**Table A1**. Robustness tests for topic model as reported in paper

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | Test I:  Terms (stability)I | Test II:  Average *θ* (SD)II | Test III:  Repro-duced in random subset of corpusIII | Test IV: Repro-duced across time subsets of corpusIV | Repro-duced in US corpusV | Test VI: Reproduced in UK corpusVI | Test VII: Repro-  duced in corpus without economic newsVII | Test VIII: Country effect on topic prevalence  VIII | Test IX: Emphasis on threatIX |
| **Economic Downturn** | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| Stock Market | stock, market, investor (1) | .03 (.11) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | small (-.02) | 56.9% |
| National Economy | rate, economi, inflat (.9) | .03 (.09) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 86.5% |
| Companies | compani, busi, industri (1) | .03 (.07) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 91.5% |
| Finance | bank, financi, fund (1) | .02 (.07) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 88.1% |
| Fiscal Policies | tax, budget, cost (1) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 100% |
| **Politics & Protest** | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| Political Unrest | protest, polit, opposit (.8) | .02 (.07) | no | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 90.5% |
| US (Presidential) Elections | republican, trump, obama (1) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | small (-.02) | 88.6% |
| Elections | elect, vote, parti (1) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 84.4% |
| UK Politics | labour, tori, minist (.8) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | no | yes | 2/2 | small (.03) | 87.5% |
| **Social Issues** | | | | | | | | | |
| Housing | hous, build, properti (1) | .02 (.05) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 100% |
| Immigration | immigr, refuge, asylum (1) | .01 (.05) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 100% |
| Crime Statistics | crime, polic, prison (1) | .01 (.05) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 95% |
| Education | school, student, educ (1) | .01 (.05) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 100% |
| Employment | job, worker, employ (1) | .01 (.04) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 100% |
| Children | children, pare, not (.9) | .01 (.04) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 80% |
| Sexual Violence | women, gay, men (1) | .01 (.04) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 91.7% |
| **Cultural & Local Conflicts** | | | | | | | | | |
| Wars in Iraq | iraq, iraqi, saddam (1) | .01 (.05) | yes | 2/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 86.4% |
| Religion | muslim, islam, religi (.9) | .01 (.04) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 94.7% |
| Conflict in the Middle East | israel, isra, palestinian (1) | .01 (.04) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 93.8% |
| Europe | european, europ, german (1) | .02 (.05) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | small (.01) | 75% |
| Conflict with Russia | russian, russia, soviet (.9) | .01 (.04) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 84.6% |
| Racial Tensions | black, white, african (.9) | .01 (.03) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 1/2 | close to zero | 83.3% |
| Asia | china, chines, japan (.9) | .01 (.03) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 100% |
| **Crime & Death** | | | | | | | | | |
| Human Death & Suffering | taliban, rebel, armi (.9) | .02 (.07) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 87.2% |
| Crime | polic, gun, kill (.6) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 87.5% |
| Terrorism | terrorist, attack, terror (1) | .01 (.05) | yes | 2/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 87.5% |
| **Environment & Technology** | | | | | | | | | |
| Nature | water, island, fish (.8) | .01 (.05) | yes | 2/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | not matched | 68.2% |
| Travel | flight, fli, travel (1) | .01 (.05) | no | 2/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 95% |
| Energy Industry | oil, energi, gas (.6) | .01 (.05) | yes | 2/3 | yes | yes | 0/2 | close to zero | 88.9% |
| Farming & Food | farmer, food, farm (.7) | .01 (.04) | no | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 94.4% |
| Technologies | comput, internet, technolog (.9) | .01 (.04) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 86.7% |
| **Entertainment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Entertainment | film, book, movi (.5) | .03 (.08) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 35.4% |
| **Individual Fears & Phobias** | | | | | | | | | |
| Individual Fears & Phobias | think, get, know (1) | .04 (.08) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 75% |
| **Health** | | | | | | | | | |
| Care | patient, health, doctor (1) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 93.8% |
| Epidemics | diseas, virus, infect (.8) | .01 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 92.3% |
| **Law & Order** | | | | | | | | | |
| Legal Proceedings | court, judg, lawyer (1) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 80.8% |
| Legislation & Regulation | law, propos, legisl (.8) | .02 (.06) | yes | 3/3 | yes | yes | 2/2 | close to zero | 84.6% |

*Note:*

**I Terms (stability)**: Top three terms for each topic in our final model. In brackets, you will find the stability of each topic across multiple modes since different iterations, here across random seeds, generate different topic models (local instead of global solutions). We tested how many times a topic in our final model could be reproduced across a series of 10 test models with different random seeds. A topic of our final model was defined to be reproduced in a test model when the cosine similarity between the posterior distribution of the top 30 words for the final and the test model topic exceeded a threshold of *cos*>=.7 (Niekler & Jähnichen, 2012). In doing so, we used local alignment (Roberts et al., 2016). Hence, a value of .9 would indicate that the topic as described in our final model could be reproduced in 9 out of 10 different local solutions with different random seeds: the higher the value in brackets, the better a topic’s stability.

**II Average θ (SD)**: Average *θ*-value across total corpus without a threshold, i.e. a topic’s average conditional probability *θ* to occur across all articles in N = 15,487. In brackets, you will find the standard deviation of the *θ*-value. The higher the *θ*-value, the more prevalent a topic across all documents in our sample.

**III Reproduced in random subset of corpus***:* We tested whether a topic of our final model was reproduced when running the LDA topic model on half of the corpus (with articles randomly chosen out of the full corpus). A topic of our final model was defined to be reproduced in the random subset of our corpus when the cosine similarity between the posterior distribution of the top 30 words for the final model and the model produced by the random subset exceeded a threshold of *cos*>=.5 with local alignment. We slightly lowered the threshold to account for the fact that different corpora with potentially varying vocabulary are used.

**IV Reproduced across time subsets of corpus***:* As we include texts from three different decades, we assume that the same words are being used to describe a topic across decades – an assumption that is very likely to be violated: We cannot be sure that a topic, e.g. “US (presidential) Elections” is described using the same vocabulary in the 1990s and the 2010s as candidates and election issues differed. That is why we checked how often a given topic could be reproduced when running the model for the 1990s, 2000s, or 2010s, respectively. Hence, a value of 3/3 would indicate that the topic could be reproduced in three out of all three decades, so across decades, when running the model for each decade separately. A topic of our final model was defined to be reproduced in the temporal subset of our corpus when the cosine similarity between the posterior distribution of the top 30 words for the final model and the model produced by the temporal subset exceeded a threshold of *cos*>=.5 with local alignment. We slightly lowered the threshold to account for the fact that different corpora with potentially varying vocabulary, here across years, are used.

