# Guidelines for the annotation of named entities

Project: "OpenMinTeD" - The Social Sciences Use Case

## Preliminaries

### The Task

The task is to annotate Named Entities in publications from the social sciences domain. We use a tool called "Web Anno" (https://webanno.github.io/webanno/) to facilitate this task. This tool allows to import a document collection for annotation, to specify the set of labels to attach to (groups of) words, and to monitor the annotation process.

### How to use the tool

Log in with your user account and select "Annotation".



Open the document that you would like to work on.
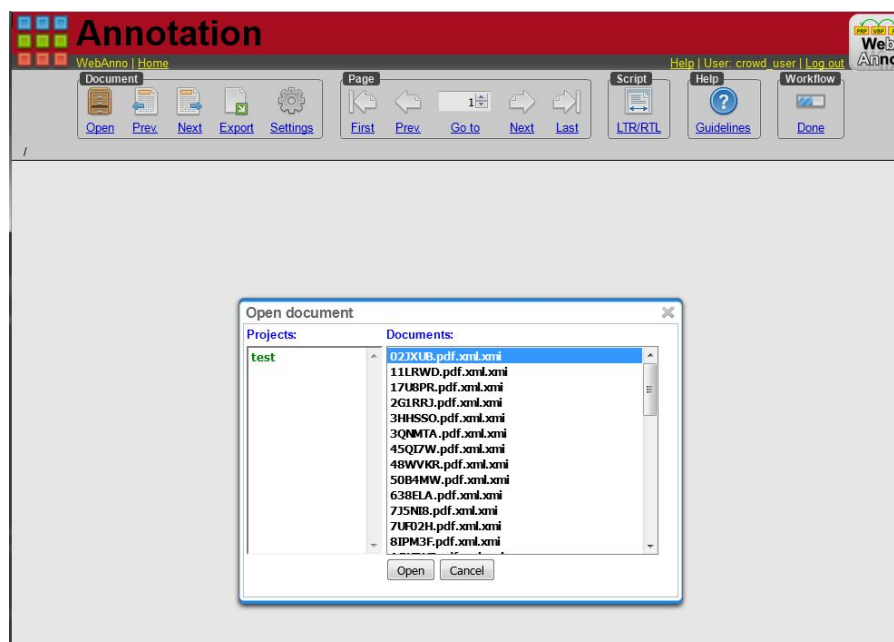
In "Settings", you have to first specify which annotation layer you want to use. We advise you to choose only "**CustomNamedEntity**" here. Apart from that, there are some settings for appearance such as how many sentences are displayed on one page, font size and the size of the sidebar. Choose values that are comfortable for you. We also recommend that you uncheck "Use the same color for all tags in layer", because then different tags would have different colors which may add clarity if there are a lot of annotations in a small area of text.

Use the buttons to move through the document while you're looking for entities to annotate.



When you found an entity, highlight it from beginning to end using your mouse. For single-word entities, you could also double-click on the word. In both cases, the sidebar reloads and shows the text you selected. You don't have to select/change the annotation layer if you only checked one layer to work with in the settings (see above). Otherwise, select the right annotation layer "**CustomNamedEntity**" first.
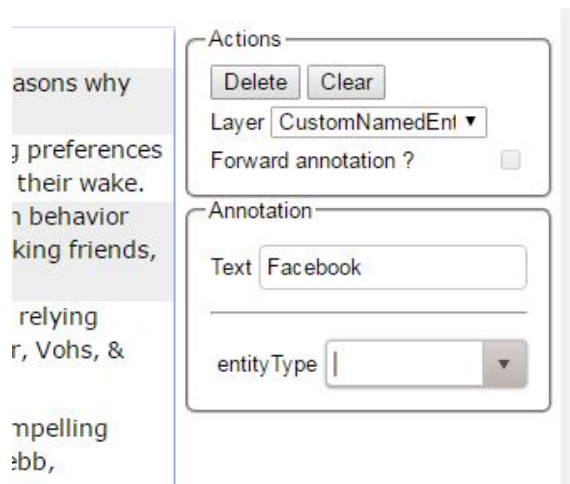


You can now set values for features of the selection. First select the *entity type* from the dropdown menu - those are the tags that are predefined and explained later in this document. As soon as you selected an entity type, another dropdown list appears that allows you to set some metadata for the tag. This way, you can specify the correct subtype of the entity. For example, for the token "Facebook" you would first set the entity type "ORG", and then specify the subtype "ORGoth" by choosing "oth" for the *modifier*. Note that the modifiers available for the chosen entity type are highlighted in bold on the top of the list.

Proceed like this to the end of the document. Use the document navigation bar to proceed to the next/previous document or open a specific document from the document list.



