Supplementary Appendix:
Disaggregating Repression: Identifying Physical Integrity Rights Allegations in Human Rights Reports

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APPENDIX A

Data collection instructions for coders on how to identify a physical integrity rights allegation from annual human rights reports produced by Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the US State Department.

When you are given your coding assignment, you will receive:

(1) An Excel spreadsheet with fields that are to be filled out based on the guidelines specified below
(2) A set of human rights reports that you will use to populate those fields
(3) These coding instructions

Your job is to use these to collect every piece of information available in the reports you have been assigned about enjoyment of physical integrity rights, i.e. "the entitlements individuals have in international law to be free from arbitrary physical harm and coercion" (Cingranelli and Richards 1999: 407).

You will be provided with explicit instructions that you are to follow as you work on your assignment. However, as this measurement project is still in its early stages, you will likely encounter issues as you move forward. If you have suggestions, questions, or concerns, please email me at ***.

STEP 1: COLLECTING INFORMATIVE STATEMENTS

What is an informative statement?

An informative statement is a sentence, or group of sentences, that provides information about the enjoyment of physical integrity rights, i.e. freedom from disappearance, extrajudicial killing, torture, ill-treatment, and arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, in the country being discussed in the assigned human rights report. In the first stage of data collection, each observation will be based on an informative statement.

What makes up a statement? How is a statement defined?

In most cases, a statement will only contain one sentence; each sentence in a report that contains information about enjoyment of physical integrity rights will be part of an observation in this first stage of data collection. If you are unsure if a statement should be captured by our project, please feel free to ask me. However, if you are going to err to one side or another, err on the side of collecting statements rather than leaving them out. We can always delete extraneous information later; it is much harder to recapture information that was previously left out.

On some occasions, a sentence will actually contain two informative statements. For instance, if a statement tells about different abuses that occurred to differing extents, that sentence should be treated as containing two informative statements. That is, a statement like "Over the course of the year, government agents regularly engaged in torture and, on rare occasion, extrajudicial killings"

should be treated as containing two informative statements: one on the intensity of torture over the course of the year, and another on the frequency of extrajudicial killing. **If a sentence requires multiple entries on country, year, physical integrity rights violation type the sentence should be divided into multiple informative statement observations.**

Likewise, on some occasions, an informative statement will consist of multiple sentences; however, this should only be the case when the additional sentences serve to add to or complete the information provided by the first sentence. If the additional sentences contain new information that is unrelated to the first sentence, that new information should be coded in a separate observation.

<u>What information should be collected in each observation?</u>

Each observation in this first step of data collection will contain the following information derived from each informative statement:

CCODE: COW Country Code.

Country: The name of the country in which the violation(s) occurred. (If multiple countries are mentioned, produce multiple observations, one for each country.)

Year: The year referenced by the information (i.e. the year in which the event described occurred.) (If multiple years, produce multiple observations, one for each year.)

Report-Year: The source for this particular piece of information. At this stage in the project, the source can be the US State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices ("State"), Amnesty International ("AI"), or Human Rights Watch ("HRW"). This code should be combined with the particular year in the report's title. For instance, if you are coding Amnesty International's 2013 report, "AI2013."

Page: On which page of the report was this information located?

Line: On which line did this piece of information begin? Assign each piece of information a line number based on the line where the FIRST WORD OF THE FIRST SENTENCE is located. If multiple pieces of information begin on the same line, denote each separately with a decimal and list them in the order they appear (i.e. "13.1" for the first piece of information on line 13, "13.2" for the second piece, and so on).

Quote: Copy and paste the entire piece of information (usually one or two sentences) from the report here.

STEP 2: CODING INFORMATIVE STATEMENT DATA

Once the informative statements themselves have been collected, we move on to coding the information within those statements. At this second stage, you should code the following information:

Violation Type: Which type of physical integrity rights abuse took place? You will primarily focus on four types of physical integrity rights violations, each of which are defined below. Two issues should be noted. First, you may encounter pieces of information which describe multiple types of abuse. Separate fields are available for each type of violation. If the information about the separate types of abuse do not merit separation into different observations (see above), you should mark all types of abuse described in the informative statement in the observation. Second, you may encounter abuses that you feel do not neatly fit in these categories. When that occurs, please contact me (*******), and let's discuss how to proceed.

