

Manual for data collection on protest demonstrations

Caught in the act of protest:
Contextualizing Contestation
(CCC-project)

Version 3.0



www.protestsurvey.eu

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Introduction

This manual will guide you through the collaborative research project “Caught in the Act of Protest: Contextualizing Contestation” (CCC). In April 2010, the project consists of six European countries, namely: Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Dutch team is responsible for the overall organizational work and serves as “[Ground Control](#)”. The Belgian team is responsible for “[Data Handling](#)”, all handling and storage of the collected data is centralized here. The network is open for other teams to join following specific rules and guidelines. All information about the project, the network, and research is put on the website: www.protestsurvey.eu.

The Aim of the research

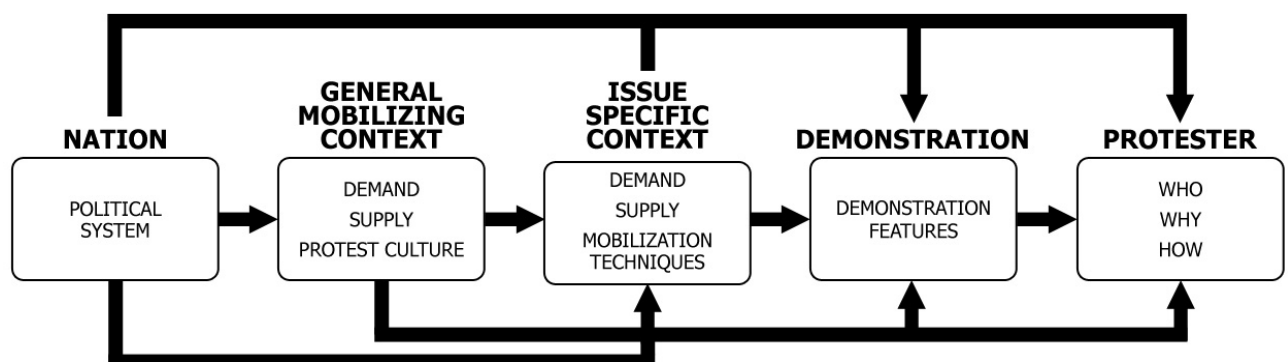
The aim of the project is to increase our understanding of the dynamics of protest: *Who* are the people that take part in protest demonstrations, *why* do they participate, *how* they are mobilized, and how all this is influenced by *contextual variation*.

Crucial to this project is its comparative design. This design bares on the combination of several hierarchically related context layers:

1. *National Context* (NC), i.e. the national political system in which demonstrations are staged;
2. *General Mobilizing Context* (GMC), i.e. the demand and supply of protest, protest culture in a country in general regardless of the issue;
3. *Issue-Specific Mobilizing Context* (IMC), i.e. the specific demand en supply of protest, and the specific techniques of mobilization in a country specifically regarding the protest issue at stake;
4. *Demonstration* (Demo), i.e. the characteristics of the demonstration;
5. and relates this to characteristics of the *protestors*.

The central tenet of this study is that a national context generates a general and a specific mobilizing context; that the interaction of nation and mobilizing contexts produces a specific type of demonstration; that a specific type of demonstration brings a specific group of protestors into the streets. We assume that the composition of the group of protestors, their motives and the way they are mobilized result from the interaction of national context, general and issue-specific mobilizing context, and type of demonstration (see Figure 1). For more information about the contextual variation see [Table 1](#) on page 6.

Figure 1: Overview Contextual Layers



Methodology

Between 2009 and 2012 each collaborating team will collect data on at least eight demonstrations on a broad variety of issues. In order to maximize issue-variability the following grid (Figure 2) should serve as a guiding principle. The grid is developed to sample demonstrations with as much variety as possible and not just the first demonstrations being staged. In the grid are old SMOs, NSMs, transnational, and migrant issues being

framed as a matter of principles or a matter of interests. Ground control will use the grid to maximize and encourage diversity. If an interesting sequence of mobilizations is taking place ('protest cycle') the team members discuss this with ground control to see whether it is interesting to cover a sequence of demonstrations on the same issue. The category 'migrants' is included in the grid because of its strong importance in the CCC-proposal.

Figure 2 : Issue-variability 'the grid'

(Movement) Actor	Objectives	
	Interests	Principles
NSM		
OSM		
Migrants		
Transnational		

Each national team will use the same core questionnaire, containing a fixed set of questions in a fixed sequence as agreed upon by all teams. The current questionnaire is conceived as the Golden Standard and is not to be modified in any way without consensus by all teams. However, each team has the opportunity to include an individual module including questions of their own interest.

In order to obtain reliable, valid and comparable findings we employ a protest survey method developed and tested by Walgrave and his colleagues. This method is described in more detail in [Chapter 1: Protest surveys: Procedures, Practicalities, Problems](#). Next to the individual level data, context data on countries, on mobilizing contexts, and on the demonstrations will be gathered in factsheets and questionnaires. All individual and contextual data will be coded and entered into a central multi-level database, which will be made available to all CCC-collaborators.

Outline CCC-Manual

In [chapter 1](#) we highlight the protest survey method: we explain the method of protest surveying, give a practical overview of such an endeavor, and, indicate possible problems that you may encounter during the fieldwork.

In [chapter 2](#) we present an overview of all twelve documents that need to be filled out for each demonstration.

In [chapter 3](#) we will give an overview of the organizational work and the data-gathering that needs to be done *before* a demonstration takes place. The discussed documents are:

1. Factsheet organizations: [A_Fact_Org](#)
2. Questionnaire organizations (before demo): [A_Quest_Org](#)
3. Questionnaire police (before demo): [A_Quest_Police](#)

In [chapter 4](#) the steps with regard to the actual gathering of data *during* a demonstration are enumerated. The discussed documents are:

4. Core questionnaire for participants: [B_Quest_Core](#)
5. Face-to-Face questionnaire for participants: [B_Quest_F2F](#)
6. Interviewer questionnaire: [B_Quest_Interviewers](#)
7. Factsheet data demonstration: [B_Fact_Demo](#)

[Chapter 5](#) gives an overview of all the organizational work and the gathering of data *after* a demonstration took place. The discussed documents are:

8. Questionnaire organizations (after demo): [C_Quest_Org](#)
9. Questionnaire police (after demo): [C_Quest_Police](#)
10. Factsheet pointer: [C_Fact_Pointer](#)
11. Factsheet Issue-Specific Mobilization context, general knowledge and secondary sources: [C_Fact_IMC](#)
12. Factsheet Media: [C_Fact_Media](#)

Note that the National Context data and the General Mobilizing Context data will be gathered centrally by the [Swiss team](#). This implies that country teams do not need to worry about these data as they will be inputted centrally in the database.

[Chapter 6](#) presents the manual for inputting data on CCC's website.

[Chapter 7](#) presents the contact information of all project members.

In the [annexes](#) you can find all the documents that need to be filled out for each demonstration, and a document named "An interviewers guide to protest surveying", which you may want to e-mail to your interviewers before the demonstration.

If you have any questions or comments on this document, please address them to the coordinating teams in The Netherlands and Belgium (see [Chapter 7](#)).

Table 1. Overview Contextual Layers

	Institutions	Organized Actors	Behavior	Attitudes	Grievances
NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Openness-closeness system Centralized-decentralized Consociational-majoritarian Anglosaxon-latin Monarchy-republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strength and structure civil society Fragmentation Party System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association membership population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interest General Political Values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic features population Number inhabitants Ethnic diversity Unemployment Growth and Gross National Product etc.
GMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government & Opposition Composition Modal police reaction to protest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General SMO-activity in country Strength Trade Unions Strength Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Political Participation Modal national action repertoire General protest frequency Participation protest/population Party membership/population SMO-membership/population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular attitudes towards protest in general Major political cleavages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political Cynicism Political Satisfaction Political Trust General Trust
IMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political Competence for issue(which level) (AQO) Political agenda space for issue (AQO) Stance government on issue (explicit?) (AQO) Modal police reaction to protest on issue (AQO+CCP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue specific SMO-sector (size, structure, contentiousness)(CFIMC) Stance government parties on issue (AQO) Stance opposition parties on issue (AQO) Counter-movements (AQO) Media Attention for issue (CFM) Media Position vs. issue (CFM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue specific action repertoire (AQO+CFIMC) Issue specific protest frequency (AQO+CFIMC+CFM) Preceding protest on the same issue (protest cycle) frequency and type (AQO+CFIMC+CFM) Issue-specific action type (AQO+CFIMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular attitudes towards issue (supportive for movement or not) (CFIMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue-specific problems (AQO) Issue specific events (AQO+CFIMC) Issue specific suddenly imposed grievances (AQO+CFIMC+BFD)
Demo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political target of demonstration (AQO) Police Presence (type and amount)(AQP+CCP+CQO+BFD) Police behavior (CQO+CCP+BFD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration Organizers (AFO+AQO) Main organizers(AFO+AQO) Membership organizers (AQO) Ideological position organizers (AQO) History organizers (AQO) Mobilization techniques used by organizers (AQO) Preceding media attention for demo/SMO (CFM) Media coverage of demo before demo (CFM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of expected participants (AQP) Effective number of participants (CQP+CFM+BFD) Violence/atmosphere (CQP+CQO+BFD+CFM) Site protest event (BFD) Timing and course of event (BFD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform/aim of the demo (AQO) Slogans/banners/ icons/symbols at demo (BFD) Pictures demonstration (BFD) 	

Note: abbreviations between brackets refer to the name of the document in which this information is gathered. For example: the abbreviation 'AQO' refers to the 'A_ Questionnaire_Organisations' document, 'CFIMC' refers to the 'C_ Factsheet_Issue-specific Mobilization Context' document, etc.

Chapter 1: Protest Surveys: Procedures, Practicalities, Problems

Data handling in comparative research requires methods that guarantee comparability of the data. Key to such methods, next to the use of standardized questionnaires, is the application of:

- standardized sampling procedures;
- standardized ways of dealing with non-response.

Before getting into the method in more detail, it is important to note a few things. Pervading the demonstration with a team of surveyors and spreading them throughout the demonstration in a way that every respondent gets an equal chance of being selected can be quite straightforward, but very often this is not the case. Some demonstrations elapse in a relatively orderly way, but every so often they are more like early-morning station halls with people coming from different ways and heading for different directions. Some demonstrations are very easily accessed, but others are less so, as they can be too noisy, rowdy and vicious to get your interviewers to do their job properly, or on the other hand very serene and emotional, making their presence somewhat awkward and seemingly inappropriate. Some demonstrations are of a good size to be covered, others are way too large to get a decent sample, or way too small, which adds to the interviewers' visibility to too large a degree. Finally, as the method of protest surveying, evidently, serves to interview protesters who principally participate to be able to vent their concern, discontent or worry, some of them will feel happy with being surveyed as they perceive it as an extra channel to find expression for their concerns, but others will find the presence of 'ivory tower' scholars observing and studying their grievances inappropriate or just plainly ridiculous.

All this to say that conducting protest surveys is very often not evident, and that the fieldwork method and procedures described below should be interpreted as a **methodological toolbox** containing all kinds of **guidelines** enabling you to get an optimal sample of demonstrators. Every demonstration is unique and often faces the researcher with unique problems which can only be dealt with ad hoc. This manual will also prepare you how to deal with a number of possible problems, but most likely you will encounter many others. Be creative and inventive, always keeping in mind the two most important survey guiding principles:

- Always keep the selection of the respondents and the actual interviewing/handing over of the questionnaires separated;
- Try to make sure that every demonstrator has an equal likelihood of being selected.

Throughout the remainder of this document, we will explain the method of protest surveying, give a practical overview of the course of such an endeavor, and give an overview of possible problems and drawbacks often or sporadically encountered during the process. Finally, keep in mind that surveying efforts that went less well will, of course, in no way be blamed or 'sanctioned', but that it is very important that any difficulties and problems are well-documented so that all users can evaluate the quality of the data themselves.

For more information, questions or remarks, e-mail: ruud.wouters@ua.ac.be.

Standardized sampling procedure

The standardized sampling procedure aims at guaranteeing that each participant in the demonstration has the same likelihood of being sampled. Demonstrations are not unstructured masses and researchers have to agree on a device that guarantees a reasonable degree of representativeness of the sample of protesters. Obviously, the device depends on the 'lay-out' of the area (for example, broad avenues in Brussels or a square in Amsterdam) and whether the demonstration is 'moving' or 'static'. The following two procedures are ways of how this must be accomplished. Once more: sampling procedures may be slightly adapted for every single demonstration and if needed tailored to circumstances. Demonstrations are 'living' things, and some are easily covered, but for others getting a good sample is a very tough job.

