UNIVERSITÄT
MANNHEIM

mzes

DFG research project

Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

CODEBOOK (version 7.7)

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Date   :   07.02.2018

Content

5. CODING STEP: ACTOR CHARACTERISTICS

Preliminary note: in turn code the characteristics of all actors in the article listed in coding step 2. Decisive for coding is the status at the time of the first publication of the respective article (i.e. basically the investigation period 1.8.2015 to 31.7.2016).

5.1. ACTOR: ROLE/INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION GENERAL [ACT_ROLE_GENERAL]

In this step you will code the actor's role or institutional affiliation. For this purpose, consider all the contextual information contained in the text, **omitting your own knowledge.**

Only code the actor's **main role**, which is determined by

(a) explicit reference to the actor (made by the journalist/blogger) or

(b) the entire context of the article (e.g. based on the topic of the article).

If you are unsure about the role of an actor, do a <u>quick </u>online search to obtain the necessary information for correct coding (up to 5 minutes).

1 **Political actor**

2 **Military/police/state militia**

3 **Legal representatives** (national and supra-national, e.g. prosecutors, courts, state judges, spokespersons of the courts; excluding the police [see 2] and lawyers [see 19])

4 **Other national representatives** (administration, national supervisory authorities, civil protection, national intelligence services, fire brigade, emergency service, etc.; excluding military/police [see 2]; officials only if they appear in the role of officials)

5 **Entrepreneurs and business representatives** (e.g. security traders, professional farmers, business associations such as BDI and Chambers of Commerce and Industry, individual companies)

6 **Representatives of permanently organized civil society associations and general associations** (e.g. Child Protection Agency, Joint Welfare Association), trade unions (e.g. ver.di), NGOs (e.g. BUND, Greenpeace); associations, trade unions and NGOs in the form of collectively organized actors; interest groups or other associations (e.g. pupil's council, Pegida)

> **Note 1**: civic associations, associations, and NGOs with a religious background are <u>not</u> coded with 6 (see 15). A civil society organization is considered permanent if it has been established <u>not only</u> to enforce a precise and clearly defined policy objective.

> *Example: the Swiss minaret initiative, which had the specific goal of enforcing a referendum on the approval of minarets in Switzerland, is not a permanent civil society association.*

> **Note 2**: ordinary parties are part of the political institutional system and therefore never coded as civil society actors (Code 6).

7 **Journalists** (television, radio or press journalists, news agencies, etc.)

Note 1: journalistic actors must work at least part-time as such; for **authors of guest contributions** who are representatives of another group of actors, the latter should be coded. For this purpose, consult all contextual information available, for example info boxes. If, despite the info box, you are not sure which role the guest author should be assigned to, carry out a quick online search. This means that you should only code actors as journalists who, based on the information available to the reader, are likely to cover a major part of their living expenses through their journalistic work.

Note 2: see below for double roles as journalist and blogger (note 3a).

8 **Bloggers**

Note: see below for double roles as journalist and blogger (note 3a).

9 **Scientists/intellectuals/representatives of the Arts and (academically oriented) high culture** (e.g. researchers, philosophers, authors of books, representatives of think tanks, e.g. Stiftung Wissenschaft & Politik, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research etc.)

10 **Representatives of (non-academically oriented) popular culture and entertainment** (e.g. TV stars, musicians, actors, entertainers, authors of popular literature, etc.)

13 **Representatives of sports** (e.g. football players, trainers, representatives of a team, etc.)

14 **Representatives of churches, religious or faith communities** (e.g. the Pope, spokesperson of a church, priests, imams etc.)

Note: select code 14 only for clergymen/-women or representatives of an organization/institution headed by religious dignitaries, not for secular organizations of one or more religious communities (see code 15).

15 **Representatives of religious associations** (e.g. Central Council of Jews in Germany, Turkish-Islamic Union of the Institute for Religion (DİTİB), Islamic Council for the Federal Republic of Germany, Council of Religions, International Council of Christians and Jews, World Parliament of Religions)

Note: select code 15 only for secular organizations of one or more religious communities but not for clergymen/-women or representatives of an organization/institution headed by religious dignitaries.

16 **Ordinary citizens <u>not engaged in collectively organized protest</u>** (e.g. questioned passers-by, individuals affected by political and social processes speaking for themselves, self-help organizations provided they do not participate actively in politically organized protest, but not defendants in court cases [see code 19]).

