QUICK GUIDE TO CODING: ABORTION DISCOURSE STUDY

(Refer to the CODING MANUAL for in depth rules and examples - the section numbers follow in parenthesis.)

1. Make sure the article is eligible: (2.0)

   1. Is the article about abortion issues or activities in an other country? (NOT USA): EXCLUDE.
      If it is about Germany, give it to MYRA.
   2. Is the Pope speaking about any country BUT the USA? EXCLUDE
      (OP-ED pieces are included).
   3. Is it a letter to the editor? EXCLUDE.
      (OP-ED pieces are included).
   4. Is the article essentially about abortion? if not, EXCLUDE.
      a. Less than 50% about abortion (count lines).
      b. The central framing: (headlines, boxes, BEGIN & END) not about abortion.
      c. Less than 3 paragraphs in length
      d. If an article is borderline: ASK FIRST, THEN CODE.
   5. If there is an article with-in an article, show the coding supervisor.

2. Paper coding:

   ARTICLE LEVEL VARIABLES

   We recommend writing the following general article variables on the article for future reference:
   PE/No PE
   WM/No WM
   Arena:
   Focus:
   Structure:

   Skim the article to determine:
   A. Is it about a Protest Event? (Write PE or NO PE)
   B. Is it about the Women's Movement? (WM or NO WM)
   C. What is the ARENA? (2.15)
      1. use the headline to help determine the arena
      2. try to capture the DISCOURSE MOMENT "an activity that is stimulating public discussion and stirring the pot on the abortion issue."
      3. What caused the article to be written?
         Where is the action taking place?
      4. If an activity in one arena stimulated action in another arena, and both are covered in the same article, use the ONE MONTH RULE to decide the arena that gets the code. (Original stimulus more than a month ago, code new action; less than a month ago, code original stimulus.)
      5. Always code where the action is occurring,
         regardless of the locus of the actor.
      6. IF several arenas are covered in an article and the rules to not make it clear which to code, choose the one that gets the most coverage in the article (generally the most lines).

ARENAs CODES:

100. Mixed Legislation
110. Federal (laws, bills, pending legislation, etc.)
| 120. | State (laws, bills, pending legislation, etc.) - NOTE: this may read 140 on computer. |
| 200. | Court decisions and Judicial Activities |
| 210. | Supreme Court |
| 220. | Other federal courts |
| 230. | State Courts |
| 240. | Judges |
| 250. | Lawyers and law professors |
| 300. | Administrative (Executive branch activities, mixed) |
| 310. | Federal government |
| 320. | State government |
| 330. | Local government |
| 340. | Administration (Civil Service) |
| 400. | Crime and law enforcement |
| 410. | acts of violence (perpetrator unknown or an associated with movement.) |
| 420. | prosecutions of women |
| 430. | prosecutions of doctors |
| 440. | prosecutions of demonstrators or violent actors |
| 450. | police |
| 500. | Political parties, mixed |
| 530. | Democratic party |
| 540. | Republican party |
| 550. | Independent party/other U.S. parties |
| (NOTE: if an article is essentially emphasizing the partisan nature of a political debate on abortion, EVEN if the debate is happening at the state or local level, ARENA is likely to be political parties, depending again on the one month rule.) |
| 600. | Churches, mixed |
| 610. | Catholic |
| 620. | Mainline Protestant |
| 630. | Fundamentalist Protestant |
| 640. | Jewish and other |
| 650. | Theologians |
| 700. | Experts (Science, Medicine) Mixed |
| 710. | Hospitals |
| 720. | Insurance companies |
| 730. | Drug companies |
| 740. | Doctors professional associations |
| 750. | Other health professional associations (nurses, etc.) |
| 760. | Individual doctors |
| 770. | Social and behavioral scientists |
| 780. | Natural/life scientists |
| 790. | Clinics |
| 800. | Mixed Collective Actors |
| 810. | Women's movement (non-specific to abortion issue) |
| 820. | Right-to-life organizations |
| 830. | Pro-choice organizations |
| 840. | Unions |
D. What is the **FOCUS**? (2.6)

1. What is the *substantive* focus of the article? (If > 1, pick the one with the most lines)
2. If you cannot pick one, choose 00 and explain it in Noteworthy Features the codes that would apply.
3. The codes are not mutually exclusive. For example, the article may be about a specific REGULATION, such as FINANCING or ACCESS. If this occurs, pick the more specific code. REGULATIONS are formal laws and or orders. ACCESS refers to questions such as:
   - Are there clinics and doctors available?
   - Can this woman get an abortion if desired?

