GERMS-AT Annotation Guidelines

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Abstract

This is an English version of the annotation guidelines developed and used by professional forum moderators from derStandard.at and NLP experts from OFAI to annotate the sexism/misogyny dataset GERMS-AT, which is a dataset of approx. 8K user comments collected from discussion forums related to articles published at derStandard.at. The dataset is annotated with numeric labels ranging from 0 to 4, with 0 = not sexist, 1 = mildly sexist, 2 = sexist, 3 = strongly sexist, 4 = extremely sexist. The user comments are annotated with 2 up to 8 labels, representing the judgement of individual annotators. The aim was to annotate a dataset of forum comments to determine whether or not a comment contains sexist or misogynous remarks, and to rate each comment rated as sexist on a scale of 1 to 4 in terms of how uncomfortable one feels when reading the comment. The data set is intended to be used to train classifiers that help forum moderators to identify and react to sexist content in due time after the comment had appeared in the forum. The aim is to attract women as active participants in forum discussions, who currently shy away from contributing due to sexist comments they are likely to encounter upon their participation.

As for the definition of sexism and misogyny, we rely on the definition given in Encyclopedia Britannica which defines **sexism** as "prejudice or discrimination based on sex or gender, especially against women and girls", and which defines **misogyny** as follows: "The extreme form of sexist ideology is misogyny, the hatred of women." These definitions are in line with the definitions used in the SemEval 2023 Task 10 Explainable Detection of Online Sexism (Kirk et al., 2023), p. 2194: "Misogyny refers to "expressions of hate towards women" (Ussher, 2016), while sexism also covers more subtle implicit forms of abuse and prejudice that can still substantially harm women." As the presented dataset comprises comments which are either sexist or misogynist or both, we use *sexism* or *sexist* to refer to sexist or misogynous comments in the reminder of this document.

Note: This document comprises an extended excerpt of Section 4 "Annotation Guidelines" and the part on annotator agreement from Section 5 "Annotator Agreement and Corpus Analysis" of Krenn, B., Petrak, J., Kubina, M. & Burger, Ch. (2024) GERMS-AT: A Sexism/Misogyny Dataset of Forum Comments from an Austrian Online Newspaper. accepted for LREC-COLING 2024, Turin, Italy, 20.-25- May 2024. Also, the definition of sexism and misogyny is replicated from Krenn et al., 2024.

Content warning: We show illustrative examples of sexist and misogynous language to illustrate the annotation guidelines and to analyse error types.

1. Annotation Guidelines

Since the phenomenon of sexism and misogyny is complex, guidelines were created to describe the most important kinds of *sexism* relevant for the annotation task. For this we built upon the newspaper's netiquette and forum policy regarding *sexist* user contributions, and the moderators' experiences with and how to curtail *sexism* in forum discussions. In addition, we used existing categorizations (e.g., (Parikh et al., 2019) as further input to the guideline development. The guidelines also attempt to clarify some of the difficulties likely to be encountered: how to decide if there is not enough context, what if the sexist remark is aimed at a man or men in general, how to treat "reported sexism" (Chiril et al., 2020). Above all, the guidelines follow the aim of providing help for annotating in a way that reflects the daily work of moderators and the newspaper's editorial concept. They are not meant as an accurate abstract definition of sexism and misogyny.

Note: The examples of user comments are not edited, and thus may contain typos, missing blanks, and the such. Regarding the English translation, we tried to stay as close as possible to the German original, which in some cases may sound odd.

1.1. General Instructions to the Annotators

Each comment was to be annotated as standalone utterance, without considering the larger context of the thread or the particular forum it occurs in. This means that a comment is manually annotated as *sexist* when it has a *sexist* reading without further context. However, the forum moderators due to their moderation experience have a personal assessment whether a comment is *sexist* or not. Accordingly, the annotators were instructed to take

the following into account when annotating a comment:

- When reading a comment, a *sexist* context should not be constructed away if it is rather obvious from one's own moderation experience.

- Equally, when reading a comment, a *sexist* context should not be fantasized about. One should be particularly critical of one's own potential bias, especially if one has been annotating several *sexist* comments in a row. The following three examples for comments and related annotation decisions were given to the annotators.