The four types of abuse defined thus far are:

(1) Disappearance (DISAP) (Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay 2014, page 12):

"Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared…and political motivation may be likely. In most instances, disappearances occur because of a victim's political involvement or knowledge of information sensitive to authorities. Often, victims are referred to by governments as "terrorists," and labeled a threat to national security. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. Cases where people disappear for a period of time and then later re-appear are also to be counted.

In many instances, victims are taken under false pretense, such as having been taken away for questioning due to suspicion of some political action that is in opposition of the government. There are some cases of persons that are held under the circumstance of "clandestine detention." These are prisoners that are known to be in custody but their whereabouts are not known. Since the whereabouts of clandestine detainees are not known, they should be counted among the disappeared."

When disappearance is described in an informative statement, the DISAP variable should be coded as "1." Otherwise, it should be coded "0."

(2) Extrajudicial Killing (KILL) (Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay 2014, page 7): "Extrajudicial killings are killings…without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if [politically motivated]. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents…whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. Deaths resulting from torture should be counted, as these deaths occurred while the prisoners were in the custody of government or its agents. Deaths from military hazing also count.

In most cases, the US State Department [USSD] reports indicate cases of political killings by explicitly referring to these killings as "political." A victim of politically-motivated killing is someone who was killed…as a result of his or her involvement in political activities or for supporting (implicitly or explicitly) the political actions of opposition movements against the existing government.

While they may be the result of different motives, both extrajudicial killings and political killings are to be treated identically for the purposes of coding."

Further, even if the report claims that there were no reports of political killings, be sure to read the report carefully, as this information often conceals the extrajudicial killings that did occur, but failed to meet the author's definition of "political."

There are also types of killing that DO NOT QUALIFY as extrajudicial killing for the purposes of this data project. They are:

(1) Combat deaths as part of civil or international conflict or deaths that result from state agents protecting themselves from violence initiated by criminals, terrorists, rebels, etc.

a) Note, however, that if these actors are killed outside of a combat situation, i.e. when lethal force was unnecessary, then the killing still counts as extrajudicial killing for the purposes of the project. As such, the identification of a victim as a terrorist, for instance, will not preclude that killing from being coded as an extrajudicial killing.

(2) Legally-sanctioned capital punishment following due process. While this is a violation of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, it is not "extrajudicial," and as such, should be considered separately.

When extrajudicial killing is described in an informative statement, the KILL variable should be coded as "1." Otherwise, it should be coded "0."

(3) Torture & Ill-Treatment (TORT) (Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay 2014, page 17): "Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals. This includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards – including rape and beatings -- and deaths in custody due to tangible negligence by government officials. Torture can be anything from simple beatings, to other practices such as waterboarding, rape, or administering shock or electrocution as a means of getting information, or a forced confession. Torture also takes into account intentional mental abuse of those in custody. Military hazing also counts as torture."

However, there are things that may be mentioned in the reports that do NOT count as torture or ill-treatment. Based on Article 1 of the Convention Against Torture, capital punishment (i.e. the death penalty) and corporal punishment (e.g. flogging) do NOT count as torture if they are court mandated. Likewise, general prison conditions do NOT count as torture, even if they do not meet international standards. However, treatment in detention that meets the definition of torture above does still count as torture.

When torture or ill-treatment is described in an informative statement, the TORT variable should be coded as "1." Otherwise, it should be coded "0."

(4) Political Imprisonment & Other Forms of Arbitrary Arrest & Detainment (PRIS) (Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay 2014, page 21):

"Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people…because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their nonviolent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group. Sometimes reports refer to "prisoners of conscience." A "prisoner of conscience" is someone who was imprisoned because of his or her beliefs. A political prisoner is a prisoner of conscience. Prisoners of conscience also include prisoners that are imprisoned as a result of their religious beliefs, or practices. Reports sometimes make distinctions between political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, but for our purposes they are the same. Be aware that in many instances political prisoners are classified as terrorists and threats to national security. Many governments routinely apply the label "terrorist" to all opposition movements." Overall, political prisoners are those that are imprisoned for their identity, their beliefs, or the peaceful expression of either.