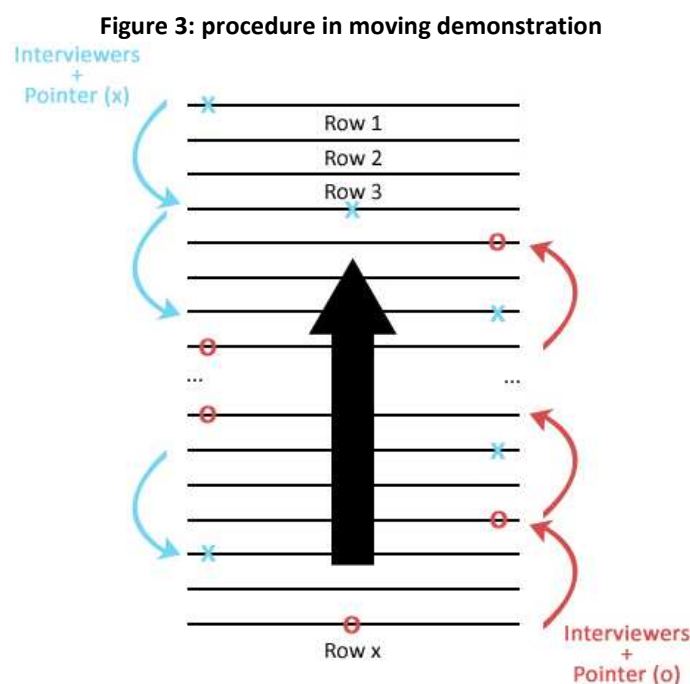
The most crucial element of a successful protest survey endeavor is the division of labor between those selecting/pointing and those approaching participants. Pointers are essential, as they will be more prone to select protesters independently of their own inclination to approach them. Earlier tests where interviewers could select their own respondents indicate that they will be much more inclined to approach the more

approachable (see Paper '*selection and response bias in protest surveys*', Walgrave and Verhulst, to be found on www.m2p.be). The pointers, who are preferably the more experienced members of the protest survey team, also have the responsibility to make the ad-hoc estimation of the size of the demonstration and thus to decide on the survey procedure (see below). They are also the ones who guide and monitor their interviewers through the entire process, who take the decisions when things start going wrong, who keep their eyes open to be able to describe the 'look and feel' of the demonstration afterwards. To be short: pointers are crucial.

Moving demonstration in a broad avenue

This method draws on moving and counting pointers each directing a group of interviewers. Pointers count rows to ensure a fair dispersion of questionnaires over the marching column, giving every demonstrator an equal chance to be singled out to be interviewed. The two (or more) pointers, each accompanied by a team of questionnaire distributors/interviewers, count the rows of participants in the moving cortege, selecting every n-th row, to ensure that the same number of rows is skipped throughout the demonstration, so that the whole procession is covered. Along to the experience of the Belgian team, in an ideal situation, every pointer supervises about four interviewers. The procedure is meant to guarantee that all groups of demonstrators, no matter whether their members prefer to walk in the first part of a march or as one of the last groups (this issue is also linked to the questions of visibility of a group in a march), have an equal chance to be part of the sample.

More concretely, one group of pointer + interviewers groups starts at the first row of demonstrators in the march and then gradually descends (that is: goes "downward" in the march), counting, selecting and skipping rows till they arrive at the middle of the moving march. While interviewers are in the selected row to have an interview or to hand out a questionnaire, the pointer *walks along with the march at the march's pace so to not let rows pass by and so that interviewers find their pointer back easily*. The other group of pointer and distributors, the sporty ones (as they have to overtake the marching crowd up until the middle), start at the end and gradually work their way up to the head of the march (that is: they move "upward" in the march). Again, pointers, when their interviewers are busy in the rows, walk along with the march at the same pace as the demonstrators. Each time a row is selected by the pointer, the pointer selects every n-th person in that row and the interviewer should hand out a questionnaire to this individual (or interview him/her orally first). Ideally, alternatively a person at the left side, at the right side, and in the middle of a row is selected, again taking into account that some participants will prefer to march at the margins or in the center of the crowd. Figure 3 displays the sampling procedure graphically.



Static demonstration at a square

To fit the environmental circumstances of a protest event taking place on a square instead of a broad avenue, the method of Walgrave and colleagues is modified (see Figure 4). To give every protester an equal likelihood to be selected for the study, interviewers are equally distributed around the square where the protest event starts. Interviewers and pointers (which should be very clearly visible as they are amidst the crowd) instruct their interviewees to conduct an interview/hand out a questionnaire at the outer circle followed by an interview/handing out a questionnaire 2 steps from the outer circle in the direction of the centre of the square the following interview is conducted/questionnaire is handed out another 4 steps further in the direction of the centre of the square and so on (i.e. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 etc.). Hence, the number of steps in between increases as to control for the fact that due to the circular shape the number of people decreases as a function of the distance to the centre. The pointer should send out interviewers to the left and the right of the 'line' he is following, and interviewers should be spread more to the left and right at the edge of the crowd than in the centre (see the \leftrightarrow arrows in the graph below). Depending on the number of pointers you have and the density of the crowd you decide how many "slices" each pointers needs to cover. If it is a large square with a large crowd of demonstrators it may be useful here at this point to employ a pointer.

Of course, groups of interviewers/pointers can start 'back-to-back' at the centre of the square, spreading themselves from the centre to the periphery of the crowd, then diminishing the amount of steps towards the edges.

Finally, when the crowd is in a broad avenue or rectangular squares the 'bars' method seem to work rather well. Therefore the area will be divided into several 'bars' or lines. The pointers go through the crowd in the middle of their line and send out interviewers to the left and the right. Obviously, interviewers come back after each interview to their pointers. At the same time, other interviewers start the same procedure at other such bars, so that the crowd can be fully covered. Half of the groups goes from left to right, the other half goes from the right to the left.

Figure 4 : static demonstration on a square

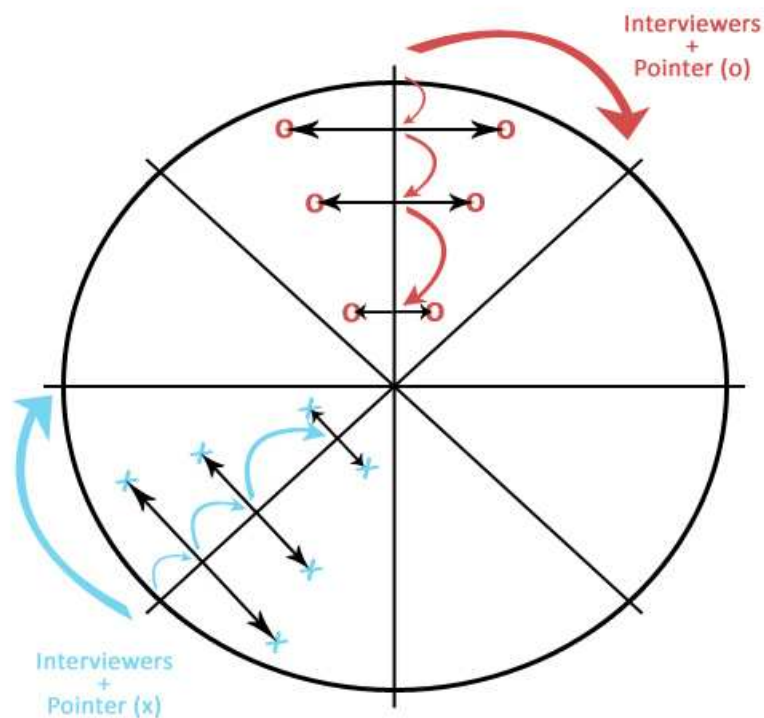
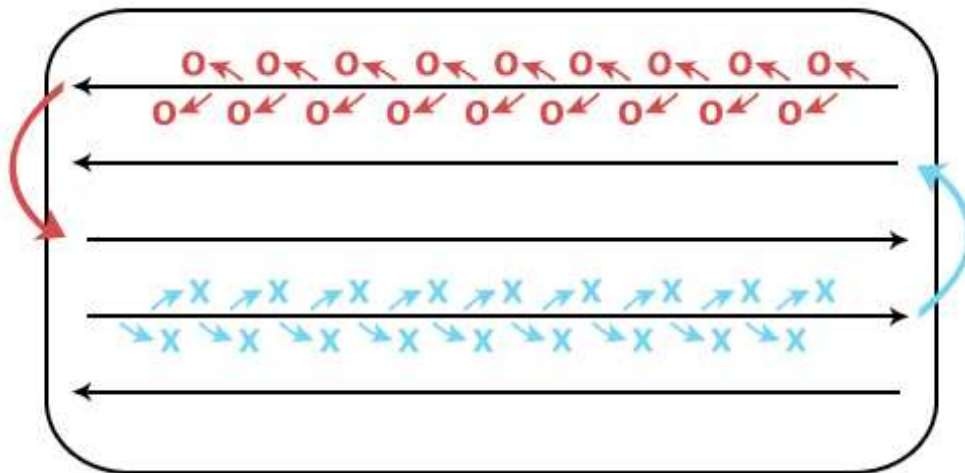


Figure 5 : static demonstration on square: the 'bars'



Procedures, practicalities and problems

Demonstration size

As a guiding principle demonstrations of at least 5,000 participants can be covered. With less participants the survey fieldwork gets increasingly difficult. Nevertheless interesting demonstrations on rare issues could still be taken into account for maximizing issue-variety. Also when the actual turnout is far less than the estimated size of 5,000, you still should try to cover the demonstration (booklets are printed; and, if applicable, interviewers need to be paid). Annex 10: C_FACT_POINTER provides ample space for listing all encountered fieldwork difficulties.

When a demonstration is much smaller than expected, make sure that the number of interviewers is not too large, making them too visible. In the worst case, send some of them home.

Questionnaires

The questionnaires are conceived as A5, double-sided-booklets with a colored cover with the 'name' and date of the demonstration on it. Each includes a common core questionnaire containing identical questions for all demonstrations in a fixed sequence, and an (optional) one-page module with questions on personal research interests. Before starting the survey process, make sure that the booklets are printed correctly, and that each booklet contains a pre-stamped envelope with the address of your institution.

At every demonstration, we make use of two types of booklets: survey booklets, and survey booklets containing a separate, attached face-to-face interview sheet. These latter ones are to test for non-response bias. The booklets are all numbered, and the face-to-face sheet has an identical number as the booklet it is associated with (we have the face-to-face page stapled in the middle of the questionnaire, so it can be filled out in, and afterwards torn out of the booklet). After having completed the face-to-face interview, the respondent is asked to fill in some more questions at home, and is given the linked booklet and the pre-stamped envelope

For every six questionnaires handed out, one should be accompanied by a face-to-face interview. Pointers keep track of the distributing postal surveys or executing F2F-interviews. Therefore, it is best that, for all interviewers, the booklets with and without F2F-sheet are kept apart in their (shoulder) bag.

In sum, we aim at handing out about 1,000 booklets (of which 200 contain F2F-interview sheets), for which you need at least twelve people in total to get the job done properly, providing that the demonstration lasts long

enough to hand out that many. One in six of these 1,000 booklets contain F2F-interview sheets. In case of smaller demonstrations, we aim at a minimum of 100 F2Fs questionnaires.

Briefing of the interviewers

It is very important to carefully explain the fieldwork method, and why it is so important to follow it. If you compose an entire new team of interviewers, it is best to give them an instruction briefing some time before the protest event. Take your time to explain the method and to answer their questions. If they are (your) students, they will understand the importance of following the procedures.

Again, briefing the interviewers is important and repetition is key. The data is as good as your interviewers and pointers are. When using an experienced pool of interviewers, organizing a special info-session in the week before the demonstration probably is slightly over-exaggerated. Nevertheless, always brief your team of interviewers at the start of the demonstration, and make sure that in the final e-mail you send the interviewers a [document](#) with the core aspects of the fieldwork method is attached.

Pointers

Make sure that the pointer are clearly visible so that interviewers who have been sent into the crowd can easily trace them back somewhere at the side of the demonstration. Some pointers hold an umbrella, a balloon, or a placard with the protest survey logo. At a less crowded demonstration, a conspicuous sweater can already do the job.

Make sure that all the pointers have each others' cell phone numbers. Sometimes communication between the different groups is welcome or needed (for instance, to decide what to do when the first part of the demo stops moving; ...).

Before getting started

The different pointers should make an estimate of the turnout. This is crucial to determine the amount, size and spread of the different groups of pointers+interviewers through the demonstration. It is also vital to be able to determine the amount of rows to be skipped.

Try to be acquainted with the protest location beforehand. This makes an estimate easier, and also makes you able to foresee possible difficulties (for instance the spread of the demonstration into different streets at a roundabout; the demonstration going from very broad to very narrow streets, making it necessary to adjust the amount of skipped rows – or steps when covering a static demo, etc).

Provide the interviewers with (or make sure they take with them)

- Name tags with university logo;
- Clipboard and pen(cil). With good weather conditions a pen suffices. A pencil is however more reliable with cold or rainy weather;
- A separate page on each clipboard to write down name interviewer, the amount of refusals, number of booklets distributed, and phone number of the pointer. (see Figure 6)
- A (shoulder) bag to carry the surveys;
- Give each interviewer the cell phone number of their respective pointer, and a common meeting point to go to after the demonstration;
- Write down for each interviewer the unique number of booklets (s)he will distribute.

Figure 6: interviewer clipboard page

NAME INTERVIEWER:

GSM POINTER:

GROUP NUMBER (circle) : 1 2 3 4

NUMBER OF REFUSALS:

REGULAR POSTAL SURVEYS (without F2F)	F2F INTERVIEWS

OTHER REMARKS INTERVIEWER:

How to approach face to face interviewees?

- (If appropriate) ask what language one speaks.
- Provide the interviewers with an introduction cue, something like:
“Good Afternoon, I am ... and I am a student at the University of We are conducting a study on protest events like these in different countries in Europe to get more insight on the reasons why people participate in protest. Can I ask you a few questions?”.
- Once the interview has been finished, have them mention the fact that this is a 2-part survey. Something like:
“Thank you. Just to not bother you with more questions, we have a booklet containing several more questions on who you are and why you are here today. Would you be willing to take this home and fill it out?” For the rest see ‘handing over booklets approach tips’.
- If people refuse, have your interviewers to insist in a friendly way.
- If people refuse the interview or refuse to take the booklet, make sure this is indicated on the interviewers’ sheet.

