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# Temporal Patterns in Protest Events

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Established by the European Commission

Theory

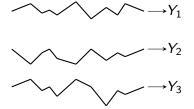
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## STATIC VERSUS DYNAMIC APPROACH

$$X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, \dots \longrightarrow Y_1$$
$$X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, \dots \longrightarrow Y_2$$

$$X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, \dots \longrightarrow Y_3$$

Covariate sets as unit of analysis



Time sequences as unit of analysis

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# STATE REPRESSION AND DISSIDENCE NEXUS

- \* The 'punishment puzzle' (e.g., Davenport 2007)
- \* Dissidence-repression interactions as strategic processes (e.g., Pierskalla 2010)

Patterns in protest as observable implications of repression-dissidence interactions (Tarrow 2011).  $\rightarrow$  Dynamic approach Theory 000 Data & methods 0000 Findings 00000

## PROTEST WAVES

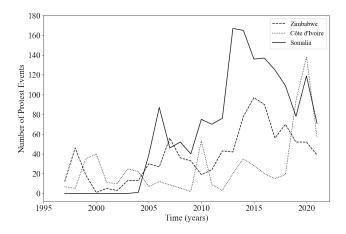


Figure: Number of protest events per year (1997–2021) in Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire, and Somalia, obtained from Raleigh et al. (2010).

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# Cycles of Contention

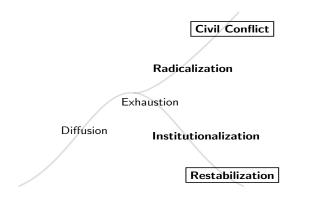
### Adopted from Tarrow (2011) and Demirel-Pegg (2011)

Exhaustion Diffusion Radicalization/ Institutionalization

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# Cycles of Contention

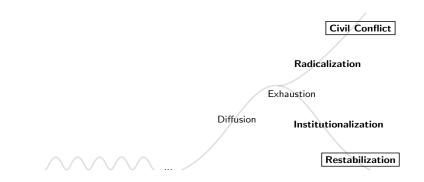
Adopted from Tarrow (2011) and Demirel-Pegg (2011)



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# Cycles of Contention

Adopted from Tarrow (2011) and Demirel-Pegg (2011)



*Expectation*: Patterns in protest events repeat. Similarities in sequences of protest events serve to predict the future course in the protest cycle.

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Data

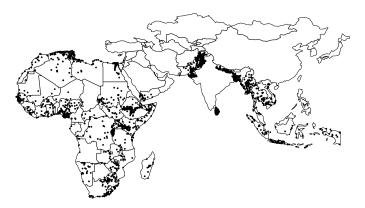


Figure: Protest events in 2015 in Africa, and Asia and the Pacific Group, obtained from Raleigh et al. (2010).

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# HOW TO MEASURE SIMILARITIES?

 $\rightarrow$  Time series clustering based on time warped sequences, using K-means algorithm.

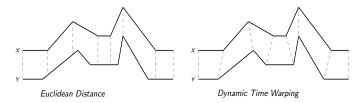


Figure: Comparing Euclidean Distance with Dynamic Time Warping–Adopted from Chadefaux (2021, 7) and Keogh and Ratanamahatana (2005, 359).

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### TIME SERIES CLUSTERING

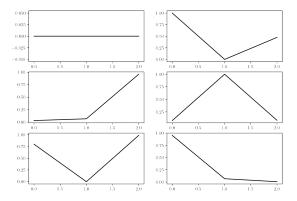


Figure: The obtained six clusters with window length three months.

 $\rightarrow$  Use as dummy set, assign each observation to one cluster

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## TIME SERIES FORECASTING Adopted from Kotu (2019)

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA): linear combination of p past observations,  $y_t = \theta_0 + \theta_1 y_{t-1} + \theta_2 y_{t-2} + ... + \theta_p y_{t-p}$ 

- \* ARIMA, p = 1
- \* ARIMA, optimized
- \* ARIMAX, optimized <u>and</u> additional X which is dummy set of extracted clusters

Evaluation score:

\* Weighted mean squared error (WMSE): Mean squared error weighted by actual values on outcome, number of protest events

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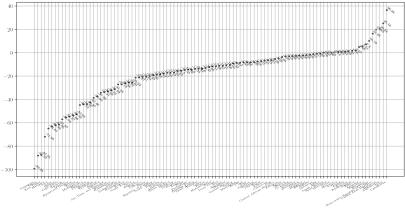
# PREDICTION ACCURACY OVERALL

Model	WMSE
ARIMA(1,0,0)	4197.140778
ARIMA(optimized)	3240.739375
ARIMAX	3071.106989

Table: Weighted mean squared error for ARIMA(1,0,0), ARIMA(optimized) and ARIMAX.

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# PREDICTION ACCURACY PER COUNTRY



WMSE Percentage Improvement ARIMA vs. ARIMAX

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## Well performing ARIMAX

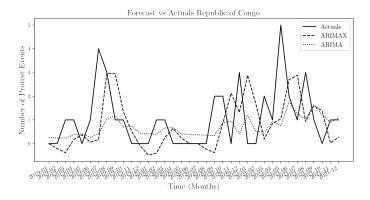


Figure: Predictions (ARIMA and ARIMAX) and actual values for Congo.

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## POORLY PERFORMING ARIMAX

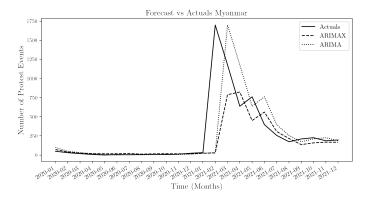


Figure: Predictions (ARIMA and ARIMAX) and actual values for Myanmar.

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# THANK YOU

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#### References

# References I

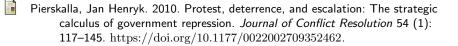
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