



EURYKA

Reinventing Democracy in Europe: Youth Doing Politics in Times of Increasing Inequalities

**Codebook for the Political Claims Analysis
(Deliverable 2.1)**

Workpackage 2: Political Claims Analysis

Workpackage Leading Institution: UoC

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PART I: CODING INSTRUCTIONS

Unit of analysis¹

The unit of analysis is the single political claim. A political claim is a strategic intervention, either verbal or non-verbal, in the public space made by a given actor on behalf of a group or collectivity and which bears on the interests or rights of other groups or collectivities. In other words, a claim is the expression of a political opinion by verbal or physical action in the public space. If it is verbal, a claim usually consists of a statement, an opinion, a demand, a criticism, a policy suggestion, etc. addressed to a specific actor (e.g. the government) or to the public in general.

Claims can take the following main *forms*:

Political decisions (law, governmental guideline, implementation measure, etc.)

Verbal statements (public speech, press conference, parliamentary intervention, etc.)

Protest actions (demonstration, occupation, violent action, etc)

Non-Protest, civic engagement/empowerment actions (education and counseling actions or programmes/projects, solidarity economy actions/initiatives, etc.)

All claims taking one of these forms are coded, provided that they explicitly refer to youth related claims and claims about young people (excluding children and primary school students) and their way of doing politics (including civil society participation). In addition, claims are by definition politically and strategically oriented, i.e. they relate to collective problems and imply a political evaluation. This means that:

A) *Purely factual information is excluded.* Research findings can be considered to be factual information and are not coded unless they are used to formulate a claim in the public sphere (e.g. there is a report produced based on the findings which raises a political claim).

B) *Editorial commentaries are excluded.* More specifically exclude,

a) any statement made by the newspaper on which one is coding, since we are interested in the reported statements by other actors - they may include other media and newspapers;

b) claims made by the authors of articles, i.e. the journalists and mass media intervenors;

c) simple attributions of attitudes or opinions to actors by the media or by other actors- i.e. .if an actor attributes a view to another actor, then this is not coded as a claim. Thus, while political opinions held by actors - eg "actor A believes/ doubts/predicts/ etc." can be coded as claims, the attribution of opinion by the article author (usually the journalist) describing or interpreting an actor's behavior and intentions, should not be coded. For example, "Actor A seems ambivalent, undecided, or disappointed" is not coded.

Indirect speech is also excluded; e.g.: youth organization saying that the main national party has said that young people are all lazy: this is a claim by youth organization, but there's no claim by the national party. The party is instead the addressee, who is criticized by the youth organization, who is the actor of the claim.

A claim is considered to be political if it relates to **any policy making field or politics** and if it has a relevance to public interest. Commercial advertisement is usually not a political claim unless there is explicit evidence that its realization bears on the interests of young people (or any related subcategory).

The definition of the claim, rather than the article or the single statement, as the unit of analysis, has two implications. First, an article can report several claims. The whole article must therefore be read so as to code all the claims reported. Second, a claim can be made of several statements or actions. Statements or actions by different actors are considered to be part of a single claim if they take place at the same time and the same place and if the actors can be assumed to act "in concert" (i.e. they can be considered as strategic allies). Example: two substantively identical statements by the same actor on two different days, or on one day in two

¹Parts of these instructions derive from WP3 Political Claims Analysis Codebook, LIVEWHAT 2014

different localities are two separate claims. Similarly, statements by different speakers during a parliamentary debate or a conference are considered part of the same claim only if they are substantively and strategically compatible. This implies that different actors will be coded together under the same claim if they express a similar point of view. However, if the actors take positions that are substantially different enough to reject the assumption that they are acting in concert, the statements are coded as separate claims. For example, if an identifiable part of a peaceful demonstration breaks away from a march and turns violent, the assumption of acting in concert is no longer warranted and a separate claim is coded.

Statements by different actors but occurring at the same time, in the same place, with similar issues are considered as part of a single claim. Exceptions to this rule are cases where there is temporal or spatial continuity between actions.

Definition of the field

The goal of political claims analysis in Work Package 2 is to study how young people and young people's way of doing politics are dealt with in the media as well as the presence of organized youth and contestation in the public domain and the claims for new democratic models and social and political change they raise in each country, thus grasping the public meso-level dimension of the study. We will examine the positions of collective actors with regard to issues relating to youth, austerity, and inequalities, how they frame inequalities, as well as the origins (diagnostic) and potential solutions (prognostic) to youth related problems such as social, economic and political exclusion. We will also evaluate how policy-makers perceive and frame issues of democracy and political representation relating to youth in a context of austerity and crisis so as to appraise the consistency between actual policies responses and policy rhetoric. Moreover, we will look at the extent to which young people from diverse backgrounds and national polities support various forms of democracy, how they raise issues in the media (e.g. whether they are engaged in single-issue politics - switching between topics), and what young people understand by the crisis of political legitimacy in specific socio-political environments in each country. The analysis will also enable us to evaluate the position of the EU as a relevant actor in the public domain on these issues across the nine countries of the project.

Consequently, all articles are coded if they report political decisions, verbal statements, protest actions or non-protest, civic engagement/empowerment actions on a number of themes (political participation, employment/unemployment, education, health, innovation, etc.) that refer explicitly to youth related-issues. In addition, claims are also coded if they are made by our target population, i.e. youth claimants, containing cases where the object of the claim is a nonyouth actor. Including these claims, follows the WP2 aims above, embracing for example youth agency protest-related political claims related to inequalities affecting not only themselves but other social groups as well.

The WP centers on how young people raise claims against inequalities and social and political exclusion in a context of austerity in the media, how young people's way of doing politics are dealt with in the media as well as to what extent organized youth and contestation is visible in the public domain.

Sample

Claims are coded by random sampling of 500 claims selected from five newspapers in each country and covering the period from 2010 to 2016. Every country will select five newspapers on the basis of the following criteria to increase representativeness of the sample. Quotas are only calculated for sources: 100 claims per newspaper; not for each year.

The articles are sampled from all newspaper sections, including local/regional sections, excluding the editorials and sports sections, through key words search. All articles containing any of the selected keywords

young, student teenager, youth (or their equivalent/s in your home language) will be selected. This means that articles must refer to youth who are 11 years old or older; thus claims on lower age groups are excluded.

To be included, a claim must be made in one of our countries of coding. Claims however are also included if: a) they are made by or addressed at a supranational actor of which the country of coding is a member (e.g., the UN, the EU), on the condition that the claim is substantively relevant for the country of coding, b) they are made by claimants of the country of coding in another country on the condition that the claim is substantively relevant for the country of coding (e.g. claims on transnational issues directly involving country of coding; e.g. German youth participating in Blockupy or Alter Summit with claims involving Germany).

We code all claims, unless we know that they occurred more than two weeks before. Claims reported in the article which occurred within two weeks from the date of the article are coded; in case they have already been coded, additional information can be added to the first coded claim. The date of the claim is also coded. If the actual date is not reported, record the date reported in the newspaper. When the date consists of a vague reference to the past (e.g. recently), the day prior to the newspaper issue is taken as the default.

Any reference to a prospective (i.e. not yet realized) claim by the actor himself is coded as an announcement, invitation etc. made by the actor. Claims which are expected to occur by the article author are not coded on the grounds that they represent attributions made by the media i.e. what the media expect from an actor or the media interpreting an actor's intention. An exception is when the text allows to assume that the prospective claim, e.g. a launching event, is a part of a claim which has already been made, or is occurring at the time of reporting the prospective claim - as it was in the example of the summer camp article which refers to a prospective event to mention a claim already taking place, i.e. the implementation of policy (given the reference to the pilot program).