**V Reproduced in US corpus***:* We tested whether a topic of our final model was reproduced when running the LDA topic model on articles from US news outlets only. A topic of our final model was defined to be reproduced in the US subset when the cosine similarity between the posterior distribution of the top 30 words for the final model and the model produced by the US subset exceeded a threshold of *cos*>=.5 with local alignment. We slightly lowered the threshold to account for the fact that different corpora with potentially varying vocabulary are used.

**VI Reproduced in UK corpus***:* We tested whether a topic of our final model was reproduced when running the LDA topic model on articles from UK news outlets only. A topic of our final model was defined to be reproduced in the UK subset when the cosine similarity between the posterior distribution of the top 30 words for the final model and the model produced by the UK subset exceeded a threshold of *cos*>=.5 with local alignment. We slightly lowered the threshold to account for the fact that different corpora with potentially varying vocabulary are used.

**VII Reproduced in corpus without economic news***:* As we included two outlets with a strong emphasis on economic news in our sample, namely *The Wall Street Journal* and *The Financial Times*, we tested whether the salience of themes and topics was robust when running the analysis for *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Times*, and *The Guardian* only. We conducted two robustness tests: We tested for cosine similarities between term probabilities in topics (test 1, similarity based on the *ϕ*-matrix of the topic models), similar to robustness tests reported before. Additionally, we also tested for cosine similarities between topic probabilities in articles (test 2, similarity based on the *θ*-matrix of the topic models). By doing so, we not only assure that corpora with and without economic news produce similar topics (in terms of their vocabulary) but also that the probabilities of these topics to occur in any article are similar. A topic of our final model was defined to be reproduced when the cosine similarity between the posterior distribution of the top 30 words for the final model (test 1) and/or the cosine similarity between the posterior distribution of topics in articles for the final model (test 2) and the same values for the model produced by the subset without economic news exceeded a threshold of *cos*>=.5 with local alignment. We slightly lowered the threshold to account for the fact that different corpora with potentially varying vocabulary are used. The column indicates whether a topic was reproduced in none of the tests (0/2), in either test 1 or test 2 (1/2) or in both tests (2/2). All economic topics were reproduced based on term-topic and topic-document similarities (2/2), and, using hierarchical clustering (Ward’s method using Euclidean distance), mapped to the same theme “*Economic Downturn*”. Salience of economic topics slightly declined as follows: “Stock market” has a relative prevalence of 3.38% (down from 5.72% in full corpus); “Economy” has a relative prevalence of 3.52% (down from 5.19% in full corpus); “Companies” has a relative prevalence of 3.35% (down from 4.64% in full corpus; “Finance” has a relative prevalence of 2.42% (down from 4.12% in full corpus); “Fiscal policies” has a relative prevalence of 2.69% (up from 2.64% in full corpus); altogether, the theme “*Economic Downturn*” has a relative prevalence of 15.36% (down from 22.31% in full corpus). Hence, although economic topics are covered less when excluding the economic outlets, the same economic topics and the same overarching theme emerge.

**VIII Country effect on topic prevalence***:* In addition, we wanted to know whether in the overall corpus, some topics were mainly pushed by either US or UK news outlets. To estimate the effect of country origin on topic prevalence, we used structural topic modeling. Here, we estimated the model for K = 55 with spectral initialization, global uncertainty and specified topic prevalence as function of country origin (US vs. UK) based on the package “stm” (Roberts et al., 2018; Roberts et al., 2014). We could not use the original “topicmodels” package as it did not allow for the estimation of specific effects sizes. We made sure topics were similar to our reference topic model based on the similarities of top words (Niekler & Jähnichen, 2012) at *cos*>=.5 with local alignment. To check for multimodality and hence significant effects being an artifact of our local model, we reran the analysis 200 times and inspected the spread of effect sizes across different modes. In this column, consistent mean effects of country origin across local modes above .009 are displayed (importantly, positive effects indicate that the topic is more prevalent in the UK than the US while negative effects indicate that the topic is more prevalent in the US than the UK). If the column displays “not matched”, this indicates that the topic was not reproduced similarly enough based on top term probabilities with the structural topic model. If the column displays “close to zero”, this indicates that the effect was very small (less than .009). As displayed by this analysis, we can see that prevalence is only rarely affected by country origin and if so, effects are very small, underlining the impression that coverage is similar across countries – at least when it comes to the prevalence of topics.

**IX Emphasis on threat**:Lastly, we used our manual content analysis to validate our topics. As theoretically proposed, we understand an article to be fear-inducing if a threat is displayed (with this threat potentially being severe). This column therefore displays how many out of all articles manually coded for this topic emphasized a specific threat.

**Document A2.** Codebook.

**A) Codebook**

**A.1) Coding Instructions**

The unit of analysis is the article, starting from the title of the article until its last sentence. First, familiarize yourself with the codebook, including the detailed definitions and operationalizations of the codes, especially with the threats (see Appendix, Table B1). The coding process takes place in the following steps:

1. Read the article.
2. Keep in mind that the assignment of codes should not be based on your own background knowledge or on your own opinion, but exclusively on the content found in the article.
3. For the first article, proceed with coding in the following order by reading the article closely: Firstly, code the formal variables, starting with variable V1. Secondly, code the content variables starting with variable V8. Note any open comments you might have regarding the article just coded in Variable 15. All coding should be done using the Excel spreadsheet “Codesheet Fear”.
4. Repeat these steps for every further article.

