

## Appendix

### “Same Same but Different? Gender Politics and (Trans-)National Value Contestation in Europe on Twitter“

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We are interested in the Twitter debate on gender equality issues during the mobilization campaign in Germany, Italy and Poland of the international women’s day (IWD) on March 8, 2021 (namely March 1 to 10). Our guiding questions are who is tweeting about what and whether we see country differences (or similarities) in the Twitter discourse. The unit of analysis is the single tweet. In the following, we document the data collection on Twitter, lay out our codebook and provide additional descriptive statistics about the data and.

#### ***Data collection***

To collect data in the three countries (Germany, Italy, Poland), we used country-specific keywords that capture the value of gender equality, related issues, contesting terms such as ‘feminazi’ or “gender ideology” as well as the official name and date of the event. Previous studies on anti-gender debates and far-right actors identified crucial terms such as “gender ideology” or “feminazi” in their empirical work (Horan 2019; see various chapter on such terms in Kuhar and Paternotte 2018). Since we are interested in the conflictual side of the Twitter debate, we included these terms and discussed to what extent we find the same or similar expressions in the specific language. This creates a comprehensive keyword list to capture the gender equality debate around the IWD but also goes beyond the event to capture related tweets

on the broader issue. We used the Twitter v2 API to collect the data and our Twitter query looks as following:

```
twarc2 search --archive --flatten --start-time "2021-03-01T00:00:00" --end-time "2021-03-11T00:00:00" "(frauentag OR weltfrauentag OR feminazi OR \internationaler frauentag\ OR gendernazi OR genderismus OR genderideologie OR genderwahn OR feminismus OR frauenrechte OR gleichberechtigung OR geschlechtergleichheit OR \ideologia gender\ OR feminizm OR \równość płci\ OR \praw kobiet\ OR \dzien kobiet\ OR \dnia kobiet\ OR \dniem kobiet\ OR \uguaglianza di genere\ OR femminismo OR \diritti delle donne\ OR \equità di genere\ OR genderismo OR \Giornata internazionale della donna\ OR \giornata della donna\ OR \8 maerz\ OR \8 märz\ OR \8 marca\ OR \8 marzec\ OR \8 marzo\ ) -is:retweet -is:reply -is:quote" IWDtweets.json
```

We collected data between March 1 and 10 to include the mobilization phase leading up to the IWD and included a short post-IWD phase to control for debates that might take place in the aftermath of the event. We excluded retweets, used no geolocation filter but employed a language filter for each country. We cleansed the data to remove duplicates, any incomplete data and semi-automatically filtered out tweets that did not belong to one of the three countries (e.g. German tweets from Switzerland). While we cleansed the data semi-automatically and showed the data to the native speakers from Germany, Italy and Poland in order to identify tweets that are not from these countries, we are nonetheless aware that we may have overlooked a few tweets that are not from these three countries because they did not contain any location-related information for which we searched. The following Figure A1 and Table A1 provide an overview about the final number of tweets in each country as well as the volume of tweets collected per day (and in percentage per day). It shows that the Italian debate in this time period is more vivid than in the other two cases, Poland showing the lowest number of tweets. In total, we collected 52785 tweets.

Figure A1: Number of Tweets per country

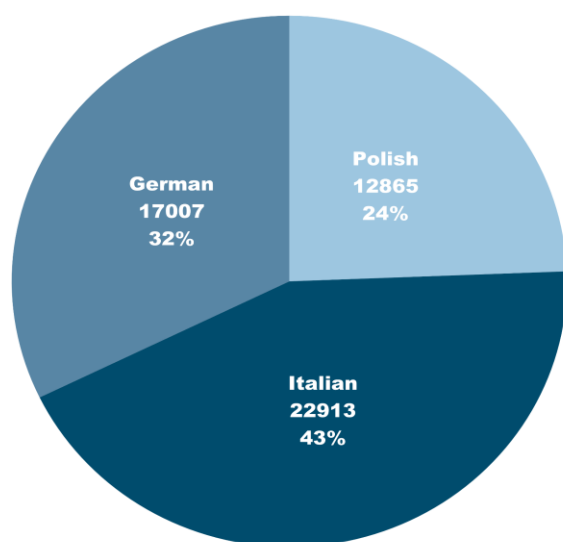


Table A1: Volume of tweets per day in three country cases

Day	Germany (%)	Italy (%)	Poland (%)
1-Mar	520 (4)	544 (3)	199 (2)
2-Mar	656 (4)	720 (4)	215 (2)
3-Mar	598 (4)	845 (4)	227 (2)
4-Mar	790 (4)	1078 (4)	304 (2)
5-Mar	1223 (7)	1730 (8)	387 (3)
6-Mar	936 (6)	1595 (6)	354 (4)
7-Mar	1717 (10)	2244 (9)	1262 (9)
<b>8-Mar</b>	<b>8910 (52)</b>	<b>11891 (51)</b>	<b>8782 (68)</b>
9-Mar	1089 (6)	1645 (7)	732 (5)
10-Mar	568 (3)	621 (4)	403 (3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>17007 (100)</b>	<b>22913 (100)</b>	<b>12865 (100)</b>