Summary of general coding rules

- Only political claims are coded. The claim is the unit of analysis. An article may have more than one claim. Claims must have unity of time, place and issue. Purely factual information (i.e. which does not imply policy evaluation) and statements that refer to individual strategies are excluded. A rule of thumb for the evaluation of a statement as a factual information is when it is reported by the newspaper/ article author. In contrast, statements reported by other actors as factual information (e.g. research findings) can be considered to be strategic interventions and as such need be coded. Research findings are coded only if they include a policy recommendation and not if they are presented as factual information (e.g. to support an argument raised by the journalist). **A claim is considered to be political if it relates to policy making areas and if it aims to serve public interest.** Commercial advertisement is not usually a political claim unless there is explicit evidence that its realization bears on the interests of young people.
- The claim must take place in the country under study. Reactions abroad to claims occurring in the country are excluded. However, statements by actors usually based in the country which are made abroad, as well as statements by foreign actors made in the country, are coded. Claims by international actors that take place in the country are also coded.
- Claims are coded only to the extent that they refer explicitly to youth related issues, are made by youth actors, or contain information illustrating that this is the case. In case of repeated statements or announcements, each one is coded as a separate claim. Example: an actor announces several times that it will hold a meeting.

- If you realize that a previous information was incorrect, based on information found in another article or newspaper issue, then go back to the original coded claim and correct it. Similarly, if additional information is found in another article (even on a different issue of the newspaper) regarding a claim previously coded, you can use it to complete/ the coding of that claim – see related instructions on the coding tool.
- There is no lower level for length on claims. “Open the borders” is for example a claim.
- If there is no relevant code matching the information given in the available variables, select the "other" option

PART II: VARIABLES

For each claim retrieved, a number of variables are coded which can be divided in 8 types. Each type corresponds to a specific element of a claim (actor, form, issue, etc.). For each element, one or more variables are coded. Some of these variables are summaries of more detailed variables and therefore have an “s” as the first letter in their name. One actor (i.e. acting in concert), issue or value frame is coded for each claim. No second variables are included in this codebook (second actor etc) due to the low expected frequencies of such instances, which means only the main information (or first instance mentioned) should always be used in coding.

The 8 types of variables are the following:

Location of the claim in time and space (When and where has the claim occurred?)

Variables: NEWSPAPER, TITLE, ID, DESCR, DATE, COUNTRY, PLACE, CYBSP

Actor(s) making the claim (Who has made the claim?)

Variables: ACTOR, SACTOR, PARTY, NATAC, ACTSCOPE

Form of the claim (How was the claim made?)

Variable: FORM

Additional variables for protest events

Variables: PARTOF, PARTOR, POLPRES, ARREST, INJURED

Addressee of the claim (At whom is the claim directed?)

Variables: ADR, SADR, ADRSCOPE

Issue(s) of the claim (What is the claim about?)

Variables: ISSUE, ISSCOP

Object(s) of the claim (Who is affected by the claim?)

Variables: OBJ, OBJSCOP, POSIT

Framing of the claim (How is the claim defined and interpreted?)

Variables: INEQUAL1, INEQUAL2, SINEQU1, SINEQU2, DIAG1, DIAG2, SDIAG1, SDIAG2, PROG1, PROG2, SPROG1, SPROG2

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF CLAIMS

These variables are used to identify the claims and locate them in time and space. The variable DATE refers to the actual date of occurrence of the claim.

Variable name	NEWSPAPER
Variable label	'newspaper in which the claim is found'
Value labels	France (10)
	11 'Figaro'
	12 'L'Humanité:'
	13 'Le Monde'
	14 'Le Parisien'
	15 'Liberation'
	Germany (20)
	21 'Bild'
	22 'Die Welt'
	23 'Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung'
	24 'die tageszeitung'
	25 'Süddeutsche Zeitung'
	Greece (30)
	31 'Kathimerini'
	32 'Ta Nea'
	33 'Rizospastis'
	34 'Proto Thema'
	35 'Makedonia'
	Italy (40)
	41 'Corriere della Sera'
	42 'La Stampa'
	43 'Repubblica'
	44 'Il Giornale'
	45 'La Nazione'
	Poland (50)
	51 'Dziennik Gazeta Prawna'
	52 'Super Express'
	53 'Gazeta Polska Codziennie'
	54 'Gazeta Wyborcza'
	55 'Rzeczpospolita'
	Spain (60)
	61 'ABC'
	62 'El Pais'
	63 'El Periodico de Catalunya'
	64 'La Vanguardia'
	65 'Mundo'
	Sweden (70)
	71 'Aftonbladet'
	72 'Dagens Nyheter'

- 73 'Göteborgs Posten'
- 74 'Västerbottens-Kuriren'
- 75 'Sydsvenskan'

Switzerland (80)

- 81 'La Regione'
- 82 'Le Matin'
- 83 'Le Temps'
- 84 'Neue Zürcher Zeitung'
- 85 'Tages Anzeiger'

United Kingdom (90)

- 91 'Daily Mail'
- 92 'Daily Mirror'
- 93 'The Guardian'
- 94 'The Sun'
- 95 'The Times'

Variable name **TITLE**
 Variable label 'headline of article'
 Value labels string variable, including sub-title [in home language]

Variable name **ID**
Note: Does not appear in the tool. Assigned automatically by the system.

Variable name **DESCR**
 Variable label 'description of claim'
 Value labels string variable

Note: This variable should give a brief description, in English, of the claim containing at least the main actor, form, addressee (if any), object, and aim(issue) of the claim. The length of this variable is flexible and will be decided at the country-level.(see Koopmans et al 2005, Contested citizenship: Immigration and cultural diversity in Europe)

Variable name **DATE**
 Variable label 'date of occurrence of claim'
 Value labels 8-digit code (YYYY-MM-DD)

Variable name **COUNTRY**
 Variable labels 'country in which the claim was made'

Value labels Home Country

- 1 'France'
- 2 'Germany'
- 3 'Greece'
- 4 'Italy'
- 5 'Poland'
- 6 'Spain'

- 7 'Sweden'
- 8 'Switzerland'
- 9 'United Kingdom'
- 10 Specify country, if not in home country

Code 10 Only in cases where a claim is

a) made by or addressed at a supranational actor of which the country of coding is a member (e.g., the UN, the EU, Belgium), on the condition that the claim is substantively relevant for the country of coding,

b) they are made by claimants of the country of coding in another country on the condition that the claim is substantively relevant for the country of coding (e.g. claims on transnational issues directly involving country of coding; e.g. German youth participating in Blockupy or Alter Summit with claims involving Germany).

Variable name **PLACE**

Variable label 'city/town in which the claim was made' (string)

Note: only if explicitly stated or can be easily discerned

Values labels string variable (name of city/town)

Variable name **CYBSP** [yes/no]

'claim made online/cyberspace' (e.g. via a website or twitter)

ACTORS

These variables are used to code the actors of claims. They should be as inclusive as possible, i.e. they should include formal organizations and institutions, unorganized collectivities and groups, and single individuals.

