## Lankina Russian Protest Event Dataset

## Russian protest data codebook, This Version: September 2018

Data for the Russian protest dataset is collected from namarsh.ru (*Новости протеста*section in left-hand sidebar). The namarsh.ru website aggregates dispatches from a network of regional correspondents and from press and online reports. The dataset only records what we deem as genuine protest events, meaning that we do not consider events organized by the ruling United Russia party or pro-government youth movements, such as Nashi.

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| **Variable** | **Description** |
| Date | Date of protest  |
| Region | Name of federal subject where protest is taking place (83 federal subjects).  |
| # protesters | Number of protesters taking part, if available |
| # apprehended | Number of protesters apprehended by authorities during the protest, if applicable and available |
| Repertoire | Demonstration: 1March: 2Strike: 3Other symbolic: 4Hunger strike: 5 Railway block: 6 Road block: 7Occupation: 8Suicide: 9Other disruptive: 10 |
| Repertoire 2 | Simplified repertoire breakdown. 1 if symbolic: i.e. symbolic category (1-4 from Repertoire); disruptive category (5-10 from Repertoire) |
| Duration | Information on the duration of the protest (in days) |
| Pol | Political protest (1=yes; blank=otherwise) - Politically motivated anti-government and anti-regime protests at municipal, regional, and national levels. Anti-government protests with broad agendas (these protests may include other issues, but the protest against the regime/government itself or the protest for the protection of political rights form the crux of the protest); Protests dealing with electoral fraud; Protests calling for resignation of elected or politically-appointed officials at all levels of government; Protests relating to political repressions and associated actions. These protests include protests for the release of those apprehended for political reasons (including protesters who were apprehended for protesting), memorial protests commemorating deaths related to political repression, protests in support of those who are undertaking political activism, protests against police abuse when dealing with repression of political activists; Protests against Russian foreign policy, such as protests against Russia’s cooperation with Japan over the Kuril Islands, or protests in support of political events happening abroad, showing solidarity with protesters abroad. |
| Econ | Economic protest (1=yes; blank =otherwise). Protests against government economic policies, such as those affecting exchange rates, wages, etc.; wage- and worker-rights-related labour strikes |
| Social | Social protest (1=yes; blank =otherwise). Protests by, and specifically furthering the aims of, socially vulnerable groups of people such as pensioners, victims of Chernobyl, students, disabled people, people on state benefits |
| Cultur | Cultural protest (1=yes; blank =otherwise). Protests against the destruction of monuments and of historically valuable buildings and sites; against change in city (area) names |
| Legal | Legal protest (1=yes; blank =otherwise). Protests targeting unpopular legislation, its implementation (labour, criminal, and administrative codes); protest against illegal acts by state bodies or private companies (forced eviction, construction in inappropriate areas) |
| Environ | Environmental protest (1=yes; blank =otherwise). Environmental issues, hazardous work conditions, waste dumping, destruction of forest reserves, parks, and protected woodlands |
| Civic | Civic protest (1=yes; blank =otherwise). This is an aggregate category – it includes any protest which is also registered as a legal, cultural or environmental protest |
| Civic+ | Civic+ protest (1=yes; blank =otherwise). This is another aggregate category. It includes any protest which is also categorized as a legal, cultural, environmental or social |
| Suppression | This indicator captures attempts by the public authorities, police or pro-government groups to disrupt a protest and carry out repressive activities, including arrests of protesting activists. 1 for suppression, blank otherwise. Active disruption implies that we do not simply record a suppression event when police are present at an event, simply observing the participants. For suppression to occur, protesters have to be disrupted either through forced dispersal, physical attacks or arrest. |
| Pre-emptive suppression | Whenever there is information regarding a protest being thwarted before it takes place, we record it as pre-emptive. |
| Link | Online link to article |