## Codebook

In the next step, we took a random sample per country of two per cent of all tweets and coded them manually (341 German, 459 Italian and 267 Polish tweets). We developed a codebook that captures five main categories: level of engagement, position, actor type, actor affiliation and issue. The unit of analysis is a single tweet and five trained coders annotated the relevant categories to each tweet while we ensured that coders annotated tweets in their native language. If a tweet is beyond the scope of our research interest, uses a keyword without tweeting about gender equality in general or does not show any type of political engagement, then coders stopped annotating the tweet. Otherwise, coders annotated the level of engagement (from one to five) and the position (pro-gender equality, neutral or contra-gender equality) that is articulated in the tweet. The actor type (individual or collective) and actor affiliation (political, economic or media, societal, other affiliation, citizen, influencer) have been annotated by using the respective Twitter user profile. Regarding the issue category, we developed a list of issues that during the coding process has been revised in an inductive-deductive process. Up to three issues could have been annotated by the coders. If an issue is mentioned that is not in the list, we include the sub-code “Other” as an issue and the coder should suggest the new issue in the open category “Other”. During the coding process, coders exchanged ideas and experiences about the list of issues and in an iterative process, revised the list accordingly. The following table A1 gives an overview of the main coding categories as well as the sub-codes.

*Table A2: Overview of coding categories*

Level of engagement	Actor type	Actor affiliation	position	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Other
0. none	Individual	1a. political	Pro-gender equality	Abortion rights	Abortion rights	Abortion rights	
1. low	collective	1b. societal	Neutral	Cancel culture	Cancel culture	Cancel culture	
2. low		1c. economic and media	Contra-gender equality (GAL)	Care	Care	Care	

3. medium		1d. other	Contra-gender equality (TAN)	Discrimination	Discrimination	Discrimination	
4. medium		2a. citizen		Diversity	Diversity	Diversity	
5. high		2b. Influencer		Empowerment	Empowerment	Empowerment	
98. false location				Equal pay	Equal pay	Equal pay	
99. out of context				Equal rights	Equal rights	Equal rights	
				Europe	Europe	Europe	
				Traditional gender roles	Traditional gender roles	Traditional gender roles	
				Feminism	Feminism	Feminism	
				Freedom of Speech	Freedom of Speech	Freedom of Speech	
				Gender ideology	Gender ideology	Gender ideology	
				Hate Speech	Hate Speech	Hate Speech	
				Health	Health	Health	
				Inclusive language	Inclusive language	Inclusive language	
				Rule of law	Rule of law	Rule of law	
				Justice	Justice	Justice	
				LGBTQI rights	LGBTQI rights	LGBTQI rights	
				Rape	Rape	Rape	
				Sex education	Sex education	Sex education	
				Sex workers	Sex workers	Sex workers	
				Violence (domestic)	Violence (domestic)	Violence (domestic)	

				Violence (state, police)	Violence (state, police)	Violence (state, police)	
				Government critique	Government critique	Government critique	
				No Issue	No Issue	No Issue	
				Other	Other	Other	

In the following, the sub-codes for each main category are listed and described:

### **Level of engagement**

We assume that every tweet can show a level of political engagement and classify the different levels of engagement to show to what extent and how Twitter users engage in the public debate on gender equality issues.

**0. no engagement:** Not codable, because the topic is right but shows no level of engagement (e.g. only tweeting the word 'gender' without any further info)

**1. Low-level engagement:** very simple tweet based on an acclamatory statement. It could be either affirmative or neutral such as the announcement of activities/events, etc. (e. g. "Happy Women's Day" as an acclamatory affirmative tweet or "Watch our video to celebrate Women's day"). No reference or mentioning of a value such as gender equality via hashtag or keyword in the tweet

**2. Low-level engagement:** statement of facts or sharing information, e.g. "COVID-19 has cost the world's women \$800 billion in lost income". No reference or mentioning of a value such as gender equality via hashtag or keyword in the tweet

**3. Mid-level engagement:** Moral judgment: referring to any value and whether it is supported or rejected. Statement of indignation or critique (sometimes by using irony) about violations of values, often through the expression of emotions or sentiments, e.g. "it is outrageous that COVID-19 has increased gender pay gaps", but without ascriptions of individual political responsibility.