Beyond those that classify as political prisoners, we also want to obtain information about other persons detained arbitrarily by governments and other political actors, such as rebel or terrorist groups. As such, if information is provided on arbitrary detainment by state or political actors, including kidnappings for ransom, those allegations should also be coded as a form of imprisonment (PRIS).

Also, be sure to note:

(1) The continued imprisonment of those taken in previous years. This information is still valuable and should be collected.

(2) Any information about prisoners released during the year, with the number or magnitude of those released noted as a negative value in the Scope/Extent field. Finally, some reports may claim that there were "no political prisoners." In these cases, you should still read the report carefully, as there may very well be prisoners that meet our standard of "political" or "arbitrary," but not a narrower standard being applied by the author. When political or arbitrary detainment is described in an informative statement, the PRIS variable should be coded as "1." Otherwise, it should be coded "0."

STEP 3: RECONCILING THE INITIAL SUB-NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF REPRESSION DATA

After all of the data in Step 2 has been coded by at least two separate coders, those coders will meet with one of the project's main staff members to reconcile their work. At this point, making use of detailed notes about why they made the choices they made, the coders should go through each observation to ensure agreement across all variables, producing a reconciled version of the data at the end of the meeting.

APPENDIX B

Physical integrity rights keywords using the training data

Terms				
abduct	abducte	abus	accus	aggress
alleg	ambush	amput	ampute	appeal
apprehend	arbitrari	arbitrarili	arrest	arreste
assassin	assault	attack	bail	baton
beat	beaten	behead	bodi	bodili
bomb	brutal	bullet	burn	burnt
cane	cannon	casualti	charg	clash
combat	confess	conflict	confront	convict
court	crackdown	crime	crimin	criminalit
crucifi	crucifixion	custodi	cut	danger
dead	deadliest	death	defend	destroy
destruct	detain	detaine	detent	die
disappear	drown	elimin	execut	explod
explos	extrajudici	fatal	femicid	fight
fire	flog	forc	forcibl	fought
grave	grenad	gun	gunshot	harass
haze	held	hit	hold	hostag
humanremain	humanright	humanshield	illeg	illtreat
imprison	incommunicado	inhuman	injur	injuri
inmat	interrog	intimid	jail	kick
kidnap	kill	lash	loot	lynch
maltreat	massacr	mine	miss	missil
mistreat	mortar	murder	oppress	persecut
petrol	petroleum	physic	pistol	precharg
pretrial	prison	prosecut	punish	ransom
rape	rearrest	releas	repress	repris
resentenc	retrial	return	secur	sentenc
sever	sex	sexual	shakedown	shell
shoot	shot	skirmish	slain	slay
sodom	sodomi	strafe	strike	struck
suppress	suspect	take	taken	tank
target	terror	threat	threaten	took
tortur	treat	treatment	trial	unconsci
victim	vigilant	violat	violenc	violent
war	wound			

APPENDIX C

Example of how our automated method codes sentences in our training data as physical integrity rights allegations

Country	Year	Source	Sentence ID	Sentence	Document Term Matrix	Pr(Allegation)	Final Allegation Dataset
Angola	1999	US State Department	17200	Military attacks have resulted in indiscriminate and summary killings, torture, abductions, destruction of property, and theft.	abduct 1, attack 1, destruct 1, kill 1, militari 1, result 1, tortur 1	0.94	Yes
Philippines	2004	Amnesty International	1458438	There were reports of the ill-treatment or torture of criminal suspects by police, and a series of unsolved "vigilante" killings of alleged criminals in Davao City.	alleg 1, citi 1, crimin 2, kill 1, polic 1, report 1, suspect 1, tortur 1, treatment 1 vigilant 1	0.94	Yes
Mexico	2014	Human Rights Watch	1207060	The forced disappearance of 43 students in September in Iguala, Guerrero, led to widespread protests calling on	abus 1, call 1, case 1, corrupt 1, disappear 1, forc 1, govern 1, miss 1, problem 1, protest	0.73	Yes