Variable name **ACTOR**
Variable label ‘actor’
Value labels string variable

Variable name **SACTOR**
Variable label ‘summary actor’

Value labels

State actors and judiciary (10)

[Note: Claims made by government are not coded for party affiliation]

- 11 ‘government/executive’
- 12 ‘parliament/legislative’ (including members of parliament)
- 13 ‘courts/judiciary’/prosecutor
- 14 ‘police and other security/military forces’
- 15 ‘non-education related state executive agencies dealing with youth issues’
- 16 ‘education related state executive agencies: (e.g. ministries)’
- 17 ‘public research institutes/groups’
- 19 ‘other state executive agencies/ state actors’

Political parties/groups (20)

- 21 ‘political parties’ (incl. political opposition and shadow ministries)
- 22 political movements/groups (nonparty related) specify.....
- 23 ‘individual politicians’ [coded if nothing else applies]
- 29 other political parties/groups

Professional organizations and groups (non-educational/commercial) (30)

- 31 ‘banks and financial/investment institutions’
- 32 ‘private companies’ (e.g. publishers)/‘employers’ organizations’
- 33 ‘media and journalists’
- 34 ‘research institutes and think tanks, advisory/consulting bodies’ (incl. individual experts, incl. ‘research institutes funded by banks)
- 39 ‘other professional organizations, groups’ and economic actors (e.g. lawyers, doctors)

Labor organizations and Economy related groups (40)

- 41 ‘unions’, labor organizations
- 42 ‘workers and employees’ (incl. unorganized groups)
- 43 self-employed (incl. start ups – e.g. digital-economy initiatives)
- 44 union related research groups/organizations
- 49 ‘other work-related organizations’

Education related actors (schools, universities) (50)

- 51 ‘secondary education/‘higher education - school administration’
- 52 ‘secondary/higher education – teachers/staff – educators’ & their organization (non union)
- 53 education experts, research groups/organizations, academic research
- 59 ‘other education-related groups’ (e.g. libraries, professional homework help)

Youth Actors (general, or youth led/run groups or organizations) 600

Code ONLY when the actor is either youth-in-general, or youth organizations which are staffed or led by youth; as specified in the claim

[if there is not enough information that youth-focused organizations are youth led/run groups or organizations, then use the codes below of ‘Other civil society organizations and groups’ (700)s]

- 601 teenagers/youth nonadults/adolescents [includes only teens, i.e. 11-17]
- 602 young adults/18-30
- 603 ‘secondary education students, or/and their organizations
- 604 ‘higher education-university/college students/prospective students/graduates, or/and their organizations
- 605 youth/young people/young generation/ youth up to 30, including teens/Millennials/future generation/s [must include both teens and young people, i.e. 11 to 30]
- 606 young workers/employees/workforce and/or their organizations
- 607 unemployed/precarious youth/NEETS, or/and their organizations
- 608 young men and/or their organizations
- 609 young women and/or their organizations
- 610 young LGBT and/or their organizations
- 611 Christian Youth and/or their organizations
- 612 Muslim Youth and/or their organizations
- 613 minority youth /migrant youth, men or women, and/or their organizations
- 614 youth in poverty/peripheral/homeless/excluded/of vulnerable communities, and/or their organizations
- 615 disabled youth
- 616 young/teens substance (ab)(mis)users
- 617 young/teens victims of abuse and violence
- 618 youth in alternative, autonomous communities/communes/youth subcultures (e.g. Emos, Goths, social milieu) and/or their organizations/representatives
- 619 institutional/state related groups (e.g. parliament of youth, local councils of young people) and/or their representatives
- 620 youth branches of political parties (/movement parties) and/or their representatives
- 621 nonparty related [ultra] ‘political’ youth groups/initiatives (e.g. ultra nationalist, ultra left) specify.....
- 622 formal non-state youth groups/associations (e.g. NGOs, youth assocns, fields not appearing below)
- 623 informal (nonprotest/direct action) citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks
- 624 social protest groups/ Indignados/occupy protests/movement of the squares, neighborhood assemblies
- 625 ‘sports and outdoor activities related youth groups’ (incl. scouts)
- 626 digital/social media youth groups/initiatives
- 627 ‘culture/arts-related youth groups/initiatives’
- 628 army serving, army-related youth groups
- 629 young offenders/juvenile criminals/ (e.g. ‘delinquent’, ‘deviant’ criminal, nonprotest related)
- 630 extremist/terrorist youth
- 639 other youth-in-general [specify] ‘other youth led groups/organizations/groups/collectivities or ad-hoc ventures’

Variable name **YOUORG**
 Variable label youth organization
 Is this Youth Actor a group/organization?

Value labels

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Other civil society organizations and groups (700)

- 701 formal non-state civil society groups/associations (e.g. NGOs, associations, fields not appearing below)
- 702 Informal Citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks
- 703 social protest groups/ Indignados/occupy protests/movement of the squares, neighborhood assemblies
- 704 'sports and outdoor activities related groups'
- 705 'culture/arts-related groups'
- 706 migrant/refugee/minority groups and organizations
- 707 women groups and organizations
- 708 LGBT groups and organizations
- 709 Christian religious/church related actors
- 710 'Muslim religion/church-related actors'
- 711 Jewish religious/church related groups
- 712 parent related groups and associations
- 713 'independent authorities' (eg. Ombudsman)
- 714 digital/social media groups/initiatives/ Information platforms and networks
- 715 Army/veteran (nonstate) related groups and organizations
- 719 other civil society organizations/groups/collectivities or ad-hoc ventures'

Variable name **YOUREL**

Variable label youth organization

Is this Actor a Youth related group/organization?

Is there explicit mention/evidence that this is a youth related or focused (not run or led by youth) organization? (as reflected by their name or their mission/objectives, e.g. "Young Minds")

Value labels

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Other Actors (800)

- 801 'people/citizens/general public' (includes reference to local citizens, etc.)
- 802 'the elites'/ the 1% the rich/upper class
- 803 'minorities/migrants/refugees'
- 804 victims of violence (e.g. state repression, hate crime, honour, sex crime)
- 805 parents
- 909 other, specify

Note: Codes referring to organizations or institutions include their representatives. Variable SACTOR is the basic variable for coding the actor of the claim. It should also be used if no other information is given. Sometimes the same actor can be classified according to several characteristics. Example: party affiliation of a Minister. In this case, the ACTOR variable should be used for the main characteristic as it is reported in the article. By default, the characterization as state actor prevails over the party affiliation. Individual politician is only coded if nothing else applies. Actor usually falls within two or more subcategories of the youth-in general category e.g. Muslim young women; in such cases select the most important attribute of the actor revealed by the whole article, i.e. gender or religion, depending on the focus of the claim.- or the focus of the article if the claim is very short and does not allow you to make a choice