**A.2) Category System**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Category Group** | **Variables** |
| Formal Variables | V1-V7 |
| Content Variables | V8-V15 |
| Appendix  Table B1: List of potential threats; Additional material: Excel-File “Overview sampling” containing Document name, Document ID, Primary topic assignment, Probability, Coder assignment [not accessible in Supplementary Material] | |

**B) Category System**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable Name** | **Coding Instruction, Definition and Operationalization of Codes** | **Codes / ID** |
| **Category Group: Formal Variables** | | |
| V1  Number of coder | Here, the ID of the coder of the article is coded. The coder ID and articles assigned to you can be found in the Excel spreadsheet “Overview sampling” (“Coder”, seventh column). | 1 = Coder 1 (anonymized)  2 = Coder 2 (anonymized)  3 = Coder 3 (anonymized)  4 = Coder 4 (anonymized) |
| V2  ID of article | Here, the ID of the article is coded. The article ID can be found in the Excel Sheet “Overview sampling” (“Document ID”, second column). | NUMERICAL |
| V3  ID of topic | Here, the ID of the primary topic assigned to the article based on our topic modeling is coded. The ID of the topic can be found in the Excel Sheet “Overview sampling” (“Topic”, third column). | NUMERICAL |
| V4  Probability of topic | Here, the probability of the primary topic assigned to the article based on our topic modeling is coded. The probability can be found in the Excel Sheet “Overview sampling” (“Probability”, fourth column). | NUMERICAL |
| V5  Year of article | Here, the publication year of the article is coded. The year can be found in the Excel Sheet “Overview sampling” (“Year”, fifth column). | YYYY |
| V6  Outlet of article | Here, the outlet in which the article appeared is coded. The outlet is mentioned in every article’s name. | 1 = The New York Times  2 = The Washington Post  3 = The Wall Street Journal  4 = The Guardian  5 = The Times  6 = The Financial Times |
| V7  Title of article | Here, the title of the article is coded. Copy-paste the title from the file. | STRING |
| **Category Group: Content Variables** | | |
| V8  Identification of threat | Here, the threat that induces fear is coded. Potential threats are listed in the appendix of this codebook (Table B1). Code “999” if the threat is not mentioned in any of the codes listed in the appendix and specify the threat mentioned in the text in variable V9.  Important: Only code threats that are said to induce fear. Hence, we use the term “fear” as an indicator for potential threats and only identify threats that are directly related to the term fear, e.g. “fear of” or “fear for” in the article. If two or more threats related to fear are displayed in the article, only the main threat is coded here. The main threat is the threat that takes up the most room in the article. If it cannot be clearly determined which threat takes up most room in the article, the first of the threats with similar amounts of room is coded.  If the article does not talk about threats at all or makes it clear that there is *no* fear concerning a specific threat, code “0” (= no threat identified). However, if the article makes it clear that there is at least some fear, code the threat that induces this fear.  *Important:* The threat “Dying” is coded as “888” and includes death caused by murder, suicide, extinction of animals, fear of dying due to illness and diseases or being killed any other way. It is only coded if the text explicitly mentions death as a threat. However, if the text for example mentions “fear of cancer” without explicitly referring to potential death because of cancer, code “cancer” (303) as threat.  Examples for identified threats[[1]](#footnote-1):  a) “Some people in the South Bronx fear the apartment buildings that could replace them under a proposed rezoning would be too expensive for them.”[[2]](#footnote-2) → threat: price spikes (108)  b) “Egyptian protesters fear rigged elections.” → threat: elections being rigged/tampered with/denial of legitimate results (205)  c) “Government troops retook the former rebel stronghold district of Sheikh Najjar last month, and rebel commanders fear that it is from there that they will launch their final offensive on opposition forces in Aleppo.”[[3]](#footnote-3) → threat: war/military conflicts (411)  d) “I feared that I would get cancer and die.” → threat: dying (888)  e) “I feared that I would get cancer.” → threat: cancer (303)  f) “They fear that, after the vote, Switzerland will completely change its political system and rely only on referendums that give power to the people.” → threat: change in political system (999, as not identified in listed codes and variable needs to be coded openly via V9)  g) “Port Macquarie residents fight to have whale exhumed over fears it is attracting sharks.”[[4]](#footnote-4) → sharks are source of threat but what they threaten residents with is never explicitly mentioned, e.g. there is no specific mentioning of sharks killing or hurting people → threat: no threat identified (0) | 0 = No threat identified  identified threats: see list in appendix, Table B1 |
| V9  Open identification of threat | Here, the threat that induces fear (coded in V8) is coded openly (copy-paste from article). Copy the most important phrase that describes the threat. If variable V8 was coded with 0, please skip and leave variable blank. | STRING |
| V10  Severity of threat | Here, the degree of severity of the threat that induces fear (coded in V8 and V9) is coded. This variable concentrates on *physical severity*. Only explicit referrals to severity in the form of physical harm are coded, i.e. they must be mentioned in the text (not just implied by the threat that was identified). A threat’s severity can be past, present or future (e.g. already have taken place, be taking place at the moment or potentially take place in the future).  *Important:* If 0 = “no threat identified” was coded in V9, code 0 (= no information on severity).  *Important:* If 888 = “death” was coded in V9, code 2 (= serious severity).  **Operationalization: Severity of threat**   * No information or not severe: The article either does not provide any information on physical harm the threat has led, leads or could lead to or it explicitly states that threats have not lead, do not lead or could not lead to physical harm. (0) * Minor severity: Minor severity comprises threats that have led, lead or could lead to minor physical harm. This includes minor wounding/bodily harm or partial damaging of objects. (1) * Serious severity: Serious severity comprises threats that have led, lead or could lead to serious physical harm. This includes death, near-death or serious wounding/bodily harm or complete destruction of objects. (2)   Examples for severity of threat:   * “My fear of public appearance emerged in my childhood. I did not fear that I would fall or be hurt or harmed in any way. However, I was afraid that I might misspeak in front of my friends.” → no information or not severe (0) * “They were headed into Ajdabiya when, they said, gunmen at a checkpoint ordered them to stop. […] They beat the students and shoved their faces in the sand with their boots.”[[5]](#footnote-5) → minor severity (1) * “If the government soldiers come here, they will want to kill the population.”[[6]](#footnote-6) → serious severity (2) | 0 = No information or not severe  1 = Minor severity  2 = Serious severity |