How to approach protesters for handing over survey booklets?

- (If appropriate) ask what language one speaks.
- Provide the interviewers with an introduction cue, something like:
“Good Afternoon, I am ... and I am a student at the University of We are conducting a study on protest events like these in different countries in Europe to get more insight on the reasons why people participate in protest.”
- Make sure they also mention:
The respondent’s anonymity.
That it is free of cost.
That it will take about 20 minutes.

Let the interviewers mark all refusals (on the separate sheet)

- Refusals for F2F interview;
- Refusals of accepting booklet (without F2F interview).

What to do when an interviewer has lost his 'pointer'/reference person

When an interviewer has lost his/her pointer and is not able to find him/her after searching for about 10 minutes, he should start surveying on his own, trying to follow the procedure he followed before (skipping the same amount of rows, approaching alternately one person on one side, one in the middle and one on the other side). He/she should however mark all questionnaires before handing them out with his/her initials.

What to do when respondents refuse

The interviewer should [mark the refusal](#) and return to the pointer who will appoint him/her a new respondent.

When a demonstration is reaching the end, and many surveys are still to be handed out...

Tell the interviewers to stop doing the F2F-interviews as soon as a minimum of 100 F2F interviews are carried out. Then only distribute the normal postal surveys.

When the top and bottom group of pointers/interviewers meet...

Get the different groups together and count the remaining amount of questionnaires. Based on this count compared to the amount of already handed-out questionnaires, make a new estimate of the amount of rows to be skipped to cover the entire march again. Have the bottom group go further up, and the top group further down.

Contextual data gathering

Ideally, to gather the on-site contextual data one person, preferably a more experienced researcher, should be walking up and down the protest event and gathering as much information as he/she is able to. This person will thus not be participating in the surveying process. If this is not possible, the pointers will perform this job together.

What to do after the demonstration

- Gather all interviewers at a more quiet spot.
- Ask your interviewers to write down the number of booklets that have not been distributed.
- Gather all F2F questionnaires that have been filled in, and put them, together with the interviewers' sheet, in a separate envelope for each interviewer.
- Debrief your interviewers. Ask them their experiences, their impression of the demonstration, anecdotes, etc.
- Let your interviewers fill in the specific [interviewers' questionnaire](#).

Some precarious situations

Moving demonstration

- ***When the streets are overcrowded***
'promote' one of your interviewers (the most experienced) into another pointer and point half of your interviewers to this new pointer. Place the new pointer and his/her interviewers at the other side of the street and ask them to carry out the method. The two groups will now cover the demonstration

only until the middle of the crowd. This will reduce the time that is lost by moving through the crowd from pointer to respondent.

- ***When the demonstration stops moving*** (e.g. before a police blockade to prevent the demonstration to take another route)
try to carry on the method moving to the tail of the demonstration. If this is not possible anymore, or when the group of interviewers that moves to the head of the demonstration arrives at the gathering spot, abort the mission. Try to figure out (ask someone of the organization, a steward, someone with a walkie-talkie) whether the demonstration will carry on and which route they will follow. If the demonstration moves again, carry on with the method. However, please start all over again from the head of the demonstration to the tail, and from the tail to the head. If the demonstration stops; mark all questionnaires and start the static sampling procedure.

Static demonstration

- ***When some sections are overcrowded and others are under-crowded***
Install a pointer. Next to collecting demonstration data, this person has an overview of the under- and overcrowded areas and can accordingly divide the interviewers over the areas. This may imply that some pointers have more interviewers for a while.
- ***What to do when the crowd is scattered***
A static demonstration does not mean static individuals, some walk others stand in little groups. These 'islands' and 'streams' make counting—and thus equally dividing—complicated. Several times coming back to the same group can be hilarious. ("You again!?!")
→ Possible solution:
What to do, walk with the walkers (streams). How to cover little islands, approaching only once a few in the group. Decide that unbiased response is worth more than exactly counting of 'rows'. After deciding that counting was just not possible anymore (due to moving and standing people), one of our pointers decided to overcome a bias by just sampling people standing with their back to her.
- ***What to do when interviewers have to walk too long back to get back their pointers***
Rather than standing still at one place, pointer can move through their section; start at the beginning and walk evenly with the interviewers through the section.

After the protest event, a detailed description of the fieldwork process and procedure should be provided. It is extremely important for the other users of the dataset to be informed on how the surveying process has gone, to assess the sample's reliability, and to potentially be able to ascribe certain problematic findings or data anomalies to possible selection problems. Note that this is a fundamental, though merely formal assessment which in no way entails the possible 'sanctioning' of the provider of the data when these are flawed. In other words, it is to the benefit of all partakers in the project to be clear on all possible methodological difficulties and problems, which occur to a greater or lesser degree at all protest survey data gatherings.

Chapter 2: Overview of all documents that need to be filled out

In this chapter we offer an overview of all the documents that need to be filled out when covering a protest demonstrations in the CCC-project. In total, twelve different documents need to be filled out for each demonstration. This happens either before, during or after a demonstration. Since there are relatively many documents, each one has been given a specific name. This has been done in the following way:

- **A, B, or C:** Documents that should be filled in before the demonstration start with an 'A', documents that should be filled out during a demonstration start with 'B' and documents that need to be filled out after a demonstration start with 'C'.
- **Fact or Quest:** Some of the documents are 'factsheets' (fact): documents to be filled in by the researchers based on secondary data, direct observation or general knowledge. Other documents are 'questionnaires' (quest) used to survey third people.
- **Topic/Target:** Each document received a name indicating it's topic or target, being either the police, organizers, et cetera.

So, the documents' name is composed as follows: "Timing Data Collection"_"Data Method"_"Data Subject".

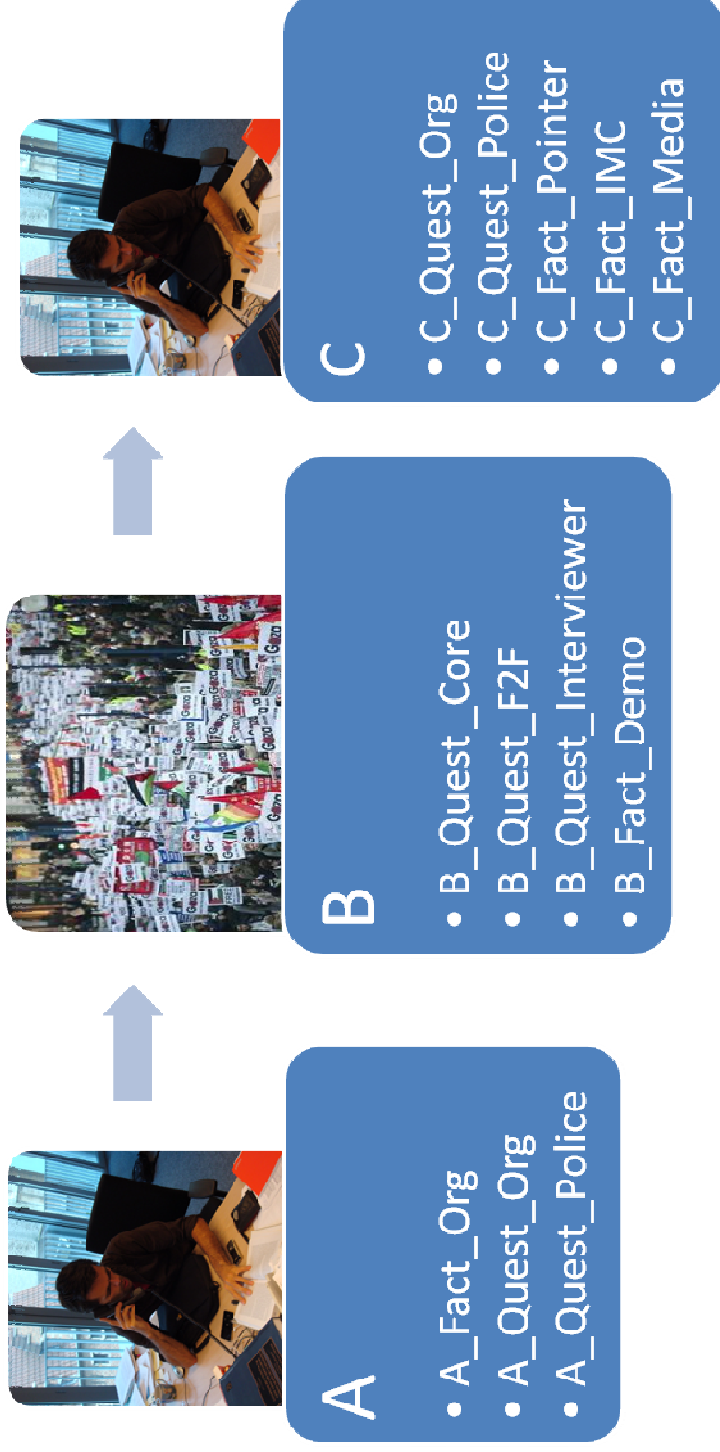
- E.g.: 'A_Quest_Org' refers to the interview ('Quest') with an organization ('Org') before the demonstration ('A').
- The names of the documents are sometimes further abbreviated to for example AQO which is the 'A_Quest_Org' document, for example.

So, the twelve documents are:

1. Factsheet Organizations: [A Fact Org](#)
2. Questionnaire Organizations (before demo): [A Quest Org](#)
3. Questionnaire Police (before demo): [A Quest Police](#)
4. Core questionnaire: [B Quest Core](#)
5. Face-to-Face questionnaire: [B Quest F2F](#)
6. Survey Interviewer questionnaire: [B Quest Interviewers](#)
7. Factsheet Data During Demonstration: [B Fact Demo](#)
8. Questionnaire Organizations (after demo): [C Quest Org](#)
9. Questionnaire Police (after demo): [C Quest Police](#)
10. Factsheet Pointer: [C Fact Pointer](#)
11. Factsheet Issue-Specific Mobilization context: [C Fact IMC](#)
12. Factsheet Media: [C Fact Media](#)

Figure 7 wraps things up, and graphically shows which documents should be filled in when.

Figure 7: Timeline data gathering process



Chapter 3: Gathering data *before* the demonstration

This chapter gives an overview of all the preparatory work and the data gathering that needs to be done before a demonstration takes place. This starts from the moment that you come across the announcement of a protest demonstration in your country, and decide that it is worthwhile surveying. The order of the steps to be taken serves as a practical guideline. Click on the links in order to see the full document.

In this stage before the demonstration, three documents need to be filled out:

1. Factsheet Organizations: [A Fact Org](#)
2. Questionnaire Organizations (before demo): [A Quest Org](#)
3. Questionnaire Police (before demo): [A Quest Police](#)

Also, before the demonstration takes place two documents need to be altered and adapted to the specific demonstration you will be covering:

- the postal questionnaire: [B Quest Core](#)
- the Face-to-Face questionnaire: [B Quest F2F](#)

You will come across all these documents in the schematic overview below. All documents that need to be filled out before the demonstration are mentioned in the column 'Documents'.

Order	Procedure	Documents	When
Idea of covering a demonstration			
1	If you want to cover a demonstration, you consult Ground Control They determine if the characteristics of the demonstration meet those of the CCC-project. They will also confer with other teams to see if they can cover similar demonstrations in their own countries.		If possible: at least a month before the demonstration
Once it has been determined that a demonstration will be covered			
2	Search for interviewers and pointers. Usually, interviewers are students at your university; pointers are members of the team or junior researchers from your faculty. The amount of interviewers and pointers you'll need depends on the type of demonstration (moving or static). <i>As a guideline: 4 pointers with 4 or 5 interviewers each seems to work fine. More interviewers are needed when the demonstration is short in time or very large in numbers.</i>		ASAP
3	Adjust the survey: Add the optional module. Adjust Question 2, 14, 16. Add the 2 goals of the demonstration in Question 16.	B Quest Core	At least three weeks before the demonstration
4	Adjust the F2F Make sure you use your country specific education variable.	B Quest F2F	At least three weeks before the demonstration
5	Inform Ground Control about the adjustment of the optional module. Maybe, the module should be compared to other optional models with which Ground Control will help out. Optional modules will be added to the website. Go to: www.protestsurvey.eu or log in onto the website with your own username and password at: http://www.protestsurvey.eu/datastore If you cannot log in, contact the webmaster .		At least three weeks before the demonstration
6	Take care of the layout and reproduction of the survey booklet. <u>Amount:</u>		At least one week before the demonstration