|							
				the government to determine the whereabouts of the missing students, and address the broader problem of corruption and abuse that the case exposed.	1, septemb 1		
United Kingdom	2014	US State Department	646139	As of September 26, there were 7,751 prisoners and detainees in Scottish prisons, which had a total capacity of 8,069, including 429 women and 439 juveniles.	detaine 1, includ 1, prison 2, septemb 1, women 1	0.16	No
Russia	2012	US State Department	1559735	According to a 2011 report published by the NGO Foundation for Assistance to Children in Difficult Life	accord 1, approxim 1, assist 1, children 2, develop 1, die 1, domest 1, establish 1, feder 1, health 1, ministri 1, ngo 1,	0.04	No

				Situations, established by the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Development, approximately 2,000 to 2,500 children died annually as a result of domestic violence.	result 1, report 1, social 1, violenc 1		
Belarus	2005	US State Department	209468	With the concurrence of a doctor, an administrative court may sentence alcohol and drug abusers to up to two years' labor in a government work-treatment center, one of which is located in each of the country's six regions.	abus 1 administr 1 center 1 countri 1 court 1 govern 1 labor 1 may 1 one 1 region 1 sentenc 1 six 1 treatment 1 two 1 work 1 year 1	0.03	No

The probability estimate used for Pr(Allegation) is derived from our Logistic Regression model and the Final Allegation Dataset binary measure is produced by our ensemble method that uses a majority vote approach.
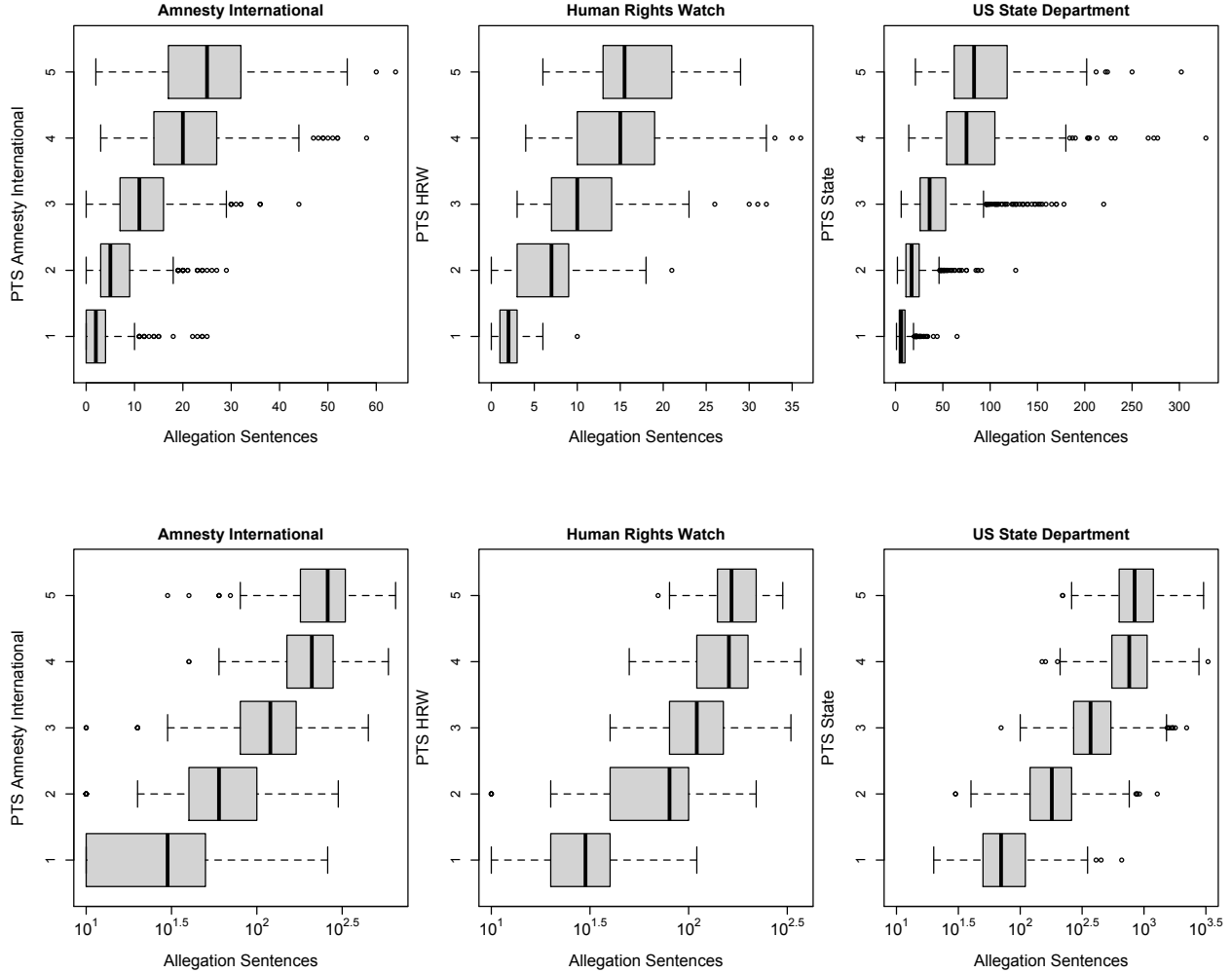
APPENDIX D