**FOCUS CODES:**

00 MIXED GENERAL-if can't decide, explain  
10 FUNDAMENTAL LEGITIMATION  
20 REGULATIONS  
30 PROCESS, COLLECTIVE ACTORS  
40 FINANCING  
50 ACCESS, IMPLEMENTATION  
60 COUNSELING  
70 EVENTS INCIDENTS  
80 DISCOURSE, OPINION  
99 OTHER

E. What is the basic story line (structure) of the article? (Storyx) (2.17)

1. Does it: Take place over time?
   - Begin by setting the scene (stakes and actors); convey rising action/event (climax) and end with some kind of resolution/stage for next event?
   If YES, CODE:
   **1X NARRATIVE STORY TELLING**
   11- Event presented as the (temporary) climax of a set of building tensions or moves by actors with further implications for future actions.
   12- Shifting fortunes of actors. The underlying story is about how the relative advantage & success of different actors is changing or has changed over time.
   13- Shifting discourse. The underlying story is about changes in the nature of the debate -- the nature of the issues, the focus, language, & discourse, increasing or decreasing polarization, & other changes in discourse on abortion.
   19- Other narrative. (Coder: Fill out card for supervisor).

2. Does it: Present a snapshot of events at a moment in time? (NOT unfolding) IF YES, CODE:  
   **2X DESCRIPTION (OF POSITIONS OR ACTIONS).**
20. Description of events but no positions by actors about these events are presented.
21. Single actor or point of view presented. Note that the position presented may be in contrast to another position or statement that is not presented in the article but has been previously described or is described elsewhere and assumed to be known.
22. Two opposing points of view presented and contrasted. The structure of the article implies "there are two sides to this story" or a specific conflict between two actors is the focus.
23. Spectrum of response. Description of events or actions with a spectrum of response by other actors to them. Note: A spectrum of response may be very orderly - arranged from left to right or vice versa - but may also be presented out of order. It may be complete, including all parties or relevant actors, but may also have one or more actors omitted while nonetheless offering a clear spectrum or range of opinion.

3. Does it:
Discuss the topic at a particular moment in time instead of unfolding over time? If yes, code:

3X ANALYSIS AND OVERVIEW
31. Current political Process. Analysis of the strategy and tactics of one or more actors, including what is going on "backstage" or behind the curtains.
32. Political Opportunities. Analysis of how events and actions have influenced the opportunities for success for different political actors.
33. Political Discourse. Analysis of discourse rather than policy with a focus on the ideas and language in which positions are expressed rather than an analysis of abortion policy per se.
39. Other analysis or overview (Coder: Fill out card for supervisor.)

99 OTHER.
Whenever this code is used, the coders should describe the structure or "plot" of the article in the NOTEWORTHY FEATURES space. Begin with "Structure is..." In addition to structure, you should still include any other noteworthy

F. Are there any NOTEWORTHY FEATURES?: If yes, write a note on the article.

For example, if in reading the article as a whole, you notice features that are not captured by ARENA, FOCUS, or STRUCTURE, but that seem important, be sure to include them. EXAMPLE: A description of one actor's position that is sarcastic and/or mocking in tone.

Also, if you need to break a rule for some reason (include more than one paragraph in an editorial, or break up one speaker's utterance) note it here.

Describe any lingering questions or problems for a supervisor.

If an article contains no utterances, say this in noteworthy features. THIS BOX SHOULD NEVER BE EMPTY: ALWAYS AT LEAST NO PE/NO WM.

B. UTTERANCE LEVEL VARIABLES
We recommend reading the article a second time, more carefully, to make decisions about Speakers and Utterances. These variables will be discussed separately, but are intimately intertwined.

It can be helpful to underline the speakers, their organization, function, and depiction. Be aware that information about a speaker is not always right around the name, but may require detective work.

It will be helpful to other coders when they enter what you paper coded if you outline the boundaries of the utterance. You can do this by highlighting the words involved, or drawing a line at the beginning and the end and numbering the utterance, or doing anything else that makes the boundary clear.

CODABLE: speech acts that frame abortion (idea elements) or mention processes (procedure, political opportunity structure, motivation and morale, meta communication.

NAKED: empty speech about abortion or the process - no idea elements, no process codes, empty talk.
* actions (passing out pamphlets, sitting at a gate, posting posters) are not speech acts, and are therefore ignored.

1. Identifying Speakers (1.2)

A. **Standing**: refers to the frequency with which specific actors representing specific, identifiable organizations are cited in the media.

   *Speakers* get standing (are entered as utterances with out text) if they say nothing codable or only make procedure comments (no text). Speakers get standing every time they make a naked utterance in an article.

   *Authors* do not get standing. They are only entered if they make codable speech acts.

B. **Direct quotes**: Is there a direct quotation or an indirect quotation or paraphrase (conjunctive/subjunctive speech)?