Variable name	PARTY
Variable label	‘political party if the actor represents/speaks on behalf of a party’ (ONLY IF SACTOR=21)
Value labels	0 ‘no political party’
	France (100)
	101 ‘Europe Ecology Les Verts (EELV)’
	102 ‘Front de Gauche’ (FDG)
	103 ‘Front National (FN)’
	104 ‘Lutte Ouvrière (LO)’
	105 ‘Mouvement Démocrate (MODEM)’
	106 ‘Mouvement pour la France (MPF)’
	107 ‘Nouveau Centre’
	108 ‘Nouveau Parti Anti-Capitaliste (NPA)’
	109 ‘Parti Radical de Gauche’
	110 ‘Parti Radical Valoisien (PR)’
	111 ‘Parti Socialiste (PS)’
	112 ‘Parti communiste français’
	113 ‘Union pour un Mouvement Populaire (UMP)’
	199 ‘other parties’
	Germany (200)
	201 ‘Alternative für Deutschland (AfD)’
	202 ‘Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen’
	203 ‘Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU)’
	204 ‘Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern (CSU)’
	205 ‘Die PARTEI / Partei für Arbeit, Rechtsstaat, Tierschutz, Elitenförderung und basidemokratische Initiative’
	206 ‘Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP)’
	207 ‘Freie Wähler (FW)’
	208 ‘Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD)’
	209 ‘Piratenpartei Deutschland’
	210 ‘Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD)’
	211 ‘Die Linke’
	212 ‘Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei (ÖDP)’
	213 ‘parteilos’
	299 ‘other parties’
	Greece (300)
	301 ‘Anexartiti Ellines’
	302 ‘Antikapitalistiki Aristeri Synergasia gia tin Anatropi’ (ANTARSYA)
	303 ‘Chrysi Aygi’
	304 ‘Dimiourgia Xana’
	305 ‘Dimokratiki Aristera’ (DIMAR)
	306 ‘Dimocratiki Sumaxia’ (DISY)
	307 ‘Dimokratiko Koinoniko Kinima’ (DIKKI)
	308 ‘Drasi’
	309 ‘Enosis Kentroon’
	310 ‘Ergatiko Epanastatiko Komma’
	311 ‘Fileleftheri Symmachia’
	312 ‘Ikologi Prasini’
	313 ‘Koinoniki Symfonia’

- 314 'Koinonikos Syndesmos'
- 315 'Kommounistiko Komma Elladas' (KKE)
- 316 'Laikos Orthodoxos Synagermos' (LAOS)
- 317 'Nea Demokratia' (ND)
- 318 'Panelinio Sosialistiko Kinima' (PASOK/ELIA)
- 319 'Synaspismos Rizospastikis Aristeras' (SYRIZA)
- 320 'To Potami'
- 321 'Pleusi Eleftherias'
- 399 'other parties'

Italy (400)

- 401 'Fratelli d'Italia (FdI)'
- 402 'Scelta Civica (SC)'
- 403 'Rifondazione Comunista (PRC)'
- 404 'Margherita'
- 405 'Partito Democratico (PD)'
- 406 'Movimento Cinque Stelle (M5S)'
- 407 'Forza Italia (FI)'
- 408 'Verdi'
- 409 'Radicali Italiani (RI)'
- 410 'Italia dei Valori (IDV)'
- 411 'Democratici di Sinistra (DS)'
- 412 'Sinistra Ecologia Libertà (SEL)'
- 413 'Alleanza Nazionale (AN)'
- 414 'Nuovo Centrodestra (NCD)'
- 415 'Forza Nuova (FN)'
- 416 'Lega Nord (LN)'
- 417 'Partito dei Comunisti italiani (PdCI)'/Partito dei Comunisti d'Italia/ Partito Comunista Italiano
- 418 'Popolo della Libertà (PDL)'
- 419 'Südtiroler Volkspartei (SVP)'
- 420 'La Destra'
- 421 'Fiamma Tricolore (FT)'
- 422 'Unione dei Democratici Cristiani e di Centro (UDC)'
- 499 'other parties'

Poland (500)

- 501 'Partia Centrum'
- 502 'Platforma Obywatelska (PO)'
- 503 'Kongres Nowej Prawicy (KNP)'
- 504 'Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD)'
- 505 'Partia Demokratyczna / demokracyi.pl'
- 506 'Unia Wolności (UW)'
- 507 'Unia Pracy (UP)'
- 508 'Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS)'
- 509 'Liga Polskich Rodzin (LPR)'
- 510 'Krajowa Partia Emerytów i Rencistów'
- 511 'Narodowe Odrodzenie Polski (NOP)'
- 512 'Partia Regionów'
- 513 'Polska Jest Najważniejsza (PJN)'
- 514 'Polska Razem'
- 515 'Polska Partia Pracy Sierpień '80'
- 516 'Polska Partia Narodowa (PPN)'
- 517 'Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL)'

- 518 ‘Polska Partia Socjalistyczna (PPS)’
- 519 ‘Unia Polityki Realnej (UPR)’
- 520 ‘Racja Polskiej Lewicy’
- 521 ‘Samoobrona RP’
- 522 ‘Partia Zieloni / Zieloni 2004’
- 523 ‘Prawica Rzeczpospolitej’
- 524 ‘Socjaldemokracja Polska’
- 525 ‘Unia Lewicy (UL)’
- 526 ‘Solidarna Polska’
- 527 ‘Partia Kobiet’
- 528 ‘Twój Ruch / Ruch Palikota’
- 599 ‘other parties’

Spain (600)

- 601 Partido Popular
- 602 Partido Socialista Obrero Español-PSOE
- 603 Unidos Podemos, an electoral coalition formed by Podemos,
- 604 Izquierda Unida, Equo
- 605 En Comú Podem-Guanyem el Canvi
- 606 Compromís-Podemos-EUPV A la Valenciana
- 607 Ciudadanos –Partido de la Ciudadanía
- 608 Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya-Catalunya Sí
- 609 Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya
- 610 Partido Nacionalista Vasco
- 611 Euskal Herria Bildu
- 612 Coalición Canaria-Partido Nacionalista Canario
- 613 En Marea, Cambio-Aldaketa
- 614 Partido Nacionalista Canario and Agrupación Socialista Gomera
- 699 ‘other parties’

Sweden (700)

- 701 ‘Centerpartiet’
- 702 ‘Kristdemokraterna’
- 703 ‘Feministiskt initiativ’
- 704 ‘Miljöpartiet de Gröna’
- 705 ‘Vänsterpartiet’
- 706 ‘Liberalerna’
- 707 ‘Moderata samlingspartiet’
- 708 ‘Sverigedemokraterna’
- 709 ‘Sveriges Socialdemokratiska arbetarparti’
- 710 Piratpartiet (Pirat Party)’
- 799 ‘other parties’

Switzerland (800)

- 801 ‘Bürgerliche-Démocratische Partei (BDP) / Parti Bourgeois-Démocratique (PBD)’
- 802 ‘Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei (CVP) / Parti Démocrate-Chrétien (PDC)’
- 803 ‘Christlich-Soziale Partei (CSP) / Parti Chrétien-Social (PCS)’
- 804 ‘Evangelische Volkspartei (EVP) / Parti Evangélique (PEV)’
- 805 ‘Die Liberalen (FDP) / Les Libéraux-Radicaux (PLR)’
- 806 ‘Die Grünen (GPS) / Les Verts (PES)’
- 807 ‘Grünes Bündnis (GB) / Alliance verte (AVes)’
- 808 ‘Grünliberale Partei (GLP) / Parti Vert-Libéral (PVL)’
- 809 ‘Lega dei Ticinesi’

- 810 'Mouvement Citoyen Genevois (MCG)'
- 811 'Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) / Union Démocratique du Centre (UDC)'
- 812 'Sozialdemokratische Partei (SP) / Parti Socialiste (PS)'
- 899 'other parties'

United Kingdom (900)

- 901 'Alliance Party of Northern Ireland'
- 902 'British Nationalist Party (BNP)'
- 903 'Conservative and Unionist Party'
- 904 'Democratic Unionist Party'
- 905 'Green Party in Northern Ireland'
- 906 'Green Party of England and Wales'
- 907 'Labour Party'
- 908 'Liberal Democrats'
- 909 'NI21'
- 910 'Plaid Cymru / Party of Wales'
- 911 'Respect Party'
- 912 'Scottish Green Party'
- 913 'Scottish National Party'
- 914 'Sinn Féin'
- 915 'Social Democratic and Labour Party'
- 916 'Traditional Unionist Voice'
- 917 'UK Independence Party (UKIP)'
- 918 'Ulster Unionist Party'
- 999 'other parties'

Variable name *NATAC*

Variable labels Nationality of Actor making the claim

Note: Code the nationality of the Actor's organization, if available or can be discernible (actors usually speak on behalf of their organization), be it domestic or foreign.