Documents you already worked on will be highlighted in the documents list, which is helpful if you want to review or resume your work.

When you're done with one document, you can click "done". But beware that you will not be able to add or change annotations on this document anymore. Ask the project manager to re-open the document for annotation if you finished it by mistake.
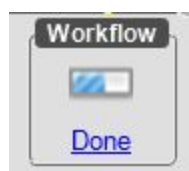


## Some remarks

You may notice that the text displayed in the WebAnno annotation interface is not "perfect" in the sense that there may be

- sentences joined together
- hyphens in the middle of words
- sentence splits in the middle of a sentence
- unnecessary spaces
- sentences that make no sense because they are a mix of e.g. running text and footnotes
- etc.

Don't worry about that, this is a result of the pdf to text conversion process that is far from optimal. Normally it should not be a problem for the annotation, as the version of WebAnno we're using even allows for annotations spanning sentence boundaries.
If one of these errors prevents you from adding an annotation, please take a note and tell it the project coordinator.

Another remark: Please make sure to annotate every single occurrence of an entity, even if it occurs very often in a text (e.g. because it's the central topic). We know this can be a tedious task, but to have all occurrences annotated is very important for our further work.

## Ambiguous cases

**Always have a look at the context. For example, in the following cases, "Facebook" refers to either the organization or the website, depending on semantics.**

> *"For instance, in collaboration with researchers at the Universita degli Studi di Milano, the **Facebook (organisation)** research team produced two studies that examined 721 million **Facebook (website)** users with a combined 69 billion friendships."*

**In cases where you are not sure about the specific subtype of an entity, leave the field "modifier" blank. If you're completely unsure about whether a word/phrase is a named entity at all, the safest option is to not annotate it at all.**

## The case of discontinuous entities

There are some cases, especially in German, where - as a result of so-called "coordination ellipsis" - some entities are discontinued. An example may be:

*"abhängig von Wohnort (Stadt oder Land, **alte** oder **neue Bundesländer**) […]"*

In those cases, due to coordination (may it be with simple coordinates like "und"/"and", or with more complex constructs like "as well as" or even longer phrases), the first entity is incomplete and the missing part is only present in the second entity.

If you come across such a case, please annotate only complete entities. This might mean that we lose some of the data, but on the other hand, the entity in question cannot be recognized unambiguously when considered in isolation, because part of it is missing.

The same applies to entities that are discontinued due to other reasons, e.g. because the text conversion messed up. If you are not able to annotate an entity as a continuous string of text because it's disrupted by other words, please ignore it. See the following example, this is **not** how you would do it. Please ignore the separated tokens if you come across such a discontinued entity.
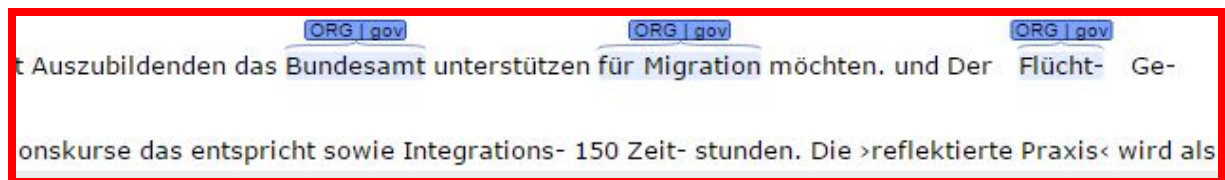


## Overlapping entities

Note how you can have overlapping annotations, e.g. in case of organizations that include a location in their name. This also works for scientific theories linked to their authors, and some other cases.
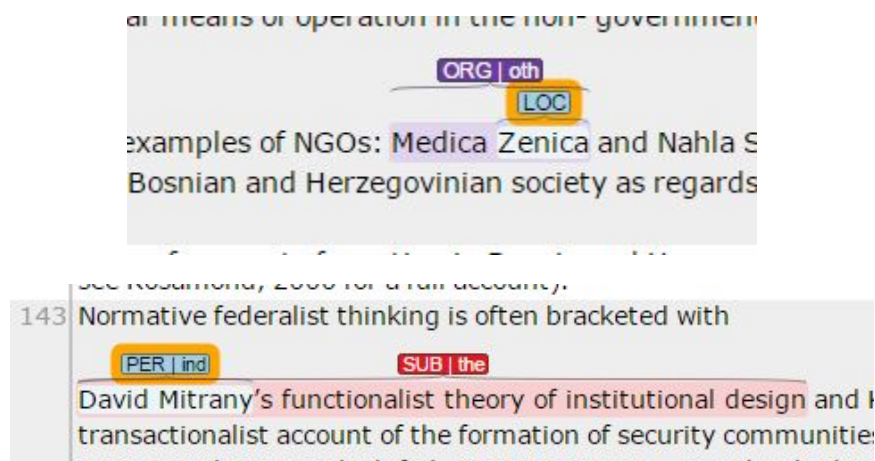
# NER Guideline