Examples:

- comment: "Bei aller Tragik und Ernsthaftigkeit … wir haben schon a fesche Justizministerin" (EN: "With all tragedy and seriousness ... we definitely have a dashing Minister of Justice") – Annotation decision: *sexist* because the appearance of the Minister of Justice plays no role in the reporting about her as Minister of Justice.

- comment: "sie müssen echt hübsch sein…" (EN: "they must be really pretty...") – Annotation decision: **not** *sexist* because without context it is not 100 % clear that "sie" refers to females, and if it does one cannot know if it is meant pejoratively (and therefore sexist) or not.

- comment: "Einfach tief von unten hineinfahren und Batterien rausnehmen" (EN: "Just dive in deep from below and take out batteries") – Annotation decision: **not** *sexist*, however, it is a **difficult case** as a sexual act may be referred to, but without context it is not ascertainable.

1.2. Criteria to Identify a Comment as *Sexist*

In the following, the criteria according to which a comment is considered *sexist* are presented.

1.2.1. Generalizing stereotypes - attributions to groups of women

Role stereotypes: generalizations about certain roles that are better suited for women, such as: (i) Women are better suited for housework, parenting, social jobs, etc. (ii) A woman should have long hair, wear skirts, and be made up.

Example: „Weiber sollen Kinder austragen und sich um diese sorgen! Pasta!Sonst sie zu nichts zu gebrauchen. Ein richtiges Weib im wahrsten Sinne de Wortes ist sowieso eine Göttin und der Mann göttlich. Feministinnen sind krank und unbrauchbar und sogar böse!"
(EN: "Women should carry children and take care of them! Pasta! Otherwise they are good for nothing. A real woman in the true sense of the word is a goddess anyway and the man divine. Feminists are sick and useless and even evil!")

Attribute stereotypes: linking women to some physical, psychological behavioral qualities or likes/dislikes such as (i) Women always feel offended/women put themselves in the victim role. (ii) Women can not think logically and have no place in science. (iii) Women are too weak for certain jobs. (iv) Women choose men who are successful and earn good money. (v) Women spend the men's money. (vi) Devaluation of supposedly feminine qualities such as being soulful, caring, sensitive, etc.

Examples: „Leute bitte versteht doch einfach. Der Mann und die Frau SIND NICHT DAZU GESCHAFFEN UM 7 Tage die Woche 24/7 miteinander zu verbringen. Wo gibt's das bitte?! Sie (die Frau), ein hormonbeladenes Wesen, sieht dich nicht jeden Tag mit gleichen Augen an. Für sie BIST DU NICHT DER GLEICHE AM MONTAG UND AM MITTWOCH..du denkst zwar du bist der Gleiche, und denkst vielleicht, dass sie auch denkt, DOCH DAS IST NICHT SO!!!"
(EN: "Guys please just understand. The man and the woman ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO spend 7 days a week 24/7 with each other. Where does that exist please!!! She (the woman), a hormone-laden being, does not look at you with the same eyes every day. To her YOU ARE NOT THE SAME ON MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY..you may think you are the same, and may think she thinks so too, BUT THAT IS NOT SO!!!");

„Frauen haben halt oft die falschen Interessen zm wirklich weite zu kommen. Beazty, Klatsch und Tratsch, sowie Selbstinszenierung in den Sozialen Medien sind halt oft nicht die Karrierebringer… Dazu noch bei vielen die fehlende Risikobereitschaft, gepaart mit obigen genannten führt halt einer solchen Unterrepräsentierung. Da helfen auch keine Quoten oder Förderungen. Ist eben so, ändern müssen sich wenn dann die Frauen. Nicht die Männer."
(EN: "Women often have the wrong interests to get really far. Beazty, gossip, as well as self-dramatization in the social media are just often not the career bringer... In addition, with many the lack of willingness to take risks, coupled with the above mentioned leads to such an underrepresentation. There also no quotas or promotions help. That's just the way it is, it's the women who

have to change. Not the men.");