	<p>at least 100 F2F questionnaires ideally 1000 questionnaires with a 1:5 F2F/questionnaire ratio</p> <p>DO NOT FORGET to add a unique ID-number both on the 3rd page (some people tend to keep the cover) of the 200 booklets AND on the F2F-sheet itself!</p> <p><u>For every demo, change title, location and date on the cover of the booklet. Use, by preference a different, but light color for the cover (on the inside of the back-cover are questions as well, so the darker the color of the cover, the less readable these questions.</u></p> <p><u>If you need two-language surveys, you may take the Belgian Climate Change survey 2009 as an example of how to deal with this practically in one single booklet. Just follow the link and contact the Belgian team.</u></p> <p>Then, send it to a print shop or service. <i>Please note: It might take several days before you receive the printed booklets.</i></p>		
7	<p>Provide 1000 envelopes Then, full name of a project member, your institution and full address should be printed on the envelopes, together with a 'no stamp required – free of postal charges' mention.</p>		At least one week before the demonstration
8	<p>Contact the organization(s) that stage the demonstration (through their website or phone) to find out: How many organizations are involved with organizing the demonstration. Who the contact persons of the various organizations are. <u>In case of a coalition platform</u>, apply the following strategy to select the 5 most important coalition members: First ask the initiators/organizers which organizers are the 5 most important. If the spokes people fail to provide that information look at their websites whether the demonstration is mentioned on their homepage, or assess how many clicks are needed to find that information. <i>Please indicate already that you will probably contact the organizations again for a telephone interview before and after the demonstration.</i></p>	Fill in A Fact Org	At least two weeks before the demonstration
9	<p>If the demonstration seems to be organized by more than five organizations, decide which (maximum) 5 of those will be addressed for a telephone interview both before and after the demonstration ➤ Interview the contact person of each organization and fill in A_Quest_Org</p>	Fill in A Quest Org	At least two weeks before the demonstration
10	<p>Contact the police: Interview the police and fill in A_Quest_Police <i>Please indicate already that you will contact the police probably again for a telephone interview after the demonstration.</i></p>	Fill in A Quest Police	At least: two weeks before the demonstration
11	<p>Send the optional module to Jeroen van Laer so that the website can be prepared to enter the data after the demonstration. Then, Data Handling will make sure the optional module is added to the website, so that the data can be entered directly after the demonstration.</p>		Before the demonstration

Last preparations in the week before the demonstration			
12	If possible: check out the location where the demonstration will take place to decide how data will be gathered. This is especially valuable in case of a static demonstration since this way can be decided which positions would be most strategic for pointers and interviewers during the demonstration. To visit the location, you might need to contact the organizer(s) of the demonstration.		In the week before the demonstration
13	Check the weather forecast for the day of the demonstration.		5, 3 and 1 day(s) before the demonstration
14	<p>Prepare a briefing for the interviewers.</p> <p><u>Organizational work:</u> Financial administration: payment of the students (contracts or not?) and compensation for travel costs made by students to and from the place of the demonstration. Define who are going to be pointers at the demonstration and foresee which interviewer might be promoted to the position of pointer if needed. Students might need to sign the contract at the briefing and for this, take their passport with them.</p> <p><u>Needed material for all interviewers:</u> Survey packages: survey booklet and envelopes Name tags with the university logo Clipboard and pen or pencil (a pencil is reliable with cold and rainy weather) A paper on each clipboard (see Figure 6) to write down name interviewer, group number, cell phone of pointer, refusals,... Some of these data will later be written in the B Quest Interviewers document by the students themselves. A bag to carry the surveys</p>		In the week before the demonstration
15	<p>Briefing of interviewers: Carefully explain the fieldwork method – for which there is a difference between a static and moving demonstration. Explain why it is important to follow this methodology. <i>Please note: If you compose an entire new team of interviewers, it is best to give an instruction course some time before the protest event. Also attach the interviewer's version of the fieldwork method in your last e-mail correspondence before the demonstration. Relevant topics:</i> How to prepare for interviewing at the demonstration? The last part of Protest Surveys: Procedure, Practicalities, Problems gives an answer to the following questions: How to approach the F2F respondents? How to approach respondents to hand over survey booklets? What to do when people refuse to participate? What to do after the demonstration? Mention some difficult situations and give examples of how to solve them.</p>		One or several days before the demonstration

Chapter 4: Gathering data *during* the demonstration

This chapter will give an overview of the actual data gathering that takes place during a protest demonstration. The schematic overview will show how a demonstration roughly looks like. The order of events is more or less chronological. The distinct methods used for moving and static demonstrations will be explained in more detail when you click on their respective links. Or go directly to [Protest Surveys: Procedure, Practicalities, Problems](#).

In this stage during the demonstration, four documents need to be filled out (by the researcher and by the respondents):

1. Core questionnaire: [B_Quest_Core](#)
2. Face-to-Face questionnaire: [B_Quest_F2F](#)
3. Survey Interviewer questionnaire: [B_Quest_Interviewers](#)
4. Factsheet During Demonstration: [B_Fact_Demo](#)

Please note that in this stage data is already gathered to fill in the [C_Fact_Pointer](#) after the demonstration.

You will come across all these documents in the schematic overview below. All the documents that need to be filled out during the demonstration are mentioned in the column 'Documents'.

Order	Procedure	Documents	When
Last preparations on the day of the demonstration			
1	Check the weather forecast on the day of the demonstration and write down how the weather actually was. This information should be filled in B_Fact_Demo .	Fill in B_Fact_Demo	On the day of the demonstration
2	Meet with your interviewers at an agreed place & time. Briefly repeat the method. Divide the group of interviewers and assign a pointer to each group. Exchange cell phone numbers. Decide where to meet after the demonstration!		One hour before the demonstration starts
3	Before starting the surveying process, the pointers estimate the size of the demo and the application of the methodology, both for static demonstrations (steps taken by interviewers) or moving demonstrations (rows skipped).		Just before the demonstration starts
Start gathering the data			
4	Once the demonstration starts, the pointers indicate which demonstrators should be approached by the interviewers with what type of survey (regular booklet or F2F-survey). Interviewers keep an overview of all refused booklets & F2F.	Fill in B_Quest_Core and B_Quest_F2F	During demonstration
5	Everyone will observe the atmosphere and course of the demonstration. This needs to be noted down after the demonstration in B_Quest_Interviewers and B_Fact_Demo .	Fill in B_Quest_Interviewers and B_Fact_Demo	During demonstration
6	If available one extra pointer walks about at the demonstration and makes photographs of banners and placards. Some of this information will be noted down right after the demonstration in B_Fact_Demo and later on in C_Fact_Pointer .	Fill in B_Fact_Demo and C_Fact_Pointer	During demonstration
Gather the collected data			
7	Once the pointers have decided to end data gathering – probably because the demonstration has ended – everyone gathers at a tranquil spot. Here, everyone fills out forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pointers fill in B_Fact_Demo. Note that this factsheet will form input for C_Fact_Pointer that the pointers need to fill in after the demonstration. - All interviewers fill in B_Quest_Interviewers Provide each interviewer with an envelope to put in his or	Fill in B_Fact_Demo , C_Fact_Pointer , B_Quest_Interviewers	Directly after demonstration

	her B_Quest Interviewers sheet, the paper with the tallied refusals, and all the F2F-surveys that have been conducted. Interviewers should write their name on their envelope.		
8	Debriefing between pointers and interviewers about the course of the demonstration: ask about experiences, impressions and anecdotes. Note: This information is also input for C_Fact Pointer that one of the pointers will write afterwards.		Directly after demonstration

Chapter 5: Gathering and data processing *after* the demonstration

This chapter will give insight in the gathering of the last pieces of data with regard to the covered protest demonstration. It also mentions the way in which the collected data needs to be processed. If you want to read more about the processing of data at this point, go to: [Manual for inputting protest survey data](#). To see the entire documents that need to be filled out, just click on their names.

In this stage after the demonstration, five documents need to be filled out:

1. Questionnaire Organizations (after demo): [C_ Quest_ Org](#)
2. Questionnaire Police (after demo): [C_ Quest_ Police](#)
3. Factsheet Pointer: [C_ Fact_ Pointer](#)
4. Factsheet Issue-Specific Mobilization context: [C_ Fact_ IMC](#)
5. Factsheet Media: [C_ Fact_ Media](#)

You will come across them in the schematic overview below. All the documents that need to be filled out after the demonstration are mentioned in the column 'Documents'.

Order	Procedure	Documents	When
Gathering the last pieces of data			
1	All filled out F2F, incoming surveys and collected documents at the demonstration are sorted out and guarded at the faculty.		After the demo
2	Re-contact the organization(s) that have organized the demonstration for a telephone interview and fill in C_ Quest_ Org	Fill in C_ Quest_ Org	In the week after the demo
3	Re-contact the police for a telephone (or email) interview and fill in C_ Quest_ Police	Fill in C_ Quest_ Police	In the week after the demo
4	Fill in C_ Fact_ Pointer based on B_ Quest_ Interviewers and B_ Fact_ Demo .	Fill in C_ Fact_ Pointer	In the week after the demo
5	Fill in C_ Fact_ IMC and C_ Fact_ Media	Fill in C_ Fact_ IMC C_ Fact_ Media	In the weeks after the demo
Start processing the collected data			
7	Enter data into the system at www.protestsurvey.eu and for this, log into the website at: http://www.protestsurvey.eu/datastore Since consultation with Ground Control already took place before the demonstration, and the optional module was sent to Data Handling , you can start with inputting data straight after the demonstration. For more information, check the Manual for Inputting Protest Survey Data . For questions, contact the webmaster .		In the months after the demo
9	Check the inputted data		After all data has been inputted
10	Once all the data has been entered, Data Handling should be informed. From this moment on, the data can be used by other teams as well, in concordance with the team that collected the data.		After all data has been inputted

Chapter 6: Manual for inputting Protest Survey Data

This is the manual for Inputting Protest Survey Data via www.protestsurvey.eu. Before start inputting incoming surveys and contextual information, please consider the following four general points.

1. Email Ruud your questionnaire!

Before you can start entering protest survey data, first email the **POSTAL and F2F survey** to Ruud Wouters (ruud.wouters@ua.ac.be). Ruud needs this information to create an input screen for your demonstration. Also make sure to email place, date and a short (recognizable) name of the demonstration.

2. What to do with missing values, double answers or “in-betweens”?

There are a few rules regarding questionnaire errors and missing values while entering protest surveys. These rules are necessary to standardize errors across our surveys. A more extensive explanation is presented in STEP 4 below. Here is a summary. Regarding MISSING VALUES (purposely and accidentally), input the survey “as it is”, meaning that questions that are not answered are not answered in the input screens as well. For open-ended questions fill in “99” in the text-box (and the translation box). Regarding QUESTION ERRORS (e.g. a respondent checks two possibilities, or an in-between, on a scale from 1 to 5), choose the “most extreme” answer (deviating from the middle category); if this is not possible, choose “missing” (e.g. do not fill in anything). There is one specific rule for a missing value for QUESTION 8B. In case a respondent has checked only 1 option in Question 8 (about information channels) and did not fill in 8b, select the corresponding number of Question 8.

3. Translate all open-ended questions!

There are several open-ended questions in the questionnaire. Each of these questions should be immediately translated in English. You will recognize these questions by the “translation textbox” below the original textbox.

STEP 1 – Login to www.protestsurvey.eu

In order to login you can surf to www.protestsurvey.eu/datastore/. The next picture is a screenshot of the login page. First enter your username and password. E-mail Anouk van Leeuwen (AL.van.Leeuwen@fsw.vu.nl) if you forgot them.

Protest Survey – Login

www.protestsurvey.eu/datastore/

Protest Survey

Welcome Login

Home > Login

Login

Please fill in your username and password to access the full site.

Username

Password

Remember my username and password

[?](#)

Login

Attention: both username and password are case-sensitive

© Protest Survey 2010-2011 - Design www.kpssoft.be user: (0) Top

STEP 2 – click on “input data”

Next, select the tab “Input data” and select the demonstration for which you want to fill in data. You will then be directed to a screen with a list of all the factsheets and questionnaires that need to be filled in (see below for an example).

The screenshot shows the 'Protest Survey' web application interface. The main navigation bar includes 'Welcome', 'Input data', 'Export data', 'Tools', and 'Log out'. The current page is 'Input data' for the 'Climate Change, Brussels (05 December 2009)' demonstration. The page is divided into three main sections: 'Input forms type A', 'Input forms type B', and 'Input forms type C'. Each section lists various forms and their completion status. A 'Data validation' section at the bottom allows users to confirm if the data is complete and accurate.

Nr of records / record exists	
Factsheet Organisations before demonstration	Yes 100% complete
Questionnaire Organisations before demonstration	5 58.6% complete
Questionnaire Police before demonstration	Yes 66% complete
Questionnaire Postal Survey*	334 73.01% complete
Questionnaire F2F*	0 0% complete
Questionnaire Interviewers during demonstration*	0 0% complete
Factsheet Demonstration during demonstration	Yes 36% complete
Questionnaire Organisations after demonstration	7 30% complete
Questionnaire Police after demonstration	Yes 35% complete
Factsheet Pointer after demonstration	No 0% complete
Factsheet Issue-Specific Mobilization Context	Yes 65% complete
Factsheet Media	Yes 30% complete
Total score	352 71% complete

* For older events the records will be transferred to the new tables.

Data validation
Are the data complete and accurate?
Fiat by country responsible
 Yes No
If you answer yes, these data will be submitted for review and available for download after validation.

On the left side you will see links to all factsheets, on your right a rough measure of the progress you have made. The blue box contains the validation button: if all data is inputted you can send a request for validation to Data Handling by selecting ‘yes’ in this box.

STEP 3 – click on “Tools” to add data entry persons

Unless you will enter all data yourself, you first create an account for a person hired to do the job. Go to the “Tool” section and select “List Data Entry Persons”. As shown in the picture below, you will see a list of all data entry persons already granted access and a link at the top saying “Add user”.