Allegations from All Reports, 1999-2016
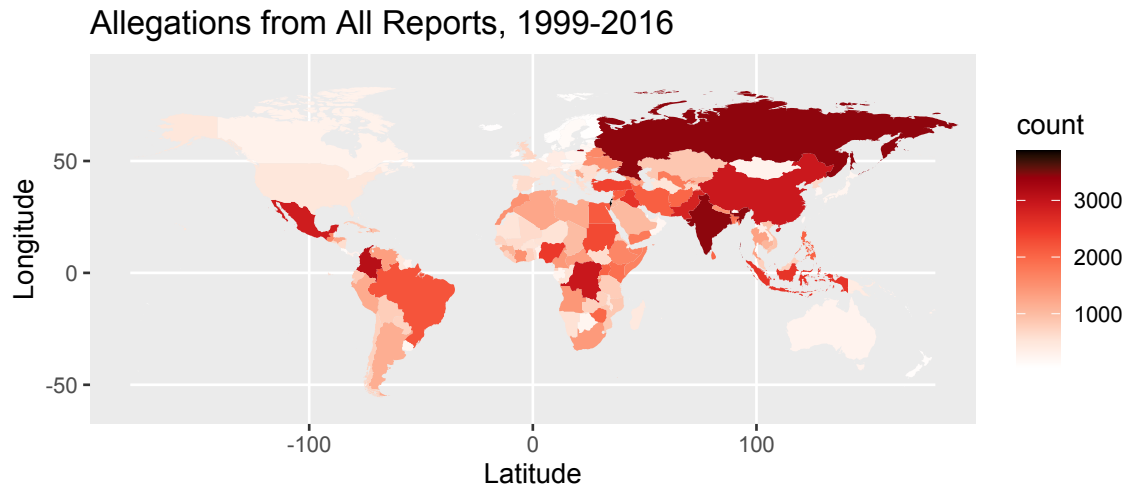
Count of Allegation Sentences from all country reports (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and The US State Department) for all years from 1999 to 2016.

APPENDIX E

E.1 Correspondence Between the Political Terror Scale and Allegation Sentences

The figures display boxplots with the Political Terror Score values on the y-axis and the number of allegation sentences for each country-year unit from 1999-2016 (Gibney, Cornett, Wood, Haschke, Arnon, Pisanò, Barrett, and Park). As the number of physical integrity allegations increases, the ordinal value of the PTS scale increases (worse human rights scores). Note that the PTS scores correspond to the report from which we extracted and coded the physical integrity allegation sentences (i.e., the y-axis variable is distinct for each panel). The figures show the allegation sentence count (top row) and the allegation sentence count in log base 10 (bottom row). The Spearman rank-order correlations for each variable are 0.733, 0.630, and 0.840, respectively. These relationships help to validate our classification model.