17 **Ordinary citizens <u>engaged in short-term, collectively organized protest</u>** (e.g. questioned demonstrators; individuals speaking of themselves as affected by political and social processes (e.g. Swiss minaret initiative), self-help organizations, if they are directly involved in organized political protest; self-help organizations, provided they participate actively in politically organized protest)

18 **Assassins, terrorists** (in the sense of actors who have committed, are suspected to have committed, or are planning to commit violent crimes)

19 **Others** (e.g. accused persons and lawyers, school principals, non-governmental paramilitary groups such as vigilant groups, practicing doctors, etc.)

> **Note**: select the category 'Others' only in cases in which the actor cannot be clearly assigned to any role.

> **Example**: *the organization Hezbollah—which can appear as a political party (code 1), as a terrorist organization (code 18), and as a paramilitary militia (code 19 - Others)—should be coded rather as a party (code 1) or as a terrorist organization (code 18), depending on how it is actually portrayed in the article; it should be coded as a paramilitary militia (code 19)only if it is specifically described neither as a party nor as a terrorist organization.*

-99 **Not specified**

Note 1: the role/institutional affiliation should not only be coded for representatives of institutions or organizations, but also for institutions/organizations themselves! This means, for example, that this variable should not only be coded for **representatives** of courts, media outlets, universities, associations and churches, but also for **courts, media outlets, universities, associations and churches** as collective actors themselves.

Note 2: if the text assigns several roles/institutional affiliations to one actor, code the role/institutional affiliation mentioned <u>first</u> in the main text of the article (i.e. not in the heading or title).

Note 3a: if the author of an article is both a journalist and a blogger, their function in the current article determines the coding decision. Code authors as bloggers if they are the authors of a blog, even if they also work as journalists in other contexts. However, code authors as journalists if they are the authors of a newspaper or news website article. <u>Exception</u>: the author is explicitly referred to as a blogger in the article, for example, in a brief author information at the end.

Note 3b: if the author of an article mentions actors who are both journalists and bloggers, the role assigned to the actor by the author determines the coding decision. If the author doesn't assign them a clear role, select the category 'Journalists' (code 7).

Note 3c: if no author is specified in an article, the author should be assigned code 7 ('Journalists') for daily newspapers and news websites, and code 8 ('Bloggers') for blog posts.

5.2. ACTOR: ROLE/INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION POLITICAL COUNTRY [ACT_ROLE_POL_COUNTRY]

Is the actor a **national** or a **foreign** actor?

Code this variable analogously to point 5.8 'Origin' and always take the country in which the media text appeared as a point of reference.

> *Example: a German actor appearing in an article from a Swiss daily newspaper is considered a foreign actor.*

11   **National actor**

12   **Foreign actor**

-99   **Not specified**

Note: the author of an article is coded as a national actor even if their origin is coded in the following with '-99 Not specified'. The only exception are foreign guest authors.

> *Preliminary note: the following variables up to and including point 5.5 are only coded for **political actors**.*

5.3. ACTOR: ROLE/INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION POLITICAL LEVEL [ACT_ROLE_ POL_LEVEL]

Is the actor a national or sub-/supranational actor?

1   **National actor**

> **Note**: parties acting at national level (for example, the SPD) should be coded as a national actor, unless explicit reference is made to a specific level of party organization (e.g. SPD local association, i.e. subnational level).

2   **Sub-/supranational actor** (e.g.regional politicians, state parliaments, state and non-state governors, simple local community members, representatives of the EU and the UN or their organizations)

-99   **Not specified**

> *Preliminary note: the following variable (5.4) is coded only for **domestic, national political actors**.*

5.4. ACTOR: ROLE/INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONPOLITICAL DOMESTICNATIONAL [ACT_ROLE_POL_DOMESTIC_NATIONAL]

If the political actor is a national domestic actor, code whether they belong to the **executive** or **legislative** in the **national** political system. Code only the actor's **main role**, which is determined by (a) explicit reference to the actor (made by the journalist/blogger) or (b) the entire context of the article (e.g. based on the topic of the article).

Coding should be based solely **on the information contained in the article** (but not on, for example, prior knowledge or the presumed prior knowledge of a generally educated reader). Ask yourself: what information about the role/institutional affiliation of the actor can be found in the article?