**4. High-level engagement:** call for actions, solidarity claims and shared responsibility, but no explicit response to the question who is to be held responsible for inequality, e.g. "we must

fight gender-inequality”, “We must ask for better payment of women’s work”, “We must stand together and fight”,

**5. High-level engagement:** Political judgement: referring to any attribution of responsibility to do something regarding the violations of values. Ascriptions of political responsibility and/or call for change: a response to the question who is to be held accountable/responsible for inequality: personal address through naming and blaming of the political opponent (“our government has not done enough”) or structural (“capitalist markets continue to discriminate women”) or “we must stand together and fight racism that is spread by the populist”

**98. false location:** if a tweet is in the sample that does not belong into the German, Italian or Polish sample (e.g. tweet about IWD from Zurich, Switzerland)

**99. out of context:** tweet is off topic and has nothing to do with IWD (even though the hashtag appears)

## **Actor**

Twitter is used by various actors to engage publicly, promote political agendas and enables political statements. We distinguish between individual and collective actors and also capture their institutional affiliation as indicated in the Twitter user’s profile.

### **Actor type**

**individual** actor (e.g. Angela Merkel or John Doe)

**collective** actor (e.g. Green party, trade union, Amnesty International, media outlet)

### **Actor affiliation**

**political actors:** affiliation to a political party, trade unions, business associations

**societal actors:** affiliation to a NGOs, social/protest movements

**economic and media actors:** affiliation to business, media companies, newspapers/magazine outlets

**other actors:** affiliation to other institutions such as sports teams or education institutions

**citizens:** the individual twitter user has no (identifiable) affiliation

**influencer:** the individual twitter user might be an “influencer”, “social media blogger”, celebrity, (free-lancer) journalist etc.

**Position**

While the level of engagement and issues in tweets are important information regarding public debates, we are also interested in the support or rejection of the value of gender equality. Does the tweet favor or reject gender equality and women’s rights and if the value is rejected, on what ground?

**pro-gender equality/women’s rights:** the tweet is in favour, supports or wants to expand gender equality

**neutral:** tweet does not express an explicit position

**contra-gender equality (GAL):** rejected based on radical-progressive-alternative-libertarian (GAL) position (e.g. it should not be only on women’s rights, but also on LGBTQI-rights and common feminist struggle)

**contra-gender equality (TAN):** rejected based on traditional-reactionary and authoritarian-nationalist (TAN) position (e.g. “our” women are already liberated, but we have to protect them from being raped by foreigners; there is no gender pay gap)

**Issues**

What is the concern (or concerns) of the tweet (iterative process to identify issues in each country). A maximum of three issues can be annotated to a single tweet. There is no hierarchy between issue 1 and issue 2 or 3. If the issue “other” is used, then “issue 4” is assigned, naming the specific (non-listed) issue.

Abortion rights
Cancel culture
Care
Discrimination
Diversity
Empowerment
Equal pay
Equal rights
Europe
Traditional gender roles
Feminism
Freedom of Speech
Gender ideology



Hate Speech
Health
Inclusive language
Rule of law
Justice
LGBTQI rights
Rape
Sex education
Sex workers
Violence (domestic)
Violence (state, police)
Government critique
No Issue
Other

The following Table A3 provides an overview about our coding and gives examples from each of the three countries, illustrating how and what we manually coded in the German, Italian and Polish tweets.

Table A3: Coded tweet examples from the three countries

Country	Level of engagement	Position	Actor type	Actor affiliation	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4 (open category)	Text	created_at	like_count	quote_count	reply_count	retweet_count
IT	0. None								Una volta avevo scritto una cosa per l'8 marzo quanto vorrei andare a rovistare negli archivi della mia vecchia scuola per ritrovarla	2021-03-08T10:34:47.000Z	0	0	0	0
IT	3. Medium	1. Pro gender equality/women's rights	1. Individual actor	citizen	Hate Speech	Equal rights			Sono già carica per domani pronta a litigare con 9283933892 persone dato che è l'8 marzo e sono abbastanza sicura che ne leggerò di ogni	2021-03-07T23:14:08.000Z	6	0	1	0
IT	1. Low	1. Pro gender equality/women's rights	1. Individual actor	citizen	Equal rights				8 Marzo, giornata internazionale della donna. Oggi celebriamo e ricordiamo tutte le lotte combattute e quelle che ancora ci aspettano, come società, per un mondo libero, sicuro e paritario. Buon 8 Marzo, da Comaan. <a href="https://t.co/R1qweIMkIN">https://t.co/R1qweIMkIN</a> <a href="https://t.co/6yeHgdP3II">https://t.co/6yeHgdP3II</a>	2021-03-08T09:28:35.000Z	0	0	0	0
IT	4. High	1. Pro gender equality/women's rights	2. Collective actor	political actor	Feminism	Equal rights			Ogni giorno le donne combattono una battaglia per la felicità. Una battaglia per l'emancipazione e per la libertà. Una battaglia contro l'oppressione patriarcale e le disparità di	2021-03-08T14:54:35.000Z	13	1	0	4