Here is a list of all the labels that can be used for annotation:

| type | Coarse type | description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PER\|ind | Person | Individuals (public persons, private persons, important scientists, artists) |
| PER\|grp | Person | Group of People/Inhabitants of Country |
| ORG\|sci | Organisation | Universities/Research Institutes |
| ORG\|gov | Organisation | Administrative bodies/governments/organs of government |
| ORG\|par | Organisation | Parties |
| ORG\|oth | Organisation | Other Organisations (e.g. Publishers or companies) |
| LOC | Location | Location (cities, countries, other geographic regions) |
| SUB\|the | Subject | Theoretical Frame |
| SUB\|res | Subject | Research Method |
| OTH\|med | Other | Media (Book title, TV Show, Album-/Song title, Film title, web media) |
| OTH\|off | Other | Official texts like e.g. laws, guiding principles, etc. |
| OTH\|evt | Other | Historical Events |

Explanations follow below.

# Persons (PER)

**Types of Persons appearing in texts in social sciences**
Different types of persons appear in texts in social sciences. These types of persons can first of all be divided in two groups: individual persons (persons mentioned with their first/full name, may include a title) or groups of people.

## Individuals (PER|ind)

### Public Persons

For public persons (e.g. politicians or artists) all parts of the person's name should be annotated as a single entity. This also includes a title, if present.

Always annotate the full name, i.e. from first name to last name, if present. If persons are mentioned with their title in addition to their name, name and title shall be annotated as one entity. If only the title of a person is mentioned and identifies the person unambiguously, the title should be annotated as an entity. If there additionally is an abbreviation of the title this should be part of the annotated entity, too. See the different examples below.

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***Examples***

*<span style="color:red">**Renate Köcher**</span> im November 1995 die Gegner der Währungsunion wie folgt beschrieb: (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: 278)"*

*Brief an den amerikanischen <span style="color:red">**Präsidenten Herbert Hoover**</span> im Jahre 1930 (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: S. 279*
*through the evangelising tactics of <span style="color:red">**Leary**</span> and the mescalin inspired revelations of <span style="color:red">**Aldous Huxley**</span>. [...] (John, 2006: 13)*

*<span style="color:red">**Johnson**</span> reportedly sought a measure that was sufficiently conservative (Betson and Warlick 1998; Katz 1989).*

*<span style="color:red">**Smeeding (the Director of LIS)**</span> and his colleagues avoid an absolute measure (Brady, 2002: 10)*

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> *the guidance issued to the **UN's Humanitarian and Resident Coordinators** who are responsible for  (Mooney, 2005: 12)*
>
> *Similarly, **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** answers the question (Mooney, 2005: 14)*
>
> *a key task for the **Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General** on Internally Displaced Persons at the outset of his mandate (Mooney, 2005: 10)*

Authors of theories or similar as persons

Persons quoted in the text and mentioned as authors of theories should be annotated as entities. They differ from public persons as they are often mentioned concerning important sociological theories associated with them (and they are mostly not persons of the public life). Like for public persons the full name of the author is to annotate.

**But:** Be careful here to not tag names that are referenced in the paper, i.e. that appear in the references section! We are aware that you don't have the references section at hand, but a referenced name should be easily identifiable from the context and appearance of years and page numbers in the surroundings.

> ***Examples***
>
> *Dabei stehen die viel zitierten Ansätze des Sinus-Instituts (Organisation, Forschung) und von **Gerhard Schulze**  im Mittelpunkt (Otte, 2005: 1)*
>
> *the 'new' psychology of **Sigmund Freud** and his disciplines (Livingston, 1992: 97)*
>
> *When **Maurice Merleau-Ponty** first gave a lecture (Livingston, 1992: 93)*
>
> *Anfang der 90er Jahre entwickelte **Shalom Schwartz** die Theorie eines gegenüber früheren Theorien erweiterten individuellen Wertesystems (Mohler, 2005: 1)*

> *Like **Veblen**, **Bourdieu's** vision is of a social world that is highly agonistic, and that employs lifestyle choices as venues for struggles over legitimacy, although unlike **Veblen**, he views this process as a two-sided one (Binkley, 2007: 116)*

## Private persons

Private persons appear in texts as test persons and probands for qualitative studies. They shall also be annotated as persons because their behaviour is researched. In many cases, they are just mentioned with their forename.