This information may be more or less explicit or implicit in the article. If you are unsure about the meaning of a piece of information in an article (for example, an official title or abbreviation of an

organization), do a quick online search (up to 5 minutes) to understand the information in the article correctly.

Always choose the most specific code concerning the information given in the article. For example, code 11110 should be used only if the executive is referred to generally as 'The state' or 'The federal state', or if country names are cited as representative of the state. For a more specific reference (e.g. 'Angela Merkel'), the more specific code (e.g. 11111) should be assigned.

> *Example*: in an article, a statement by *'Angela Merkel, chairwoman of the Union'* is casually mentioned. If you do not know the abbreviation *'Union'* or cannot clearly interpret it, do a brief internet research and accordingly code *'11121 Legislative: representatives of the government party/parties or the government coalition as a whole'* (but not *'11110 Executive as a whole'*, since her function as Federal Chancellor is not mentioned in the article).

11110   Executiveas a whole: e.g. 'The state', 'The federal government'(in Germany)

11111   Executive: head of government

- AUS – Tony Abbott (until 15 Sept 2015)/Malcolm Turnbull (Prime Minister)
- GER – Angela Merkel (Federal Chancellor)
- LEB – Tammam Salam (premier, Prime Minister)
- SUI – Federal Council: Didier Burkhalter, Johann Schneider-Ammann, Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf, Doris Leuthard, Ueli Maurer, Simonetta Sommaruga (Federal President), Alain Berset, Corina Casanova (Federal Chancellor)
- TUR – Ahmet Davutoğlu (Prime Minister)
- USA – Barack Obama (President)

11112   Executive: head of state

- AUS – Queen Elizabeth II (Queen)
- GER – Joachim Gauck (Federal President)
- [LEB – not existing in person; therefore, this code should not be used for libanese actors]
- SUI – Simonetta Sommaruga (Federal President)
- TUR – Recep Tayyip Erdoğan (President of the State)
- USA – Barack Obama (President)

11113   Executive: other government representatives at national level (e.g. ministers and ministries but also spokespersons of the ministers and heads of state)

11120   Legislative as a whole: e.g. 'German Bundestag', 'the Parliament','Congress', 'Senate', 'House'

11121   Legislative: representatives of the government party/parties or the government coalition as a whole

- AUS – The Liberal Party of Australia (The Liberals, Lib, Libs, LPA)
- AUS – The National Party of Australia (The Nationals, The Nats, NPA)

- GER – Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union of Germany]
- GER – Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern (CSU)) [Christian Social Union of Germany]
- GER – Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD) [Social Democratic Party of Germany]
- LEB – Courant du Futur – تيارالمستقبل – Tayyār al-Mustaqbal [Future Movement]
- LEB – Parti socialiste progressiste (PSP) – الحزبالتقدميالاشتراكي–Al-Hizb at-taqadummi al-ischtiraki [Progressive Socialist Party]
- LEB - Phalanges libanaises (Kataëb) – الكتائباللبنانية –Hizb al-Kata'ib al-Lubnaniya, [Phalange, Kata'ib-Partei, Kataeb Party, Lebanese Phalanges Party]
- LEB – Parti national liberal (PNL) – حزبالوطنيينالأحرار –Hizb el-wataniyin el-ahrar (Al-Ahrar) [National Liberal Party, NLP]
- LEB - Mouvement du renouveau démocratique – حركةالتجددالديموقراطي – Ḥarakat at-taǧaddud ad-dīmuqrāṭī [Democratic Renewal]
- LEB – Mouvement de la gauche démocratique au Liban (MDG) – حركةاليسارالديمقراطي – Ḥarakat al-Yasār ad-Dīmuqrāṭī (HYD) [Democratic Left Movement]
- LEB – Mouvement des dépossédés, Mouvement Amal (Amal) – حركةأمل – Harakat amal [Amal Movement, Hope Movement]
- LEB – Hezbollah, 'Parti de Dieu' –حزبالله – Ḥizbu 'llāh [Hezbollah]
- LEB – Parti social nationaliste syrien (PSNS) – الحزبالسوريالقوميالاجتماعي – al-Ḥizb as-Sūrī al-Qaumī al-Iǧtimāʿī [Syrian Social Nationalist Party, SSNP]
- LEB – Courant patriotique libre (CPL) – التيارالوطنيالحر – al-Tayyār al-waṭanī al-ḥurr [Free Patriotic Movement]
- SUI – Fraktion der Schweizerischen Volkspartei der Bundesversammlung (V) - Groupe de l'Union démocratique du centre l'Assemblée fédérale [Swiss People's Party /Democratic Union of the Federal Assembly]
- SUI – Sozialdemokratische Fraktion der Bundesversammlung (S) – Groupe socialiste de l'Assemblée fédérale [Socialist Union of the Federal Assembly]
- SUI –CVP/EVP Fraktion der Bundesversammlung (CE) (CVP = Christlichdemokratischen Volkspartei, EVP =Evangelischen Volkspartei)– Groupe PDC/PEV l'Assemblée fédérale (PDC = Le Parti démocrate-chrétien, PEV =Le Parti évangélique suisse) [Christian Democratic People's Party],
- SUI – FDP-Liberale Fraktion der Bundesversammlung – Groupe libéral-radical (RL) [Liberal Union of the Federal Assembly]
- SUI – Grüne Fraktion der Bundesversammlung (G) – Groupe des Verts de l'Assemblée fédérale [Green Union of the Federal Assembly]
- SUI – Grünliberale Fraktion der Bundesversammlung (GL) – Groupe vert-libéral l'Assemblée fédérale [Green Liberal Union of the Federal Assembly]
- SUI – Fraktion der Bürgerlich-Demokratischen Partei der Bundesversammlung (BD) – Groupe du parti bourgeois démocratique de l'Assemblée fédérale [Bourgeois Democratic Union of the Federal Assembly]
- TUR – Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (AKP) [Justice and Development Party]
- USA – Democratic Party (Democrats)