   If yes, the speaker is the actor being quoted or paraphrased. When a longer statement is being partly quoted and partly paraphrased, the parts not directly quoted should be treated as if they were direct quotations. [IF THE AUTHOR INTERPRETS WHAT AND ACTOR SEEMS TO BE SAYING, THE SPEAKER IS THE AUTHOR.]

C. **Unidentifiable vague actors**: Is the speech act attributed to some vague category that is not clearly identifiable or capable of making a speech act?

   If yes, the speaker should be treated as the AUTHOR.

   EX: "A majority of Americans..."

   "Feminists...."

   "Abortion Opponents...."

D. **Identifiable vague actors**:

   Is a specific actor being referred to who is capable of making a speech act, even though the actor is not identified by the name of an organization or individual?

   If yes, the speaker is the ACTOR, not the author.

   Note that it is the reference to a group capable of speech acts that is crucial, not the existence of a formal name for the group.

   If the vague actor is later identified by name or organization, and the reference is clear, use the later information as the speaker of the earlier utterance.

E. **Complex texts**:

   (Supreme Court Decisions, State or Federal legislation, Presidential orders, information from other newspapers.)

   NO DIRECT QUOTE: the speaker is the AUTHOR.

   A DIRECT QUOTE: the speaker is the writer of the text.

   PART DIRECT,

   PART INDIRECT: the speaker is the writer of the text or the body/organization responsible for it (Court, Legislature).

   COURT DECISIONS: the speaker is the court, unless an identifiable judge makes a specific statement about the ruling and is quoted directly (then attribute to the judge/justice).

   **THE SPEAKER IS THE AUTHOR UNLESS THERE IS A DIRECT QUOTE.**

F. **Two speakers, one utterance**:

   **SAME ORGANIZATION**: First one mentioned is the only one attributed.

   **DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION**: Enter each separately, but with the same text for
G. Polling Organizations/Surveys
The outputs are not complex texts.
Treat as actors capable of making speech acts.
  * When is the speaker the author and when is it the survey? Direct or mostly direct quotes
    Speaker=SURVEY. Paraphrasing a question, analyzing the meaning of its results, or
    asserting broad policy inferences of a particular result Speaker=AUTHOR.

Check with the coding supervisor regarding borderline or confusing cases. If the
entire article is a summary of a survey, discuss breaking up the utterances with the
coding supervisor BEFORE CODING THE ARTICLE.

H. Author utterances
Author: authors are ONLY speakers when they "say something" codable, such as mentioning
abortion frames, commenting upon the political opportunity structure, or talking about
talk about abortion (meta communication).
  * authors are frequently speakers

2. TEXT OF AN UTTERANCE: Identifying Speech acts (1.3)
THE SPEAKER IS AN ACTOR: The TEXT of an utterance is
the speech act, beginning with the verb or with the first word after quotation marks.
When individual or collective actors "issue statements" these are treated as utterances.

THE SPEAKER IS THE AUTHOR: the utterance begins where the
first sentence containing a codable element.

1. Is this a news article, a document, or an editorial?
   a. if it is a news article, utterances for all of the speakers, including the author, continue until a
different speaker is introduced, or when she/he stops saying anything codable. A new
speaker signals the beginning of a new utterance. See the Coding Supervisor about
utterances that are longer than 4 paragraphs.
   b. if it is a document, you may need to break up the speakers more often, since the utterances tend to
   be quite long (for supreme court decisions, etc.). See the Coding Supervisor about
utterances that are longer than 5 paragraphs.
   c. if it is an editorial (or op-ed piece), the utterances can not be longer than a paragraph, unless the
meaning of an argument is interrupted by breaking up the paragraphs (see the coding
supervisor).

2. Eliminate non-codable sections of text with eclipses (...)

3. "utterance-within-an-utterance" rule:
   If one actor as speaker cites another actor directly or indirectly within the utterance,
   the attribute to the speaker.

4. Horror stories (711)
   IF the only code is 711, summarize in brackets []. If there are other codable elements,
   put the exact wording in for those parts.

5. INCLUDE TEXT for:
   Idea elements Political opportunity structure, Motivation and Morale, Meta
   communication.

NO TEXT FOR PROCEDURE.
6. AUTHOR TEXT
   INCLUDE: Include all those parts of what the author writes (using the paragraph rule above) that deal specifically with the abortion issue. Be sure NOT to include process comments, comments about topics other than abortions, and comments that simply state the content of a law or regulation WITHOUT interpreting it or taking a stance.

7. SARCASTIC EDITORIALS/OPINION PIECES:
   Show the coding supervisor BEFORE CODING THE ARTICLE. Put that it is sarcastic in Noteworthy features.

