



**Egypt Non-Violent Event Catalogue  
2025  
Codebook**



# Egypt Non-Violent Event Catalogue 2025 Codebook

April 2026

## I. Overview

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**The Egypt Protest Events Dataset 2025** is a structured, computationally organised dataset documenting protest and contentious mobilisation events occurring on rights-based, economic, social, and political grounds within the Arab Republic of Egypt during the period January 2025 through December 2025.

The dataset is open-source and published under a Creative Commons licence. It records event-level detail across temporal and geographic trajectories, organising actors and counterpart entities, the type of tools or methods employed, the presence or absence of interference by official or non-official actors, human and material casualties where applicable, and — in cases involving arrests — the number of individuals apprehended and the resulting legal proceedings, including police report reference numbers.

On the basis of the dataset, descriptive statistics and data visualisations have been produced for the temporal dimension against the following variables: geographic region, governorate, type of protest action, grievance classification, actor category classification, and repressive response.

## II. Publication Contents

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The final release package comprises:

1. The dataset itself: a complete edition containing the dataset and a statistics/visualisation sheet with summary tables and charts.
2. Images of the statistical tables.
3. Images of the charts.
4. This dataset codebook (PDF format).

## III. Event Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

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### 1. Temporal criterion

The event must have occurred within the period 1 January 2025 through 31 December 2025.

### 2. Geographic criterion

The event must have occurred within the territorial boundaries of the Arab Republic of Egypt, irrespective of the nationality of the parties involved or whether the grievance at issue is domestic or international in character.

### 3. Excluded events

Excluded are: protest events or activities that occurred before or after the defined period; civil or administrative legal proceedings (including complaints or police reports filed against officials or official bodies); and all events that occurred outside Egypt.

## IV. Unit of Statistical Enumeration and Counting Methodology

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The unit of statistical enumeration is defined as: a single protest event carried out by specific actors within a defined temporal and geographic trajectory over the course of one day (24 hours).

The following counting rules apply:

- If either of the two primary parameters changes — that is, if the event extends beyond one day, or if the form of protest action evolves — the continuation is recorded as a new, distinct event.
- The figures in the statistical tables represent the total number of protest events recorded within the period 1 January 2025 through 31 December 2025, retrieved in accordance with the project's established information-gathering criteria and sources.
- The primary purpose of the informational and statistical architecture is to map general patterns and event-specific behaviours across diverse socio-political contexts in Egypt during 2025.
- Event counts represent an approximation of the actual incidence. They may be treated as reflecting roughly the same proportional distribution across various temporal, geographic, and contextual dimensions, as the dataset encompasses all events retrievable from publicly available information sources within Egypt — including official sources through press channels, journalistic sources, and

others. This approach deliberately prioritises diverse, non-centralised, and local sources in order to counteract the pronounced information-centralisation bias characterising Egyptian media.

- The entire dataset has been reviewed to minimise double-counting through cross-referencing and analytical comparison of descriptive, geographic, and temporal data, with the aim of maximising accuracy.

## V. Information Collection Methodology and Sources

The dataset was developed primarily on the basis of events reported through online journalistic platforms, retrieved via Google Search, covering the period 1 January 2025 through 31 December 2025.

### Search monitoring approach

The following Arabic-language search terms were used to retrieve results pertaining to the events covered by this report:

- تظاهرة (demonstration)
- مطالب (demands)
- وقفة (vigil)
- احتجاج أهلي (community protest)
- احتجاج عمال (workers' protest)
- احتجاج موظفون (employees' protest)
- فعالية احتجاج (protest event)
- إضراب (strike)
- اعتصام (sit-in)

### Data entry and archiving tools

Microsoft Excel was used for data entry, cleaning, and statistical processing.

### Metadata

Metadata consists of derived descriptive variables that contextualise the primary data. These include, for example, the construction of the "geographic region" variable — associated with the event's geographic scope column ("governorate") — subdivided into: Greater Cairo Region, Alexandria Region, Delta Region, Lower Sa'id Region, Middle Sa'id Region, Upper Sa'id Region, and Canal Zone and Sinai Region. The "quarterly period" variable was similarly constructed from the event date column.

Metadata represent the most accurate information derivable from all available sources in accordance with the statistical standards of the social sciences; they do not claim absolute precision — a 100% accuracy rate being an unrealistic standard in social science research — as certain values are based on inference and hypothesis.

Metadata columns within the dataset are highlighted in yellow.

## VI. Data Verification Methodology and Information Assessment

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The Methodology of Triangulation and Data Verification, as established in the social sciences, was applied throughout. This approach relies on multiple independent sources for the same piece of information or set of information, and involves the evaluation of data from different sources according to several criteria for exclusion, modification, merging, or supplementation.

### Stages of informational content analysis and processing

1. **Comprehension:** Reading and understanding the full context, the nature of the data structure, the source, and all available informational content — including interpreting terminology employed, accounting for errors, and considering potential reporting bias.
2. **Disaggregation and classification:** Decomposing and identifying the informational content, determining the unit of statistical enumeration, and entering each data point into its appropriate field within the dataset.
3. **Construction of data classifications (metadata):** Indexing and coding the data to achieve the highest possible precision in accordance with social-science statistical standards.
4. **Treatment of information gaps:** Reconstructing missing values for any variables through additional source-level analysis.
5. **Inference:** Deriving new, verifiably accurate information that is not explicitly present in the available source content (e.g., inferring the event type from a reading of the news text or an analysis of the incident).
6. **Hypothesis:** Assuming information that is highly likely to be accurate but is not present in the available source content, in accordance with academically established criteria and the researcher's expertise and contextual knowledge.

