http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW\\_2010\\_Tables\\_and\\_Graphs.pdf](http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW_2010_Tables_and_Graphs.pdf) and 2010at [http://www.freedomhouse.org/images/File/fiw/FIW\\_2011\\_Booklet.pdf](http://www.freedomhouse.org/images/File/fiw/FIW_2011_Booklet.pdf))

**FHPR** - Freedom House Press Rating.

Description: Freedom House rating from 0 (free) to 10 (not free) of freedom of the press (PR) for a targeted country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR).

Coder Notes:

- 99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: Marked on the Google Doc (see below) as “**PR**”
- Note: The rating is based on a combined score of the legal, economic, and political press environment in the country.

Source: Tab 4 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](http://www.freedomhouse.org)

**FHPRY** – Data Year for Freedom House Press Rating.

Description: The year of the data entered for FHPR.

Coder Notes:

- 99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked FHPR with a 99.

Source: Tab 4 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW_2010_Tables_and_Graphs.pdf) (2009 data at [http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW\\_2010\\_Tables\\_and\\_Graphs.pdf](http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fiw10/FIW_2010_Tables_and_Graphs.pdf) and 2010at [http://www.freedomhouse.org/images/File/fiw/FIW\\_2011\\_Booklet.pdf](http://www.freedomhouse.org/images/File/fiw/FIW_2011_Booklet.pdf))

**TOOLFILT** - Tool Filtering

Description: Score for a country (CNTRY1) from 0 (no evidence of filtering) to 4 (pervasive filtering) on the “Internet Tools” variable developed by the Open Net Initiative (ONI).

Coder Notes:

●**Values (in bold):**

- 0** for NO EVIDENCE OF TOOLS FILTERING
- 1** for SUSPECTED TOOLS FILTERING
- 2** for SELECTIVE TOOLS FILTERING
- 3** for SUBSTANTIAL TOOLS FILTERING
- 4** for PERVASIVE TOOLS FILTERING
- 99** for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR

- Note: ONI “Internet tools” variable measures filtering of “web sites that provide e-mail, Internet hosting, search, translation, Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) telephone service, and circumvention methods.”

- Note: This data is from 2006-2009. For cases with BYEAR 2006-2009, used the data directly. You can use this data for cases with BYEAR 2006-2011. For cases with BYEAR 2003 and earlier, do not use this data and code a 99.

Source: Tab 5 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), OpenNet Initiative

#### **TOOLFILTY** – Data Year for Tool Filtering.

Description: The year of the data entered for TOOLFILT.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked TOOLFILT with a 99.
- Note: The TOOLFILT data is from 2006-2009, without further specification. Please mark the range 2006-2009 for this variable.

Source: Tab 5 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), OpenNet Initiative

#### **POLFILT** - Political Filtering

Description: Score for a country (CNTRY1) from 0 (no evidence of filtering) to 4 (pervasive filtering) on the “Political Filtering” variable developed by the OpenNet Initiative.

Coder Notes:

●**Values** (in bold):

- 0 for NO EVIDENCE OF POLITICAL FILTERING
- 1 for SUSPECTED POLITICAL FILTERING
- 2 for SELECTIVE POLITICAL FILTERING
- 3 for SUBSTANTIAL POLITICAL FILTERING
- 4 for PERVASIVE POLITICAL FILTERING
- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR

●Note: ONI “political filtering” variable measures filtering of “web sites that express views in opposition to those of the current government. Content more broadly related to human rights, freedom of expression, minority rights, and religious movements is also considered here.”

- Note: This data is from 2006-2009. For cases with BYEAR 2006-2009, used the data directly. You can use this data for cases with BYEAR 2006-2011. For cases with BYEAR 2003 and earlier, do not use this data and code a 99.

Source: Tab 5 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), OpenNet Initiative

#### **POLFILTY** – Data Year for Political Filtering.

Description: The year of the data entered for POLFILT.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked POLFILT with a 99.
- Note: The POLFILT data is from 2006-2009, without further specification. Please mark the range 2006-2009 for this variable.

Source: Tab 5 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), OpenNet Initiative

#### **MOB** – Mobile Penetration Rate.

Description: The percentage of people in a country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR) who are cellular mobile telephone subscribers.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: For BYEAR 1994 and earlier, code 99.
- Note: **This is the ITU variable “cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants.”** “Cellular mobile telephone subscribers” is defined as users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service which provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology. This can include analogue and digital cellular systems (including microcellular systems such as DCS-1800, Personal Handyphone System (PHS) and

others) but does not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless (e.g., Wireless Local Loop (WLL)), public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.