11122 Legislative: representatives of the opposition party/parties or the opposition as a whole

- AUS – Australian Labor Party (ALP)
- GER – Die Linke [The Left]
- GER – Bündnis 90/Die Grünen [Alliance '90/The Greens]
- LEB – Forces Libanaises (FL) – القواتاللبنانية – al-Quwwāt al-lubnāniyya [Lebanese Forces]
- SUI – [Special case: no opposition in national parliament]
- TUR – Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (CHP) [Republican People's Party]
- TUR – Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi (MHP) [Nationalist Movement Party]
- TUR – Halkların Demokratik Partisi (HDP) [Peoples' Democratic Party]
- USA – Republican Party, Republicans, Grand Old Party (GOP)

11123 **Legislative: other legislative representatives at national level** (e.g. so-called crossbenchers such as the'One Nation Party' in Australia, the German South Eastern European Parliamentary Group, the Parliamentary Circle of Friends Berlin-Taipei, supra-factional discussion groups such as 'Denkwerk Demokratie', the so-called pizza connection)

-99 **Not specified**

Special rule 1: for the USA and Switzerland, the actors corresponding to categories 11111 and 11112 are identical (SUI: Simonetta Sommaruga; USA: Barack Obama). To unambiguously define the coding category to be applied, consider the **context** in which the actor appears: if they appear in the context of national politics, code '11111 – Executive: head of government', if they appear in the context of international politics, code '11112 – Executive: head of state'.

Special rule2: **spokespersons** of the head of government or head of state are coded as '11113 – Executive: Other government representatives at national level' or foreign representatives of the executive.

Code **spokespersons** as the actors they speak for:

> *Example 1*: *spokespersons of Angela Merkel are coded as '11113 - Executive: other government representatives at national level' (caution: of course, this applies only to German articles! In all other cases, code as foreign representatives of the government).*

> *Example 2*: *spokespersons of the White House are coded as national, foreign actors of the executive (caution: this only applies to non-American articles! For American articles, please choose 'Executive: other government representatives at national level').*

Note: the **executive** refers to the executive power of a country and includes the government, i.e. head of government, head of state, minister, and also spokespersons of the government at **national** level. The **legislative**, on the other hand, refers to the legislative authority and is responsible for the consultation and adoption of laws as well as for the supervision of the executive. The **legislative** comprises party fractions represented in the **national** parliaments (government parties or opposition parties) and its members as well as party organizations at **national** policy level (for example, the SPD executive committee).