- Value labels
- 1 'France'
 - 2 'Germany'
 - 3 'Greece'
 - 4 'Italy'
 - 5 'Poland'
 - 6 'Denmark'
 - 7 'Switzerland'
 - 8 'United Kingdom'
 - 9 'Spain'
 - 10 'Portugal'
 - 11 'Malta'
 - 12 'Austria'
 - 13 'Slovenia'
 - 14 'Hungary'
 - 15 'Romania'
 - 16 'Bulgaria'
 - 17 'Croatia'
 - 18 'Czech Republic'
 - 19 'Luxembourg'
 - 20 'Netherlands'

21	'Belgium'
22	'Slovakia'
23	'Latvia'
24	'Estonia'
25	'Lithuania'
26	'Sweden'
27	'Finland'
28	'Ireland'
29	EU (only for EU, EC representatives)
36	'Other'

Variable name	ACTSCOPE
Variable label	'scope of actor'
Value labels	1 Global (e.g. UNHCR, Troika)
	2 Supranational (EU)
	3 Multilateral (intra-European, EU-nonEU)
	4 National
	5 Regional
	6 Local
	7 cyberspace/e-scope
	9 'unknown/unclassifiable'

Note [rewrite with examples]: The scope of actors refers to the organizational extension of the organization or institution. For unorganized collectivities and groups, it refers to the scope of mobilization.

FORMS OF ACTION

This variable is used to code the form of claims. If there are more than one form, the following priority rules apply: (1) political decisions have priority over the other forms; (2) protest and direct actions have priority over ICT actions and verbal statements; Note however that calls for action, ie announcements of future events such as demonstrations that are planned to take place in the future should be coded as verbal statements. (3) among protest actions, the more radical ones have priority over moderate ones. If these rules do not allow a decision, use the order in which the forms are mentioned, unless it is possible to find a priority according to other information in the article. Verbal statements should be coded if other coding categories do not apply. For example, announcement of cuts is a political decision not a verbal statement.

[CODE ONLY 1 FORM]

Variable name	FORM
Variable label	'form of action'
Value labels	Repressive measures (10)
	11 'repression by the police or state'
	12 'repression by courts'
	19 'other repressive measures'
	Political decisions (20)
	21 'decision by non-state institution (party, union, etc.)
	22 'proposal or plan of new legislation'
	23 'announcement/adoption of new legislation'/'implementation of new legislation' (e.g. announcement of cuts)
	24 'administrative decision', 'decision by administrative or constitutional court', 'decision by state committee'
	25 issuing guidelines, other regulations (not legislation)
	29 'other political decisions'
	Verbal statements (30)
	Note: When there is no specific information provided on verbal statements, code 32 should be selected <i>if there is</i> sufficient evidence suggesting that this is a media declaration. This is based on the assumption that public figures, such as politicians and representatives of organisations do most of the times "say", "suggest" or "declare" a statement in the media (eg through press conference or interviews or simply by calling a journalist etc). Code 39 applies when the information provided is unclear on whether this was a declaration in conventional media or in any other media. Statements or announcements referring to actions/programs of NGOs and other third sector or solidarity groups and organizations should be coded using the 80s codes.
	31 'direct information to the public' (e.g. public speech)
	32 'declaration in the media/interview', 'press conference/release' (<i>excluding social media ones</i>)
	33 'written statement, resolution', 'publication', report
	34 'advertisement campaign, recruitment campaign, other campaign (nonpolitical)
	35 'parliamentary debate/intervention' (incl. in committees)
	36 new or social media actions (websites, posts, creation of/ blogs, digital platform actions: fb, twitter, snapshot, youtube, etc)
	39 'other verbal statements'
	Conventional political actions (40)
	41 'judicial action'/threat of judicial action
	42 'lobbying/political pressure'
	43 'political campaign/launching of political initiative/referendum'
	44 'participation in committees/consultation/negotiations'
	45 'creation of new organization'

- 46 'launching of protest campaign'
- 47 'closed-doors meeting'
- 49 'other conventional political actions'

Demonstrative protest actions (50) (nonviolent)

- 51 'collection of signatures for initiative/referendum';
'presentation of signatures for initiative/referendum';
'(e)-petition/collection of signatures', 'letter campaign'
- 52 'public rally,assembly','demonstration, or protest march' (legal and non-violent)
- 53 'symbolic demonstrative actions'
- 59 'other demonstrative actions'

Confrontational protest actions (60)

- 61 'illegal demonstration' (non-violent)
- 62 'strike'
- 63 'blockade', 'perturbation of actions by others' (disrupting protests of others)
- 64 'occupation'/squats
- 65 'self-imposed constraints (hunger strike, suicide)
- 66 'boycott', 'cultural and symbolic confrontational actions'/'flash mob'
- 69 'other confrontational actions'

Violent and Sabotage protest actions (70)

- 71 'threats or call to use violence'
- 72 'violent demonstration' 'light destruction of property', 'physical violence against people'
- 73 'large destruction of property' (incl. arson, bomb attack)
- 74 'severe physical violence against people'(e.g. many injuries)
- 75 'sabotage', cultural and symbolic violent actions'
- 76 'Hacking or Cracking'
- 79 'other violent and sabotage actions' (e.g. brandalism)

Nonprotest /service-oriented/solidarity/empowerment actions (80)

These include statements or announcements referring to *actions/programs of NGOs and other third sector or solidarity groups and organizations, or economic support actions* (e.g. by groups, individuals, or sponsors)

- 81 top down third sector actions, programs/projects (e.g. NGO projects in collaboration with state agencies)
- 82 arts or sports/recreational related solidarity actions/projects related to film/music/theater/photo/art, festivals, exhibitions/or graffiti actions
- 83 bottom-up direct actions, including mutual support, alternative, solidarity actions (e.g. barter, social economy)
- 84 crowd funding, donations, or other economic support actions
- 89 other nonprotest solidarity/service-oriented/empowerment actions

Other 'action forms' (90)

Specify form

Note: Repressive measures and political decisions are coded only for actors with binding decision-making power (i.e. state actors). The only exception to this rule is code 21, which can be used for other actors as well (e.g. parties, unions).

These variables are coded only for protest actions, i.e. if FORM > 50-80. They are meant to provide information on the number of participants, the presence of the police to these actions, and the number of people arrested and injured (if any).

Variable name **PARTOF**
 Variable label ‘official number of participants’
 Values 6-digit code (1-999998)
 Missing value 999999

Variable name **PARTOR**
 Variable label ‘organizer number of participants’
 Values 6-digit code (1-999998)
 Missing value 999999

Note: For figures higher than 999998, use 999998. If several figures are reported, use the highest.