									genere.Lottiamo per un femminismo Radicale 🇮🇹 <a href="https://t.co/3AYgyD4rNa#8M2021">#festadelladonna</a> <a href="https://t.co/EQg8im6TUy">https://t.co/EQg8im6TUy</a>					
GER	0. None								Höret uf so tue als würs am 8. märz um so sex and the city scheiss go ihr komische	2021-03-08T07:56:06.000Z	15	0	0	1
GER	3. Medium	3.1 contra gender equality (GAL)	1. Individual actor	citizen	Feminism	LGBTQI issues			hey es ist feministischer kampf tag das bedeutet auch ich muss nochmal mit meinen eltern reden und denen klar machen dass feminismus nicht nur eine Sache zwischen cis Männern und cis frauen ist so verrückt der gedanke ihnen auch erscheint <a href="https://t.co/NE63XCnLo3">https://t.co/NE63XCnLo3</a>	2021-03-08T12:51:14.000Z	1	0	0	0
GER	1. Low	2. Neutral	1. Individual actor	citizen	No Issue				Schönen Frauentag an alle Frauen. 🇩🇪 #Frauentag <a href="https://t.co/HO1uRVVcml">https://t.co/HO1uRVVcml</a>	2021-03-08T06:13:06.000Z	4	0	0	0
GER	3. Medium	1. Pro gender equality/women's rights	1. Individual actor	political actor	Empowerment	Equal rights			#WomensDay #Frauentag Gerade einmal 18% der 44 größten Hochschulen in Deutschland werden von Frauen geleitet. Dies ist einer der vielen Bereiche in denen Frauen noch immer nicht gleichberechtigt sind. Im Bundestag liegt der Anteil gerade mal bei bei 30,7%. Zu wenig!	2021-03-08T12:25:07.000Z	1	0	0	0
PL	1. Low	2. Neutral	2. Collective actor	political actor	traditional gender roles				Komendant Wojewódzki Policji zs. w Radomiu, nadinsp. Michał Ledzion wraz z zastępcami, w	2021-03-08T12:24:12.000Z	3	0	0	1

								imieniu własnym oraz kierownictwa garnizonu mazowieckiego, wręczył symboliczne róże oraz złożył życzenia wszystkim policjantkom oraz pracownikom cywilnym KWP z okazji Dnia Kobiet 🌹 😊 <a href="https://t.co/owpCAF7J2N">https://t.co/owpCAF7J2N</a>					
PL	99. Out of context							8 marca 1985 r. urodziła się Justyna Żurowska jedna z bardziej znanych koszykarek Wisły w ostatnich latach: <a href="https://t.co/ODtAg77Kfq">https://t.co/ODtAg77Kfq</a> <a href="https://t.co/db0rkWz3n">https://t.co/db0rkWz3n</a>	2021-03-08T09:52:42.000Z	10	0	0	0
PL	3. Medium	1. Pro gender equality/women's rights	1. Individual actor	citizen	Equal rights	Patriarchy	LGBT QI issues	Tak wiem, późno ale jednak życzę wam wszystkiego najlepszego z okazji dnia kobiet, pełni praw, mniej seksizmu, mizoginii i ter'ów w tym kraju *3* 🌸🌸🌸 Grafika z moimi paniami 🌸🌸🌸 <a href="https://t.co/QVRWlv9N8G">https://t.co/QVRWlv9N8G</a>	2021-03-08T18:55:59.000Z	36	0	3	4
PL	1. Low	2. Neutral	1. Individual actor	citizen	traditional gender roles			Dzień dobry wszystkim. 👍 Witajcie. 👍 Dziś 8 marca, czyli Dzień Kobiet. Pozdrawiam w szczególności wszystkie Panie i przesyłam 🙌🙌🙌 wraz z życzeniami wszystkiego najlepszego. 😊😊😊😊 <a href="https://t.co/hXvOF7tXKg">https://t.co/hXvOF7tXKg</a>	2021-03-08T04:27:24.000Z	134	1	34	21

## ***Additional descriptive statistics***

### **Frequency of hashtags and hashtag pairs**

*Table A4: Frequencies of 30 most frequently used hashtags in Germany, Italy and Poland on gender equality value and International Women's Day during March 1-10, 2021*