Special rule 3: for candidates for an office (e.g. presidential candidate or candidate for chancellor), code the office which the candidate held when the article was published. If the candidate has no political office, as in the case of D. Trump, then they should be coded as follows:

Role GENERAL:	**1**	**Political actor**
Role POL_COUNTRY:	**11**	**Domestic actor**
Role POL_LEVEL:	**1**	**National actor**
Role POL_DOMESTIC_NATIONAL:	**-99**	**Not specified**

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*Preliminary note: the following variable (5.5) is coded only for **foreign, national political actors***.

5.5. ACTOR: ROLE/INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONPOLITICAL FOREIGNNATIONAL [ACT_ROLE_POL_FOREIGN_NATIONAL]

If the actor is a foreign national political actor, code whether they belong to the **executive** or the **legislative** branch.

1211   **Executive – representatives of the government** (no distinction between head of government, head of state, ministers and spokespersons)

   1212   **Legislative – representatives of the legislative** (no distinction between opposition and governing parties, all foreign politicians at national level)

   -99   **Not specified**

Note: foreign states that are not described in detail but act as actors as such are usually coded as executive. If they are referred to in the context of the article as legislators, they are coded as a legislative.

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*Preliminary note: the following variable (5.6) is only coded for **domestic actors***.

5.6. ACTOR: PARTY AFFILIATION [ACT_PARTY_AFFILIATION]

Code the party affiliation of the mentioned actor, provided it is clearly specified in the article. In order to define party affiliation, use the contextual information provided in the article, omitting your own knowledge.

This means that you should identify organizations and abbreviations of organizations explicitly named in the article through an online search but not code party affiliation if no party organization is mentioned in the article or if party affiliation remains implicit.

The party affiliation of actors is coded only if the context clearly indicates party membership.

If an actor's party affiliation is not indicated or if the actor is a collective domestic actor with unclear political affiliation, e.g. the federal government, code '-99 Not specified'. For parties and their sub-organizations as collective actors, the party affiliation should be coded (for example, 'Jusos' as the youth wing of the SPD are coded as 'SPD').

1   GER – Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands/Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern (CDU/CSU) [Christian Democratic Union of Germany/Christian Social Union of Germany]

2   GER – Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD) [Social Democratic Party of Germany]

3 GER – Die Linke [The Left]

4 GER – Bündnis 90/Die Grünen [Alliance '90/The Greens]

5 GER – Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) [Alternative for Germany]

6 GER – Freie Demokratische Partei, Freie Demokraten (FDP) [Free Democratic Party, Free Democrats, former: The Liberals]

7 GER – Other (record manually)

8 SUI – Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei (BDP) - Parti bourgeois démocratique (PBD) [Conservative Democratic Party of Switzerland]

9 SUI – Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei (CVP) - Parti démocrate-chrétien (PDC) [Christian Democratic People's Party of Switzerland]

10 SUI – Christlichsoziale Partei, Mitte Links (CSP) – Parti chrétien-social, Centre gauche (PCS) [Christian Social Party (CSP)]

11 SUI – Evangelische Volkspartei (EVP) - Parti Evangelique Suisse (PEV) [Evangelical People's Party of Switzerland]

12 SUI – FDP.Die Liberalen (FDP) - PLR. Les Libéraux-Radicaux [The Liberals]

13 SUI – Grüne Partei der Schweiz (GPS) - Parti écologiste suisse (PES) [Green Party of Switzerland]

14 SUI – Grünliberale Partei (GLP) - Parti vert'libéral Suisse (PVL) [Green Liberal Party of Switzerland]

15 SUI – Lega dei Ticinesi (Lega) - Ligue des Tessinois [Ticino League]

16 SUI – Mouvement citoyens romands/genevois (MCR/MCG) [Geneva Citizens' Movement]

17 SUI – Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) - Union démocratique du centre (UDC) [Swiss People's Party]

18 SUI – Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz (SP) - Parti socialiste suisse (SPS) [Social Democratic Party of Switzerland]

19 SUI – Other (record manually)

20 USA – Democratic Party (Democrats)

21 USA – Republican Party, Republicans, Grand Old Party (GOP)

22 USA – Other (record manually)

23 AUS – The Liberal Party of Australia (The Liberals, Lib, Libs, LPA)

24 AUS – Australian Labor Party (ALP)

25 AUS – The National Party of Australia (The Nationals, The Nats, NPA)

26 AUS – Australian Greens (The Greens)

27 AUS – Other (record manually)

28 LEB – Courant du Futur – تيارالمستقبل – Tayyār al-Mustaqbal [Future Movement]

29 LEB – Parti socialiste progressiste (PSP) – الحزبالتقدميالاشتراكي – Al-Hizb at-taqadummi al-ischtiraki [Progressive-socialist Party]