„Was juckt mich das, hätte sie sich nicht vom Kindsvater trennen sollen, aber 90% der Allein-erziehenden Mütter geht es nur um die Alimente, dass habt ihr von eurer Gier, also heul jetzt nicht rum {USER}."
(EN: "What do I care, she should not have sepa-rated from the child father, but for 90% of single mothers it is only about the alimony, that you have from your greed, so do not cry now around {USER}.");

„Als ob körperliche Attraktivität bei Männern das maßgebliche Kriterium für eine sexuelle Beziehung wäre. Männer müssen reich und mächtig sein, Frauen schön. Das war seit jeher so."
(EN: "As if physical attractiveness is the decisive criterion for a sexual relationship with men. Men have to be rich and powerful, women beautiful. It's been that way since the beginning of time.");

„Guten Morgen Ladies. Nicht schon wieder nörgeln."
(EN: "Good morning ladies. Not nagging again.");

„Diese Vereinbarkeitsgeschichte haben sich Männer ausgedacht. Klar, immer sind die Männer schuld. Und die Frauen sind die armen hilflosen Hascherl, die sich nicht wehren können. Fühlt man sich eigentlich gut, so in der Opferrolle? (erinnert ein bisserl an Strache und/oder die FPÖ). Frauen, ihr seid die Hälfte der Bevölkerung oder sogar mehr – wenn euch etwas nicht passt, dann ändert es! Traut sich eh keiner mehr, euch zu hindern."
(EN: "This compatibility story was made up by men. Of course, it's always the men's fault. And the women are the poor, helpless little hussies who can't defend themselves. Does it actually feel good to be in the victim role? (reminds a bit of Strache and/or the FPÖ). Women, you are half of the population or even more - if something doesn't suit you, then change it! No one dares to stop you anymore anyway.");

„Die Vereinbarkeitsgeschichte haben sich Frauen ausgedacht. Daheimbleiben wegen ein paar Kinder, vormittags mit dem Hündchen spazieren gehen, Kaffee mit Freundinnen, Friseurbesuche und nachmittags der Nachhilfe der Kinder ein paar Euros in die Hand drücken. Anders lässt sich Kinderbetreuung und Frausein nicht vereinbaren und das soll der Mann gefälligst finanzieren."
(EN: "The compatibility story was made up by women. Staying at home for a couple of kids, taking the dog for a walk in the morning, having

coffee with girlfriends, going to the hairdresser's, and giving a few euros to the children's tutors in the afternoon. There's no other way to reconcile childcare and being a woman, and that's what men are supposed to finance.");

„Frauen sind von Natur aus nicht besonders für Politik geeignet wie wir wissen. Den Vorteil den sich manche Partei erhofft indem sie eine Frau an die Spitze stellt, der tritt selten ein"
(EN: "Women are by nature not particularly suited to politics as we know. The advantage that some parties hope for by putting a woman at the top rarely happens.");

„Frauen halt"
(EN: „Just women").

1.2.2. Reduction of a person to her appearance
(i) The appearance is praised or evaluated or ad-dressed as something fundamentally necessary for being a woman; (for example: the remark „fesche Frau" (EN: "dashing woman") without context should be annotated as not misogy-nous, however, an utterance such as „Wenn sie wenigstens eine gute Figur hätte" (EN: "If she at least had a good figure" should be annotated as misogynous. (ii) The appearance is put in relation to something, e.g., to the performance; it is to be seen as sexist: „Schöne Frau. Er-staunlich, dass die auch beruflich erfolgreich ist" (EN: "Beautiful woman. It's amazing that she's also professionally successful"), „Pandemie hin oder her, keine Beziehung kann halten, wenn die Frau 5kg zunimmt" (EN: "Pandemic or not, no relationship can last if the woman gains 5 kg"). (iii) Questioning a person's femininity. (iv) Body and fat shaming.