<b>Hashtag</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Language</b>
#frauentag	3584	GER
#8marzo	2102	IT
#weltfrauentag	2051	GER
#internationalwomensday	1199	EN
#dzieńkobiet	924	PL
#festadelladonna	923	IT
#gleichberechtigung	755	GER
#feminismus	641	GER
#8m2021	640	EN
#donne	565	IT
#iwd2021	525	EN
#frauenkampftag	513	GER
#frauen	481	GER
#womensday	430	EN
#8marzo2021	360	IT
#feministischerkampftag	353	GER
#frauentag2021	344	GER
#giornatainternazionaledelladonna	341	IT
#weltfrauentag2021	335	GER
#donna	311	IT
#8marca	296	PL
#internationalerfrauentag	263	GER
#sanremo2021	263	IT
#covid19	251	EN
#corona	227	EN
#frauenrechte	224	GER
#gleichstellung	190	GER
#choosetochallenge	184	EN
#femminismo	183	IT
#giornatadelladonna	168	IT
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19626</b>	

Table A5: Co-occurring hashtags in German, Italian and Polish tweets and their frequencies of appearing together in tweets

Hashtag–Hashtag pair	Frequency	Language–Language
#frauentag–#weltfrauentag	580	GER–GER
#8marzo2021–#festadelladonna	424	IT–IT
#weltfrauentag–#gleichberechtigung	313	GER–GER
#frauentag–#internationalwomensday	307	GER–EN
#donne–#8marzo2021	260	IT–IT
#frauentag–#frauenkampfstag	251	GER–GER
#frauentag–#frauen	249	GER–GER
#weltfrauentag–#internationalwomensday	219	GER–EN
#frauentag–#womensday	175	GER–EN
#frauentag–#frauentag	162	GER–GER
#frauentag–#8m2021	157	GER–EN
#frauentag–#iwd2021	138	GER–EN
#weltfrauentag–#iwd2021	138	GER–EN
#frauentag–#gleichberechtigung	137	GER–GER
#weltfrauentag–#frauen	137	GER–GER
#covid19–#coronavirus	134	IT–IT
#8marzo2021–#covid19	133	IT–IT
#8marzo2021–#internationalwomensday	133	IT–EN
#weltfrauentag–#weltfrauentag	127	GER–GER
#internationalwomensday–#iwd2021	118	EN–EN
#feminismus–#weltfrauentag	112	GER–GER
#8marca–#dzieńkobiet	108	PL–PL
#donne–#festadelladonna	104	IT–IT
#weltfrauentag–#womensday	103	GER–EN
#8marzo2021–#giornatainternazionaledelladonna	98	IT–IT
#8m2021–#internationalwomensday	96	EN–EN
#choosetochallenge–#iwd2021	95	EN–EN
#frauentag–#internationalerfrauentag	95	GER–GER
#femminismo–#8marzo2021	94	IT–IT
#festadelladonna–#internationalwomensday	91	IT–EN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5288</b>	

Table A6: Betweenness centrality scores of top 30 hashtags in hashtag co-occurrence network

Hashtag	Betweenness Centrality	Weighted Degree	Language
#iwd2021	36.05	836	EN
#internationalwomensday	32.94	1545	EN
#8m2021	18.16	1013	EN
#womensday	11.923	754	EN
#8marzo2021	9.634	1737	IT
#donna	8.39	363	IT
#choosetochallenge	6.499	229	EN
#gleichberechtigung	5.414	901	GER
#frauen	5.08	756	GER
#festadelledonne	4.86	214	IT
#weltfrauentag	2.302	2388	GER
#festadelladonna	2.201	1108	IT
#covid19	1.399	234	EN
#donne	1.20	592	IT
#giornatainternazionaledelladonna	0.44	292	IT
#femminismo	0.39	136	IT
#giornatadelladonna	0.333	254	IT
#frauenrechte	0.29	336	GER
#gleichstellung	0.167	280	GER
#frauenkampftag	0.167	698	GER
#frauenpower	0.12	348	GER
#frauentag	0	2834	GER
#feminismus	0	491	GER
#feministischerkampftag	0	315	GER
#dzienkobiet	0	412	PL
#coronavirus	0	88	EN
#internationalerfrauentag	0	371	GER
#8marca	0	148	PL
#sanremo	0	57	IT
#ansa	0	18	IT

### Discourse Network Analysis

We are interested in finding the range of issues raised by different actors as well as which position is expressed. Therefore, we refrain from converting the two-mode networks into one-mode networks to not only look at the relationships between actors based on common issues and shared positions they take on issues on gender equality, which is the general approach

for visualizing two-mode networks (Leifeld 2016). The nodes of all three discourse networks are made up of both actors and issues, and the weighted edges represent the frequency with which an actor referred to an issue regarding gender equality. The thicker the edge, the more often an actor refers to a certain issue. The positions the actors held on these issues - pro, contra or neutral - define the edge attributes or the colors of the edges in the network graph (for description of these positions, see the codebook below. Again, we scaled the sizes of the nodes according to their betweenness centrality scores. Below we document the centrality scores for each discourse network separately. Moreover, we use Gephi (Bastian, Heymann, and Jacomy 2009) to generate the three two-mode networks (Layout: Force Atlas). Figure A2 illustrates an example of this type of discourse network structure that we use in the study.