8. CONTEXT
   Put information in brackets [] things that will be necessary for people to understand the utterance without the rest of the article.

9. INDENT PARAGRAPHS WHEN ENTERING TEXT.
10. MORE THAN 5 PARAGRAPHS FOR ONE UTTERANCE.
    Tell the coding supervisor, make a decision together.

11. DO NOT INCLUDE TEXT WHEN THE AUTHOR IS ONLY RESTATING A LAW.
    This can be a tough call, because one word can turn a restating into an evaluation of the law or a framing of the law. Check with the coding supervisor if you are unclear.

BRIEF KEY FOR DETERMINING TEXT OF AN UTTERANCE:
1) WHEN SPEAKER IS THE AUTHOR:
   -utterance begins where the sentence begins and ends when the author is no longer saying anything codable, or when an actor intervenes with something codable. For editorials, utterances end when the paragraph ends and a new utterance begins with the next sentence containing a codable element, with only some exceptions (see above).

2) WHEN SPEAKER IS AN ACTOR:
   -utterance begins where the quote begins, or, if paraphrased by the author, with the verb. The utterance ends when there are no longer any codable elements, or when another actor or author intervenes (saying something with a codable element).

3) If any speaker (author or actor) says some things that are codable and some that are not, those parts which are not codable may be separated out using ellipses (...) and not entered as part of the text of the utterance. This will reduce the amount of text entered into the computer program.

CODING ON THE COMPUTER: ARTICLE LEVEL VARIABLES

NEVER CHANGE AN ARTICLE NUMBER
CHECK WITH THE CODING SUPERVISOR IF YOU ARE TEMPTED

COUNTRY (2.1) CLICK USA - DETERMINES PATH OF QUESTIONS, IMPORTANT
ARTICLE NUMBER (2.2)
1=NYT
2=LAT
2nd AND 3rd DIGITS ARE THE YEAR.
4th AND 5th DIGITS = ORDER SELECTED DURING SAMPLING.
CODING DATE (2.3) (DD MM YY) DAY MONTH YEAR
CODING PLACE (2.4) C/M
CODER INITIALS (2.5) (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST)
NEWSPAPER (2.6) N/L
DATE PUBLISHED (2.7) (Not the date reported) (DD MM YY)
PAGE NUMBER (2.8)
CITATION notation for the articles
ap 17 1.26:1
APRIL 17TH, SECTION I, PAGE 26, COLUMN 1.
** don't enter letters

SECTION NUMBER (2.9)
Make a good guess if in doubt from the page and the section given in the citation. If possible, samplers will note section on the copy.
* section A = national/international
   B = Local metro
1 PAGE ONE
2 NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL
3 EDITORIAL
4 BUSINESS
5 METRO
6 LIFESTYLE
7 SPECIAL
8 NOT GIVEN

TEXT TYPE (2.10)
1 NEWS REPORTS
2 FEATURE - rare, usually magazine sections, retrospectives
3 EDITORIAL - includes opinions/Op-Eds
4 DOCUMENTS
5 OTHER

VISUAL (2.11)
* if 2, mention the second in noteworthy features
1 PHOTO
2 CARTOON
3 GRAPHIC
4 NONE

AUTHOR (2.12)
LAST FIRST
EDITORIAL = Eds (Capital 'E', small 'd', small 's')
UNKNOWN = UNK (All Caps)
TWO AUTHORS FOR THE SAME ARTICLE: use both of the authors last and first names, put an AND between them.
NO COMMAS, NO PERIODS, NO TITLES

AUTHOR LOCATION (2.13)
10 STAFF includes "special to the NYTs"
20 AP
30 UPI
40 SYNDICATED COLUMNIST
50 OTHER PAPER
60 GUESTS not special to NYTs
80 OTHER
90 UNKNOWN

Arena (2.15)
Focus (2.16)
Structure (2.17)
Noteworthy Features(2.18)(never blank)

UTTERANCE LEVEL VARIABLES
WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE THE TEXT
-Don't code captions for pictures etc.

UTTNUM (AUTOMATIC) (3.1)

PARAGRAPH NUMBER (3.2) If there is an error in numbering, using the previous paragraph number until the next numbered paragraph. If an article is not numbered at all, notify the supervisor.

SPEAKER LAST FIRST MI (3.3)
IF THE AUTHOR IS NOT AN INDIVIDUAL (I.E. A WIRE SERVICE) OR IS UNKNOWN, ENTER <UNK>

If an organization is the speaker, but no individual is identified, put as much of the organization name as will fit in the speaker box.