Attention: You also have to indicate which demonstration your entry person will enter. This is to prevent that these persons would accidentally enter data in the wrong dataset. When they login, only the demonstration appears that you selected. If a person is hired to enter several demonstrations you need to change this option after someone finished a first demonstration. If the demonstration you want to enter is not listed, this probably means you did not emailed Ruud the required information about this demonstration (see very first point). Or you did and then Ruud did not respond to your request. If that is the case probably a small and kind reminder will suffice...

Protest Survey - Tools

www.protestsurvey.eu/datastore/index.php?pg=5&act=5100

Protest Survey

Welcome Input data Export data Tools Log out

Home > Tools

Add user

ID	Name	Type	Last change	Action
81	arran_hunt	Data entry person	05/04/2011 23:17	
83	ccristancho	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:13	
84	caomez	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:17	
76	charlie_murphy	Data entry person	04/04/2011 23:44	
75	dan_tor	Data entry person	04/04/2011 23:43	
42	demoadmin	Administrator	03/03/2011 14:22	
40	demobelgium	Country responsible	12/04/2010 11:55	
39	demodata	Data entry person	12/04/2010 12:09	
94	demointerviewer	Interviewers	29/04/2011 01:22	
43	demonetherlands	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:45	
44	demonlam	Data entry person	08/03/2011 17:17	
41	demospain	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:33	
92	demosweden	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:39	
91	demoswice	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:38	
89	demuuk	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:38	
90	demous	Country responsible	27/04/2011 17:38	
93	demovisitor	All visitors	29/04/2011 01:19	
80	george_overhill	Data entry person	05/04/2011 23:16	
72	jack_brooker	Data entry person	04/04/2011 23:42	
98	jack_maher	Data entry person	04/05/2011 19:44	
38	Jeroen	Administrator	11/04/2010 23:05	

STEP 4 – start entering protest survey data and factsheets!

Now start entering protest survey data. For each survey and factsheet a separate validation button is available. If you are ready with inputting a survey or a factsheet, please select this validation button (see below for an example). After validating a specific survey or factsheet the progression bar will be set to 100%. Note that these specific validation button are different from the general validation button on the main page (see higher).

ATTENTION:

Here are some rules to follow when entering survey data.

1. Regarding MISSING VALUES:

- IF a question is not filled in, leave it unanswered in the input screen as well.
- For dropdown menus, the missing value "99" is the "Select ----->" option.
- For open-ended questions that are not filled in, please enter "99".

2. Regarding QUESTION ERRORS:

- If a respondent checks more than one option on a scale, please choose the "most extreme" option instead (deviating most from the middle category). Respondents tend to lean towards the middle, so the more extreme option will be an accurate reflection of their intended response. More specifically this means that if a respondent indicated 2 and 3 on a scale from 1 to 5, the entered figure is 2. If a respondent chose 3 and 4 on a similar scale, the entered figure is 4.

3. Regarding OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS:

- There are a few open-ended questions that should be immediately translated in English. These questions have an additional 'translation' box below the original textbox.

4. Regarding POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION and ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP:

- For the two political party questions (identification and voted for), and the question on organizational membership there is a dropdown menu with a list of all possible answers possible for these questions.

If a party or organization is not listed, contact the country responsible. He or she will then enter the new party/organization on the list in the "Tool"-section. Close the input screen and re-open it to see the updated list of parties/organizations.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.protestsurvey.eu/datastore/index.php?pg=3&act=1100. The page title is "Protest Survey" and the current view is "Factsheet Organisations before demonstration: Climate Change, Brussels (05 December 2009)".

At the top, there are navigation tabs: "Welcome", "Input data", "Export data", "Tools", and "Log out". Below the tabs, the breadcrumb path is "Home > Input data > Factsheet Organisations before demonstration".

The main content area shows a "Save factsheet" button and a status bar indicating "Date added: 28/03/2011 14:41 | Last change: 29/04/2011 09:19" and "100% complete".

Question 1: Who are the five main initiator(s)? (this is not limited to organizations: who gave the first push to start this demonstration or who mobilized strongly for this demonstration?) Give a short description of each of these main organizers.

1. The main initiator of this demonstration is the 'Climate Coalition'. The coalition now exists for three years, and has seventy members, grouped into three families: environmental organizations, north-south movements, and, social and social-
2. ABVV (Eddy Van Lancker, nationaal secretaris), is the main socialist trade union.
3. BBL (Jan Turf, Beleidscoördinator), Bond Beter Leefmilieu is an umbrella organization covering more than 140 different environmental groups and organizations in Flanders.
4. Greenpeace/Climat Coalition (Michel Genet, director of Greenpeace, president of Climate Coalition), Greenpeace is also one the largest environmental organizations in Flanders. It does not receive any governmental funding.
5. 11.11.11: Bogdan Vanden Berghe (algemeen secretarises), 11.11.11. is - like BBL - an umbrella organization but for the Third World social movement sector.

Data validation
Are the data for this record complete and accurate?

Yes No

Question 2: List below the urls and save (by copying the page `ctrl print scrn`) the following WebPages

- a. Homepage of main organizers' website
- b. All relevant pages mentioning the protest event on organizers website
- c. Social network group page(s) for the protest event

Please separate URLs with comma's:

<http://www.climatecoalition.be>, <http://www.acv-online.be/>, <http://www.abvv.be>, <http://www.greenpeace.be>, <http://11.be>

Checked the website of the climate coalition, and of the main organizers + every organization that is mentioned in the "Who are we?" section on the Climate Coalition website. Saved and stored in separate maps. Most of the "core"-organizations appear

Chapter 7: Contact Information

Country	Name	E-mail
Belgium	Stefaan Walgrave	stefaan.walgrave@ua.ac.be
	Joris Verhulst	joris.verhulst@ua.ac.be
	Jeroen van Laer	jeroen.vanlaer@ua.ac.be
	Ruud Wouters	ruud.wouters@ua.ac.be
Italy	Donatella della Porta	donatella.dellaporta@eui.eu
Spain	José Manuel Sabucedo	josemanuel.sabucedo@usc.es
	Eva Anduiza	eva.anduiza@uab.es
	Camilo Cristancho	camilo.cristancho@gmail.com
	Christina Gómez	cristina.gomez@usc.es
	Mauro Rodríguez	mauro.rodriguez@usc.es
Sweden	Abby Peterson	abby.peterson@sociology.gu.se
	Magnus Wennerhag	magnus.wennerhag@gu.se
	Mattias Wahlström	mattias.wahlstrom@sociology.gu
Switzerland	Marco Giugni	marco.giugni@unige.ch
	Nina Eggert	nina.eggert@unige.ch
The Netherlands	Bert Klandermans	p.g.klandermans@vu.nl
	Jacqueline van Stekelenburg	j.van.stekelenburg@vu.nl
	Dunya van Troost	d.m.m.van.troost@vu.nl
	Anouk van Leeuwen	a.l.van.leeuwen@vu.nl
United Kingdom	Clare Saunders	c.e.saunders@soton.ac.uk
	Chris Rootes	c.a.rootes@kent.ac.uk
	Maria Grasso	m.grasso@soton.ac.uk
	Emily Rainsford	ea7g09@soton.ac.uk
United States	John McCarthy	jmccarthy@la.psu.edu
	Lester Kurtz	leskurtz@gmail.com
	Alex Vitale	avitale@brooklyn.cuny.edu
	David Snow	dsnow@uci.edu

Annex 1: A_Fact_Org

Factsheet Organizations, before demonstration

In case of a coalition, this form should be completed for maximum 5 members of the coalition.

1. *Who are the five main initiator(s)? (this is not limited to organizations: who gave the first push to start this demonstration or who mobilized strongly for this demonstration?) Give a short description of each of these main organizers*

1. [ORG_ini1]
2. [ORG_ini2]
3. [ORG_ini3]
4. [ORG_ini4]
5. [ORG_ini5]

2. *List below the urls and save (by copying the page "ctrl print scrn") the following WebPages [ORG_web]:*

- a. Homepage of main organizers' website
- b. All relevant pages mentioning the protest event on organizers website
- c. Social network group page(s) for the protest event.

Please separate URLs with comma's:

.....

.....

.....

3. *For EACH of the organizations mentioned above, you need to respond the question below.*

How important is organization 1 with regard to the issue compared to the other organizations? [ORG_imptnc1]

- 1 Very unimportant
 2 Quite unimportant
 3 Somewhat important
 4 Quite important
 5 Very important

How important is organization 2 with regard to the issue compared to the other organizations? [ORG_imptnc2]

- 1 Very unimportant
 2 Quite unimportant
 3 Somewhat important
 4 Quite important
 5 Very important

How important is organization 3 with regard to the issue compared to the other organizations? [ORG_imptnc3]

- 1 Very unimportant
 2 Quite unimportant
 3 Somewhat important
 4 Quite important
 5 Very important

How important is organization 4. with regard to the issue compared to the other organizations? [ORG_imptnc4]

- 1 Very unimportant
 2 Quite unimportant
 3 Somewhat important
 4 Quite important
 5 Very important

How important is organization 5. with regard to the issue compared to the other organizations? [ORG_imptnc5]

- 1 Very unimportant
 2 Quite unimportant
 3 Somewhat important
 4 Quite important
 5 Very important

Annex 2: A_Quest_Org
Questionnaire Organizations, before demonstration, telephone interview

In case of a coalition, this form should be completed for maximum 5 members of the coalition.

1. Name organizer: [ORG_name]

.....

2. Can you briefly explain why you are organizing this demonstration? What is the position of the organization(s) with regard to the issue? Who is the target? What is the issue? [ORG_why]

.....

.....

.....

3. Also, was there a direct event causing the demonstration, or is it a specific reaction to a specific event or crisis that occurred not long before the demonstration? [ORG_event]

₁ Yes

₂ No

4. Who (or what) according to your organization is to blame for these problems / this issue? [ORG_whoobl]

.....

.....

5. What does your organization think should be done to solve the problem? [ORG_whatdo]

.....

.....

6. By whom? Who does your organization think should solve the problem? [ORG_who]

.....

.....

7. Who is politically responsible for the issue? At which political level is the political competence to deal with the issue situated? [POL_resp]

₁ Local

₂ Regional

₃ National

₄ European

₅ International

₆ Other: [POL_resp_oth]

8. Do you (the organizer of the demonstration) have safety or security stewards to manage the demonstration? [DEM_secstew1]

- Yes No Don't know/not sure

If 'yes', How many security stewards do you have? [DEM_secstew2]

9. How many people do you expect there to be present at the demonstration? [DEM_expN]

..... participants.

10. Has your organization an official political affiliation? If so, what is it? (e.g. Christian/Socialist labor union) [ORG_polaff]

- 1 Extreme-right
- 2 Right-populist
- 3 Conservative
- 4 Religious (including Christian-democrat)
- 5 Liberal (right or center liberals)
- 6 Left liberal
- 7 Green
- 8 Socialist or Social democrat
- 9 Left socialist (left of the mains stream socialist party)
- 10 Communist
- 11 Regionalist/Ethnic (defending the interest of a region/linguistic/ethnic group)
- 12 Nationalists (nation = entire country and not a region)
- 13 Personalist (vehicle for one person)
- 14 Agrarian
- 15 Other: [ORG_polaff_oth]

11. Please tell us which ONE of the following statements best describes how the government relates to your organization when it comes to the issue of the demonstration [ORG_govrelshp]:

In the past twelve months:

- 1 The government/council frequently seeks the advice of our organization
- 2 The government/council is friendly to our organization, but our organization initiates most of the contact
- 3 The government/council sometimes receives our organization with hostility and other times is welcome depending on the issue/s or departments involved
- 4 The government/council never listens to our organization although our organization does try to influence them
- 5 Our organization has chosen, for ideological or tactical reasons, to avoid contact with the government/ council

12. How strong is your general political influence, according to your own estimation? [ORG_influence]

- 1 No influence 2 Somewhat influence 3 Strong influence

13. How many members do you have? [ORG_members]

..... members

14. Is there a demonstration platform? [ORG_plat]

- 1 Yes → If yes, please upload the full platform demonstration text
- 2 No

15. What other kinds of protest actions, on this specific issue, have you organized prior to this demonstration?
(more than one answer possible) [ORG_action1-10]

- 1 Lawful demonstrations
- 2 Illegal demonstrations
- 3 Judicial action / litigation
- 4 Petitioning
- 5 Fund raising
- 6 Product Boycott or Promotion
- 7 Campaigning
- 8 Strike
- 9 Direct action (such as: blockade, occupation, civil disobedience)
- 10 Violent forms of action (against property or people)

Extra comments (ask whether the demonstration is part of a larger protest cycle, and whether future actions are planned): [ORG_action_extra]

.....

.....

16. Are there any organizations that counter-mobilize and have adopted a position opposed to yours?
[CM_counter]

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know/not sure

If, yes, provide the following information about these organizations:

- Name: [CM_name]
 - Size (membership): [CM_members]
 - Resources (political and organizational): [CM_res]
 - Comments: [CM_comments]
-
-

17. Did your organization have prior contact with the police on how the demonstration was to be conducted?
[ORG_polcontA]

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know/not sure

17b. If yes, how would you describe the climate of these conversations? [ORG_polcontB]

- 1 Facilitating 2 Purely technical 3 Hostile

18. Did the police set certain conditions for the conduction of the demonstration? [ORG_condit]

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know/not sure

18b. If yes, please specify which conditions: [ORG_conditcom]

.....

.....