In case estimates are provided:

Variable name *PAEST*
 Variable label ‘estimated number of participants’
 Values 1. 5-99
 2. 100-999
 3. 1000-4999
 4. 5000-9999
 5. 10000-99999
 6. 100000 +
 Missing value 999999

Variable name **POLPRES**
 Variable label ‘presence of police’
 Value labels 0 ‘no’
 1 ‘yes, facilitating action’
 2 ‘yes, neutral/ambivalent action’
 3 ‘yes, repressive action’
 9 ‘unknown/unspecified’

Variable name **ARREST**
 Variable label ‘number of people arrested’
 Values 3-digit code (1-998)
 Missing value 999

Variable name **INJURED**
 Variable label ‘number of people injured’ (including police)
 Values 3-digit code (1-998)

Note: For figures higher than 998, use 998. If several figures are reported, use the highest.

ADDRESSEES

These variables are used to code the addressees of claims, i.e. the actor(s) to which the actors refer to in their claims. The addressee narrowly defined is the actor who is held responsible for acting with regard to the claim or at whom the claim is directly addressed as a call to act. In other words, this is the actor at whom a demand is explicitly addressed: either as a call to action or as a criticism. If there are more than one addressee the following priority rules apply: (1) organizations or institutions (or their representatives) have priority over unorganized collectivities or groups; (2) state actors have priority over non-state actors. If these rules do not allow a decision, use the order in which the addressees are mentioned, unless it is possible to find a priority according to other information in the article. In case an addressee is not mentioned, then enter the implied addressee, in reference to the type of action/policy involved.

Variable name **ADR**
Variable label 'addressee'
Value labels string variable

Variable name **SADR**
Variable label 'summary addressee'
Value labels see SACTOR
0 'no addressee'

Variable name **ADRSCOPE**
Variable label 'scope addressee'
Value label see ACTSCOPE

If there is sufficient evidence in the claim that the Actor attributes responsibility to the addressee, then the following variables specify how the claimant does so, for the issue at stake, i.e. is the addressee blamed, requested to take action, or praised?
[Select all that apply, e.g. an actor may be blamed for lack of, or inadequate policy, as well as requested to take action to improve policy]

Variable name **ADBLAMED**
Variable label 'is addressee blamed or criticized in the claim'
Value labels Yes/No

Variable name **ADREQUEST**
Variable label 'is addressee requested, called upon, or pressurized to take action by the claimants'
Value labels Yes/No

Variable name **ADPRAISED**

Variable label	'is addressee credited/praised in the claim'
Value labels	Yes/No

ISSUES

These variables are used to code the issues of claims, i.e. their substantive content. The aim here is to code the "final" and more substantive issue, i.e. the "goal" or "purpose" of the claims. So, if for example there is a cut in social services, than the latter is the issues (and not macroeconomic issues). Macroeconomic is only an issue when the final substantive issue is relating to macroeconomic matters.

In case more than one issue is mentioned in a claim, code the one that is a) more salient (for example, to decide on whether to use 311 'parental leave, childcare and work-life balance'" or "503 family provision, use that which best reflects the claim (i.e. labor force benefits or welfare social benefits), or b) closer or more relevant to the central topic of the article.

Variable name	ISSUE
Variable label	'issue of claim'

Value labels

Political Issues (100)

Political Participation: state/suprastate related (101)

- 102 state-promoted mechanisms (laws, policies) related to participation in politics (paid or voluntary), established institutions/ political/citizenship/civil rights of youth (**other than voting**)
- 103 voting issues, e.g. voting rights', voting-age /electoral/voting participation (e.g. age of candidates/ people under 30 yrs old in Parliament)
- 104 participation in decision making state/EU agencies (e.g. Parliament, Youth Councils, Youth Hearings)
- 105 participation in activities of state/suprastate professional agencies/programs/meetings (incl. state-related volunteering)
- 109 'other state-related participation issues' Specify [string]

Political Participation: civil society related (110)

- 111 volunteering/voluntarism (nonstate), raising awareness and intercultural learning
- 112 community-development engagement, actions and campaigns; peer support
- 113 student participation in university governance (e.g. elections)
- 114 collective protest, campaigns, mobilizations, social movements
- 115 alternative democratic practices, direct democracy initiatives, proposals/creating alternative political models, or autonomous self governed communities/networks
- 116 rioting and political extremism
- 117 political consumerism, boycotts, boycotts
- 199 'other civil society related participation issues' Specify [string]

Other Political Issues (120) Specify [string]

Education (200)

- 201 education reforms (including budget, subsidies and infrastructure for education (all levels)
- 202 costs of education for students or parents (e.g. tuition fees/increases/student loans); accessibility and equality to education' (e.g. scholarships for underprivileged)

- 203 'education quality and education excellence'
- 204 curriculum related issues
- 205 international student/staff exchange programs (e.g. Erasmus, other EU)
- 206 education and the job market
- 207 school failure/decreasing performance, , illiteracy, reading comprehension, exam failure, early dropouts, low performance students
- 208 mobility (education related)
- 209 'research and development'
- 210 ,life long learning/night schools/adult education'
- 211 ,bureaucratic issues, intersectoral (non)cooperation issues (cooperation eg. between schools, youth ,workers, health professionals and sport organisations)'
- 299 other education issues

Socioeconomic and Employment issues (300s)

'macro-economic issues and economic development' (301)

- 302 macroeconomics (austerity, budgetary issues, inflation, interest rates, taxation, wages, financial crisis of 2008, monetary policy, 'liberalization, flexibility')
- 303 state/supra-state economic support, state subsidies and infrastructure (excl. education)
- 304 public sector job cuts/losses, private sector job cuts policies/initiatives
- 305 taxation, tax policy, social expenses and tax reform
- 306 bank loans and interest rates (other than student loans)
- 307 small business issues, entrepreneurship promoting policies/actions, independent workers, social economy
- 308 consumer protection
- 309 other

'policy / initiatives (state or private) relating to the labor force (310)

- 311 'parental leave, childcare and work-life balance'
- 312 'labor law', employee relations and trade unions' wages, minimum wage, unemployment policy
- 313 employment training/apprenticeship and workforce development'/ employment'/ access to jobs; incentives on hiring unemployed
- 314 unemployment benefits, financial incentive structures for employers to hire the unemployed
- 315 'targeted employment measures' (e.g. policies against discrimination, for equal opportunities in the labor market)
- 316 brain drain / brain gain / youth migrating for jobs/ mobility (work related)
- 319 other

'work conditions (320)

- 321 'working environment, protection and safety', 'personal employee benefits'
- 322 precarity /seasonal work/informal sector work/brain waste (underutilizing skills)
- 323 the experience of job loss/unemployment, in search of employment/jobs
- 329 'other work conditions issues'

ICT, Media and Innovation (400)

- 401 state-related ICT policy of civic participation (other than privacy rights): e.g. e-health, e-school systems, e-voting, e-applying for welfare, state related services via facebook/twitter accounts, e-learning for participation'
- 402 digital rights –e.g. the right to privacy or freedom of expression, digital technologies, especially the Internet
- 403 'citizens' internet and social media related issues
- 404 ICT skills, educational/ training programs/courses (non-state/school related)
- 405 ICTs use to promote innovation, creativity and artistic expression
- 499 'other ICT issues' Specify [string]

Welfare, social benefits, social well-being (500)

State/supra state welfare

- 501 food & (social) housing services/policies issues
- 502 health (including mental) services/policies issues
- 503 family provision policies
- 504 'social security system: general evaluation and policy orientation'
- 505 treatment, prevention and education on substance ab(mis)uses, addictions and disorders
- 506 sexual/reproductive health/abortion/birth control/teenage pregnancy services/policies issues
- 507 gender/women welfare provisions
- 508 LGBT services/policies issues
- 509 public transport policies (incl reduced fares for young people and students)
- 510 poverty/nonexistent/lack of inclusion policies/social exclusion
- 511 environmental well being/sustainability/quality of life
- 512 welfare rights
- 519 other state welfare, benefits, well-being issues