GENDER (3.4)
1 MALE
2 FEMALE - women only organizations
3 NA
4 NOT GIVEN

POLITICAL PARTY (3.5)
(INFORMATION FROM PREVIOUS ENTRIES MAY APPEAR, BE SURE IT IS STILL ACCURATE)
1 NOT GIVEN
2 DEM - US
3 REP US
4 INDIOTHER US

ORGANIZATION (3.6)
IF there are 2 organizations, use the one MOST RELEVANT TO ABORTION OR the one that has the BROADEST SCOPE.
IF they are equal, CODE the one MENTIONED first.
Use the government body for COURT DECISIONS OR LAWS.
FOR THE AUTHOR, USE THE AUTHOR LOCATION DESIGNATION (NM.
Check to make sure that the organization that pops up is correct.
Put "UNK" if none is given, and UNK for position too.

POSITION/FUNCTION (3.7)
1. POSITION OR TITLE
2. IF NO OFFICIAL TITLE IS GIVEN BUT THE PERSON IS SPEAKING FOR SOME ORGANIZATION, ENTER [SPOKESPERSON]
3. FOR THE AUTHOR, ENTER "AUTHOR"
4. IF the speaker is an organization,
   put [unnamed spokesperson] in this box.
5. If you do not know the position, put UNK
*** NO ORGANIZATION WITHOUT POSITION,
*** NO POSITION WITHOUT ORGANIZATION.

DEPICTION (3.8)
AUTHOR WRITTEN DEPICTIONS or information you include in brackets p.
INFORMAL, INCLUDE ALL, SEPARATE BY ";", DON'T INCLUDE INFORMATION ALREADY CODED AS ORGANIZATION, POSITION, OR POLITICAL PARTY. MUST BE EVALUATIVE.
If it is not clear in Organization or Position, put whether the individual is pro-choice, pro-life, etc.[
]

SPEAKER, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNCTION ON THE COMPUTER:
1. Be consistent about spelling the name of the speaker
2. If you know the person should be in the data base but does not pop up, check your spelling
3. Check the information that pops up Make sure it is applicable in this instance Make sure the computer did not change the name to one similar, but incorrect Use the same format for the person's name, even if the author does not (nicknames, middle initial, etc.)
4. Do not use single quotes in organization or position (for example, do not put 'head' of organization.

BE CONSISTENT!

HOW TO HANDLE COMMON/DIFFICULT SPEAKER/ORGANIZATION/FUNCTION CASES:
1. Unknown position and/or function:
   The past president of the APA - this goes in depiction, NOT organization or position because the speaker no longer has an organization or position.

2. REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS (U.S.)
   House of Representatives:
   Speaker: Lastname Firstname Mi
   Organization: U.S. House
   Position: Representative, PARTY-STATE
   Depiction: (PARTY-STATE = EX: (D-CT))

   Senator:
   Organization: U.S. Senate
   Position: Senator,PARTY-STATE
   Depiction: (PARTY-STATE = EX: (D-CT))

   Joint appointment:
   Organization: U. S. Congress
   Position: Congressperson, PARTY-STATE
   Depiction: (PARTY-STATE = EX: (D-CT))

   EXAMPLE: Kennedy Ted
   Organization: U.S. Senate
   Position: Senator, D-Ma
   Depiction: (D-MA)

3. PROTESTORS, DEMONSTRATORS, ACTIVISTS
   ACTIVISTS WITH NO FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS:
   If the speaker is concrete enough to act or speak, even if not clearly named or identified by the author (e.g. "prochoice activists marched down the mall with signs saying "no more coathangers" = they are concrete but unnamed actors with an utterance with idea elements. Attribute to unnamed actor.

   SPEAKER: [unnamed activist(s)]
   ORG: UNK
   FUNCT: UNK
   DEPICTION: unnamed prochoice activists/prolife activists (put what author said)

   VS. A FORMAL ORGANIZATION

   SPEAKER: Operation Rescue
   POSITION: [unnamed] anti-abortion demonstrators
   ORGAN: Operation Rescue

   UNNAMED, VAGUE ACTORS:
If the speakers are vague and general ("Many pro-choice activists want...") the utterance is attributed to the author of the article - the utterance includes the whole phrase in quotes "many prochoice activists..."
Vague speakers with non-codable utterances are naked.
USE THE CONTEXT TO MAKE THESE DETERMINATIONS.

SPEAKER: Author
ORG: Newspaper
Function: Author

4. UNNAMED EDITORIALS

SPEAKER: Eds
ORGANIZATION: Editorial Staff
POSITION: New York Times / Los Angeles Times

6. If the speaker does not have an organization, put UNK for organization and function.

7. Be as specific as possible:

Speaker: Bavaro Mark
Function: Football Player
Organization: New York Giants [Football Team]

8. If there is no name for the author (for example, AP, Reuters, Staff at the newspaper):

Speaker: UNK
Organization: AP, Reuters, LAT, NYT
Position: author

*DON'T USE: REPORTER, JOURNALIST, SYNDICATED COLUMNIST, ESSAYIST

9. Governor:

Speaker: Lastname Firstname
Organization: Governor's office, State
Function: Governor

SAME APPLIES TO MAYORS, SURGEON GENERALS, ETC.

