What data was collected?
We collected all German tweets from Jan 30th to February 4th in 2015 that contained the queries on the upper right side.

How was data collected? How was data analysed?
Data collection and quantitative data analysis was conducted with CorpusExplorer*. This tool uses the Twitter-StreamAPI to collect data.

50633 Tweets
55834 Types
14950 Users
5.2% Type-Token-Ratio

Top 4 – Cities
- Dresden
- Frankfurt a. M.
- Leipzig
- Wien

Why not...
...Dresden – no demonstration
...Leipzig – too much spam
...Wien – most tweets are from international newspaper/tv

5.2%

Retweets: Data reduction – Result: @Polizei_Ffm posted the most retweeted tweet.

Criteria „own postings“
Data cleansing was performed by duplication detection, spam detection, and exclusion of retweets.

Why do other users retweet Polizei_Ffm?
Polizei_Ffm is the official account of the police Frankfurt a. M. The most retweeted tweet announced the count of demonstration participants.

Why do we combine quantitative with qualitative methods?
Spammers use bots to retweet their own content. E.g., a large bias in the corpus is brought about by a spam attacks against @sigmargabriel which are not directly related to the analysed protest. Hence, reconstructive analysis of single tweets has to be contextualized. This is why we qualitatively analyse salient data phenomena such as the most retweeted tweets or the interactions with the most retweeted account.

Retweets:
- 30 own postings
- 221 @-mentions
- 525 retweets
- 94 most retweeted

Most retweeted tweet
Retweeted 94 times and faved 85 times, the salient most retweeted tweet from @Polizei_Ffm topically and interactionally informs the sequence analysis.

Interactions: Data interpretation of an interactional timeline.


doesn’t stop

221
525
94

Results
1. Agents’ negotiations make attendance numbers relevant for protest discourse.
2. Asymmetry established between police and non-administrative agents regarding knowledge and reputation.