## VII. Conceptual Framework and Data Classification

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### Definition of "Protest Event" in the Dataset

The term "protest event" denotes a single act of contention or mobilisation that occurred within the geographic scope of the Arab Republic of Egypt and within the temporal scope of 1 January 2025 through 31 December 2025, on the grounds of social, rights-based, economic, or political demands — irrespective of the identity of the participating parties or the legitimacy of the demands advanced.

The count of "events" used in the statistical tables represents the number of protest events recorded, applying the rule that each 24-hour period is treated as a distinct event. Where the form of protest action evolves — for example, a march occurring during a sit-in — or where the event extends across multiple days, each development is recorded as a new protest event.

## Event Data Fields

Column / Variable	Description and Classification
<b>ID (↗)</b>	Sequential numeric identifier, from 0001 to 1849.
<b>Event Date</b>	Date on which the event occurred, per available information. Where this information is unavailable or cannot be determined, the publication date of the source is used.
<b>Quarterly Period</b>	Quarterly classification of the event date: Q1 / Q2 / Q3 / Q4 2025.
<b>Governorate</b>	The governorate in which the event location is situated. Covers all governorates of the Republic.
<b>Geographic Region</b>	The geographic region associated with the event. Categories: Central Governorates (Cairo, Giza, Alexandria) · Delta Governorates · Upper Egypt Governorates · Border Governorates · Suez Canal Cities.
<b>District / Division / Centre</b>	The administrative district, division, or centre within the governorate.
<b>Location</b>	The specific location — neighbourhood, city, or area — in which the event took place.
<b>Event Identifier</b>	A distinctive label for the event, based on the relevant incident or associated context (e.g., 'Layla Swayf Hunger Strike').
<b>Description</b>	A summary description of the event.
<b>Type of Protest Action</b>	Categorical classification of the form of protest action. Values: Labour Strike · Hunger Strike (inside detention) · Hunger Strike (outside detention) · Field Demonstration · Field Sit-in · Public Statement / Media Appeal.
<b>Grievance (Reason)</b>	Free-text description of the specific grievance motivating the event.
<b>Grievance Classification</b>	Categorical classification of the grievance. Values: Economic Demands · Rights-Based Demands · Political Demands · Social Demands.
<b>Organising Actor(s)</b>	Free-text identification of the individuals, groups, or entities organising the event.
<b>Actor Category Classification</b>	Categorical classification of the organising actor. Values: Private-Sector and Daily-Wage Workers · Political Prisoners · Professional Unions & Independent Civil Associations · Human Rights Activists · Journalists / Media Workers · Public-Sector Employees · Independent Citizens · Cultural Activists · Political Activists · Students · Pro-Government Citizens.
<b>Participation Scale</b>	Approximate number of participants, or a qualitative estimate (e.g., "dozens").
<b>Counterpart Entity</b>	The official or non-official entity the protest is directed at or engaging with (e.g., Attorney General, company management).
<b>Repressive Act (binary)</b>	Binary field: 1 = a repressive act occurred; 0 = no repressive act.
<b>Repressive Response</b>	Binary field: 1 = a repressive response was recorded; 0 = no repressive response.
<b>Repressive Entity</b>	The entity that carried out the repressive response (e.g., National Security, Police).
<b>Number of Fatalities</b>	Number of fatalities resulting from the event (numeric).
<b>Fatality Data</b>	Descriptive data on fatalities, where available.

<b>Number of Injuries</b>	Number of injuries resulting from the event (numeric).
<b>Injury Data</b>	Descriptive data on injuries, where available.
<b>Number of Arrests</b>	Number of individuals arrested in connection with the event (numeric).
<b>Arrest Data</b>	Descriptive data on arrests, including charges and legal reference numbers where available.
<b>Subsequent Developments</b>	Developments occurring after the event itself (e.g., release of detainees, partial concessions).
<b>Legal and Official Proceedings</b>	Legal or official actions taken in connection with the event or its actors.
<b>Charges / Legal Case Content</b>	The specific charges brought, or the substantive content of legal cases filed.
<b>Notes</b>	Additional notes or observations not captured in other fields.
<b>Source URLs 1–6</b>	URLs of the source articles and references documenting the event.

## VIII. Indexing System and Assumptions

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### Dataset indexing order

All cases (rows) within the dataset are ordered according to the following indexed column system:

1. Event date.
2. Event governorate (Governorate Level).
3. Event district.

### Data assumptions applied

- In some instances, the source reporting event details does not provide sufficient information on key variables. In such cases, limited inferences have been drawn on the basis of logical indicators relating to event patterns and their recurrence.
- If no event date is stated in the source, the publication date of the source is assumed to be the event date.
- If no participant count is stated in the source, the count is assumed to be "dozens."
- If no governorate is specified for a "public statement or media appeal" event, the governorate is assumed to be Cairo.

### Monitoring challenges and limitations

- The political context and sensitivity of the subject matter in Egypt, combined with limited availability of detailed data, constrained the scope of retrievable information.
- Gaps in journalistic coverage of the subject area resulted in an overall shortage of adequate sources.