Examples: „Bei aller Tragik und Ernsthaftigkeit.... wir haben schon a fesche Justizministerin"
(EN: "With all tragedy and seriousness.... we definitely have a dashing female justice minister");

„wo sind die feschen frauen hin?"
(EN: "where have the dashing women gone?");

„of course it did ... wer will nicht übergewichtige frauen über den laufsteg watscheln sehen?"
(EN: "of course it did ... who doesn't want to see overweight women waddling down the runway?");

„Und Burkapflicht für jede hässliche Frau!"
(EN: "And compulsory burqas for every ugly woman!");

„Ich tu mich eher schwer damit, mich an ihr

sattzusehen, ehrlich gesagt."
(EN: "I rather struggle to get my fill of her, to be honest.");

„Männer reifen wie Wein Die Frauen leider wie Milch, oder höchstens wie Most (explosionsgefahr!)"
(EN: "Men mature like wine The women, unfortunately, like milk, or at most like must (danger of explosion!)";

„Ich frage mich warum die Nachfolge von Lunacek eine Frau sein muss ? ... Lunacek hatte ja von einer Frau etwa gleichviel wie ein Wal von einem Fisch"
(EN: "I wonder why the successor to Lunacek has to be a woman ? ... Lunacek had about as much of a woman as a whale has of a fish");

„Das alleine beweist, dass Sie ganz sicher blond sind"
(EN: "That alone proves that you are blond for sure");

„also, generell muss ich sagen, bin ich sehr froh, dass ich auf kleine brüste stehe, die meiner frau isnd nach über 30 jahren ehe noch dort wo sie mal waren, und nicht 20cm oder mehr nach unten gerutscht"
(EN: "well, in general i have to say, i am very glad that i like small breasts, my wife's are still where they used to be after more than 30 years of marriage, and haven't slipped down 20cm or more"...);

„mehr als die Hälfte der Frauen ist auch mit der Haarfarbe unzufrieden.. und wechselt dauern. So ähnlich dürfte es bezüglich Aussehen auch mit den Brüsten aussehen."
(EN: "more than half of the women are also dissatisfied with the color of their hair... and keep changing it. It could be similar with breasts in terms of appearance.")

1.2.3. Women as sexual objects
(i) Statements about a person's appearance that sexualize; (ii) sexually charged terms; such as adjectives like "hot" (GE: scharf), "horny" (GE: geil) etc., nouns like bitch (GE: Bitch), slut (GE: Schlampe), boobs (GE: Müpse, Tutteln), doll (GE: Puppe), etc.; (iii) salacious comments about a woman, either named in the article the forum is related to or towards a female commenter.

Examples: „Frauen wählten mehrheitlich Biden ... würden aber für Trump alle Hüllen fallen lassen."
(EN: "Women voted in majority for Biden ... but would drop all their clothes for Trump.");

„wären jetzt auf meinem Pensionskonto 1000€. Was haben eine Frau und ein Hurricane gemeinsam? Wenns Sie kommen ist es feucht und es bläst. Wenn Sie gehen hast du kein Auto, kein Haus und kein Pensionskonto mehr"
(EN: "would now be on my pension account 1000€. What do a woman and a hurricane have in common? When you come it is wet and it blows. When they leave you have no car, no house and no pension account anymore");

„...scheint wirklich was von ihrem Fachgebiet (bl..en) zu verstehen"
(EN: "...really seems to know something about her field (bl..en)", bl..en stands for blasen = doing a blow job);

„Sie ists noch immer einen ser Hasse"
(EN: "She is still a first class bunny");

„Was kostet 1 Stunde?"
(EN: "How much does 1 hour cost?");

„Was und wieviel davon muss man saufen, um dieses Individuum "schoaf" zu finden?"
(EN: "What and how much of it do you have to drink to find this individual "schoaf"?"), schoaf = scharf = hot;

„Meine Frau zu mir: „Ich bin eine Frau und habe einen Mann, also wechsle mir gefälligst die Winterreifen, ist dein Job, wofür habe ich dich denn." Ich zu ihr: „Gut, Aber das gilt umgekehrt auch für Blowjobs." Sie: „Fair enough." Seitdem bekomme ich nur mehr zweimal im Jahr einen. Einmal im April. Einmal im Oktober."
(GE: "My wife to me: "I'm a woman and I have a husband, so change my winter tires please, it's your job, what do I have you for". Me to her, "Fine, but that goes the other way around for blowjobs too." She: "Fair enough." Since then, I only get one twice a year. Once in April. Once in October.");