10. Organization is quoted without a named person, for example:

Speaker: Ad hoc Committee in Defense of Life
Organization: Ad hoc Committee in Defense of Life
Function: [unnamed spokesperson]

11. Candidates for office:

Speaker: Allen Bill
Organization: Republican Party
Function: Candidate, U.S. Senate, R-California

12. Appointee:

William B. Allen, a controversial Ronald Reagan Appointee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Speaker: Allen William B
Organization: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Function: appointed member

13. Text:
To which Helen Alvare, the director of planning and information, Secretariat for Pro-Life Activities, National Conference of Catholic Bishops, replied:

Speaker: Alvare Helen
Organization: National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Secretariat for Pro-life Activities
Function: director of planning and information

14. DO NOT PUT NONE IN ORGANIZATION, FUNCTION, OR DEPICTION, or TEXT.

15. A CORPORATE BODY ACTING AS A SPEAKER

TEXT:
Delegates in the annual convention of the American Medical Association today condemned any Federal interference with doctors who provide advice about abortion or any other medical matter.
On a voice vote and without debate, the House of Delegates, the A.M.A.'s policy making body, urged repeal of all laws and regulations that "prevent ....."

Speaker: House of Delegates
Organization: American Medical Association
Function: [unnamed] delegates
Depiction: the A.M.A.'s policy making body

19. COURTS AS ACTORS
TEXT:
In the process, the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court in Manhattan ...It is the first time that an appeals court in New York has done so ...The due process clause of the State Constitution "encompasses ...The Appellate Division upheld a lower court ruling ...The justices determined that the 1989...said the state would appeal the decision to the Court of Appeals...
In upholding Justice Ciparick's decision today, the Appellate Division wrote that the effect of the law "is to pressure women in the direction of giving birth, thereby limiting the reproductive freedom of those women whose family ...."

Speaker: Appellate Division
Organization: State Supreme Court, New York
Function: Appellate Division

20. GIVE THE STATE FOR ANY STATE AGENCIES

21. SURVEYS:
SPEAKER: Survey
ORGANIZATION: polling source (New York Times/CBS)
FUNCTION: Survey.

22. STATE REPRESENTATIVES, REGARDLESS OF LOCAL CONVENTIONS (ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF BURGESS, ETC)

SPEAKER: Lastname Firstname MI
ORGANIZATION: State Legislature, State
FUNCTION: State Representative/State Senator, Party

23. EXCESSIVE DEPICTION:
If there is lots and lots of depiction (example, four people profiled, paragraphs of depiction) summarize in brackets and make note in noteworthy. PUT - UNK - IF THERE ISN’T ANY.

24. U.S. PRESIDENTS
Speaker: Lastname Firstname MI
Organization: White House
Position: President
25. FORMER PRESIDENTS WITH NO CURRENT ORGANIZATION

Speaker:  Lastname Firstname Mi
Organization:  UNK
Position:  UNK
Depiction:  [Former U.S. President]

26. PEOPLE SPEAKING FOR THE PRESIDENT, AIDES, VPs, PRESS SECRETARIES ETC.:

Organization:  White House
Position:  [WHAT EVER IS GIVEN IN THE TEXT]

If White House, or federal committees (Health, Educ, Etc.) any Presidential appointees speak, USE THE AGENCY OR SPECIFIC DEPARTMENT (SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W. ETC.) USE "EXECUTIVE BRANCH" FOR Unspecified CASES, FOR EXAMPLE, AN UNSPECIFIED Cabinet Member.

27. CHIEF JUSTICES:

Organization:  US Supreme Court
Position:  Chief/Associate Justice

28. If the author is a guest writer with a primary organization and function other than the newspaper, use the organization and position information from the authors primary role.

FOR EXAMPLE: if Gloria Steinem writes a guest editorial for the NYT's while editor of MS.Magazine.
Speaker:  Steinem Gloria
Organiz:  Ms Magazine
Function:  Editor

29. If the speaker works for, and speaks for someone in an organization (such as Bill Clinton, or C.Everett Koop), the organization is the same as the employer's.