> ### *Examples*
>
> ***Ethan**, a designer in his early forties (Boni, 2002: 476)*
>
> *description of the life of the transsexual "**Agnes**" (Boni, 2002: 467)*
>
> *an Egyptian couple named their newborn girl **Facebook Jamal Ibrahim** in an expression of gratitude to honor the role Facebook played in the historic events (Wilson et al, 2012: 214)*

## Groups of people (PER|grp)

Groups of people should be tagged as persons because it is important to know for a social scientist that their behaviour/their opinions as a group are researched and depicted.

To reduce complexity it might be important to define the "groups of people" that are useful to annotate and those that are less useful for social scientific research.
Groups like e.g. *religious groups, ethnic groups* or *inhabitants of a country* are very useful for social scientific research. They appear in social scientists as the groups of interest. Their behaviour and opinions are researched, analyzed and compared. As they are the unit of analysis their annotation will make it very easy to identify the researched group(s) and to structure how and where they are mentioned in the corresponding text. This also applies to groups of artists such as bands when it comes to cultural studies.

On the other hand e.g. professions or people with other kinds of obligations can also be mentioned in texts as "groups of people" (e.g. students, housewifes, bakers, etc.). These groups of people shall not be annotated in this category.

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**Examples**

*two-thirds of the Estonian population are ethnic **Estonians**, while little more half of the Latvian population are ethnic **Latvians** (Aasland/Flotten, 2001: 1023)*

*differences between ethnic **Latvians** and **Estonians** and the **Slavic minorities** (Aasland/Flotten, 2001: 1023)*

*renewed influx of ethnic **Germans** (**Aussiedler**) from Eastern Europe (Faist, 1994: 439)*

*special sensitivity of **Western Europeans** to a couple of processes of cultural reinforcement (Kurczewska, 1999: 77)*

*credible pressure on the **Bosnian Serbs** to cooperate in the institution building and the implementation of provisions of the constitution (Gordon, 2009: 330)*

***Magyars**, **Croats**, **Serbs**, **Germans** and **Muslims** (Milohnic, Svob-Dokic, 2011: 13)*

*the band **Arctic Monkeys** had 15 songs simultaneously in the top 40 (Beer, 2008: 223)*

*singer in the British band **Pulp** and is now a solo performer (Beer, 2008)*

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## Summary

The top category "Person" (PER) includes all concrete persons that can be identified as such and are mentioned with their name, name and surname, surname and/or title (where the title must unambiguously refer to a single identifiable person). For the annotation it is important to annotate the complete name, including title, as one entity.

We distinguish between individual persons (PER|ind) and groups of people (PER|grp). Thus individual persons are public and private persons as well as authors of theories or other individuals that are relevant in the scientific community. Groups of people are those groups that are an entity of research in the given text, like inhabitants of a country or ethnic groups.

**No entities** are people simply referenced/quoted in the text (mentioned in brackets after a line of thought). In case of doubt, have a look at the references section at the end of the text to make sure not to annotate a name that is in there.
**Also no entities** are names that don't really refer to a person, but to a term or formula that was coined by or named after that person.

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*Examples (no entities)*

*It has become common to hear various commentaries across a range of media concerning the consequences of this shift: the death of the CD, home taping practices or DJ culture (**Farugia** and **Swiss**: 2005; **McLeod**, 2005)(Beer, 2007: 223)*

*und je stärker sich diese Gruppe bei den interessierenden Eigenschaften von der Gruppe der tatsächlich Befragten unterscheidet (**Smith** 1983:386) (Hartmann, 1990: 11)*

*found to be the **Spearman-Brown** of 0.89*

***Cronbach**'s alpha*

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# Organizations (ORG)

There are many different types of organization that are relevant for sociological research. Those include universities and other scientific institutes, administrative bodies and organs of government, as well as non-governmental national and international organizations of different types, such as companies, publishers or political parties.

**How to annotate organizations**

For annotation, we only distinguish between scientific organizations, governmental organizations, political parties and "other" organizations, where we subsume everything that doesn't clearly fall into one of these categories.

Similar to the annotation of persons as one entity including every word belonging to the person, organizations should be annotated as one entity including every word belonging to the organization's name.

For some organizations - which cannot be identified as concrete organizations without mentioning their location (e.g. universities) - the inclusion of the location in the annotation is necessary (e.g. "University of Cologne"). These organizations can only be identified as such if the concrete location is mentioned as the word "University" itself would not be annotated as an entity in the text.

About the annotation of abbreviations: If the abbreviation is mentioned right behind the organization's name in brackets it should be included in the annotation with the organization's name. If the organization is mentioned only by its abbreviation in the text, this abbreviation has to be annotated as an organization, too.

## Governments/administrative bodies (ORG|gov)

This category includes also the military and other organizations that belong to the government (e.g. "Bundespost" in former Germany).