„Sex sollte man einfach haben. Weniger über Sex labern, mehr bumsen. Gerade zerreden finde ich eher unsinnig. Es ist keine Quantenphysik. Aus meiner Erfahrung mangelt es Frauen beim Sex wenn dann an guter Blowjobtechnik und vor allem einer guten Prise Motivation, das Zepter zu saugen. Rest ist recht simpel und ergibt sich von selbst, wenn man es einfach oft tut."
(EN: "Sex should just be had. Less talking about sex, more fucking. Just talking it up I think is rather nonsensical. It's not quantum physics. From my experience women lack in sex if then good blowjob technique and especially a good pinch of motivation to suck the scepter. Rest is

quite simple and results by itself if you just do it often.");

„heisst das grammatikalisch korrekt im Singular: DER Tuttel, DIE Tuttel oder DAS Tuttel? Ich habe schon alle 3 Varianten gehört. Und schreibt man es korrekt Duttel oder Tuttel?"
(EN: "Is that grammatically correct in the singular: THE Tuttel, THE Tuttel or THE Tuttel? I've heard all 3 variations. And how is it written correctly Duttel or Tuttel?"), D/Tuttel = derogatory for breast.

1.2.4. Female connoted insult
Certain terms, insults that have *sexist* connotations. e.g., Weiber, Trutschn, Funsn, catfight, Tussi, Blunzn, Hausdrache, Saftschubse, Putzleschn, ...

Examples: „ja aber de tittenmaus kennt echt keiner..."
(EN: "yes but the tittenmaus really nobody knows..."), titten = tits, maus = maus, tittenmaus is similar to bunny;

„eine sehr verantwortungsvolle göre"
(EN: "a very responsible brat");

„Ich mag keine Kampflesben,die sollte man mal allesamt wegsperren"
(EN: "I don't like combat lesbians, they should all be locked away.");

„Warum umgibt sich Kanzler Kurz mit solchen Giftkobras, wie z.B. Frau Edtstadler?"
(EN: "Why does Chancellor Kurz surround himself with such poisonous cobras, such as Ms. Edtstadler?");

„eine reaktionäre law&order bitch „
(EN: "a reactionary law&order bitch ").

1.2.5. Denigration of women, their performance and women's issues
Denial of female performance, denial of the existence of gender differences in salary, all kinds of female attribution: (i) Denying that a woman got the job because of her qualifications by (a) calling the woman a token woman, or (b) claiming she slept her way up. (ii) Claiming that women choose the "wrong" education/fields of study and therefore are not in leadership positions/are not successful/earn less than men. (iii) Trivializing of problems specific to women or of structural inequalities by (a) dismissing inequalities and structural reasons for the pay gap referring to the part-time rate; (b) claiming that women voluntarily work part-time, so it is their own fault that they earn less; (c) negating care work, much of which is done by women. (iv) Disparagingly opposing

gendering by (a) using malapropism; e.g., GrünInnen (the Greens); (b) dismissing the effect of gendering with abstruse arguments that women do not want a gender-sensitive language anyway.

Examples: „Mehr als eine Einzelfällerin haben bewiesen, dass Frauen an der Spitze nicht spitze für die Menschheit sind. Aber darf man das überhaupt meinen ...?"
(EN: "More than one lone feller has proven that women at the top are not tops for humanity. But is it even fair to think that ...?");

„Frauen benutzen, Autos, Smartphones, fahren über Brücken, die nicht einstürzen. Aber Frauen machen keine Autos, sie machen keine Smartphones, kaum eine Frau versteht, warum eine Brücke stehen bleibt und nicht einstürzt."
(EN: "Women use, cars, smartphones, drive over bridges that don't collapse. But women don't make cars, they don't make smartphones, hardly any women understand why a bridge stops and doesn't collapse.");

„Die Dame legt die Vermutung nahe dass man Harvard auch in der Horizontalen absolvieren kann..."
(EN: "The lady suggests that you can also graduate from Harvard horizontally...");