Non-state support of youth well being

- 521 self-help, peers/friends support
- 522 family support
- 523 communal support
- 524 civil society support (including church, charities, etc)
- 525 digital community support
- 529 other nonstate support youth well being

Creativity & culture (600)

- 601 state related policies & arts issues (e.g. enhancing access/cultural learning for teens, youth or adults in music, theater, or sports/recreational activities)
- 602 nonstate related arts issues (e.g. theater, movies, film, graffiti cultural heritage)
- 603 nonstate related 'sports'/ recreational and outdoor activities issues
- 604 subcultures related initiatives and lifestyle issues (freeganism, dumpster diving, radical simplicity, vegan, communal initiatives, body builders, Hipster, raggare, HipHop culture; Punk/Hardcore; Skinhead movement; Techno, goths, emo, far right subcultures)
- 699 'other culture and sports issues' Specify [string]

Religion/spiritual related issues (700)

- 701 alternative religion/spiritual issues
- 702 Islam
- 703 Judaeo-Christian religion issues
- 704 religious tolerance/cross-religious collaboration
- 799 other religious issues

Extremism (800)

- 801 hate crime/s
- 802 extremist/terrorist acts (e.g. suicide bombing, arson)
- 809 other extremism specify

Violence and Abuse (900)

- 901 verbal abuse, bullying among minors
- 902 violence by minors (non criminal)
- 903 'child abuse or pedophilia'
- 904 violence against minors/youth, physical abuse, sexual abuse, domestic violence

- 905 substance abuse/misuse
- 906 'prostitution and people (incl. minors) trafficking'
- 907 rights of victims
- 909 other abuse/violence issues

Law and Order, Crime (1000)

- 1001 youth safety policies
- 1002 'juvenile crime, juvenile justice system, law and enforcement (e.g. tougher prosecution of minors), juvenile delinquency/shelters/institutions'
- 1003 rioting/looting crimes
- 1004 shop lifting, burglary (nonrioting crimes)
- 1005 human trafficking, drug-related production and trafficking crimes, other adult crimes
- 1006 'judicial system' and related institutions, criminal law and enforcement, length and severity of criminal punishment (nonjuvenile)
- 1007 policing youth/nonyouth, (incl. borders, customs)
- 1008 police repression
- 1009 prisons
- 1099 other law and order issues

Military Issues (1100)

- 1101 'military service and civil service', 'defense and environment', 'civilian military personnel'; recruitment
- 1102 anti-draft / 'claims against the Swiss army'/conscientious objectors/unfair military policies
- 1109 other military issues

Other fields (1200)

- 1201 Specify (string)

Variable name **ISSCOP**

Variable label 'scope of issue'

Value labels see ACTSCOPE

Note: The scope of issues refers to the geographical and/or political scope of the issue. This is different from the scope of the actor (variables ACTSCOPE)

OBJECTS

These variables are used to code the main object of claims, i.e. the actor whose interests are affected by the claims, which should be young people, either youth-led organisations or youth in general, or nonyouth objects (actors) *in cases when* the claimant is a youth actor. If there is more than one object, **the ultimate object** [that object code that best reflects who will be the receiver of the impact] should be coded as the object and always priority is given to youth-related actors if there appear other actors as well as objects except young people. If this rule does not allow a decision, use the first object in the order in which the objects are mentioned. For example, if a policy is debated given the problem of a specific group, but the policy will impact on all young people, then code the latter, more general category.

Only when the claimant is a Youth Actor, then the object can be any other Actor (use SACTOR codes)

Variable name **OBJ**
Variable label ‘object’
Value labels string variable

Variable name **OBJSCOPE**
Variable label ‘scope of object’
Value labels see ACTSCOPE

Variable name **SOBJ**
Variable label ‘summary object’
Value labels

Youth Actors (youth-in-general, or youth led/run groups or organizations) (600)

Code ONLY when the actor is either youth-in-general, or youth organizations which are staffed or led by youth; as specified in the claim

[if there is not enough information that youth-focused organizations are youth led/run groups or organizations, then use the codes below of ‘Other civil society organizations and groups’ (700)s]

- 601 teenagers/youth nonadults/adolescents [includes only teens, i.e. 11-17]
- 602 young adults/18-30
- 603 ‘secondary education students, or/and their organizations [when primary object is students]
- 604 ‘higher education-university/college students/prospective students/graduates, or/and their organizations
- 605 youth/young people/young generation/ youth up to 30, including teens/Millennials/future generation/s [must include both teens and young people, i.e. 11 to 30] [when referring to both teens and young adults]
- 606 young workers/employees/workforce and/or their organizations
- 607 unemployed/precarious youth/NEETS, or/and their organizations
- 608 young men and/or their organizations
- 609 young women and/or their organizations
- 610 young LGBT and/or their organizations
- 611 Christian Youth and/or their organizations
- 612 Muslim Youth and/or their organizations
- 613 minority youth /migrant youth, men or women, and/or their organizations
- 614 youth in poverty/peripheral/homeless/excluded/of vulnerable communities, and/or their organizations
- 615 disabled youth
- 616 young/teens substance (ab)(mis)users
- 617 young/teens victims of abuse and violence
- 618 youth in alternative, autonomous communities/communes/youth subcultures (e.g. Emos, Goths, social milieu) and/or their organizations/representatives

- 619 institutional/state related groups (e.g. parliament of youth, local councils of young people) and/or their representatives
- 620 youth branches of political parties (/movement parties) and/or their representatives
- 621 nonparty related [ultra] ‘political’ youth groups/initiatives (e.g. ultra nationalist, ultra left) specify.....
- 622 formal non-state youth groups/associations (e.g. NGOs, youth assocns, fields not appearing below)
- 623 informal (nonprotest/direct action) citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks
- 624 social protest groups/ Indignados/occupy protests/movement of the squares, neighborhood assemblies
- 625 ‘sports and outdoor activities related youth groups’ (incl. scouts)
- 626 digital/social media youth groups/initiatives
- 627 ‘culture/arts-related youth groups/initiatives’
- 628 army serving, army-related youth groups
- 629 young offenders/juvenile criminals/ (e.g. ‘delinquent’, ‘deviant’ criminal, nonprotest related)
- 630 extremist/terrorist youth
- 639 other youth-in-general or ‘other youth led groups/organizations/groups/collectivities or ad-hoc ventures’ [specify]

Variable name **YOUORG**
 Variable label youth organization
 Is this Youth Actor a group/organization?

Value labels

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

‘Non-youth Actors’ [**Only when the Claimant is a Youth Actor**]
 [SACTOR general codes and all categories of 800, EXCEPT 600]

Variable **POSIT**

This variable should provide a general indicator of the position of claims, not from the perspective of the claimant, but with regard to the rights, interests, position and evaluation of the object (and, conversely, of those who mobilize against them). Such rights include economic, social, cultural, disability, migrant, civil and political rights and youth rights.

In other words, claims whose realization implies deterioration of such rights, interests or the position of youth, receive code -1, whether the reduction is minor or large. All claims whose realization implies an improvement in the rights and position of the object (minor or major) receive code +1.

For example, claims whose realization implies deterioration in the rights or position of young precarious workers receive code -1, regardless of the size of the reduction. All claims whose realization implies an improvement in the rights and position of young precarious workers (minor or major) receive code +1.