E.2 Correspondence Between Latent Human Rights Scores and Allegation Sentences
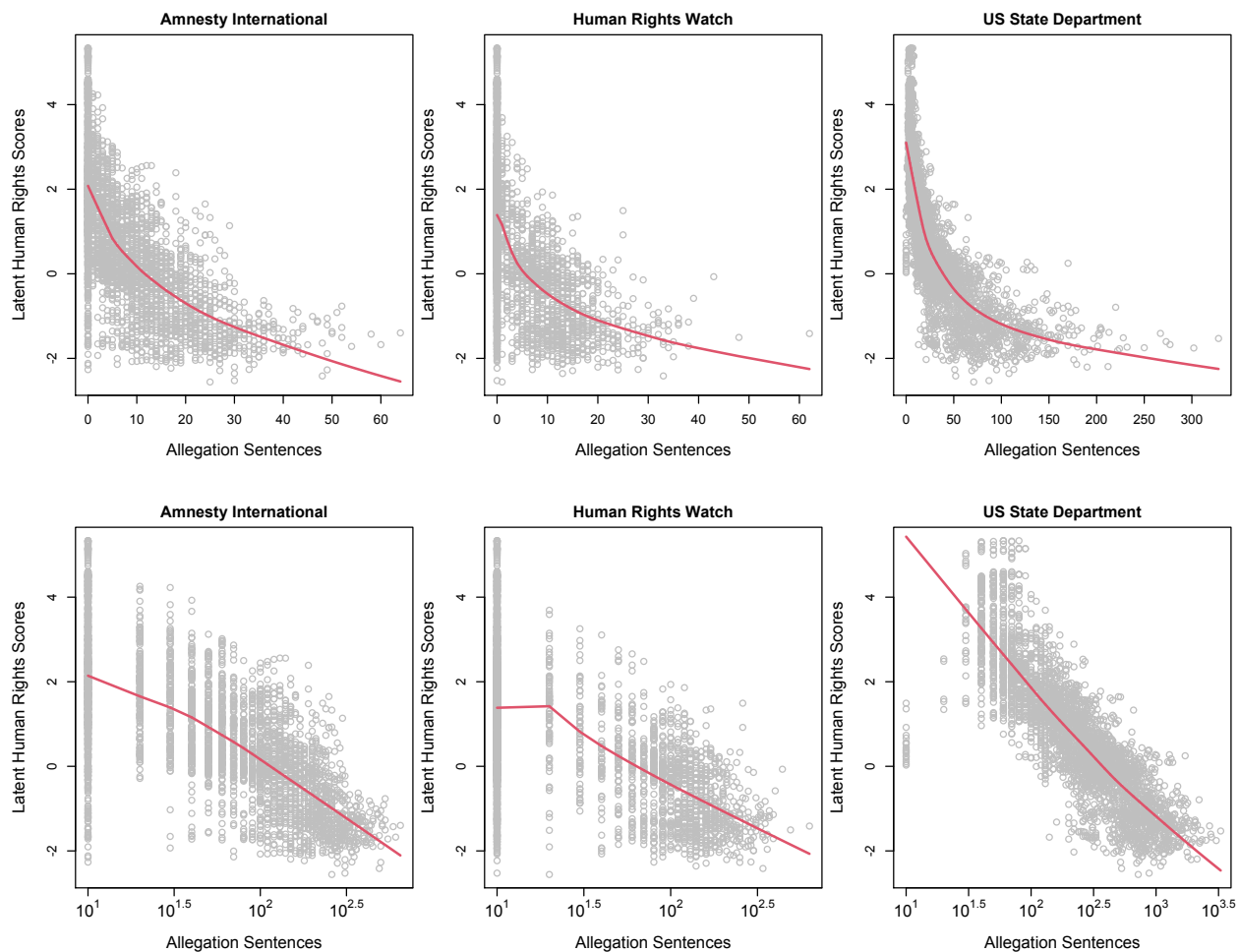
The figures display plots with Latent Human Rights Score values on the y-axis and the number of allegation sentences for each country-year unit from 1999-2016 (Fariss, Kenwick, and Reuning 2020). As the number of physical integrity allegations increases, the Latent Human Rights Score decrease (worse human rights scores). Note that the HRS scores correspond to all of the report from which we extracted and coded the physical integrity allegation sentences (i.e., the y-axis variable is the same for each panel). The figures show the allegation sentence count (top row) and the allegation sentence count in log base 10 (bottom row). The Spearman rank-order correlations for each variable are -0.733, -0.626, and -0.883, respectively. These relationships help to validate our classification model.