> ### *Examples*
>
> *In the United States, the **Department of Health and Human Services** is the federal agency (Wilson et al, 2012: 212)*
>
> *in der Fachserie 1, Reihe 3 des **Statistischen Bundesamts** veröffentlicht (Hartmann, 1990: 7)*

*In 1984, when the **European Commission** constructed measures of poverty, the **Council of Ministers** overtly linked their measures to social exclusion (Atkinson 1998a: 2)*

*It is hard to see what could make **Britain's Inland Revenue, Department of Social Security**, or even **Parliament** itself feel like the expression of popular will. (Canovan, 1999: 13)*

***Socialist Republic of Montenegro** (Nakazawa, 2015: 128), **Federal Republic of Yugoslawia** (Nakazawa, 2015: 129), **statistisches Bundesamt** (Hartmann, 1990: 7)*

## Scientific Institutes/Universities (ORG|sci)

If you are unsure whether an organization can be labeled as "scientific" (e.g. german "Volkshochschule"), label it as "other".

### *Examples*

*surveyed more than 4,000 **Carnegie Mellon University** student users (Wilson et al, 2012: 212)*

*für das Wirtschaftsmagazin CAPITAL vom **Allensbacher Institut** telefonisch befragt werden (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: 278)*

*Indeed, in 2004 and 2005 the **American Psychological Association (APA)** submitted amicus curiae briefs that reviewed the scientific evidence (Herek, 2006: 607)*

*five major institutions across the continent: The **College of Europe** (campuses in Bruges - founded 1949 - and Natolin, Warsaw - 1992) , The **European University Institute** (Florence, founded 1975) , the **European Institute of Public Administration** (Maastricht, 1981) , the **Academy of European Law***

*(Europäische Rechtsakadamie, Trier, 1992)  and the **International Centre for European Training** (Centre international de formation européenne, Nice, 1954) (Rosamond, 2007: 6)*

*sources as the **University of Leicester** (originators of the World Map of Happiness) and the **New Economics Institute** (whose product is the Happy Planet Index) (Binkley, 2007: 116)*

***Emnid** (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 453), **DFG** (Knoblauch, 2005: 125), **ZUMA - Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden, Analysen** (Hartmann, 1990: 11), **Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts** (Nakazawa, 2015: 128), **Faculty of Philosophy** [in Niksic] (Nakazawa, 2015: 129),  **Zentrum für Audience Development** (Föhl et al, 2011: 55), **Zentrum für Theaterforschung** der **Universität Hamburg** (Föhl et al, 2011: 85), **Allensbacher Institut für Demoskopie** (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 454)*

## Parties (ORG|par)

***Examples***

*like the **Canadian Bloc Québecois** or the **Scottish National Party** (Lucardie, 2000: 180)*

*mit dem Erfolg der **CDU/CSU** (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: 281)*

*zwischen den Lagern der „alten" **SPD** und der **Union** sichtbar zu machen [...] und dem an „neuen Werten" orientierten Lager der „neuen" **SPD** und der **Grünen**  (Otte, 2005: 17)*

*sowohl im Hinblick auf die Spaltung zwischen **CDU** und **SPD** wie auch (Müller, 2000: 790)*

*and by the rather late success of the **Dutch Socialist Party (SP)** which (Lucardie, 2000: 179)*

> *the electoral breakthrough of the **French Front National** in 1984 (Rydgren, 2005: 413)*
>
> *may improve the ability of both **Democrats** and **Republicans** to develop connections throughout rural America (Dillon & Savage, 2006: 1)*

## Other Organisations (ORG|oth)

This includes non-governmental organizations/governance organisations/supranational alliances as well as publishers, companies etc.

> ***Examples***
>
> *relatively stable over time within **OECD** nations (Brady, 2002: 8)*
>
> *the **World Bank** defines poverty absolutely as living on less than one dollar per day (Brady, 2002: 9)*
>
> *will be supported by two examples of NGOs: **Medica Zenica** and **Nahla Sarajevo**, both of which are well-known (Spahic-Siljak: 4)*
>
> *Agreement and Cooperation with **UNTAES (the United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slovonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium** [...] and the **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**, which would necessarily have a minorities component (Gordon, 2009: 330)*
>
> ***UN** (Mooney, 2005: 9), **UN Security Council**, **Asia Forum for Human Rights and Development** (Mooney, 2005: 12), **Norwegian Refugee Council** (Mooney, 2005: 12), **U.S. Committee for Refugees** (Mooney, 2005: 12), **Brookings Institutions** (Mooney, 2005: 12), **Economic Community of West-African States** (Mooney, 2005: 13), **International Committee of the***