30 LEB – Forces Libanaises (FL) – القواتاللبنانية – al-Quwwāt al-lubnāniyya [Lebanese Forces (LF)]

31 LEB – Phalanges libanaises (Kataëb) – الكتائباللبنانية – Hizb al-Kata'ib al-Lubnaniya, [Phalange, Kata'ib-Partei, Kataeb Party, Lebanese Phalanges Party]

32 LEB – Parti national liberal (PNL) – حزبالوطنيينالأحرار – Hizb el-wataniyin el-ahrar (Al-Ahrar) [National Liberal Party(NLP)]

33 LEB – Mouvement du renouveau démocratique – حركةالتجددالديموقراطي – Ḥarakat at-taġaddud ad-dīmuqrāṭī [Democratic Renewal]

34 LEB – Mouvement de la gauche démocratique au Liban (MDG) – حركةاليساراالديمقراطي – Ḥarakat al-Yasār ad-Dīmuqrāṭī (HYD) [Democratic Left Movement (DLM)]

35 LEB – Mouvement des dépossédés, Mouvement Amal (Amal) – حركةأمل – Harakat amal [Amal Movement, Hope Movement]

36 LEB – Hezbollah, 'Parti de Dieu' – حزبالله – Ḥizbu 'llāh [Hezbollah]

37 LEB – Parti social nationaliste syrien (PSNS) – الحزبالسوريالقوميالاجتماعي – al-Ḥizb as-Sūrī al-Qaumī al-Iǧtimāʿī [Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP)]

38 LEB – Courant patriotique libre (CPL) – التيارالوطنيالحر – al-Tayyār al-waṭanī al-ḥurr [Free Patriotic Movement (FPM)]

39 LEB – Other (record manually)

40 TUR – Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (AKP) [Justice and Development Party]

41 TUR – Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (CHP) [Republican People's Party]

42 TUR – Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi (MHP) [Nationalist Movement Party/ Nationalist Action Party]

43 TUR – Halkların Demokratik Partisi (HDP) [Peoples' Democratic Party]

44 TUR – Other (record manually)

45 No party affiliation (only for explicit (self-) nominations and if none of the above-mentioned categories applies. Caution: do not code any personal judgements!)

-99 Not specified

Special rule: the only exception to this rule are heads of state and heads of government, whose party affiliation is coded **even if it is not specified** in the text.

5.7. ACTOR: PARTY AFFILIATION OTHER [ACT_PARTY_AFFILIATION_OPEN]

Preliminary note: this variable is coded only if the previous variable 'Party affiliation' (5.6) was coded with 'Other'!

Enter in the open text box which political party the actor belongs to.

5.8. ACTOR: ORIGIN [ACT_ORIGIN]

Code the origin of the actor by selecting the name of the country from the list displayed in Angrist. For this purpose, consider all contextual information about the actor (e.g. descriptions by the author or other actors in the text) contained in the article, but not your own knowledge or external information (e.g. online search engines). In doing so, the **current main operational background** is crucial, i.e. the current place of residence and work, but not the ethnic origin. For exiles who talk about their country of origin, code the country of origin and not the country of exile.

Note 1: in borderline cases such as foreign correspondents, the coding decision may be facilitated by asking what operational activity the actor's employer pursues, how long the current operational activity will probably last, and in which role the actor appears in the article (e.g. native or foreign).

The origin of the reporting or citing journalists/bloggers is coded as '99 - Not specified'. Exception: foreign journalists and authors of guest contributions who act as commentators, if their origin is specified and/or can be deduced from contextual information.

If the actor's country of origin is not included in the list of country codes (see Appendix 2: list of country codes), select 'Other' and enter the country of origin in the open category 'Origin Other' (5.9). If the country of origin is a state with limited recognition and at least partially overlaps with a recognised state (e.g. Kurdistan with Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran), select the country code of the recognised state and enter the name of the state with limited recognition in the field for open coding.