E.3 Correspondence Between Country-Year Political Terror Scale Variables and Top 20 Terms

term rank	term	PTS AI	PTS HRW	PTS State
1	kill	0.607	0.507	0.757
2	arrest	0.551	0.299	0.749
3	tortur	0.424	0.202	0.698
4	forc	0.579	0.605	0.772
5	detent	0.311	0.046	0.529
6	prison	0.273	-0.055	0.583
7	secur	0.535	0.462	0.766
8	arbitrari	0.456	0.262	0.638
9	alleg	0.254	0.128	0.551
10	beat	0.383	0.207	0.683
11	detain	0.407	0.273	0.653
12	humanright	0.449	0.164	0.664
13	abus	0.382	0.272	0.513
14	charg	0.396	-0.019	0.580
15	attack	0.487	0.472	0.585
16	death	0.358	0.199	0.718
17	disappear	0.268	0.130	0.549
18	suspect	0.390	0.137	0.506
19	sever	0.442	0.208	0.702
20	treatment	0.197	0.038	0.324

Spearman rank order correlations between the country-human Political Terror Score (Gibney, Cornett, Wood, Haschke, Arnon, Pisanò, Barrett, and Park) variable (column) and the country-count of the frequency of the human rights report term for all country-year allegations from the corresponding report (AI in the left column, HRW in the middle column, and US State Department in the right column).

Note that none of the reported correlations for the individual country-year term counts is larger than the correlations reported for the allegation counts reported above 0.733, 0.630, and 0.840, respectively), which suggests that the total number of allegations, that is based on all the top 20 terms and more, are a more valid representation of the overall human rights level in the given country-year unit than the terms alone. These relationships help to validate our classification model used to identify the sentence level allegations in each of the human rights reports.

E.4 Correspondence Between Country-Year Latent Human Rights Scores Variable and Top 20 Terms

term rank	term	HRS	HRS	HRS
1	kill	-0.648	-0.578	-0.786
2	arrest	-0.637	-0.564	-0.784
3	tortur	-0.504	-0.519	-0.748
4	forc	-0.625	-0.630	-0.803
5	detent	-0.431	-0.480	-0.563
6	prison	-0.492	-0.495	-0.610
7	secur	-0.593	-0.611	-0.802
8	arbitrari	-0.482	-0.466	-0.628
9	alleg	-0.453	-0.495	-0.587
10	beat	-0.480	-0.442	-0.731
11	detain	-0.515	-0.523	-0.685
12	humanright	-0.595	-0.593	-0.707
13	abus	-0.449	-0.566	-0.532
14	charg	-0.545	-0.501	-0.629
15	attack	-0.540	-0.553	-0.617
16	death	-0.528	-0.509	-0.756
17	disappear	-0.352	-0.346	-0.575
18	suspect	-0.455	-0.414	-0.551
19	sever	-0.560	-0.569	-0.751
20	treatment	-0.352	-0.373	-0.346

Spearman rank order correlations between the country-human Latent Human Rights Protection Scores (Fariss, Kenwick, and Reuning 2020) variable (column) and the country-count of the frequency of the human rights report term for all country-year allegations from the corresponding report (the column HRS variable is the same for each column).

Note that none of the reported correlations for the individual country-year term counts is larger than the correlations reported for the allegation counts reported above (-0.733, -0.626, and -0.883, respectively), which suggests that the total number of allegations, that is based on all the top 20 terms and more, are a more valid representation of the overall human rights level in the given country-year unit than the terms alone. These relationships help to validate our classification model used to identify the sentence level allegations in each of the human rights reports.

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