19. How do the police, in general, react to demonstrations staged by your organization? [ORG_polreactA]

- 1 Very repressive
- 2 Rather repressive
- 3 Neither
- 4 Rather facilitating
- 5 Very facilitating

Extra comments: [ORG_polreactAcom]

20. How do the police, in general, react to demonstrations by this issue? [ORG_polreactB]

- 1 Very repressive
- 2 Rather repressive
- 3 Neither
- 4 Rather facilitating
- 5 Very facilitating

Extra comments: [ORG_polreactBcom]

21. What do you think about the overall atmosphere at the demonstration. Will it be... [ORG_atmo_before]:

- Peaceful 1 2 3 4 5 Grim

Annex 3: A_Quest_Police

Questionnaire Police, before demonstration, telephone interview

1. What is the expected turnout of the demonstration according to the police department? [POL_expN]

.....

2. Will the police be present at the demonstration? [POL_presence]

Yes No Don't know No answer

If 'NO', why not?

..... [POL_presence_whyno]

If 'yes or don't know', How many police officers does the department estimate it will need for this demonstration (visible and in reserve)? [POL_presenceN]

Visible: [POL_presenceN1]

Reserve: [POL_presenceN2]

3. Has the police department heard any advanced negative publicity (announcement of violence)? [POL_negpub]

Yes No

4. Do the police consider demonstrations on this issue, in general, as problematic or unproblematic? [POL_demreactA]

Problematic Unproblematic Don't know

4b. Please specify your answer: (if mentioned, also note down other relevant factors): [POL_demreactAcom]

.....

5. Does your police department have experience with demonstrations organized by this group/these groups? [POL_demreactB]

Yes No Don't know No answer

5b. *If yes*, do you consider demonstrations organized by this group/these groups in general as problematic or unproblematic? [POL_demreactB2]

Problematic Unproblematic Don't know

5c. Please specify your answer (if mentioned, also note down other relevant factors): [POL_demreactBcom]

.....

6. Did your police department have prior contact with the organizers on how the demonstration was to be conducted? [POL_orgcontA]

Yes No Don't know No answer

6b. *If yes*, how would you describe the climate of these conversations? [POL_orgcontB]

Facilitating Purely technical Hostile

7. *Did the police department set certain conditions for the conduction of the demonstration?* [POL_condit]

Yes No Don't know/not sure

7b. *If yes*, please specify which conditions: [POL_conditcom]

.....
.....

8. *What do you think about the overall atmosphere at the demonstration? Will it be...* [POL_atmo_before]

Peaceful Grim

Annex 4: B_Quest_Core

**IMPORTANT: FOR A PRE-FORMATTED A5-VERSION
PLEASE CONTACT GROUND CONTROL**

Survey on
name demonstration

City, date



www.protestsurvey.eu

Dear Sir, Dear Madam,

Thank you for accepting this questionnaire. It will take about 20 minutes to fill in the questionnaire. Thank you for taking that time. When finished, simply put the questionnaire in the FREEPOST self-addressed envelope and post it (no stamp required). Please fill in the questionnaire individually; it is your personal opinion we are interested in. Obviously, your anonymity is guaranteed.

We will use the results of this survey in social research on the motives of people taking part in demonstrations and protests. A similar questionnaire will be distributed at other demonstrations in countries throughout Europe and the US. This is an independent, collaborative university-based research project, and the results of this survey will be made available for all who have participated in it.

For more information, you can visit our website www.protestsurvey.eu.

Once again, thank you very much for your cooperation.

Scientist in charge

Name

Address

University

info@protestsurvey.eu

Logo University

Any suggestions, questions or remarks can be made at the final page of this survey, or at info@protestsurvey.eu.

1. Please tell us why you participated in this protest event? [01whyp]

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. In your opinion, who or what is to blame for [the demonstration's /issue]? [02whobl]

.....

3. What should be done to address this issue? [03whatdo]

.....

.....

4. How do you evaluate the behavior of the police at the demonstration? [04police1-2]

	Not at all	Not very much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Cooperative	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Aggressive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. And what about the demonstrators? Were they...? [05behdem1-2]

	Not at all	Not very much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Cheerful	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Disorderly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Were you at this demonstration (Check as many as apply): [06comp1-8]

- Alone?
- With your partner?
- With your children?
- With friends?
- With relatives?
- With acquaintances?
- With colleagues or fellow students?
- With members of an organization you are a member of?

7. When did you make a firm decision to participate in the demonstration? [07decis]

- The day of the demonstration A few days before the demonstration A few weeks before the demonstration Over a month ago

8. How did you find out about the demonstration? Was it via: (check as many as apply) [08chan1-10]

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 Radio or television | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Newspaper(s) (print or online) | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Alternative online media | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Advertisement, flyers, and/or posters | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Partner and/or family | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Friends and/or acquaintances | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 People at your school or work | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 (Fellow) members of an organization or association | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 An organization (magazine, meeting, website, mailing list,...) | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Online social networks (e.g. Facebook, Twitter) | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

8b. Which of these above channels was the most important source of information for you? (please fill in the number 1 – 10 as indicated in the left column) [08chanimp]

Information channel nr:

9. Which of the following people specifically asked you to take part in the demonstration, and which people did you yourself ask to participate. (Check as many as apply) [09askby1-7] [09asked1-7]

	I was asked by	I asked
No-one	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Partner or family	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Relatives	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Acquaintances	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Colleagues or fellow students	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Co-members of an organization of which I am a member	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

10. Please list the main organizations staging this demonstration. [10lstorg]

.....

11. Are you a member of any of these organizations? [11memorg]

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know/not sure

If 'yes', what is (are) the name(s) of the organization(s)? (please write the full name)

.....
[11nameorg]

12. To what extent do you identify...

	Not at all	Not very much	Some what	Quite	Very much
with the other people present at the demonstration? [12idpart]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
with any organization staging the demonstration? [12idorg]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

13. How determined were you to participate in the demonstration? [13deter]

1 Not very 2 Rather 3 Somewhat 4 Quite 5 Very much

14. Thinking about **[write issue of the demonstration]** makes me feel: [14feel1-4]

	Not at all	Not very much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Angry	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Worried	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Fearful	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Frustrated	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

15. Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? I participated in the demonstration in order to... [15whypar1-6]

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree
defend my interests.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
express my views.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
pressure politicians to make things change.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
raise public awareness	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
express my solidarity.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
because I felt morally obliged to do so.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

16. Below are two goals that are ascribed to this demonstration. First, indicate how important these two goals are to you. Second, on a similar scale, How effective do you think this demonstration will be in reaching these goals? [16goalimp1-2] [16demeff1-2]

	WRITE GOAL 1					WRITE GOAL 2				
	Not at all	Not very	Some what	Quite	Very much	Not at all	Not very	Some what	Quite	Very much
Goal important	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Demonstration effective	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

17. If you have been involved in any of the following types of organizations in the past 12 months, please indicate whether you are a passive member or an active member? If you are a member of several organizations of the same type, tick the highest or most 'active' category. [17orgmem1-13]

	Passive member/ financial supporter	Active member
Church or religious organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Trade union or professional association	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Political party	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Women's organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sport or cultural organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Lesbian or gay rights organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Community or neighborhood association	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Charity or welfare organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Third world, Global Justice or Peace organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-racist or Migrant organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Human or civil rights organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify):..... [17orgmem13txt]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

18. During the last twelve months, in how many different organizations have you actively participated? [18actorg]

1 None 2 in 1 3 Between 2 – 3 4 In more than 3

19. There are many things people can do to prevent or promote change. Have you, in the past 12 months...? [19polact1-9]

	Yes	No
contacted a politician, government, or local government official?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
signed a petition/public letter?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
donated money to a political organization or group?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
boycotted certain products?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
deliberately bought products for political, ethical or environmental reasons?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
worn or displayed a campaign badge/sticker?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
joined a strike?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
taken part in direct action (such as: blockade, occupation, civil disobedience)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
used violent forms of action (against property or people)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

20. How many times have you in the past taken part in a demonstration? [20pastpart1-2]

	Never	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21+
Ever	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Past 12 months	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

21. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the functioning of democracy in your country? [21satdem]

Very dissatisfied											Very satisfied	Do not know
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		88
0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 <input type="checkbox"/>		88 <input type="checkbox"/>

22. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [22polval1-4]

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree
Government should redistribute income from the better off to those who are less well off.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Children should be taught to obey authority.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Even the most important public services and industries are best left to private enterprise.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
People from other countries should be allowed to come to my country and live here permanently if they want to.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

23. How interested are you in politics? [23polint]

1 Not at all 2 Not very 3 Quite 4 Very

24. When you get together with your friends, relatives or fellow workers, how often do you discuss politics? [24talkpol]

1 Never 2 Rarely 3 Sometimes 4 Fairly often 5 Very often

25. With which party do you most closely identify right now? [25partid]

.....

How close would you say you are to this party? [25partcl]

1 Not very close 2 Quite close 3 Very close

26. Below is a list of institutions. Please indicate, in general, how much you would say that you trust each of the following (types of) institutions. [26trust1-6]

	Not at all	Not very	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
National government	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
National parliament	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Political parties	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Trade unions	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Judicial system	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
European Union	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
United Nations	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

27. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [27poleff1-6]

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree
Most politicians make a lot of promises but do not actually do anything.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
I don't see the use of voting, parties do whatever they want anyway.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
My participation can have an impact on public policy in this country.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Organized groups of citizens can have a lot of impact on public policies in this country.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
If citizens from different countries join forces, they can have a lot of impact on international politics.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
I consider everybody's side of an argument before making a decision.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

28. In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right? [28leri]

Left											Right	Do not know
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 <input type="checkbox"/>		88 <input type="checkbox"/>

*****BEGIN OPTIONAL MODULE*****

*****END OPTIONAL MODULE*****

Finally we would like to ask you some personal questions.

I. Are you...? [sdsexe] Male Female

II. In which year were you born? [sdyrborn] _ _ _ _

III. In which country were you born? [sdcoborn]

IV. In which country do you live? [sdcolive]

V. In which country was your mother born? [sdmoborn]

VI. In which country was your father born? [sdfaborn]

VII. What is the highest level of education that you completed? If you are a student, at what level are you studying? [sdeduc] **Use nation-specific educational levels!!**

- 1 None, did not complete primary education
- 2 Primary or first stage of basic
- 3 Lower secondary or second stage of basic
- 4 Upper secondary
- 5 Post secondary, non-tertiary
- 6 First stage of tertiary
- 7 Second stage of tertiary
- 8 Post tertiary (PhD)

VIII. People sometimes describe themselves as belonging to the working class, the middle class, or the upper or lower class. Would you describe yourself as belonging to the...? [sdsubjcl]

- 1 Upper class 2 Upper middle class 3 Lower middle class 4 Working class 5 Lower class 6 None

IX. What is your employment situation? (Check as many as apply) [sdempl1-9]

- 1 I work fulltime (including maternity leave or other temporary absence).
- 1 I work part-time (including maternity leave or other temporary absence).
- 1 I am freelance/self-employed (without employed staff)
- 1 I am self-employed with employed staff
- 1 I study fulltime → **Go to question XII**
- 1 I am unemployed/between jobs.
- 1 I am (early) retired.
- 1 I am a housewife / househusband
- 1 Other: [sdempl9txt]

Annex 5: B_Quest_F2F

RESPONDENT NUMBER
[respid]

HOLDING A BANNER, ... [FBANNER]
 YES NO

GENDER [FSDSEX]
 MALE FEMALE

QUESTIONS TO ASK RESPONDENT

WHEN DID YOU MAKE A FIRM DECISION TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS DEMONSTRATION? [F07DECIS]

TODAY A FEW DAYS AGO A FEW WEEKS AGO OVER A MONTH AGO

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE ORGANIZATION(S) THAT ORGANIZED THIS DEMONSTRATION?
[F11MEMORG]

YES NO DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

IN GENERAL, HOW SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRACY IN YOUR COUNTRY? [F21SATDEM]

VERY DISSATISFIED											VERY SATISFIED	DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU IN THE PAST TAKEN PART IN A DEMONSTRATION? [F20PASTPART1]

NEVER 1 TO 5 6 TO 10 11 TO 20 21+

HOW INTERESTED ARE YOU IN POLITICS? [F23POLINT]

NOT AT ALL NOT VERY QUITE VERY

IN WHICH YEAR WERE YOU BORN? [FSDYRBORN] ____ ____ ____ ____

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL DEGREE YOU OBTAINED? (IF A STUDENT, INDICATE THE DIPLOMA YOU ARE STUDYING FOR) [FOPTSDEDUC] **USE NATION-SPECIFIC EDUCATIONAL LEVELS!!**

- NONE, DID NOT COMPLETE PRIMARY EDUCATION
- PRIMARY OR FIRST STAGE OF BASIC
- LOWER SECONDARY OR SECOND STAGE OF BASIC
- UPPER SECONDARY
- POST SECONDARY, NON-TERTIARY
- FIRST STAGE OF TERTIARY
- SECOND STAGE OF TERTIARY
- POST TERTIARY

POSTAL SURVEY ACCEPTED? [FNOSURVEY] YES NO

Annex 6: B_Quest_Interviewers

Questionnaire Interviewers, During Demonstration

1. Name Interviewer [INT_name]:
2. At how many demonstrations have you carried out interviews before [INT_expdem]? times
3. Gender: are you male female [INT_gender]
4. In which year were you born? ____ ____ ____ [INT_yrborn]

5. How did you experience the overall atmosphere at the demonstration. Was it... [I_atmosph]:
 Peaceful Grim

6. How do you evaluate the behavior of the police at the demonstration? [I_bepolice1-2]

	Not at all	Not so much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Cooperative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggressive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. And what about the demonstrators? Were they... [I_behdem1-2]

	Not at all	Not so much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Cheerful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disorderly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Did the organization of the demonstration have safety or security stewards to manage the demonstration? [I_secstew]

Yes No Don't know/not sure

9. How would you evaluate the protestors in their interaction with you as interviewer [I_intprotest]:

	Not at all	Not so often	Neutral	Quite often	Very often
Responsive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hostile	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friendly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. In general how would you evaluate the interaction between you and the respondents? [I_genintprotest]

.....