[Give more examples]

Variable label ‘position of claim toward the rights and interests of the object’

Value labels

- 1 ‘anti-object’
- 0 ‘neutral/ambivalent/unclear’
- +1 ‘pro-object’

FRAMES

These variables are used to code the framing of claims, i.e. the ways in which the claims are defined, evaluated, and interpreted by the actors, when it is explicitly mentioned in the claim, or there is enough information provided that it can be discerned. We distinguish between three types of frames: inequality, diagnostic and prognostic frames.

- *Inequality Evaluation frames:*
they refer to the way in which the Actor-claimant evaluates the inequalities in their claim.
- *Diagnostic frames:*
they refer to the type of causes of the evaluated inequalities (political participation, educational, etc.).
- *Prognostic frames:*
they refer to the proposed solution of the particular aspect of the assessed inequalities (gender related solutions, etc.); they offer prescription and perspective.
- **Inequality frames:**
They are interpretative frames reflecting the claimant's view on inequalities impacting on youth that **may be** expressed in the claim. Inequality is defined as “the uneven distribution of attributes, goods, or costs and benefits among a set of social units such as individuals, categories, groups or regions. Relevant goods include not only wealth and income but also various benefits and costs such as control of land [or property], exposure to illness, respect from other people, liability to military service, risk of homicide...Categorical inequality forms one of the major grounds and constraints of political life (Tilly 1998, *Durable Inequality*, pp.25, 223).

Code ONLY if the Inequality frame is explicitly mentioned in the claim, or there is enough information in the claim that it can be provided in the STRING

[example of an ineq frame and its diagnostic and prognostic frames...]

Variable name **INEQUAL1**
Variable label ‘first inequality frame’
 string variable

Variable name **INEQUAL2**
Variable label ‘second inequality frame’
 string variable

Note: Use variable *INEQUAL1* for the main type of inequality.frame. Use code 0 for ‘no second inequality frame’ in variable *INEQUAL2*. If two frames are included in one excerpt use the same excerpt in both string variables. Code ONLY when it is explicitly mentioned in the claim, or there is enough information in the claim, that it can be provided with the string - enter the text sequence which states/includes/implies the framing.

Variable name **SINEQU1**
Variable label ‘summary inequality frame 1’
Value labels
 0 ‘no inequality frame’/info not available

- 1 'political participation inequalities (e.g. unequal opportunities/access to participatory mechanisms, voting inequalities)
- 2 'policy related inequalities (e.g. welfare policies of unequal access/support for different groups)
- 3 'economic inequalities (incl. resources/class) (e.g. wealth/income disparities/gap, unequal access to funding, taxing inequalities)
- 4 'educational inequalities' (e.g. unequal educational opportunities and lacking educational infrastructures)
- 5 'spatial/regional inequalities' (e.g. unequal spatial distribution of resources)
- 6 'gender based inequalities' (discrimination based on gender)
- 7 'race/ethnicity/migrant inequalities' (e.g. racial discrimination)
- 8 'religious inequalities' (e.g. religious discrimination)
- 9 'cultural inequalities'
- 10 'digital inequalities' (digital gap)
- 99 'other inequalities' specify

Variable name **SINEQU2**
 Variable label 'summary inequality frame 2'
 Value labels [see SINEQU1]

Note: Use variable SINEQU1 for the main type of summary inequality frame. Use code 0 for 'no second summary inequality' in variable SINEQU2. Code ONLY when it is explicitly mentioned in the excerpt.

Variable name **DIAG1**
 Variable label 'diagnostic frame 1'
 Value labels string variable

Variable name **DIAG2**
 Variable label 'diagnostic frame 2'
 Value labels string variable

Note: Use variable SDIAG1 for the main type of diagnostic.frame. Use code 0 for 'no second diagnostic frame' in variable SDIAG2. If two frames are included in one excerpt use the same excerpt in both string variables. Code ONLY when it is explicitly mentioned in the claim, or there is enough information in the claim, that it can be provided with the string - enter the text sequence which states/includes/implies the framing.

Variable name **SDIAG1**
 Variable label 'summary diagnostic frame 1'
 Value labels

0. 'no diagnostic frame'
1. 'generational causes'
(e.g. older people in control caused inequalities, due to age based discrimination)
2. 'political participation related causes'
(e.g. lack of participatory opportunities, political repression, not having the right to vote, prohibiting protest participation)
3. 'welfare related policy/politics causes'
(e.g. cuts in welfare policies, discriminatory welfare policies)
4. 'economic causes' / 'capitalist / neoliberal system causes'

- (e.g. wrong macroeconomic policy, recession, financial crisis, capitalism, or Keynesianism causes)
5. 'educational policy/politics causes'
(e.g. lack of educational policy, centralized educational policy causes)
 6. 'gender policy/politics related causes'
(e.g. very restrictive abortion policy)
 7. 'race/ethnicity/migrant political/policy causes'
(e.g. racist policy causes, neo-fascist politics causes)
 8. 'spatial/regional causes'(regional disparities caused inequality)
 9. 'religious/ethnicity causes'
 10. 'digital divide/technological causes' (e.g. policy increasing digital divide)
 11. 'individual/ psychological causes'
 12. 'demographic/ population planning related causes'
 99. 'other diagnostic frames' specify

Variable name **SDIAG2**
 Variable label 'summary diagnostic frame 2'
 Value labels [see SDIAG1]

Note: Use variable SDIAG1 for the main type of summary diagnostic frame. Use code 0 for 'no second summary diagnostic' in variable SDIAG2. Code ONLY when it is explicitly mentioned in the respective DIAG excerpt above.

Variable name **PROG1**
 Variable label 'prognostic frame 1'
 Value labels string variable

Variable name **PROG2**
 Variable label 'prognostic frame 2'
 Value labels string variable

Note: Use variable SPROG1 for the main type of prognostic.frame. Use code 0 for 'no second prognostic frame' in variable SPROG2. If two frames are included in one excerpt use the same excerpt in both string variables. Code ONLY when it is explicitly mentioned in the claim, or there is enough information in the claim, that it can be provided with the string - enter the text sequence which states/includes/implies the framing.

Variable name **SPROG1**
 Variable label 'summary prognostic frame 1'
 Value labels 0 'no prognostic frame'

1. 'generational solutions' (e.g. youth-led-initiative solution)
2. 'political participation related solutions' (e.g. political rights, empowerment, activism, or solutions)
3. 'welfare related policy/politics solutions' (e.g. improving housing, food, health, unemployment)
4. 'economic policy and economic system' (capitalist/neoliberal) related solutions' (e.g. macroeconomic policy solutions, neoliberal solutions)
5. 'education policy and politics related solutions'
6. 'gender and gender policy and politics related solutions'

7. 'race/ethnicity/migrant policy and political solutions' (e.g. policies improving the status of refugees, antiracist initiatives)
8. 'spatial/regional solutions'
9. 'religious/cultural solutions' (e.g. stop religious hatred, promote inter-cultural dialogue)
10. 'digital/technological solutions (e.g. decreasing the digital divide solutions)
11. 'individual/ psychological solutions'
12. 'demographic/population planning solutions'
99. 'other prognostic frames' specify

Variable name	SPROG2
Variable label	'summary prognostic frame 2'
Value labels	[see SPROG1]

Note: Use variable SPROG1 for the main type of summary prognostic frame. Use code 0 for 'no second summary prognostic frame' in variable SPROG2. Code ONLY when it is explicitly mentioned in the respective PROG excerpt above.