| V11  Source of threat | Here, the source of the threat that induces fear (coded in V8 and V9) is coded. The source of the threat is the entity who has acted, acts or will/would act out the threat, but not the entity which could have prevented or can prevent it or has caused another entity to act on a threat.  The source does not have to be mentioned in same sentence as the term “fear”, but the source has to be the source of the threat identified in the context of fear, i.e. the source of the threat identified in V8 and V9. It is possible that the threat is not clearly identified, but that the source of it is stated explicitly (e.g. fear of snakes without the text explicitly stating with what snakes actually threaten the victim of the threat with).  If two or more sources are displayed in the article, only the main source is coded here. The main source is the source that takes up the most room in the article. If it cannot be clearly determined which source takes up most room in the article, the first of the sources with similar amounts of room is coded.  *Only code the source if it is explicitly mentioned as such in the text. If it is not clear who/what is threatening, code* “0” (no source identified). Example: “She feared that her breast cancer might return” → threat = cancer (303), source: not identified (0) because there is no clear entity that would act out the threat of breast cancer.  “1” is coded if the source of the threat is clearly identified as one of the following entities. Events (e.g. economic downturn) are not coded as “sources” of threats – only entities acting out the threats are relevant.   1. Individual(s) 2. Organization(s) 3. Social system(s), region(s) or nation(s) 4. Animal(s) 5. Technology/technologies 6. Nature 7. Imaginary/fictional/supernatural being(s)   (a) one more individual(s), including a single individual or groups of individuals  (e.g.: through his/her/their name, job description, social role, description of appearance or activities)  Example: “The thief went into the house and put the family in a state of fear” → thief = source identified (1), in this case as individual(s)  (b) one or more organizations  (e.g.: company/companies, government(s), NGO(s), institution(s), business(es), industry/industries, specific media outlet(s), university/universities, court(s), church(es), hospital(s), military, museum(s), (political) party/parties, school(s), social movement(s), administration(s), club(s))  Example: “He feared that the Islamic State might attack” → Islamic State = source identified (1), in this case as organization(s)  (c) one or more social systems, regions or nations  (e.g.: education, health/medicine, journalism, culture, art, politics, justice, law, religion, sports, science, economy, Europe, South America, the Eurozone, the US, UK, Germany, Australia)  Example: “If Israel continues its attacks, he fears his family will be killed” → Israel = source identified (1), in this case as social system(s), region(s), nation(s)  (d) one or more animals  (e.g.: sharks, spiders, snakes, dogs, bears)  Example: “The shark swam towards him and he fled in fear” → shark = source identified (1), in this case as animal(s)  (e) one or more technologies  (e.g.: airplanes, cars, trains, robots, computers)  Example: “He feared that the engine would fail and leave him to die in the airplane” → engine = source identified (1), in this case as technology/technologies  (f) nature  (e.g.: storms, floods, droughts, tsunamis)  Example: “She feared the tsunami had killed her whole family” → tsunami = source identified (1), in this case as nature  (g) one or more imaginary/fictional/supernatural beings  (e.g.: ghost, vampire, clown, zombie)  Example: “The ghosts in ‘The Haunting of Hill House’ left many watchers of the series filled with fear” → ghosts = source identified (1), in this case as imaginary/fictional/supernatural being(s) | 0 = No source identified  1 = Source identified as one of the listed entities |
| V12  Open source of threat | Here, the source of threat (coded in V11) is coded openly (copy-paste from article). Please copy only the name/other specific information identifying source of threat, not complete sentences. If variable V11 was coded with 0, please skip and leave variable blank. | STRING |
| V13  Victim of threat | Here, the victim of the threat is coded, i.e. the entity that is depicted as being threatened or feared for. Important: In some cases, someone fears for others (e.g. experts fear for children’s health or dog owners for their pets). However, the victim of the threat is not necessarily the person depicted as fearful but the entity who is actually threatened or feared for: e.g. children, pets (not: experts, dog owners). The victim does not have to be mentioned in same sentence as the term “fear”, but the victim has to be the victim of the threat identified in the context of fear, i.e. the threat identified in V8 and V9.  If two or more victims are displayed in the article, only the main victim is coded here. The main victim is the victim that takes up the most room in the article. If it cannot be clearly determined which victim takes up most room in the article, the first of the victims with similar amounts of room is coded.  “0” is coded if no victim is clearly identified  Example: “He fears terrorist attacks might happen” → threat = terrorist attacks (409), victim not identified (0)  “1” is coded if the victim of the threat is clearly identified as one of the following entities   1. Individual(s) 2. Organization(s) 3. Social system(s), region(s) or nation(s) 4. Animal(s)   (a) one more individual(s), including a single individual or groups of individuals  (e.g.: through his/her/their name, job description, social role, description of appearance or activities)  Example: “The thief went into the house and threatened the owner with his knife” → the owner = victim identified (1), in this case as individual(s)  (b) one or more organizations  (e.g.: company/companies, government(s), NGO(s), institution(s), business(es), industry/industries, specific media outlet(s), university/universities, court(s), church(es), hospital(s), military, museum(s), (political) party/parties, school(s), social movement(s), administration(s), club(s))  Example: “The U.S. government fears that the Islamic State might attack American businesses” → American businesses = victim identified (1), in this case as organization(s)  (c) one or more social systems, regions or nations  (e.g.: education, health/medicine, journalism, culture, art, politics, justice, law, religion, sports, science, economy, Europe, South America, the Eurozone, the US, UK, Germany, Australia)  Example: “The world has been haunted by the fear of deflation since the 30s. Now the nightmare could be threatening Europe, experts fear” → Europe = victim identified (1), in this case as social system(s), region(s), nation(s)  (d) one or more animals  (e.g.: sharks, spiders, snakes, dogs, bears)  Example: “The shark swam towards the fish, which fled in fear” → fish = victim identified (1), in this case as animal(s) | 0 = No victim identified  1 = Victim identified as one of the listed entities |
| V14  Open victim of threat | Here, the victim of threat (coded in V13) is coded openly (copy-paste from article). Please copy only identifying information on the victim, not complete sentences. If variable V13 was coded with 0, please skip and leave variable blank. | STRING |
| V15  Open comments to article | Here, code any open comments or problems you had while coding the article. | STRING |