> *Red Cross (ICRC)* *(Mooney, 2005: 14),* **UN Food and Agriculture**
> **Organization** *(Mooney, 2005: 16)*
>
> *As of March 2011,* **Facebook Inc.** *states that data cannot be collected using*
> *automated means (Wilson et al, 2012: 215)*
>
> *invocation of the good life are* **Nike** *(whose exhortations to 'Just Do It' are*
> *notorious), Martha Stewart (whose products embody the presence of an expert*
> *discourse itself) , and* **The Body Shop***, all of which (Binkley, 2007: 123)*
>
> *ex-chief editor at Europe's television giant* **RTL***, said (Lieb, 2001: 225)*

## Counterexamples

Here's another example where the entity is ambiguous due to mixed up text. The word
"Leibniz-Zentrum" alone doesn't identify a concrete institution, so please don't annotate
such a case.
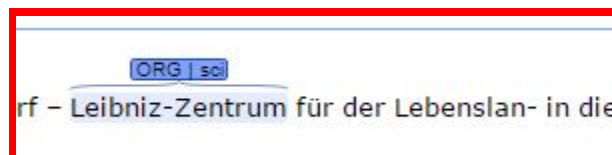
## Locations (LOC)

Locations can appear in social scientific texts in different forms as entities. On the one hand a location can be a country or a continent. It is also possible that a location appears as geographically defined region (e.g. the Balkans) that are not linked to national borders. Additionally seas and oceans can belong to the category locations. Furthermore a more concrete specification of locations is possible: cities, the names of streets and public places that are important for social scientific research can be important in this category.

**How to annotate locations**
All locations that are mentioned as such in social scientific texts are to annotate as locations. The four cardinal points shall not be annotated as locations, unless they describe one definite place in the scientific text's context (e.g. "Bundesrepublik West"). If locations are composed of two or more words all words are to annotate as one entity (e.g. "deutschen Sprachraum").

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*Example*

*are proliferating in the United Kingdom, North America, Europe and Australia (Zalewski, 1995: 339)*

*Shell-Ölplattform Brent Spar in der Nordsee oder französische Atomtests 1995 im Südpazifik gelungen war (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: 279)*

*economic systems of Eastern and Central Europe (Annheier & Kendall, 2002: 343)*

*Other examples are, based on results from the World Values Survey 1995-97, Nigeria, at that time under military dictatorship; Brazil, suffering from immense problems of social inequities and exclusion; or Bosnia, which experienced severe ethnic strife (Annheier & Kendall, 2002: 355)*

*in countries such as the Ukraine and Belarus (Annheier & Kendall, 2002: 355)*

*was displayed in the 2011 Egyptian overthrow of longtime president Hosni Mubarak (Wilson et al, 2012: 214)*

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> *UK* *(Beer, 2008: 223),* **Bundesrepublik Deutschland** *(Hartmann, 1990: 12),* **Bosnia** *(Mooney, 2005: 11),* **Yugoslavia** *(Mooney, 2005: 11),* **Uganda** *(Mooney, 2005: 16),* **Burma** *(Mooney, 2005: 11),* **Ethiopia** *(Mooney, 2005: 11),* **Iraq** *(Mooney, 2005: 11),* **deutschen Sprachraum** *(Hartmann, 1990: 12),* **Ost- und Westdeutschland** *(Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 447),* **Bundesrepublik West** *(Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 453),* **Ostdeutschland** *(Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 453),* **Southeast Asia** *(Mooney, 2005: 12),* **Sheffield** *(Beer, 2008: 226),* **Stradbroke Road in Sheffield** *(Beer, 2008: 229),* **Milan**, **Hamburg**, **Koko**, **Brussels** *(Beer, 2008: 230),* **Bremer Theater** *(Föhl & Lutz, 2011: 66),* **Schauspielhaus in Düsseldorf** *(Föhl & Lutz, 2011: 74)*

**How to differentiate LOC and ORG|gov**

In the case of countries, sometimes it's important to differentiate between them as locations or as organizations. Here's a rule of thumb: If the word is the actor in a context, like "Germany declared war on …", the term "Germany" doesn't refer to the location, but to the country's government. Locations on the other hand cannot be active and are therefore often used as objects with prepositions like "in" or "at". Make use of the context to decide those cases.

# Research related entities (SUB)

This category comprises theories and theoretical frames as well as quantitative and qualitative methods.

## Theories (SUB|the)

Theories and concepts are of great importance for research in social sciences as they lay the foundation of research in social sciences. Without a theoretical foundation empirical research would not be possible. Theoretical and empirical social sciences go hand in hand.

The name of a theory may include the name of the theory's author. Make use of overlapping annotation in these cases, as explained in the introduction.