11. Did you loose track of your pointer at a certain moment? [I_pointer]

Yes No

If 'yes', how long? minutes [I_pointertime]

What did you do in the meantime?

..... [I_pointermean]

-
12. How many face to face interviews did you conduct? face to face interviews [I_F2F]
 13. What was the average conversation time per interview? minutes [I_convtime]
 14. How many face to face interviews were refused? refusals of f2f [I_F2Frefusal]
 15. How many respondents refused to accept an envelope after f2f interview? refusals core [I_F2Fcorerefusal]
 16. How many envelopes did you hand out? envelopes handed out [I_totalquest]
 17. How many protesters refused to accept an envelope without preceding interview? refusals core [I_Corerefusal]

Annex 7: B_Fact_Demo

Factsheet Demonstration, During Demonstration

Description of the protest event

1. *How many people showed up?*

According to the police? [DEMO_numpol]
According to the media? [DEMO_nummedia]
According to you? [DEMO_numyou]

2. *Were there any speakers?* [DEMO_speakers]

- Yes
 No
-

3. *Was there a counter demonstration?* [DEMO_counter]

- Yes → staged by [DEMO_counterwho]
 No
-

4. *Were there any slogans?* [DEMO_slogans]

- Yes
 No

If yes, which slogans were used? [DEMO_slogans_txt]

.....
.....
.....

Description of the location

5. *Location:* [DEMO_location]

- Gathering venue
 Square
 Streets / Avenues
 Other: [DEMO_location_oth]
-

6. *Name of location (e.g. name of the square, street or avenue, etc)*

..... [DEMO_locname]

If moving demonstration:

Place of departure..... [DEMO_locdep]

Place of arrival..... [DEMO_locarr]

7. *Duration of the event (hours /min)* [DEMO_duration]

.....

If static demonstration: square meters of the square [DEMO_sqm]

If moving demonstration: number of kilometers covered by demonstration [DEMO_km]

8. Check side activities present [DEMO_sideact]

- 1 Information booth(s)
- 1 Speaker(s)
- 1 Music and/or artistic entertainment
- 1 Food and/or beverages
- 1 Adjusted transportation
- 1 Other: [DEMO_sideact_oth]

9. Please add a list of the **banners and placards** used at the demonstration with the names of the organizations they are related to (and-if available-photographs you made of them) [DEMO_banplan1-7]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

10. Select the forecast weather condition five days before the demonstration: [DEMO_weather_before]

(1) ☀ (2) ☁ (3) ☂ (4) ☃ (5) ☄ (6) ★ (7) ☊

AND write down the temperature in °C [DEMO_celc_before]

11. Select the actual weather condition on the day of the demonstration: [DEMO_weather]

(1) ☀ (2) ☁ (3) ☂ (4) ☃ (5) ☄ (6) ★ (7) ☊

AND write down the temperature in °C [DEMO_celc]

Description of the atmosphere of the demonstration

12. How did you experience the overall atmosphere at the demonstration. Was it... [DEMO_atmosph]:

Peaceful 1 2 3 4 5 Grim

13. How did you evaluate the behavior of the demonstrators at the demonstration? Were they...? [DEMO_beprot1-5]

	Not at all	Not very much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Relaxed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Cheerful	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Accommodating	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Agitated	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Aggressive	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

14. How did you evaluate the interaction between the demonstrators and the police? Was the interaction...? [DEMO_intpol1-4]

	Not at all	Not very much	Some what	Quite	Very much
Relaxed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Cooperative	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Provocative against each other	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Aggressive towards each other	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

Description of police behavior at the event

15. How do you evaluate the behavior of the police at the demonstration? Were they...? [DEMO_bepol1-2]

	Not at all	Not very much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Cooperative	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Aggressive	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

16. What police equipment were visibly deployed at the demonstration? (check all that apply) [DEMO_poleq1-18]

- 'Normal' uniforms'
- Protective clothing
- Specialized dialogue police
- Safety helmets (visible, not worn)
- Shields (visible, not worn)
- Baton
- Weapon
- Flash grenades
- Fire hoses (water cannon)
- Armor plated vehicles
- Helicopters
- Horses
- Police dogs
- Other, specify..... [DEMO_poleq_oth]

17. What police intervention did you observe at the demonstration?

	Isolated [DEMO_polweapon_iso]	Widely used [DEMO_polweapon_wide]
Police filming or photographing demonstrators	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Specialized dialogue police intervening	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Helmets donned	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Shields taken up	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Forming a closed police line	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Pushing and shoving	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of baton	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of pepper spray	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of tear gas (by individual officers)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of tear gas bomb	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of fire hoses (water cannon)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of flash grenades	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Police using weapon(s) firing rubber, plastic or wooden bullets	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Using of tape to restrict access	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of mobile nets	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Putting up barricades	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of police dogs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Deployment of mounted police	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Plain clothes snatch squads	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify..... [DEMO_polweapon_oth]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Last remarks

18. Open description of demonstration not captured by the questions above: [DEMO_open]

.....

.....

Annex 8: C_Quest_Org

Questionnaire Organizations, After demonstration

1. Can you say to what extent... [ORG_outcom]

	Not at all	Not very much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
The demonstration will strengthen us as movement/organization	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
The demonstration will increase the visibility of the issue	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
The demonstration will change public opinion on the issue	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
The demonstration will change the government/target's position on the issue	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

2. How did you experience the overall atmosphere at the demonstration. Was it... [ORG_atmosph_after]:

Peaceful 1 2 3 4 5 Grim

3. How do you evaluate the behaviour of the police at the demonstration? Were they...? [ORG_bepol1-2]

	Not at all	Not so much	Somewhat	Quite	Very much
Cooperative	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Aggressive	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

4. If your organisation had prior contact with the police on how the demonstration was to be conducted, did the police keep their side of the agreement reached? [ORG_polcontcondit]

1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know/not sure

4b. If not, please specify your answer: [ORG_polcontconditcom]

.....

5. Are you aware of people being arrested? [ORG_arrA]

1 Yes → If 'yes', how many? [ORG_arrB]
 2 No

6. Were people detained? [ORG_det]

1 Yes → If 'yes', how many days? [ORG_daysdet]
 2 No

7. Where there reports of police surveillance or infiltration? [ORG_polin]

1 Yes
 2 No

8. Were there any reported injuries on the side of the protesters? [ORG_injury]

1 Yes
 2 No

If 'yes', how serious, what type of injuries, how many people? [ORG_injury_txt]

.....

9. *How large was the turnout, according to your estimation?* [ORG_turnout]

.....

Annex 9: C_Quest_Police

Questionnaire Police, After Demonstration, Telephone interview

If no police contact is possible, this form is left blank

1. How large was the turnout, according to your estimation? [POL_turnout]

.....

2. How many people actually attended this demonstration, compared to your expectations? [POL_turnoutexp]

- A lot fewer Somewhat fewer As expected Somewhat more A lot more

3. How many police officers were there for the demonstration (visible and in reserve)? [POL_numberoff]

Visible: [POL_numberoff1]

Reserve: [POL_numberoff2]

4. How many police officers were actually deployed during the demonstration? [POL_numberoffact]

.....

5. Type of police present at the demonstration (please check all that apply): [POL_type1-4]

- Local police officers
 Riot police (ME)
 Police on horse
 Other agencies

6. Were there any arrests? [POL_arr]

- Yes → If 'yes', how many? [POL_arrB]
 No

7. Were people detained? [POL_det]

- Yes No

8. Were there any reported injuries on either the side of the police or on the side of the protesters? [POL_injury]

- Yes No

If 'yes', how serious, what type of injuries, how many people? [POL_injury_txt]

.....

9. If your police department had prior contact with the organizers on how the demonstration was to be conducted and certain conditions were set, did the organizers keep their side of the agreement reached? [POL_orgcontcondit]

- Yes No Don't know/not sure

9b. If not, please specify your answer: [POL_orgcontconditcom]

.....

10. How did you experience the overall atmosphere at the demonstration? Was it... [POL_atmosph_after]:

- Peaceful Grim

Annex 10: C_Fact_Pointer

Factsheet Pointer (Only one of them), After Demonstration (based on B_Quest_Interviewers)

1. Describe the overall course of the sampling and surveying process: [PNT_survey]

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Did the entire protest event get covered or not + explain: [PNT_entire]

.....
.....
.....

3. Refusal rates of all face to face interviews (give %) [PNT_F2Frefusal]

..... %

4. Refusal rates of accepting envelopes after face to face interview (give %) [PNT_F2Fcorerefusal]

..... %

5. Refusal rates of accepting envelopes without preceding interview (give %) [PNT_Corerefusal]

..... %

6. What was the average conversation time per interview (in minutes) [PNT_inttime]

..... minutes

7. On average, how much time did the hand-outs of surveys take (in minutes) [PNT_handouttime]

..... minutes

8. How many postal surveys (envelopes) did you hand out to protestors? (number) [PNT_postal]

.....

9. Did any interviewers get isolated from their pointer? [PNT_isolated]

₁ Yes ₂ No

If 'yes':

d. How many?..... [PNT_isonumber]

e. For how long on average (minutes)..... [PNT_isotime]

f. Which procedure did they follow..... [PNT_isoproc]

10. How would you evaluate the protestors in their interaction with the interviewers: [PNT_ipoint]

	Not at all	Not very much	Neutral	Quite much	Very much
Responsive	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Hostile	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Friendly	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Open	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

11. In general how was the interaction between the interviewers and the respondents? [PNT_iintresp]

.....

.....

.....

12. Please note down any practical difficulties you may have encountered during fieldwork [PNT_diffcilt]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

13. Other remarks or suggestions [PNT_open]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Annex 11: C_Fact_IMC

Factsheet Issue-Specific Mobilization context, general knowledge and secondary sources

-
1. *Is the Issue specific SMO-sector a large sector? With many different organizations? (compared to other SMO-sectors in same country)*

Number of people: [IMC_large1]

- 1 Very small
 2 Rather small
 3 Quite large
 4 Very large

Number of organizations: [IMC_large2]

- 1 Very small
 2 Rather small
 3 Quite large
 4 Very large

-
2. *Is the issue-specific SMO-sector an active protest sector? With many protest events that are staged? (compared to other SMO-sectors in same country) [IMC_cont]*

- 1 Not at all
 2 Rather
 3 Quite
 4 Very

-
3. *Protest on the issue in general is... (More than one answer possible)*

- a) *Aiming at large numbers* 1 Yes 2 No [IMC_numbers]
b) *Violent* 1 Yes 2 No [IMC_violence]
c) *Direct* 1 Yes 2 No [IMC_direct]

-
4. *Is the demonstration about an issue that causes on average a lot of protest or not in your country? [IMC_freq]*

- 1 A lot below average
 2 Somewhat below average
 3 About average
 4 Quite above average
 5 A lot above average

-
5. *Have there been other events in the months before the covered demonstration on the same issue? [IMC_cycle1]*

- 1 No, this was a one shot demonstration
 2 Yes, there have been a few actions before
 3 Yes, there have been many actions before

Extra comments (Please give a short description of the protest history on the issue leading to the covered demonstration): [IMC_cyclehist1]

.....
.....

-
6. *Before this demonstration, in the past 10 years, is the issue relatively new as a demonstration issue or not? [IMC_cycle2]*

- 1 No, the issue only founds it way to the streets recently
 2 Yes, there have been a few actions on this issue in the past 10 years
 3 Yes, there have been regularly actions in the past 10 years

Extra comments (Please give a short description of the protest history on the issue leading to the covered demonstration): [IMC_cyclehist2]

.....

.....

7. Now before the demonstration, do the major political institutions (government, parliament etc. devote a lot of attention to the issue of the demonstration, or not? [POL_attn]

- 1 None at all
- 2 Quite a bit
- 3 A lot

8. For each political party (government and opposition), does it have an explicit position on the issue at stake? And, is it in favor, against, neutral or divided towards the demonstration's claims?

Party name [POL_partyname1]	Government or opposition [POL_gov1]	Party family [POL_partyfam1]	Party position [POL_pos1]	Party stance [POL_stance1]
.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Government 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Opposition	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme-right 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Right-populist 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Conservative 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Religious (including Christian-democrat) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Liberal (right or center liberals) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Left liberal 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Green 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Socialist or Social democrat 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Left socialist (left of the mains stream socialist party) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Communist 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Regionalist/Ethnic (defending the interest of a region/linguistic/ethnic group) 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Nationalists (nation = entire country and not a region) 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Personalist (vehicle for one person) 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Other: [POL_partyfam_oth1]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Explicit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Silent	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Against 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral 3 <input type="checkbox"/> In favor 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divided
Party name [POL_partyname2]	Government or opposition [POL_gov2]	Party family [POL_partyfam2]	Party position [POL_pos2]	Party stance [POL_stance2]
...				