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| **Appendix to codebook**  **Table B1. List of threats**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 0: No threat identified |  | | |  | |  |  | | |  | | Economic Threats | Description of threat | | | Example | | **101**: “Deregulation” | “Deregulation” describes the threat of less state rules for financial markets or the state withdrawing from regulation. | | | “Indian retailers fear the effects of market liberalization if the state becomes less involved.” | | **102**: “Economic competitiveness” | “Economic competitiveness” describes the threat of companies making less money, not being able to compete with other businesses or not increasing their sales as much as they wanted to. | | | “Industrialists fear the result will mean a loss of competitiveness against foreign rivals.”[[7]](#footnote-7) | | **103**: “Economic crisis/economic uncertainty” | “Economic crisis/economic uncertainty” describes the threat of a decline of the economy (e.g., less GDP, falling stock prices) or uncertainty about whether the economy will grow. | | | “Fear of a broad economic meltdown prompted officials in Europe and at the International Monetary Fund to protect key investors”.[[8]](#footnote-8) | | **104**: “Fraud” | “Fraud” describes the threat of economic fraud including credit card fraud and identity theft. | | | “Experts fear that by 2050, credit card fraud will double.” | | **105**: “Inflation” | “Inflation” describes the threat of a general increase of price levels on a national level. Important: the threat of price increases in specific goods/markets (e.g. housing market) is coded with 108, not 105. | | | “A new fear is stalking Wall Street: that after numerous false alarms potentially serious inflationary pressures are now building in the US economy.”[[9]](#footnote-9) | | **106**: “Job loss” | “Job loss” describes the threat of a rise in unemployment rates, workers being fired or fearing for their jobs. | | | “Half of workers reported they did not have a predictable roster and could not take leave without fear of losing their job.”[[10]](#footnote-10) | | **107**: “Poverty” | “Poverty” describes people fearing to not be able to pay their debts, loosing social benefits, pension cuts or other forms of fearing not to have enough money. | | | “Disability groups fear the government is preparing to stop disability living allowance to about two thirds”.[[11]](#footnote-11) | | **108**: “Price spikes” | “Price spikes” describes the threat of rising prices concerning a specific good, for example, rising house prices, costs for food or clothes. Important: the threat of a general increase of price levels on a national level is coded with 105, not 108. | | | “Some people in the South Bronx fear the apartment buildings that could replace them under a proposed rezoning would be too expensive for them.”[[12]](#footnote-12) | | **109**: “Skills shortage” | “Skills shortage” describes the fear of not being able to employ enough skilled workers or of workers missing important skills to do their job. | | | “He said his biggest fear is that he may simply not have enough skilled workers at hand who could do the job.” | | **110**: “(Hostile) take-over” | “(Hostile) take-over” describes the threat of companies being taken over by other companies or merged with them and the economic consequences of these actions. | | | “The fear now, however, is that if AT and T can force itself upon NCR, then it may be only a matter of time before another corporate giant - perhaps a European or Japanese company - launches the next bid for a US computer company.”[[13]](#footnote-13) | | **111**: “Outstanding debt/not being paid back debt” | “Outstanding debt/not being paid back debt” describes the threat of not being paid back money by a debtor. | | | “Fear still stalks the markets. Interbank dealers say credit blocks remain on Spanish and Greek banks because they are seen as too risky to lend to. The fear of lending to other banks because they may fail to repay loans is also reflected in the large sums of cash being deposited at the ECB overnight.”[[14]](#footnote-14) | | **112**: “Raise in interest rates” | „Raise in interest rates“ describes the threat of banks/creditors in general raising the percentage of their debt they want to be paid back. | | | “Some fear that the FED will have to raise interest rates repeatedly with heavy consequences for many.” | | **113**: “Tax change” | “Tax change” describes the threat of having to pay rising taxes. | | | “Many rich people now fear the tax reform which will turn effective next years because it may more than double their tax payment.” | | Political Threats | | Description of threat | | Example | | | **201**: “Anarchy” | | “Anarchy” describes the threat of political chaos in a country with the governing body no longer being able to rule. | | “Fear of anarchy hung over the city after protestors set fire to the headquarters of the party’s office.” | | | **202**: “Use of atomic/biological/chemical weapons” | | “Use of atomic/biological/chemical weapons” describes the threat of any organization (a state, an organization, an individual) using these weapons. Important: If specific forms of violence (e.g. “terrorist attacks” (409) or “war/military conflicts” (411)) are feared to use atomic/biological/chemical weapons, please code 202 independent of who is using these weapons. | | “Analysts fear that they might use biological weapons on civilian targets.” | | | **203**: “Loss of political power” | | “Loss of political power” describes fear any form of political power struggle and/or loss within a given country, for example a change in ruling governments or parties, governments/parties losing elections and popularity with voters but also general power struggles within a given party. | | “CDU leaders fear poll backlash in Schleswig-Holstein.”[[15]](#footnote-15) | | | **204**: “Democracy threatened/less rights” | | “Democracy threatened/less rights” describes the threat of less democracy in a given country, for example weakened freedom of speech, press freedom, political persecution and suppression of dissident. | | “Now there are fears that Sunday's result could embolden hard-liners in the AKP to crack down harder on independent media and step up pressure on the judiciary and other institutions.”[[16]](#footnote-16) | | | **205**: “Elections being rigged/tampered with/denial of legitimate results” | | “Elections being rigged/tampered with/denial of legitimate results” describes the threat of illegitimate election results through national or international forces manipulating voting results. | | “The fear of elections being manipulated is widespread across US citizens.” | | | **206**: “Persecution” | | “Persecution” describes the threat of someone being mistreated due to his/her religion, ethnic background, sexual orientation and/or political beliefs. | | “He says his biggest fear is persecution back home.” | | | **207**: “Protests/civil unrest” | | “Protests/civil unrest” describes the threat of citizens demonstrating, protesting and rioting against perceived grievance. | | “Politicians fear citizens' protests as a huge crowd gathered in front of the building.” | | | **208**: “Sovereignty (of a country)” | | “Sovereignty (of a country)” describes the threat of a country becoming independent of another country. | | “They fear that the country might become independent of Russia.” | | | **209**: “Strength of rival nations” | | “Strength of rival nations” describes the threat of political, economic and/or social strength of a rival nation. | | “Tajikistan’s neighbours fear the emergence of a Greater Tajikistan run by Farsi-speaking Islamic Tajiks.”