„Och die Frau Hinz schon wieder. Mit wem in der Redaktion hat sie ein Techtel-Mechtel, dass man sie schon wieder um ihre Meinung fragt???"
(EN: "Oh, it's Mrs. Hinz again. With whom in the editorial office does she have a hanky-panky that she is asked for her opinion again???");

„Das schöne Gesicht der Frauenquote"
(EN: "The beautiful face of the women's quota");

„puppe, red nicht von dingen, bei denen du keinen blassen schimmer hast ..."
(EN: "doll, don't talk about things you haven't a clue about ...");

„offenbar einen sugardaddy gefunden..."
(EN: "apparently found a sugardaddy...");

„Ja, ja, die Genderstudien"
(EN: "Yes, yes, the gender studies");

„Hätten Männer das Interview geführt, wären sie wohl schon entlassen. Aber diese Frauen werden wohl die Quotenfrauen beim Spiegel sein."
(EN: "If men had done the interview, they'd probably be fired by now. But these women will probably be the quota women at Spiegel"), "Der

Spiegel" is a German weekly newspaper;

„Bitte unbedingt mehr solche Artikel schreiben!!! Wenn die gender-Studies-Support-Group jetzt den Bogen weiter so überspannt und in Zeiten, in denen die Gesellschaft zusammenrücken muss und will, ihre spalterischen Ansichten streut um in Wirklichkeit nur sich selbst und ihre Clique mit priviligierten Jobs zu versorgen, dann… ist der ganze Gender-Wahnsinn so schnell vorbei wie er aufgekommen ist und wir machen uns Gedanken, wie wir „gemeinsam" unser Gesellschaft & die Natur wieder in Ordnung bringen. Bitte liebe Mimenschen die ihr nichts anders habt als eurer Frausein um euch zu definieren, schreibt in den nächsten Tagen und Wochen bitte ganz, ganz viel, jetzt habt ihr ja viel Zeit dafür … wir Menschen die wir sinnvolle Arbeit leisten machen dafür auch brav den Genderstern."

(EN: "Please by all means write more articles like this!!! If the gender-studies-support-group now continues to overstretch the bow in such a way and in times, in which the society must and wants to move together, scatters its divisive views in order to supply in reality only itself and its clique with privileged jobs, then... the whole gender-madness is over as fast as it arose and we make ourselves thoughts, how we "together" bring our society & the nature again in order. Please dear mime people who have nothing else than your womanhood to define you, please write in the next days and weeks very, very much, now you have a lot of time for it ... we people who we do meaningful work make for it also well-behaved the gender star.");

„Können Sie mir eigentlich erklären wovon all die Frauen „gratis" arbeiten wigentlich leben? Im ernst – wer zahlt die Miete, das Essen usw.? Bin gespannt."

(EN: "Can you actually explain to me what all the women working "for free" actually live on? Seriously - who pays the rent, food, etc.? I'm curious.");

„gender pay gap… studienjahr 2019/2020 psychologier 73%, anglistik 76%, publizistik 76%, germanistik 78%, ernährung 80%, kunstgeschichte 81%, genderwissenschaften 100%, informatik 19%, bauingeneurwesen 16%, machinenbau 12%, eletrotechnik 8%. Im Jahr 2015 waren von den student*innen, die ein TU Studium mit diplom abgeschlossen haben: frauen 30%, männer 70%. Im jahre 2015 waren von den student*innen, die ein studium an der angewandten mit diplom abgeschlossen: frauen 65%, mönner 35%. Polemisch gesagt – studierts halt was g'scheids. Oder schaffts für anglistik, kunst und genderwissenschaften mehr joby. Passts auch mitm einkommen."

(EN: "gender pay gap... year of study 2019/2020 psychology 73%, English studies 76%, journalism 76%, German studies 78%, nutrition science 80%, art history 81%, gender studies 100%, computer science 19%, civil engineering 16%, machine automation 12%, electrical engineering 8%. In 2015, of the students who graduated with a technical university degree were: women 30%, men 70%. In 2015, of the students who graduated with a diploma from a university of applied sciences: women 65%, men 35%. To put it polemically - just study something good. Or get more jobs in English, art and gender studies. It also fits with the income.")