9. To what extent is the demonstration issue a salient issue in the population at large (e.g. this is also the issue described on the front-page of the protest survey)? [IMC_salient]

- 1 Not at all salient
- 2 Somewhat salient
- 3 Quite salient
- 4 Very salient

Extra comments and arguments (or poll data): [IMC_salient_comm]

.....

.....

.....

10. To what extent does the population at large agree with the position on the issue as proclaimed by the demonstration (e.g. this is also the issue described on the front-page of the protest survey)? [IMC_pubop]

- Population largely disagrees with the issue stance of demonstration
- Population partly supports the issue stance of the demonstration
- Population largely supports the issue stance of the demonstration

11. Please describe the real world situation/problem that is causing the issue to be contentious? [IMC_problem]

.....

.....

.....

.....

12. Was there a direct event causing the demonstration to take place now? [IMC_event]

- Yes
- No

If 'yes', which event? [IMC_event_which]

Was this event?

- planned
- unplanned [IMC_event_which]
- man-made
- non man-made [IMC_event_manmade]
- political
- non-political [IMC_event_polit]

13. Are there any other public actors or figures that played a prominent role related to the issue? Actors that you think are important for the public debate on the issue (e.g. celebrities, NGO's, media, business corporations, scientific community, ...)?

REPEAT MAX. 3 TIMES

Name: [IMC_promA1]
Type: [IMC_promA2]
URL: [IMC_promA3]
Stance: In favor [IMC_promA4]
 Oppose
 Does not take a position
 Don't know

Name: [IMC_promB1]
Type: [IMC_promB2]
URL: [IMC_promB3]
Stance: In favor [IMC_promB4]
 Oppose
 Does not take a position
 Don't know

Name: [IMC_promC1]
Type: [IMC_promC2]
URL: [IMC_promC3]
Stance: In favor [IMC_promC4]
 Oppose
 Does not take a position
 Don't know

Annex 12: C_Fact_Media

Factsheet Media: quantitative and qualitative media analysis

A. GENERAL

1. Which are the four newspapers included in the analysis? If possible and applicable include two main, qualitative broad sheets, and two main popular sheets, and preferable one on the "left" and one on the "right". [M_nwspra-d]

1.
2.
3.
4.

2. What is the national benchmark (average amount of articles/week)? [M_bench]

B. SEARCH RESULTS

3. GENERAL issue search [M_genissue]

weeks	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Search term 1																	
Search term 2																	
Search term 3																	
Search term 4																	
Search term 5																	

4. SPECIFIC issue search [M_specissue]

weeks	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Search term																	

5. SPECIFIC DEMONSTRATION search [M_specdemo]


weeks	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Search term										

5a: Upload a PDF-version of each article on the specific demonstration [M_pdfdemo]

5b: Throughout all these different articles, how would you describe the coverage on the demonstration in general? [M_tone]

- 1 largely positive/sympathetic
- 2 largely neutral and descriptive
- 3 largely negative/unsympathetic
- 4 largely a mixture of negative, positive and neutral
- 5 largely a mixture of negative and positive
- 6 largely a mixture of negative and neutral
- 7 largely a mixture of positive and neutral

6. General issue protest event analysis [M_genissuePEA]

	weeks	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1		1	2	3	4
Search term																		
.....																		

Annex to C_FACT_MEDIA: Practical Guidelines for Media Analysis

General Guidelines

In each country, the *two main broadsheets* and the *two main popular newspapers* will be covered in the media analyses. All analyses will be done using online search databases (Lexis-Nexis or alike). **Only the 'news' and economical** sections will be analyzed (so not culture, leisure, tv, sports,...).

All keyword counts are done on a **weekly** basis. Issue searches will be done covering a period from twelve weeks before to four weeks after the demonstration. Demonstration searches four weeks before and four weeks after the demonstration. The day of the **demonstration is considered 'point 0'**. Seven days before that is point '-1'; fourteen days before point '-2' etc., up to point '-12' and point ('+4') on the other end, which is 28 days after the demonstration.

To be able to **benchmark** the national numbers, make a one-time **national average number of weekly articles**. More specifically: count the total amount of articles (again, no TV, culture, leisure and sports sections. Only the front page, and the domestic news-, foreign and international news-, and economic news section are taken into account) in the four newspapers for four random weeks each. Take the total average of these week totals as the national newspaper coverage benchmark.

Search Guidelines

Regarding the **general issue** search term:

- Try to fit the theme of the demonstration into one or more general search terms (max 5, in separate analyses). Analyses using this/these generic search term(s) then could be used to compare with other demonstration in the database. Please check whether useful search terms were used previously by teams in other countries.
- Enter the used search terms in the original language and provide an English translation.
- E.g.: on a labor union demonstration on a corporate closedown, one could use search terms like: corporate closedown(s) – layoffs – unemployment – economical crisis - ...
- E.g.: on a climate change demonstration, one general search term could suffice: Climate.

Demonstration-specific-issue search term:

- This gauges for the specific issue of the demonstration. Here, several search terms can be used simultaneously using Boolean operators.
- E.g.: climate change OR climate OR global warming OR Copenhagen summit OR ...

Specific demonstration search term:

- Use the demonstration-specific issue search term + 'demonstration OR manifestation OR rally OR ... OR ...
- E.g.: 'climate change OR climate OR Copenhagen summit' AND 'demonstration OR rally'.
- Upload a PDF-version of every article included.
- Give a personal (or group-decided) tone measure of the total of articles on the demonstration. This is your (group's) own opinion.

General issue protest event analysis

- Use the general issue search term + 'demonstration OR manifestation OR rally OR ...'. If more than one general issue search term used before, combine them into one here.
- E.g.: 'climate' AND 'demonstration OR rally'.

Annex 13: An Interviewers' Guide to Protest Surveying

The do's and don'ts of interviewing protesters

Soon you will join our team in a new protest survey, and will help us with interviewing protesters and with handing them out questionnaires which they (hopefully) fill in at home. To take a well-prepared start we give you this guide. It informs you about the specific methods we use to distribute these questionnaires, as to get an as representative sample as possible from the moving crowd. It also offers several very practical guidelines and suggestions. Please read it through very carefully.

If you have never participated in a protest demonstration yourself, or witnessed on from very close, it is important that you know that, in general, protesters are most of the time very friendly and cooperative, and in these cases you will really enjoy the survey process. Sometimes however, for instance at labor union demonstrations where people are protesting to retain their own jobs, the demonstrators are far less interested in your presence or in answering survey questions. It is your job to convince them to cooperate.

The Protest Survey Method

Getting a representative sample means trying to make sure that every protester has an equal chance of being selected to be approached by someone of us. To do so we split up our team in 'pointers' and 'interviewers'. Each pointer will guide about four interviewers through the demonstration. The pointer will count 'rows' of the demonstration, and determine a person (in the middle or on the side,...) of that row to be approached by an interviewer. The interviewer goes out to interview this protester; the pointer will then skip the same amount of rows, pick out another protester and send out another interviewer. And so on. It is important that 'selecting' and actual 'interviewing' are separated, because interviewers tend to approach people they like or look approachable. Thus: **it is crucial to know that the pointers are the ones who decide which protester an interviewer will be approaching.**

The Questionnaires

The questionnaires are printed in booklet format (A5). At some demonstrations, we will use double-faced booklets: one side of the booklet then contains the questionnaire in one language and when you flip it, it contains a second language questionnaire. In the middle of each questionnaire booklet, we put a pre-stamped envelope which the respondents can use to send it back to us. Our aim is to hand out around 1,000 questionnaires at each demonstration.

One in six questionnaires are 'special'. In the middle, they hold an interview sheet. This sheet contains a couple of questions that need to be asked to the respondent at the spot. You fill in their answers on this sheet, and once the interview is finished, you tear out the sheet and hand over the according booklet to the person you just interviewed. The booklet and the sheet with questions have an identical number. This way we can check afterwards which kinds of people do send back the questionnaires, and which ones do not. **It is the pointer who will count the ratio normal/special questionnaires, and he/she will inform you on whether you need to do a short interview, or just hand out a booklet.** Keep the different types of booklets separated in your carrying bag so that you can easily take the one or the other.

How to approach a selected protester?

Once the pointer has selected your next respondent, approach him/her in a very open way. Smile, be friendly and convincing, but also professional and to-the-point. Keep the conversation tight and avoid the respondent to start an entire story (for tips, see: 'what to do when...?' below)

If applicable, ask him/her which language he/she speaks, and introduce yourself more or less in the following way:

When handing over a **normal questionnaire booklet**:

“Good afternoon, I am a student from the University of We are conducting a study on protest events like this one in different countries in Europe to get more insight on the reasons why people participate in protest. I have a booklet here with several questions; you can take it home and fill it out there. You can send it back free of cost with the enclosed envelope. It is of course anonymous, and it will take you about 20 minutes to fill in.”

When combining with **a face-to-face interview**:

“Good afternoon, I am a student from the University of We are conducting a study on protest events like this one in different countries in Europe to get more insight on the reasons why people participate in protest. Can I quickly ask you a few questions?”

Take the interview:

- Read it a few times in advance, so you know and understand all the questions.
- Walk along with the interviewee at his/her own pace. Sometimes they stop walking to answer your questions; this is fine too, but try to avoid it.
- Very often, as things can be a bit noisy at a demonstration, they want to read along with you; let them if they want to.
- **Make sure that the questions are answered individually**; if others try to interfere, try to take the respondent separate (explain that it is his or her individual opinion you are interested in).
- Be sure to pose the questions literally!
- Do not give your own opinion, but encourage them to give an answer on each question.
- Write down the answers immediately at the right place.
- **Do not forget to fill in the gender** (and if applicable the language) of the interviewee. These questions are not asked, but have to be filled in by you.

After you finished the short interview, mention the fact that it is a two-stage survey:

“Thank you! Just to not bother you with many more questions here, we have a booklet containing several more questions on who you are and why you are here today. You can send it back free of cost with the enclosed envelope. It is of course anonymous, and it will take you about 20 minutes to fill in. Would you be willing to take this home and fill it out?”

What to do when...

...you successfully finished an interview?

Find and return to your pointer as fast as possible. **This is crucial: always return to your pointer.** Also when you have a question, are in doubt, lose your pencil,... always turn to your pointer for guidance. He/she will be wearing an umbrella, a placard, a balloon, and/or a conspicuous outfit, so you should be able to trace the pointer back.

...a respondent refuses to accept a booklet?

Insist once in a friendly way. If he/she still refuses, note down the refusal in the appropriate space on your interviewer's sheet (see below) and go back to your pointer who will appoint you another respondent.

...a respondent refuses to accept a face to face interview?

Insist once in a friendly way. If he/she still refuses, note down the refusal in the appropriate space on your interviewer's sheet and go back to your pointer who will appoint you another respondent.

...a respondent refuses to accept a booklet after the face to face interview?

Insist once in a friendly way. Explain why it is very important for the respondent to accept the booklet: this way we get much more information on his or her motivations. Tell him/her that the interview sheet and the booklet have an identical number, and that it serves to find out who are the very few people who do not send back their questionnaires. If he/she still refuses, note down the refusal in the appropriate space on your interviewer's sheet and go back to your pointer who will appoint you another respondent.

...you cannot find your pointer immediately?

Keep searching. Take your time to do so: at least ten minutes. Try to call the pointer on his/her cell phone (see below). If you still cannot trace your pointer back, start surveying demonstrators using the exact same procedure as your pointer used before: count the same amount of rows, and approach a protester alternately on the side and in the middle of the demonstration. After every five booklets handed out, do a face to face interview. **Mark all the questionnaires (for instance with your name; a star,...) you hand out without the help of a pointer, so we know afterwards which they were.** If you find your own pointer or a pointer of another group, join him immediately and follow the standard procedure.

...a respondent asks for more information?

If a respondent asks for who is responsible for the research, give the name of the research's national principal investigator. If they want to know what will be done with the data, tell them that it is a university study serving academic goals only, to get more insight on this special kind of political participation. Tell the respondent that much more information is included in the first page of the booklet, that there is room in the survey for questions and remarks, and that they can send an e-mail if they have additional questions. Try to keep the conversation short.

...you run out of booklets of one kind or another?

Tell your pointer, who will give you some more.

...you are sent out to approach someone who had already been approached by an interviewer from another team?

Go back to your pointer, who will send you off to another respondent.

...when the demonstration ends?

Once more, go to your pointer, or head to the meeting point agreed on before the demonstration.

Once there:

- Count the amount of booklet that you did not hand out and write down this number on your interviewers' sheet.
- Put the sheet, together with all the filled-out face to face interview pages into an envelope given to you by the pointers, and write your name on it.
- You will be asked to fill in a short questionnaire yourself on your experiences of the survey process and the demonstration itself.

Things you get from us, and things you need to take along

We will provide you with:

- name tags with university logo
- a clipboard and pen(cil)
- a separate interviewer's sheet on this clipboard, on which you note:
 - o your name;
 - o your pointer's cell/ mobile phone number;
 - o all the different kinds of refusals as mentioned above.

Make sure to bring:

- a (messenger's) bag to carry the surveys;
- an extra pen(cil);
- your cell/ mobile phone.

That's about it. You will soon (or already have) receive(d) all practical information on the timing and kind of demonstration. If you have any other question, do not hesitate to ask. We hope you will enjoy this 'academic endeavor' and will stay in our survey team for a long time!

Thanks and above all: **have fun!**