## Research methods (SUB|res)

For empirical analysis it can be helpful to identify research methods used in articles to answer specific research questions. This category will focus on statistical methods as well as qualitative methods as they are both of importance in social sciences.

Annotated methods should be those methods that can clearly be identified as methods by their specific name describing them (e.g. "factor analysis", "linear regression", "structural equation modeling", "logistic regression", "multilevel analysis", "case study", "focus groups"). Methods that cannot be clearly identified as such because their name is only a description which could be used in a wider context should not be annotated (e.g. "comparison").

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**Examples**

*Actor Network Theory* (Beer, 2008: 225), *Säkularisierungstheorie* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 447), *Individualisierungsthese* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 447), *Individualisierungstheorem* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 448), *These der Individualisierung und Privatisierung des Religiösen* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 451), *Luckmanns "unsichtbare Religion"* (Knoblauch, 2005: 124), *Individualisierungs- und Privatisierungsthese Thomas Luckmanns* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 447), *Luckmannsche Theorie der religiösen Individualisierung* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 448), *Individualisierungsthese von Thomas Luckmann* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 451), *Dimensionen-Modell der Religiosität von Charles Glock* (Pollack & Pickel, 2003: 452), *Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus'* (Boni, 2002: 466), *Goffmanian dramaturgical model of 'presentation of the self'* (Boni, 2002: 466), *Bob Connell's concept of 'multiple masculinities' and 'hegemonic masculinity'* (Boni, 2002: 466), *gender theory* (Boni, 2002: 467)

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**How to annotate theories/subjects**

For not-author-linked and author-linked theories the whole theory is annotated. Like for previous categories every word that belongs to the entity shall be annotated.

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**Examples**

*Normative federalist thinking is often bracketed with David Mitrany's functionalist theory of institutional design and Karl Deutsch's transactionalist account of the formation of security communities to form a set of precursor theories (Rosamond, 2007: S. 13)*

*commonly referred to as 'Duverger's law' (Grofman & Lijphart, 1975 :4 )*

*Durkheim's theory of anomie, and later Simmel's account of the condition of the individual in modern (particularly urban) life, describe states of (Binkley, 2007: 115)*

*an effect captured by Zygmunt Bauman in his discussion of 'liquid' modernity (2000). (Binkley, 2007: 115)*

*"Weber's analysis of social power distinguishes between elite groups ranked by class and status: [...]"*

*"Zieht man die gemittelten Anteile erklärter Varianz (R²) in bivariaten Regressionen für 148 abhängige Variablen heran, wird ersichtlich, [...]" (Otte, 2005: 8)*

*"In „Parteienkontrasten" werden in logistischen Regressionen jeweils zwei Parteien gegenüber gestellt." (Otte, 2005: 10)*

*Next, a series of regression analyses was computed (Molloy/Herzberger, 1998: 637)*

## OTHER Category (OTH)

For other entities not fitting into one of the four categories defined above there will be an extra category so they can be annotated as entities.

Relevant for this category can be:

| Book title/Film title/Record title | E.g. in cultural studies, cultural sociology or for lifestyle typologies or as title of cited books in the continuous text |
|---|---|
| Social Networks/Websites | E.g. in media science or communication science and/or studies of the world wide web |
| Other Media | E.g. in communication science, media science or political science especially concerning voting behaviour etc. As they are important for social research an annotation of titles of magazines or television broadcasts might be important. |
| Historical Events | E.g. in political science where historical events are often researched and reflected |
| Projects | Projects working on certain topics that are often researched in points of their effectiveness. |
| Laws | Important as unit of analysis eg for political science and law. Laws shall be annotated as a whole. Not only the law itself should be annotated but also the paragraphs and books where they are found. |

Accordingly, we specify the three subcategories: OTH|med, OTH|off and OTH|evt.

## Media (OTH|med)

The category "media" includes more traditional media like newspapers and journals, also book, movie and game titles and the like, but also websites, social networks and so on.

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**Examples: Magazines**

*für das Wirtschaftsmagazin CAPITAL vom Allensbacher Institut telefonisch befragt werden (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: 278)*

*"**Men's Health** focuses on, is faced by the magazine by offering numerous articles showing how men can deal with stress very quickly and avoid wasting precious time: the regular article series of the magazine is appropriately titled* ***'Benefit. A Practical Manual for the Man Who Is in a Hurry'***, *and there are often mini-features with titles such as* ***'Two Minutes to Be Fine. Heaps of Healthy and Quick Tips'****" (Boni, 2002: 469)*

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**Examples: Social Networks/Websites**

*"The sheer online ubiquity of* **Facebook** *is astounding." (Wilson et al., 2012: 203)*

