**Article Codebook**

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Input: articles classified as corruption, arrest, or legal action by the Machine Learning for Peace (ML4P) Civic Space classifier.

Process: each article will be classified according to:

* **Corruption Type:** the type of corruption the article reports on,
* **Actor:** the actor involved in the corruption act,
* **Anti-corruption:** whether the article report on anti-corruption activity (e.g., arrests, investigations, dismissals, litigation, sentencing, etc.).

**Corruption Type**

We differentiate between *high level-political corruption*, *high-level administrative corruption*, *retail corruption* (low-level political or administrative), and *general corruption*.

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| 1 | High Political | Senior elected representatives, relatives of elective representatives, or staff in the office of elected representatives, excludes local elected representatives, e.g. mayor, municipal council president |
| 2 | High Admin | When the rank of an actor is mentioned together with the name of administrative arm of the state, including judiciary, law-enforcement, commissions, bureaucracy. For example: “chief-justice,” “prosecutor-general,” “head of anti-corruption commission,” “director of the police.” |
| 3 | Retail (low admin & political) | Corruption involving low-level state actors and politicians (e.g., police officers accused of accepting bribes, a mayor convicted of misusing public funds), as well as corruption by non-state actors that may implicate state actors in complicity (e.g., tax evasion by the president of Company X). |
| 4 | general corruption | General calls to curb corruption by state actors, NGOs. General comments or reporting on corruption environment by anyone without specific accusations. No mention of specific accused or specific corruption scandal. |
| -999 | not corruption | An article that does not report on corruption (e.g., an article about the arrest of a murder suspect). |

**Actor**

We differentiate between a individuals affiliated with the party in power versus opposition groups.

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| 1 | regime | If an article mentions president/prime minister, cabinet ministers, and members of the incumbent party as alleged perpetrators. |
| 2 | opposition | If an article describes members of opposition political groups or figures as alleged perpetrators or mentions accusation against opposition figures by the government/government figures. |
| -999 | neither | If it is not clear if the perpetrator is affiliated with the incumbent or the opposition. |

**Anti-corruption**

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| 1 | Anti-corruption | If an article reports on anti-corruption activity carried out by a government institution (e.g., a prosecutor’s office, an anti-corruption commission, the police). Such anti-corruption activities include: investigations, arrests, litigation and sentencing related to acts of corruption. Articles that refer to dismissals due to acts of corruption will also be included. |
| 2 | Corruption | Articles that report on acts corruption but not on anti-corruption activity (e.g., an article reporting on a new study about corruption in the country). |
| -999 | Not Corruption | An article that does not report on corruption (e.g., an article about the arrest of a murder suspect). |