[[17]](#footnote-17) | | | **210**: “Political isolation” | | “Political isolation” describes the threat of a politician or nation of being isolated from its allies or supranational organizations such as the EU or losing their political support (without actual sanctions being applied, see code 211 for that). | | “Bahrainis fear the U.S. isn't behind their fight for democracy. […] Yet those who lead and take part in the nearly daily demonstrations here say they fear at least one key difference: The United States might not be fully on their side.”[[18]](#footnote-18) | | | **211**: “Political/economic sanctions” | | “Political/economic sanctions” describes the threat of political/economic sanctions applied to a country, for example by the EU or UN. | | “They fear that the threat of the EU sanctioning the country for their actions is increasing.” | | | **212**: “Corruption” | | “Corruption” describes the threat of politicians taking money from lobbyists/abusing their power for their private gain. | | “Many citizens have long lost their trust in politicians, which they fear are corrupt to their bone.” | | | **213**: “Rise of political extremism (right and/or left)” | | “Rise of political extremism (right and/or left)” describes the threat of increased radicalization of left- and right-wing supporters. | | “The biggest fear, he says, is that polarization will lead to more right-wing extremists and their views being accepted more commonly.” | | | Health Threats | | Description of threat | | Example | | | | **301**: “Abortion” | | “Abortion” describes the threat of having to get an abortion and health risks related to this as well as fearing for children being aborted. | | “She feared the abortion and potential complications associated with it.” | | | | **302**: “Addiction” | | “Addiction” describes the threat of getting addicted to e.g. drugs or gaming. | | “Even though the future might look bright on paper, there will always be that fear of relapse or worse in all of us – most of all him.”[[19]](#footnote-19) | | | | **303**: “Cancer” | | “Cancer” describes the threat of being diagnosed with any form of cancer. | | “Mom’s tumor was benign, but the memory remains vivid. ‘That’s why I fear it [breast cancer] a little bit every time I go in. Since that time, I’ve always worried it might happen again.[…]’”[[20]](#footnote-20) | | | | **304**: “Diseases” | | “Diseases” describes the threat of being infected with diseases, viruses or the flu, for example AIDS, the flu, Ebola or foot-and-mouth-disease and epidemics/pandemics as a consequence of diseases/viruses/flu. | | “Although the newest cases have affected only poultry, health experts have said they fear that bird flu might mutate and spread to and among humans.”[[21]](#footnote-21) | | | | **305**: “Miscarriage” | | “Miscarriage” describes the threat of miscarrying a child. | | “My biggest fear would be to lose this baby after I already have miscarried once.” | | | | **306**: “Mental health issues” | | “Mental health issues” describes the threat of being diagnosed with mental health issues such as dementia or anxiety disorder or experiencing a trauma or burnout. | | “They fear being diagnosed with dementia would mean their ‘life is over’.”[[22]](#footnote-22) | | | | **307**: “Insufficient medical treatment” | | “Insufficient medical treatment” describes the threat of not being cared for properly in a medical institution. | | “Fifty-three percent of nurses fear the quality of care patients receive is suffering because they cannot do everything they need to do during their shift”.[[23]](#footnote-23) | | | | Threats of Crime/Violence | | Description of threat | | Example | | | | **401**: “Abduction/ kidnapping” | | “Abduction/kidnapping” describes the threat of someone being kidnapped. | | “After she had been kidnapped once, she always feared that her children would suffer the same fate.” | | | | **402**: “Arrest/jail” | | “Arrest” describes the threat of going to jail. | | “One in four drug dealers below 18 eventually go to jail and never get out – which is why their biggest fear is being arrested.” | | | | **403**: “Physical assault” | | “Physical assault” describes the threat of being physically hurt. | | “The fear of substantial bodily injury is what held him back.” | | | | **404**: “Crime” | | “Crime” describes the threat of crimes in general being committed (without any specification). | | “However, the fear of crime is increasingly deterring users.”[[24]](#footnote-24) | | | | **405**: “Destruction of objects, including houses” | | “Destruction of objects, including houses” describes the threat of property being destroyed. | | “His biggest fear was that his phone was destroyed during the attack.” | | | | **406**: “Rape/sexual violence/sexual assault” | | “Rape/sexual violence/sexual assault” describes the threat of someone being sexually assaulted and/or raped. | | “A series of six sex attacks and robberies that had cast a pall of fear over Forest Hills, Queens, since September.”[[25]](#footnote-25) | | | | **407**: „Racism/hate crime” | | “Racism/hate crime” describes the threat of targeted abuse against a certain group in a given country, e.g., discrimination of Muslims in the form of Islamophobia or people of color. | | “At least two have been making openly racist remarks and jokes and I fear they are going to convict the defendants not on the evidence but because they are Asian.”[[26]](#footnote-26) | | | | **408**: “Theft/robbery/break-in” | | “Theft/robbery/break-in” describes the threat of one’s house being broken in or being robbed on the street. | | “Because of the rising fear of break-ins, many houses have installed cameras on their property.” | | | | **409**: “Terrorist attacks” | | “Terrorist attacks” describes the threat of terrorists attacking civilians, elite persons or objects. | | “A judicial bungle has allowed nine suspects linked to the Al-Qaeda group to go on the run where police fear they are plotting further terrorist attacks.”[[27]](#footnote-27) | | | | **410**: “Violence” | | “Violence” describes the threat of violence in general, for example violence breaking out in a specific country or city without further specification about the kind of violence (e.g., rape) or why (e.g., for military reasons). | | “A fear that robs them of sleep and has created a sense of inevitability of violence.”[[28]](#footnote-28) | | | | **411**: “War/military conflicts” | | “War/military conflicts” describes the threat of two or more parties, e.g. nations, insurgents, terrorist groups, rebels, etc., being at war with one another. | | “As the sound of exploding mortar shells boomed over the ridgelines to the east, a convoy of trucks in the opposite direction, part of an exodus of tens of thousands of people who fear that Kashmir is once again about to become a battleground.”[[29]](#footnote-29) | | | | **412**: “Being deployed for military service” | | “Being deployed for military service” describes the threat of having to join the military and fight. | | “What led him to flee, he said, was the threat of having to join the military.” | | | | Personal Threats | | Description of threat | | Example | | | | | **501**:“Deportation” | | “Deportation” describes the threat of being deported back to one’s home country. | | “Due to the change in laws, Haitians now fear one thing: mass deportation that might force them to return home.” | | | | | **502**: “Flying” | | “Flying” describes the threat of flying. | | “He was ecstatic and obviously wanted me to go but I have a terrible fear of flying, though I would love to see all of these wonderful places.”