*Figure A2: An example of a two-mode network with actors (in grey), issues (in blue) and the positions (in red for contra and in green for support of gender equality)*

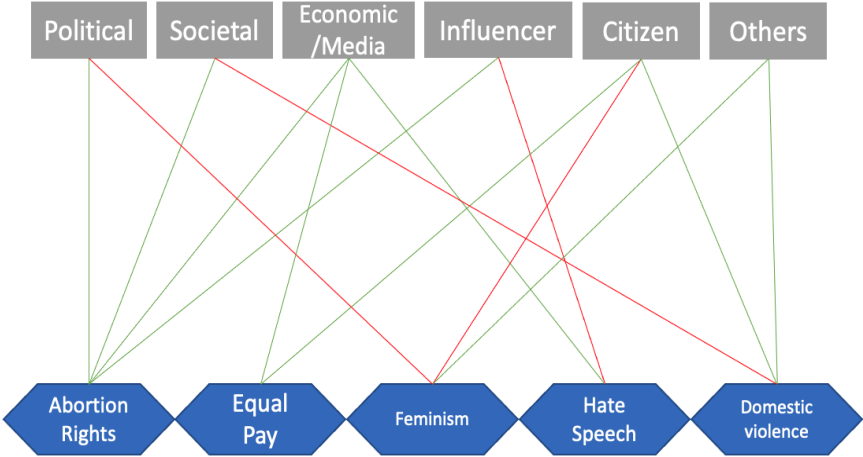




Table A7: Betweenness centrality scores of actors and issues in two-mode discourse networks in Germany, Italy and Poland

<b>GERMANY</b>	
<i>Nodes (issues/actors)</i>	<i>Betweenness centrality</i>
<u>Citizens</u>	207.36
<u>Political actors</u>	157.40
<u>Economic and media actors</u>	115.94
<u>Societal actors</u>	47.90
<u>Influencers</u>	46.04
Discrimination	14.64
Equal rights	14.64
Empowerment	14.64
Feminism	14.64
No Issue	14.64
Equal pay	14.64
Patriarchy	14.64
Other	11.05
Care	8.16
Diversity	5.85
Violence (state, police)	5.85
LGBTQI issues	5.85
<u>Other actors</u>	5.36
Hate Speech	4.25
Violence (domestic)	3.91
Justice	3.91
Abortion rights	2.45
Inclusive language	1.36
Gender ideology	1.20
Health	1.20
Traditional Gender Roles	1.20
Minority rights	0.77
Climate	0.47
Rape	0
Government critique	0
Mobility	0
Sexual Emancipation	0
Freedom of Speech	0
Freedom	0

Sex Workers	0
Sex education	0
<b>ITALY</b>	
<i>Nodes (issues/actors)</i>	<i>Betweenness centrality</i>
<u>Citizens</u>	131.08
<u>Economic and media actors</u>	87.54
<u>Political actors</u>	28.81
Equal rights	13.02
Feminism	13.02
No Issue	13.02
<u>Influencers</u>	10.35
<u>Other actors</u>	9.70
Violence (state, police)	7.08
Violence (domestic)	5.79
Health	3.42
Discrimination	3.42
Equal pay	3.42
Hate Speech	2.55
Traditional Gender Roles	2.43
<u>Societal actors</u>	1.52
Empowerment	1.44
Minority rights	1.33
LGBTQI issues	1.33
Gender ideology	1.10
Freedom of Speech	0.27
Abortion rights	0.27
Inclusive language	0.27
Rape	0.27
Other	0.27
femicide	0.27
Antispecism	0
<b>POLAND</b>	
<i>Nodes (issues/actors)</i>	<i>Betweenness centrality</i>
<u>Citizens</u>	162.39
<u>Other actors</u>	51.81
<u>Political actors</u>	38.18

<u>Economic and media actors</u>	36.64
Equal rights	35.70
No Issue	35.70
Empowerment	10.77
Violence (state, police)	8.68
<u>Influencers</u>	8.01
Health	7.86
Other	7.07
Patriarchy	5.01
<u>Societal actors</u>	3.96
Feminism	3.84
Government critique	3.84
Traditional Gender Roles	3.84
Discrimination	1.81
Abortion rights	1.66
Equal pay	0.22
LGBTQI issues	0
Hate Speech	0
Violence (domestic)	0
Obstetric violence	0
Sexual harassment	0
Diversity	0
Consent	0