For actors from international (for example UN) and supranational (for example EU) organizations, also select 'Other' and enter the name of the organization in the open category 'Origin Other' (5.9). The same applies to transnational terrorist organizations such as IS or al Qaeda. It does not apply to terrorist organizations that operate exclusively within a country (for example the NSU); here, the country is coded, provided it is clear from the article's context.

Note 2: code the origin of all representatives of the executive and legislative branches, **even if it is not specified**! If it is clear from the context, also code the origin of actors who were coded with 'Other' or 'Not specified' for the variable 'Role/institutional affiliation'.

> ***Example 1***: *'Chancellor Angela Merkel rated the government's measures to control the economic crisis as a good and important step towards overcoming the difficulties.'* Code *'Germany'—it is clear from the contextual information that the speaker is the Chancellor, also if her country of origin is not explicitly named.*

> ***Example 2***: *the attribution of the origin by other actors (e.g. the author) often takes place during role assignment and can also be implicit. For example, 'IS fighter from Mosul' is coded as 'Iraq' and 'Münster's theologians' as 'Germany'.*

5.9. ACTOR: ORIGIN OTHER [ACT_ORIGIN_OPEN]

> ***Preliminary note***: *this variable is coded only if the previous variable 'Origin' (5.8) was coded with 'Other'.*

Enter the origin of the actor in the open text box.

5.10. ACTOR: GENDER [ACT_GENDER]

Code the gender of the actor.

1   Female

2   Male

3   Other

-99   Not specified

Note: unless the actor's gender is explicitly different from the biological sex, code on the basis of the recognisable biological sex (e.g. gender-typical names). Code 'Other' only if the text explicitly emphasizes a deviant gender identity (such as transgender) of the actor. Code 'Not specified' only if the gender of the actor cannot be inferred from the explicit information contained in the article. For collective actors, also code '-99 Not specified'.

5.11.   ACTOR: RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION [ACT_RELIGIOUS_AFFILIATION]

Code the religious affiliation of the actor, provided it can be clearly deduced from the article, **explicitly or implicitly**. Religious affiliation refers to the **actor's individual profession of faith**. Important: only use contextual information from the article but not your own knowledge.

Religious affiliation in this sense cannot be deduced from being a member of a church or belonging to a religious organization or group alone (for example membership in political parties such as the CDU in Germany or Israeli citizenship).

The actor's individual profession of faith can be deduced from membership in an organization only if it is a necessary condition for membership. This means, among other things, that members of religious fundamentalist organizations such as ISIS or al-Qaida should be coded as 'Islamic', since there is a necessary self-identification of the actor as Islamic.

The highest state offices of Lebanon are a special case: the president and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces are always coded as Maronite, the prime minister as Sunni, and the speaker of the National Assembly as Shiite.

Religious leaders (for example, the Pope or Ajatollah Chāmene'i) are another special case. Also without having further information, these are coded according to their religious affiliation that is recognisable from their office (here: Roman Catholic and Shiite).

1   Christian (not otherwise specified)
    11   Roman-Catholic
    12   Protestant
        121   Evangelical
        122   'Mainline' protestant
        123   Other protestant (Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons/Latter-Day Saints)
    13   Maronite
    14   Greek-/Antiochian-/Roum-orthodox
    15   Mellite Greek Catholic
    16   Other Christian (record manually)
2   Islamic (not specified)
    21   Sunni
    22   Shiite
    23   Alevi
    24   Alawite

	25	Drusic
	26	Ismaelitic
	27	Other Islamic (record manually)
3	Jewish
4	Buddhist
5	Hindu
6	Other (e.g. Scientology, Hare Krishna Movement and other new religious movements))
7	No explicit religious affiliation (i.e. agnostic, atheist)
-99	Explicit religious affiliation not specified

Example: *'The party leader of the CDU, Angela Merkel, criticized the AfD's demand for no longer allowing Muslim refugees to enter Germany.'*

Among other things, the religious affiliation of the CDU and Angela Merkel is coded here. While the title of the CDU suggests affiliation to an unspecified Christian religion, Angela Merkel's affiliation to this party is not sufficient for coding her religious affiliation as 'Christian' (code 1). → code -99.

5.12. ACTOR: RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OTHER [ACT_RELIGION_OPEN]

Preliminary note: this variable is coded only if the previous variable 'Religion' (5.11) was coded with 'Other'.

Enter in the open text box which religion the actor belongs to.