*"In fact, in the course of preparing this review, even after scouring several databases (e.g.,* **PsycINFO**, **Google Scholar**, *and* **Web of Science**) *for relevant reports, we had not discovered the many pertinent reports listed only in the computer science–oriented* **IEEE Xplore database**." *(Wilson et al, 2012: 204)*

**Facebook** *literature continues to be published at an escalating rate, so to help investigators keep up with the most current* **Facebook** *research(Wilson et al, 2012)*

*In this study, only 54% of participants used* **Facebook**, *while the rest qualified for the study because they were members of* **MySpace, Friendster**, *or another OSN (Wilson et al, 2012: 204)*

*Other OSNs, such as* **MySpace, Xt3** *(a Catholic OSN site),* **LinkedIn**, *and* **FourSquare**, *have varied histories and are associated with different patterns of use, user characteristics, and social functions as compared with* **Facebook** *(Wilson et al, 2012: 205)*

*A more robust set of analyses combined this* **Facebook** *data set with an equivalent data set from the German OSN* **StudiVZ** *(Wilson et al, 2012: 210)*

> **Examples: Book titles/film titles/records/games**
>
> ***Integrated Questionnaires for the Measurement of Social Capital"*** *(World Bank SCTG 2002), with reference to the work of (Nakagawa, 2004: 13)*
>
> *In **Bowling Alone**, Putnam (2000) looks at participation in voluntary associations in the USA and argues that (Annheimer & Kendall, 2002: 344)*
>
> *In **Making Democracy Work**, Putnam et al. (1993) suggests that (Annheimer & Kendall, 2002: 344)*
>
> *this was all regulated by **the Qur'an** a long time ago (Spahic-Siljak: 6)*
>
> *in films, such as Bernardo Bertolucci's 1970 **Conformista**, as well as in (Livingston, 1992: 97)*
>
> *For example, the hard rule in **SUPER MARIO BROS. 3** (Figure 2) is the behavior of Mario: Mario can jump, run, and swim (Siang Ang, 2006: 310)*
>
> *Gnarls Barkley's single **'Crazy'**, for example, made number one in the UK (Beer, 2008: 223)*

Projects/Principles/Laws/Decisions (OTH|off)

> **Examples**
>
> *The Commission's **Jean Monnet Project (Action Jean Monnet)** is well known (Rosamond, 2007: 5)*

*from the Representative's deliberations is contained in the introduction to the* **Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**. *The* **Principles**, *which were presented to the UN in 1998 (Mooney, 2005: 13)*

*beneficiaries of* **World Food Programme (WFP)** *assistance (Mooney, 2005: 16)*

*as has been defined by* **article 2 of United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).**" *(Spahic-Siljak*

*Die Antwortkategorien des Mikrozensus dagegen sind in der* **Mikrozensusverordnung vom 14.6.1985 (BGBL 1,967)** *gesetzlich festgelegt (Hartmann, 1990: 12)*

*In turn, the* **Family Support Act of 1988** *called for a scientific review of the U.S. measure (Brady, 2003)*

## Historical Events (OTH|evt)

For this category, the annotator should annotate the events focused on in the text as they are considered important elements for the research often being the research focus of studies themselves.

Historical events shall be annotated if they are clearly identifiable (e.g. by the date mentioned in the text) and if they have an assignable name. If the event is not mentioned with a clear name but rather in a (sometimes long, complex) description, the event shall not be annotated.

Events that are not 'historical' because they are still going on in the present should also be annotated in this category if they can be identified clearly (e.g. "Nahost-Konflikt").

The date of the event is **not** part of the entity.

*Examples*

*During the United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (UN IDNDR, 1990-1999), a paradigm shift was observed (Nakagawa, 2004: 6)*

*die Bundestagswahl 1998 als Unsicherheitsfaktor (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: 281)*

*das Thema Währungsunion zu moralisieren*

*it might be the Gulf War (Zalewski, 1995: 339)*

*by the Japanese military during the Second World War (Zalewski, 1995: 343)*

*the World War II generations (Dillon & Savage, 2006: 7)*

**Counterexamples**

*NATO-Nachrüstung und Tiefflugübungen 1982 bis 1984, Shell-Ölplattform Brent Spar in der Nordsee oder französische Atomtests 1995 im Südpazifik gelungen war (Noelle-Neumann, 1999: 279)*

*major changes in the international sphere such as the demise of the Soviet bloc, the crumbling of the Berlin Wall and the signing of the Arab-Israeli peace accord [...]" (Zalewski, 1995: 339)*

*sometimes even create political upheaval (e.g., the famine in Bangladesh in 1974 triggered by flood, as noted by Sen 1981, 1999) (Nakagawa, 2004: 12)*

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