*Note: The actors in the table are underlined to increase the readability of the table.*

*Table A8: Overview of the coded tweets from Germany*

<b>ACTOR TYPE</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Individual	132	60.80%
Collective	85	39.20%
<b>ENGAGEMENT</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
None	17	5.00%
Low (1)	63	18.50%
Low (2)	39	11.40%
Medium (1)	91	26.70%
High (1)	21	6.20%
High (2)	3	0.90%
False location	38	11.10%
Out of context	69	20.20%

<b>AFFILIATION</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Citizens	99	45.60%
Economic and media actors	44	20.30%
Influencers	10	4.60%
Other actors	7	3.20%
Political actors	40	18.40%
Societal actors	17	7.80%
<b>POSITION</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Pro gender equality/women's rights	155	71.40%
Neutral	36	16.60%
Contra gender equality (GAL)	16	7.40%
Contra gender equality (TAN)	10	4.60%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Abortion rights	4	1.80%
Care	5	2.30%
Discrimination	11	5.10%
Diversity	2	0.90%
Empowerment	38	17.50%
Equal pay	17	7.80%
Equal rights	44	20.30%
Feminism	25	11.50%
Gender ideology	2	0.90%
Hate Speech	1	0.50%
Health	1	0.50%
Inclusive language	5	2.30%
Justice	1	0.50%
LGBTQI issues	6	2.80%
No Issue	33	15.20%
Other	2	0.90%
Patriarchy	9	4.10%
Sex education	1	0.50%
Traditional gender roles	7	3.20%
Violence (domestic)	1	0.50%
Violence (state, police)	2	0.90%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 2</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Care	4	3.30%
Discrimination	9	7.40%
Diversity	4	3.30%
Empowerment	16	13.10%
Equal pay	8	6.60%
Equal rights	23	18.90%
Feminism	19	15.60%
Freedom of Speech	1	0.80%
Gender ideology	2	1.60%

Government critique	1	0.80%
Hate Speech	2	1.60%
Health	1	0.80%
Justice	5	4.10%
LGBTQI issues	4	3.30%
Minority rights	2	1.60%
Other	3	2.50%
Patriarchy	7	5.70%
Rape	1	0.80%
Sex Workers	1	0.80%
traditional gender roles	5	4.10%
Violence (domestic)	3	2.50%
Violence (state, police)	1	0.80%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 3</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Care	1	2.80%
Discrimination	6	16.70%
Diversity	2	5.60%
Empowerment	2	5.60%
Equal pay	7	19.40%
Equal rights	4	11.10%
Feminism	2	5.60%
LGBTQI issues	2	5.60%
Minority rights	1	2.80%
Patriarchy	5	13.90%
traditional gender roles	1	2.80%
Violence (domestic)	2	5.60%
Violence (state, police)	1	2.80%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 4 (OPEN CATEGORY)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Climate	2	40.00%
freedom	1	20.00%
mobility	1	20.00%
sexual emancipation	1	20.00%

*Table A9: Overview of the coded tweets from Italy*

<b>ACTOR</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Individual	152	51.20%
Collective	145	48.80%
<b>ENGAGEMENT</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
None	27	5.90%
Low (1)	127	27.60%

Low (2)	22	4.80%
Medium (1)	122	26.50%
High (1)	26	5.70%
False location	18	3.90%
Out of context	118	25.70%
<b>AFFILIATION</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Citizens	113	38.00%
Economic and media actors	100	33.70%
Influencers	9	3.00%
Other actors	38	12.80%
Political actors	27	9.10%
Societal actors	7	2.40%
<b>POSITION</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Pro gender equality/women's rights	178	59.90%
Neutral	100	33.70%
Contra gender equality (GAL)	3	1.00%
Contra gender equality (TAN)	16	5.40%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Abortion rights	2	0.70%
Discrimination	4	1.30%
Empowerment	12	4.00%
Equal pay	17	5.70%
Equal rights	73	24.60%
Feminism	31	10.40%
Freedom of Speech	5	1.70%
Gender ideology	10	3.40%
Hate Speech	8	2.70%
Health	4	1.30%
Inclusive language	1	0.30%
LGBTQI issues	1	0.30%
Minority rights	2	0.70%
No Issue	99	33.30%
Traditional gender roles	5	1.70%
Violence (domestic)	19	6.40%
Violence (state, police)	4	1.30%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 2</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Discrimination	5	6.10%
Equal pay	4	4.90%
Equal rights	43	52.40%
Feminism	2	2.40%
Gender ideology	1	1.20%
Hate Speech	2	2.40%
Health	2	2.40%