1.2.6. Downplay sexual violence and sexual harassment against women

(i) Perpetrator-victim reversal; (ii) presenting #Metoo as nonsense in an unobjective way; (iii) as a man, judge what falls under sexual harassment against women; (iv) the woman uses allegations of sexual harassment for a purpose that serves her.

Examples: „Rein vom Bild her könnte man vermuten dass der Missbrauch (sollte einer stattgefunden haben), nicht von ihm ausging...."
(EN: "Purely from the picture, one could assume that the abuse (should one have taken place), did not start from him....");

„zuerst mit ihm in die Kiste um die besten rollen zu bekommen, dann Millionen kassieren, und zum Schluss ist die Frau das Opfer."
(EN: "first with him in the box to get the best roles, then collect millions, and in the end the woman is the victim.");

"Jetzt wissen wir wenigsten welche Filmsternchen sich durchs Bett hochgearbeitet haben. Nach 25 Jahren stockt die Karriere also wird jetzt verklagt. Diese miese #Metoo Hinrichtungskamapgne wird kläglich untergehen. Aber medial ist sie ein toller Erfolg."
(EN: "Now we know at least which movie starlets have worked their way up through the bed. After 25 years the career stalls so now they sue. This lousy #Metoo execution camapgne will go down miserably. But media-wise it's a great success.")

1.2.7. Whataboutism

Claiming that men are much more likely to be affected by violence, women do not work in heavy labourer's jobs such as in construction, garbage collection, etc.

Examples: "Von den zig-Tausend männlichen

Zivis und Rekruten wird nicht gesprochen das passt nicht in die Selbstwahrnehmung der FeministInnen."
(EN: "There is no mention of the tens of thousands of male civilians and recruits this does not fit into the self-perception of feminists.")

„Lob für Frauenarbeit? Männer bringen auch einen sehr großen Einsatz und das wird an den Opferzahlen deutlich: Die meisten Opfer sind Männer!!! Warum muss diese Unterscheidung immer sein? Ist das Selbstbewusstsein von Frauen so gering ausgebildet?"
(EN: "Praise for women's work? Men also do a great deal of work and that is clear from the numbers of victims: most of the victims are men!!! Why does this distinction always have to be? Is women's self-awareness so poorly developed?")

1.2.8. Abortion

(i) Abortion is equated with murder. The woman is thus accused of criminal behavior that would presumably not be attributed to a man, since he does not carry the child to term. (ii) The woman's self-determination is questioned or denied.

Example: "Also zuerst einmal ist Abtreibung gleich Mord. Das heißt Abtreibung sollte genauso bestraft werden wie Mord. Selbstbestimmung hat seine Grenzen. Es darf nicht ein anderes Lebewesen gefährdet werden egal wie selbstbestimmt man leben möchte."
(EN: "So first of all, abortion equals murder. That means abortion should be punished the same as murder. Self-determination has its limits. Another living being must not be endangered no matter how self-determined one wants to live.")

1.2.9. Misandry

Given a *sexist* utterance against men, can the male referent be replaced by a female referent and does the resulting utterance fall under one of the above categories? If yes, the utterance is assigned a *sexism* label from $1\dots4$.

Example: "Wie der zweite Weltkrieg zeigte, sind tote Männer das Beste, was einer Gesellschaft passieren kann."
(EN: "As World War II showed, dead men are the best what can happen to a society.")

2. Annotator Agreement

Krippendorff Alpha over all annotations was 0.64 (ordinal scale). After binarization of the 5 possible annotations into 0 (for no sexism) and 1 (for labels $1\dots4$), Krippendorff Alpha was 0.60. Overall agreement was 0.65 / 0.83 (binary) if macro averaged over all agreements of pairs of annotators, and 0.67 / 0.83 (binary) if micro averaged over all pairs of annotations. F1.0 macro over all 23660 pairs of annotations was 0.40 / 0.81 (binary). Overall Cohen's Kappa was 0.39 / 0.64 (binary) if macro averaged over all kappas for pairs of users. This indicates that there was considerable difference of opinion or difficulty in assigning the fine-grained labels.

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