[[30]](#footnote-30) | | | | | **503**:“Harassment/emotional abuse” | | “Harassment/emotional abuse” describes the threat of being emotionally abused or harassed by someone. | | “Many of them fear to suffer harassment related to their abortion.” | | | | | **504**:“Heights” | | “Heights” describes the threat of being aloft. | | “I tried to overcome my fear of heights by climbing, visiting high buildings and therapy. None of it helped.” | | | | | **505**: “No control over own body” | | “No control over own body” describes the threat of losing control of one’s body, for example due to diseases or anxiety issues. | | “My biggest fear is not being able to move, losing control of my legs.” | | | | | **506**:“Not being good enough at work” | | “Not being good enough at work” describes the threat of not being good enough at work, for example not fulfilling expectations by a supervisor. | | “My biggest fear at work is fear that I won’t do something well enough.” | | | | | **507**: “Personal data being distributed/tracked” | | “Personal data being distributed/tracked” describes the threat of one’s data being tracked by companies or the state. | | “There are those who fear a database state — where only the powerful have access to data and use it to spy and snoop.”[[31]](#footnote-31) | | | | | **508**:“Relationship troubles/break-ups“ | | “Relationship troubles/break-ups” describes the threat of losing one’s significant other due to a break-up or being in an unhappy relationship. | | “I fear my lack of confidence is breaking up my relationship”.[[32]](#footnote-32) | | | | | **509**:“Speaking in public/stage fright” | | “Speaking in public/stage fright” describes the threat of speaking in public, for example sweating, stuttering or turning red. | | “I have always feared speaking in public.” | | | | | **510**:“The dark” | | “The dark” describes the threat of being in and fearing the darkness. | | “He said that he always feared the dark, the unknown hiding in it.” | | | | | **511**: “Driving/car accident” | | “Driving/car accident” describes the threat of driving a car or being involved in a car accident. | | “I have hated driving since I got my license. I always fear to crash.” | | | | | **512**: “Eviction” | | “Eviction” describes the threat of having to move out of one’s house or becoming homeless. | | “Bantham’s residents, many of whom have lived in the same picturesque home for generations, fear that they could face eviction if a new owner decides to sell the properties or commercialise the unspoilt village.”[[33]](#footnote-33) | | | | | **513**: “Talking to strangers” | | “Taking to strangers” describes the threat of talking to people one does not know. | | “It’s true that the fear of talking to people we don’t know is instilled in us at a young age; strangers are an unknown and the unknown fills us with fear.”[[34]](#footnote-34) | | | | | **514**: “Embarrassment/being stigmatized” | | “Embarrassment/being stigmatized” describes the threat of embarrassing oneself in public, for example by causing a scene. Important: Embarrassment due to stage fright is coded with 509, not 514. | | “Many people still fear the stigma of receiving benefits.” | | | | | **515**: “Fire” | | “Fire” describes the threat of catching fire or just fearing fire in general. | | “I have always feared fire. Its smell, its heat made me get sweaty palms and want to run.” | | | | | **516**: “Bad working conditions” | | “Bad working conditions” describes the threat of taking/enduring a job where one is unhappy, being bullied or paid badly. | | “Union leaders expressed renewed concern over what they fear may be an attempt by ministers to weaken new European laws preventing people being forcd [sic] to work more than 48 hours a week.”[[35]](#footnote-35) | | | | | **517**: “Small spaces” | | “Small spaces” describes the threat of being in small spaces. | | “My claustrophobia has always led me to avoid small spaces such as elevators or changing rooms. I fear I will not be able to breathe.” | | | | | **518**: “Being cheated on by significant other” | | “Being cheated on by significant other” describes the threat of one’s partner cheating. | | “What she had always feared came true that day: He cheated on her with her sister.” | | | | | Other Threats | | Description of threat | | Example | | | | | | **601**:“Academic censorship” | | “Academic censorship” describes the threat of academics being oppressed or hindered to do their research. | | “He fears that if the new government was installed, he and thousands of other scholars at the university would no longer be allowed to conduct independent research.” | | | | | | **602**:“Educational future” | | “Educational future” describes the threat of the quality of education worsening. | | “Many fear pupils will have less time, less supervision, and, as a consequence, experience worse education standards.” | | | | | | **603**:“Food shortages” | | “Food shortages” describes the threat of not having enough food. | | “Fear of famine is stalking the frozen steppes of Mongolia, which is suffering its hardest winter in living memory.”[[36]](#footnote-36) | | | | | | **604**:“Global warming/ climate change” | | “Global warming/climate change” describes the threat of a changing climate where weather conditions get more extreme, animals become extinct and the earth becomes uninhabitable. | | “As a huge ice shelf breaks off from the Antarctic continent, scientists fear that global warming in the region could result in sea levels rising by 5-6 metres.”[[37]](#footnote-37) | | | | | | **605**:“Pollution of water/air” | | “Pollution of water/air” describes the threat of water or air being polluted, e.g. through traffic or chemical accidents. | | “Chinese environmental experts fear worsening pollution could kill the Yangtze River within five years, the official Xinhua news agency said yesterday, calling for an urgent cleanup.”[[38]](#footnote-38) | | | | | | **606**:“Reprisals” | | “Reprisals” describes the threat of reprisal attacks by individuals or organized groups. | | “The group is held together only by fear of retribution rather than any sense of loyalty.” | | | | | | **607**:“Restrictions of firearms” | | “Restriction on use of firearms/ammunition” describes the threat of not being able to buy firearms freely. | | “The law might prevent them from buying their ammunition at the stores – something many Americans fear.” | | | | | | **608**:“Construction/ development” | | “Construction/development” describes the threat of longtime construction projects. | | “They fear that they will have to endure up to six years of building work because of two other projects.” | | | | | | **609**:“Being sued/lawsuits” | | “Being sued/lawsuits” describes the threat of being sued by someone. | | “Mothers are ‘put at risk’ by doctors' fears of being sued says new research.”[[39]](#footnote-39) | | | | | | **610**:“Immigration/refugee crisis” | | “Immigration/refugee crisis” describes the threat of less border control and/or an increased arrival of immigrants/asylum seekers. | | “Residents fear what they consider a weakened border control leading to more immigrants to come to the US.” | | | | | | **611**:“Strikes/stoppages” | | “Strikes/stoppages” describes the threat of workers laying down their work to strike. | | “Senior managers at British Rail fear train drivers may have rejected a pay deal negotiated by their union Aslef. The move would mean that further planned one-day strikes could go ahead.”[[40]](#footnote-40) | | | | | | **612**:“Fear itself” | | “Fear itself” describes the threat of living in constant fear. | | “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.” | | | | | | Death | | Description of threat | | Example | | | | | | **888**: “Dying” | | “Dying” describes the threat of dying (including murder, suicide, genocide, extinction of animals) | | “I felt in fear of my life. I thought, ‘This is it. This man is going to kill me.”[[41]](#footnote-41) | | | | | | **999:** Other threat | | |  |  | | | | | |  | | |  |  | | | | | |  |  |