Inclusive language	2	2.40%
LGBTQI issues	3	3.70%
Minority rights	2	2.40%
Other	7	8.50%
Rape	4	4.90%
Traditional gender roles	3	3.70%
Violence (domestic)	1	1.20%
Violence (state, police)	1	1.20%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 3</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Other	2	100.00%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 4 (OPEN CATEGORY)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Antispecism	1	11.10%
femicide	8	88.90%

Table A10: Overview of the coded tweets from Poland

<b>ACTOR</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Individual	183	80.60%
Collective actor	44	19.40%
<b>ENGAGEMENT</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Low (1)	168	62.90%
Low (2)	10	3.70%
Medium (1)	41	15.40%
High (1)	2	0.70%
High (2)	6	2.20%
Not possible to code (account deleted, suspended or private)	8	3.00%
False location	1	0.40%
Out of context	28	10.50%
<b>AFFILIATION</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Citizens	165	72.70%
Economic and media actors	28	12.30%
Influencers	4	1.80%
Other actors	10	4.40%
Political actors	16	7.00%
Societal actors	3	1.30%
<b>POSITION</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>

Pro gender equality/women's rights	46	20.30%
Neutral	167	73.60%
Contra gender equality (TAN)	14	6.20%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Abortion rights	4	1.80%
Discrimination	2	0.90%
Empowerment	3	1.30%
Equal pay	1	0.40%
Equal rights	24	10.60%
Feminism	5	2.20%
Government critique	4	1.80%
Health	7	3.10%
LGBTQI issues	4	1.80%
No Issue	110	48.50%
Other	2	0.90%
Patriarchy	4	1.80%
Traditional gender roles	55	24.20%
Violence (state, police)	2	0.90%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 2</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Discrimination	1	3.60%
Diversity	1	3.60%
Empowerment	1	3.60%
Equal pay	1	3.60%
Equal rights	7	25.00%
Feminism	3	10.70%
Government critique	4	14.30%
Hate Speech	1	3.60%
LGBTQI issues	2	7.10%
Patriarchy	2	7.10%
Traditional gender roles	1	3.60%
Violence (domestic)	1	3.60%
Violence (state, police)	3	10.70%
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 3</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Abortion rights	1	20.00%
Feminism	1	20.00%
Health	1	20.00%
LGBTQI issues	1	20.00%
Other	1	20.00%



<b>ISSUE CATEGORY 4 (OPEN CATEGORY)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Consent	1	33.30%
obstetric violence	1	33.30%
Sexual harassment	1	33.30%

*Table A11: Overview about levels of engagement per country*

Engagement	Germany	Italy	Poland	Total
Out of context (total numbers)	107	136	38	281
(percentages)	31.38	29.57	14.34	26.36
0. No engagement	17	27	0	44
	4.99	5.87	0.00	4.13
1. Low - acclamatory	64	127	168	359
	18.77	27.61	63.40	33.68
2. Low - factual	38	22	10	70
	11.14	4.78	3.77	6.57
3. Medium - moral judgement	91	122	41	254
	26.69	26.52	15.47	23.83
4. High - mobilization	24	26	8	58
	7.04	5.65	3.01	5.44
Total	341	460	265	1,066
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Note: Level four and level five of engagement, as originally coded, are merged in this table due to the low number of tweets to be coded as level five.*

*Table A12: Overview of position on the value of gender equality per country*

Position	Germany	Italy	Poland	Total
1. Pro	155	178	46	379
	71.43	59.93	20.26	51.15
2. Neutral	36	100	167	303
	16.59	33.67	73.57	40.89
3.1 contra (GAL)	16	3	0	19
	7.37	1.01	0.00	2.56

3.2 contra (TAN)	10	16	14	40
	4.61	5.39	6.17	5.40
Total	217	297	227	741
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Table A13: Overview of position on the value of gender equality by actor (German tweets)*

Actors	Contra	Neutral	Pro	Total
Citizens	28	18	112	158
Economic and media actors	8	10	60	78
Influencers	4	3	11	18
Other actors	2	1	8	11
Political actors	5	3	68	76
Societal actors		1	38	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>380</b>

*Table A14: Overview of position on the value of gender equality by actor (Italian tweets)*

Actors	Contra	Neutral	Pro	Total
Citizens	17	25	106	148
Economic/Media actors	5	33	101	139
Influencers	5	3	2	10
Other actors		26	21	47
Political actors		11	27	38
Societal actors		2	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>390</b>

*Table A15: Overview of position on the value of gender equality by actor (Polish tweets)*

Actors	Contra	Neutral	Pro	Total
Citizens	13	132	37	182
Economic/Media actors	3	21	10	34
Influencers		5	1	6
Other actors		8	5	13
Political actors	2	4	17	23
Societal actors		1	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>263</b>

## **Bibliography of the Appendix**

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