ORGANIZATION:  Surgeon General's Office
FUNCTION:  [unnamed spokesperson]

Speaker:  Bush Administration
Position:  [Unnamed aide]
Organization:  White House

Speaker:  Vatican
Position:  [Unnamed Spokesperson]
Organization:  Vatican

30. BE CLEAR REGARDING ORGANIZATION AND POSITION:

UNCLEAR:  CLEAR:

Walsh Larry  Walsh Larry
Partner  Law Partner
Sawyer/Miller Group  Sawyer/Miller Group Law Firm

31. IF THE SPEAKER IS NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE SPECIFIC ARTICLE BEING CODED, BUT THE ORGANIZATION AND POSITION POP UP ON THE SCREEN, CHECK WITH THE CODING SUPERVISOR RE: WHETHER OR NOT TO LEAVE IT.

ex. Mario Coumo is not identified in the article, but pops up as Governor of NY, Ask Coding supervisor re: what to leave in Organization and Position - maybe he is no longer governor, so it should be eliminated.

IDEA ELEMENTS
See the "hierarchical guide to idea element coding" for specific help.

Ask yourself: what is the issue?
Decide which of the general 8 frames the issue best fits.
Look for a second digit series that comes closest.
Read the specific codes.
If you cannot find a fit, check the cross reference numbers in parenthesis.
* Always remember that the specific code assumes the general frame: do not choose a code merely based on a specific word, it must fit all three levels of the code.
* If you still cannot find a code, check with the coding supervisor.

IF YOU CAN NOT FIND A CODE FOR THE IDEA ELEMENT:
If you think there is an idea element in the utterance but no frame, code 999 and describe the situation in Noteworthy features.

IF NO IDEA ELEMENT IN THE UTTERANCE, BUT STANDING OR A PROCESS CODE ONLY: Select 998.

FIRST DIGIT = FRAMES, OVER ARCHING WHAT THE ISSUE IS
SECOND DIGIT = SERIES WITHIN THAT FRAME
THIRD DIGIT = MOST SPECIFIC

ALWAYS CHOOSE THE MOST SPECIFIC CODE POSSIBLE DO NOT CODE A SPECIFIC AND A GENERAL CODE IN THE SAME FRAME FOR THE SAME UTTERANCE: THE SPECIFIC CODE "INCLUDES" THE GENERAL.

FIRST DIGITS OF THE IDEA ELEMENTS
1XX DEFINITION OF FETUS AS LIFE-Continuity of life
2XX BALANCING THE RIGHTS OF THE FETUS WITH THOSE OF OTHERS
3XX EVALUATION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS, ROLES, POWER, SELF DETERMINATION
4XX VIEW OF THE STATE AS MORAL ACTOR (ACTIVIST/LAISSEZ-FAIRE
5XX SENSE OF MORALITY & CRITERIA FOR MORAL ACTION IN SOCIETY
6XX PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL VALUES MEANING CONSEQUENCES OF ABORTION
7XX PRIORITY ON COSTS AND BENEFITS VS. ABSTRACT PRINCIPLES
8XX CONCERN WITH SOCIAL BIAS, UNFAIRNESS, INJUSTICE OF REGULATIONS IN

PRINCIPLE OR IN PRACTICE
998 NO IDEA ELEMENT: STANDING OR PROCESS CODES ONLY
999 NEED FOR NEW IDEA ELEMENT CODE

CATCHPHRASES (3.12)
Catchphrases are words or phrases that act as "condensing symbols" which embody an image or viewpoint.
The computer will consult a list of catchphrases and automatically pull out any that it finds in the text you have entered. The coder should examine the text of the utterance to see if there are additional candidates for catch-phrases that are not included. DO NOT ENTER such candidates but put them on a list to be presented to the coding supervisor for possible inclusion later. If catchphrases are added later, the computer will apply them retroactively to the utterances that have already been coded. See Part 1: ADDING NEW CATCHPHRASES for instructions.

PROCESS CODES

PROCEDURE (old Process) (3.13)

These comments are about various aspects of the policy process including what is likely to happen next, what steps have been taken or will be taken, what maneuvers have been taken or planned by various actors to influence the policy process or its implementation.

We are interested here in hypotheses about the relative frequency with which different actors make such comments. (For example, we hypothesize that social movement actors in the U. S. are more likely to make such "insider" comments than social movement actors in Germany). However, we are not interested in preserving the Content of these comments. Hence, it is not necessary to record the text of such process comments.
If an actor utterance contains nothing other than process comments, this would be coded as a naked utterance. Actor information would be coded but not the text and the process variable would be checked. AUTHOR UTTERANCES THAT ARE ONLY PROCESS ARE IGNORED.

WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE THE TEXT.

POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE (3.14)

EXTERNAL GOAL - POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY
include text if opportunities, threats, changes
MOTIVATION AND ORDEAL
include text, must be explicit, evaluative, and indicate the direction of change

This variable refers to comments that frame the political opportunity structure on the abortion issue. They refer to the probability of achieving certain policy outcomes and to changes in this probability. Include here both statements about perceived threats or constraints and about perceived opportunities as well as about changes in opportunities and constraints as seen by either actors or observers.

MOTIVATION AND MORALE (3.15)

INTERNAL MOTIVATION
include text, must be explicit, evaluative, and indicate the direction of change

Comments about the motivation or morale of the collective actors. They may include comments about one's own side, the other side, or about both sides by an outside observer.
Include text. MUST BE EXPLICIT.

META COMMUNICATION (3.16)

include text. Talk about talk.
-not about abortion, but about how people talk about abortion.
SPEAKERS = AUTHOR, SPEAKER, ORGANIZATIONS OWN VIEWS, INTERPRETATION

This variable refers to comments about the discourse rather than about the issue. The speaker is making an observation on how people talk about abortion rather than about the content of the abortion issue. In general, you can think of this variable as "talk about the abortion debate." Meta-communication statements, unlike the previous three variables, may be more subtle than others and hinge on one or two words, such as "stormy debate." Include these comments even though they may be slightly more vague than those for pol. opp. and motivation and morale; we see fewer meta-comm statements than any of the other three and would like to get as many of them flagged as possible. When in doubt, enter it and flag your concern in the noteworthy features box.

A NOTE ON CODING POL OPP AND MOTIVATION & MORALE:

The distinction between opportunity structure and motivation and morale is best understood as a distinction between an external goal (opportunity structure) and an internal, mobilizing goal (motivation and morale). In general, opportunity structure refers to goals external to the movement organization (or group of actors) itself; it often had electoral implications and attempts to influence the political system. Motivation and morale generally refers to internal mobilizing goals of the organization itself, as well as the general state of morale of the organization or group of actors. It is specifically referring to the internal motivation of collective actors. Again, when in doubt on any of the four check-off variables, err on the side of inclusion. ALWAYS INCLUDE BORDERLINE CASES.

HOWEVER, learn to distinguish borderline from reading too much in. in general, DO NOT CODE THESE TWO VARIABLES IF THERE IS SIMPLY A STATEMENT OF GOALS AND DESCRIPTION OF HOW ONE INTENDS TO ACHIEVE THEM. In order to include, THE STATEMENT MUST BE EVALUATIVE. For example, if a speaker states something like: "we won't achieve our goals at the rate we are going unless we change our tactics." then you include it. If they say something like: "We hope to eventually overturn Roe v Wade," then you would exclude it.

In general, a statement to include for pol. opp. is one that is seen to be neither minimal nor vague and which identifies a trend of opportunity, a shift in opportunity, or a significant source of opportunity. For motivation and morale, it should identify a positive or negative sense of the level of mobilization and/or some sort of evaluative
comment about tactics, mobilization, etc. If the statement is so minimal or general that one cannot determine whether the opportunity or level of mobilization/tactics is positive or negative, and for who it is for, it will be useless.

extras:

**IDENTIFYING SPEAKERS**

1. **DIRECT QUOTES, INDIRECT QUOTES, PARAPHRASE = SPEAKER, INTERPRETATION OF OTHERS WORDS = AUTHOR**
2. **VAGUE SPEECH ACTS (NO ONE SPECIFIC) = AUTHOR**
3. **VAGUE ACTORS (ANTI ABORTION ACTIVISTS) = NOT AUTHOR GROUP CAPABLE OF SPEECH**
4. **COMPLEX TEXTS**
   - A. NO QUOTE = AUTHOR
   - B. DIRECT QUOTE = EX. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS = COURT DISSENT = JUDGE
5. **2 SPEAKERS, ONE UTTERANCE**
   - A. SAME ORG = ONE TEXT, ATTRIBUTE TO FIRST
   - B. DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION = 2 TEXTS, SEPARATE
   - C. 2 speakers, different org, same statement continue on own.

**TEXT OF AN UTTERANCE**

1. **VERB**
2. **FIRST WORD IN QUOTES**
   - A. ACTOR - CONTINUES UNTIL NEW ACTOR OR AUTHOR
   - B. AUTHOR = NEW SPEAKER, PARAGRAPH ENDS

**ADDING DEA ELEMENTS & CATCHPHRASES (CONDENSING SYMBOLS)**

1. **SELECT FIRST AND SECOND DIGITS**
2. **FILL IN INDEX CARD**
   - A. DATE TODAY
   - B. CODERS NAME
   - C. ARTICLE NUMBER
   - D. PARAGRAPH NUMBER
   - E. PROPOSED NEW IDEA ELEMENT

PROBLEMS TO CODING SUPERVISOR