Source: Tab 6 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) for data from 2000-2010 (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>), data from 1995-1999 in 2006 ITU Statistical Yearbook (Mary Joyce has a copy).

**MOBY** – Data Year for Mobile Penetration Rate.

Description: The year of the data entered for MOB.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked MOB with a 99.

Source: Tab 6 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) for data 2000-2010 (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>), data from 1995-1999 in 2006 ITU Statistical Yearbook (Mary Joyce has a copy).

**NET** - Internet Subscriber Penetration Rate.

Description: The percentage of people in a country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR) who are Internet subscribers.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: For BYEAR 1994 and earlier, code 99.
- Note: This is the ITU variable “Internet users per 100 inhabitants.” “Internet users” is defined as people who subscribe to an Internet service.
- Note: This may under-count the actual number of Internet users since many people use the Internet at a cafe or other public location even if they are not themselves subscribers. Nevertheless, this is the most accurate figure we could find.

Source: Tab 6 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) for data 2000-2010 (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>), data from 1995-1999 in 2006 ITU Statistical Yearbook (Mary Joyce has a copy).

**NETY** – Data Year for Internet Subscriber Penetration Rate.

Description: The year of the data entered for NET.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked NET with a 99.

Source: Tab 6 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#) for data 2000-2010 (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>), data from 1995-1999 in 2006 ITU Statistical Yearbook (Mary Joyce has a copy).

**UDS** - Unified Democracy Scores (Means of Means per Country)

Description: USD’s point-estimates are composite measures of democracy based on the twelve most relevant measures created till now by experts on democratization for a country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR)

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: For each country, we calculated a mean (mmeans, see the link to the dataset below) based on Unified Democracy Scores (UDS). All years are available for each country in the dataset [https://spreadsheets.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AgZ-2w-8z4TXdHBDa1hUZ1VCLXhmTlpQa05CSktabGc&hl=pt\\_BR#gid=0](https://spreadsheets.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AgZ-2w-8z4TXdHBDa1hUZ1VCLXhmTlpQa05CSktabGc&hl=pt_BR#gid=0), as a way of making more easy to locate a country and its respective score.
- Note: The most recent release of UDS (January 2011) displays scores for virtually any country in the World from 1946 through 2008, although in many cases there is no information for all years. Time spans vary between countries and the standard deviation is almost 8 times the mean. For instance, the 1946-2008 period is totally covered for Afghanistan and Albania (63 obs.), but only 47 years are available for Algeria and 16 for Andorra.
- Note: Country names are displayed in alphabetical order.

- Note: For each case, the coder will look for the country and will use its respective "mmeans" value (eventually copy and pasting). That value is the mean of the scores for that country during a certain period of time . It is a proxy for the country's UDS score. Examples: the available UDS score for Afghanistan is -1.211.916, while for the US the value is 1.326.601.

Source: Tab 8 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), (Pemstein, Meserve, Melton (2010), Rosas (2011)).

**UDSY** – Data Year for Unified Democracy Scores (Means of Means per Country).

Description: The year of the data entered for UDSSCO.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked UDSSCO with a 99.

Source: Tab 8 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), (Pemstein, Meserve, Melton (2010), Rosas (2011)).

**HDI** - United Nations Human Development Index (HDI)

Description: A three decimal number indicating the 2010 Human Development Index for the target country (CNTRY1) in the year the case action began (BYEAR)

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.
- Note: Please use the **link below** to input the **HDI value** of the initiator's country.
- Note: HDI is a composite index that takes into account not only just income but a common set of indicators related to health and education. More concisely, HDI is created taking into account GNI (Gross National Income) per capita (in PPP USD), life expectancy (in years), mean years of schooling (in years) and expected years of schooling (in years).
- Note: All values are referred to 2010.

Source: Tab 9 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), United Nations.

**HDIY** – Data Year for United Nations Human Development Index (HDI).

Description: The year of the data entered for HDISCO.

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR or if you marked HDISCO with a 99.

Source: Tab 9 on the [Country-Level Indicators Google Doc](#), United Nations.

**TDI** - Technology Diffusion Index [IN PROGRESS]

Description:

Coder Notes:

- 99 for INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE OR UNCLEAR.

Notes:The link to the dataset with all the scores available:

Source: Howard (2009, 2010).

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