1. Sentences without footnotes indicating their source are fictional and where invented as potential examples for how articles may describe corresponding variables/codes. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Example sentence from corpus: Dawsey J (2015, October 21st) City news: rezoning worries in Bronx. *The Wall Street Journal*, p.A17. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Example sentence from corpus: Smith HL & al Basha M (2014, August 25th) Aleppo hangs by a thread as rebels battle Isis forces. *The Times*, p.28-29. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Example sentence from corpus: McGowan M (2017, September 21st) Port Macquarie residents fight to have whale exhumed over fears it is attracting sharks. *The Guardian*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Example sentence from corpus: Raghavan S (2011, March 17th): On the rebel front line in Libya, determination mixed with fear. *The* *Washington Post*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Example sentence from corpus: Buckley S (1997, February 1st): Fear Hangs Over Zairian City; Rumors of Renewed War Bring Back Memories of Last Year's Anguish. *The Washington Post*, p.A14. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Example sentence from corpus: Brown-Humes C & Parker G (2003, September 16th) Swedish businesses seek reforms after No vote. *The Financial Times*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Example sentence from corpus: No Author (2010, December 3rd) Irish bailout protect key investors. *The Washington Post*, p.A19. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Example sentence from corpus: Prowse M (1996, April 15th) Inflation redux. *The Financial Times*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Example sentence from corpus: Karp P (2016, February 8th) *The Guardian*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Example sentence from corpus: Buckby S (1998, March 14th) Disabled fear block on benefit. *The Financial Times*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Example sentence from corpus: Dawsey J (2015, October 21st) City News: Rezoning worries in Bronx. *The Wall Street Journal*, p.A17. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Example sentence from corpus: No Author (1990, December 7th) Fear And Skepticism Greet AT AND T Move For NCR. *The Financial Times*, p.28. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Example sentence from corpus: Oakley D & Mulligan M (2010, June 30th) Rocky road to recovery. *The Financial Times*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Example sentence from corpus: Benoit B (2009, July 25th) CDU leaders fear poll backlash in Schleswig-Holstein. *The Financial Times*, p.6 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Example sentence from corpus: Nissenbaum D & Peker E (2015, November 3rd) World news: Turkey leader vows unity after vote. *The Wall Street Journal*, p.A8. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Example sentence from corpus: Hearst D (1993, July 15th) Troops to rush to border. *The Guardian*, p.10. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Example sentence from corpus: Fuller T & Landler M (2011, March 5th) Bahrainis fear the U.S. isn't behind their fight for democracy. *The New York Times*, p.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Example sentence from corpus: Joice R (2016, January 13th) I had to learn to love my dad again – once he sobered up. *The Guardian*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Example sentence from corpus: No Autor (2008, October 14th) Mammogram a reason for thanks, not fear. *The Washington Post*, p.B03. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Example sentence from corpus: No author (2004, July 7th) Asia reports news cases of bird flu. *The New York Times*, p.6. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Example sentence from corpus: Siddique H (2016, May 16th) Dementia myths might be delaying people from getting treatment – poll. *The Guardian*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Example sentence from corpus: Campbell D (2017, September 29th). NHS nurses are too busy to care for patients properly, research shows. *The Guardian*, p.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Example sentence from corpus: Bunting M (1994, October 26th) Parks hit by funding cuts and crime fear. *The Guardian*, p.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Example sentence from corpus: James G (1991, March 3rd) Man held in forest hills sex attacks. *The New York Times*, p.40. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Example sentence from corpus: No Author (2000, May 12th) Fear of jury race bias prejudices fair trial – Law report. *The Times*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Example sentence from corpus: Owen R & McGrory D (2001, October 24th). Court bungle lets suspects slip Italian judicial net. *The Times*, p.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Example sentence from corpus: Kamin A (2008, September 8th) Protesters dig in despite fear of Thai authorities. *The Financial Times*, p.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Example sentence from corpus: Whitlock C (2002, January 7th) In fear, thousands flee Kashmir; border villages empty as casualties rise on Pakistani side. *The Washington Post*, p.A01. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Example sentence from corpus: Widdecombe A (2004, May 17th) G2: Buck up! Too terrified to fly. *The Guardian*, p.10. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Example sentence from corpus: Berners-Lee T & Shadbolt N (2011, December 31st) There’s gold to be mined from all our data. *The Times*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Example sentence from corpus: No Author (2011, April 8th) I fear my lack of confidence is breaking up my relationship. *The Guardian*, p.23. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Example sentence from corpus: De Bruxelles S (2013, November 12th) Villagers fear that £35m sale will end the charm. *The Times*, p.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Example sentence from corpus: Akhurst P (2014, April 29th) Comment: Response: Don’t encourage our fear of strangers. *The Guardian*, p.34. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Example sentence from corpus: Webster P, Buckley C & Bremner C (1998, May 15th) Unions fear bias to employers on workplace rights. *The Guardian*, p.10. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Example sentence from corpus: No Author (1991, February 12th) World news in brief: Mongolia famine fear. *The Financial Times*, p.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Example sentence from corpus: No Author (2002, March 26th) Antarctica on the edge. *The Guardian*, p.52. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Example sentence from corpus: No Author (2006, May 31st) China urges cleanup of Yangtze Pollution. *The Wall Street Journal*, p. D11. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Example sentence from corpus: Prentice T (1991, September 6th) Mothers are ‘put at risk’ by doctors' fears of being sued says new research. *The Times*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Example sentence from corpus: Taylor R (1995, August 10th) BR managers fear drivers may have rejected pay offer. *The Financial Times*, p.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Example sentence from corpus: Masters BA and Ordonez J (1998, May 9th) Heiress says fear made her kill her boyfriend. *The Washington Post*, no page. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)