

Varieties of Resistance against the Far-Right: Explaining Divergent Trajectories of Countermobilization in two German Cities

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Appendix

Additional Figures

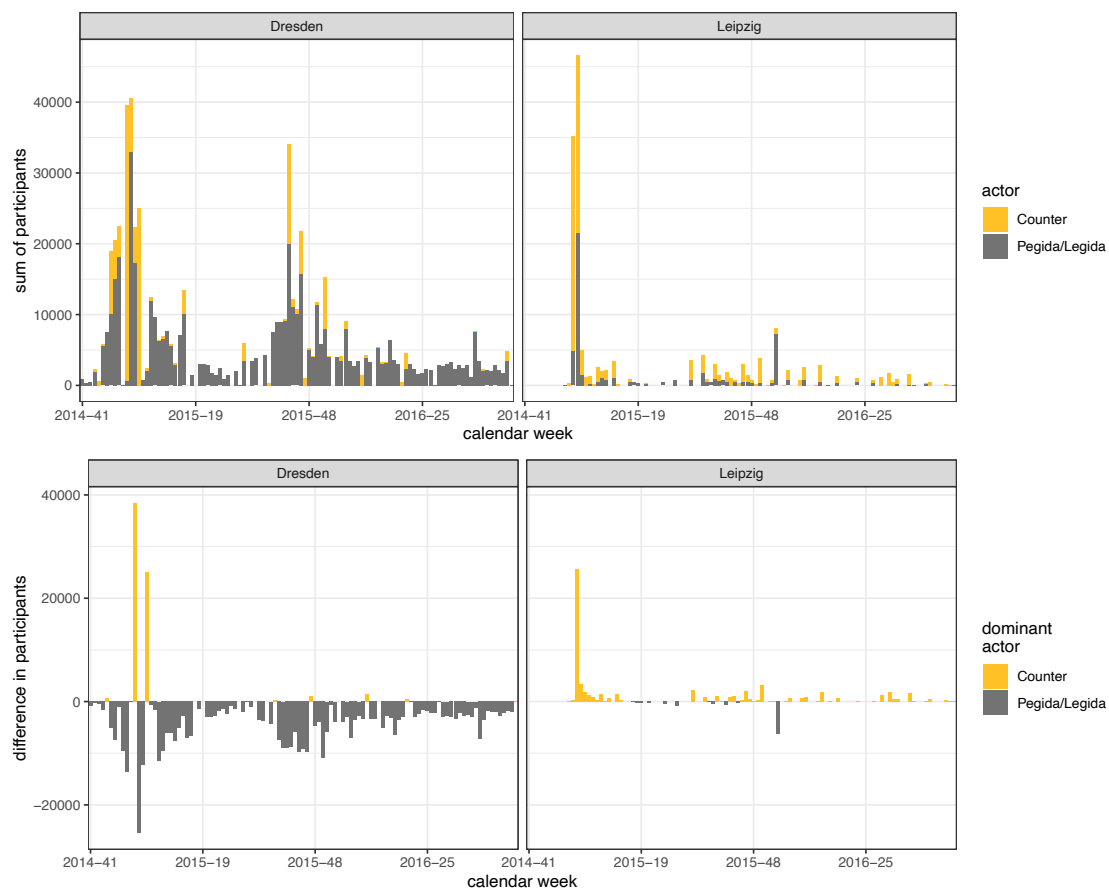


Figure A1. Weekly breakdown of protest participants in Dresden and Leipzig. Upper panels show additive participants, lower panels show the difference in numbers, where positive values indicate weeks with more counterprotesters than Pegida/Legida protesters.

Varieties of Resistance against the Far-Right

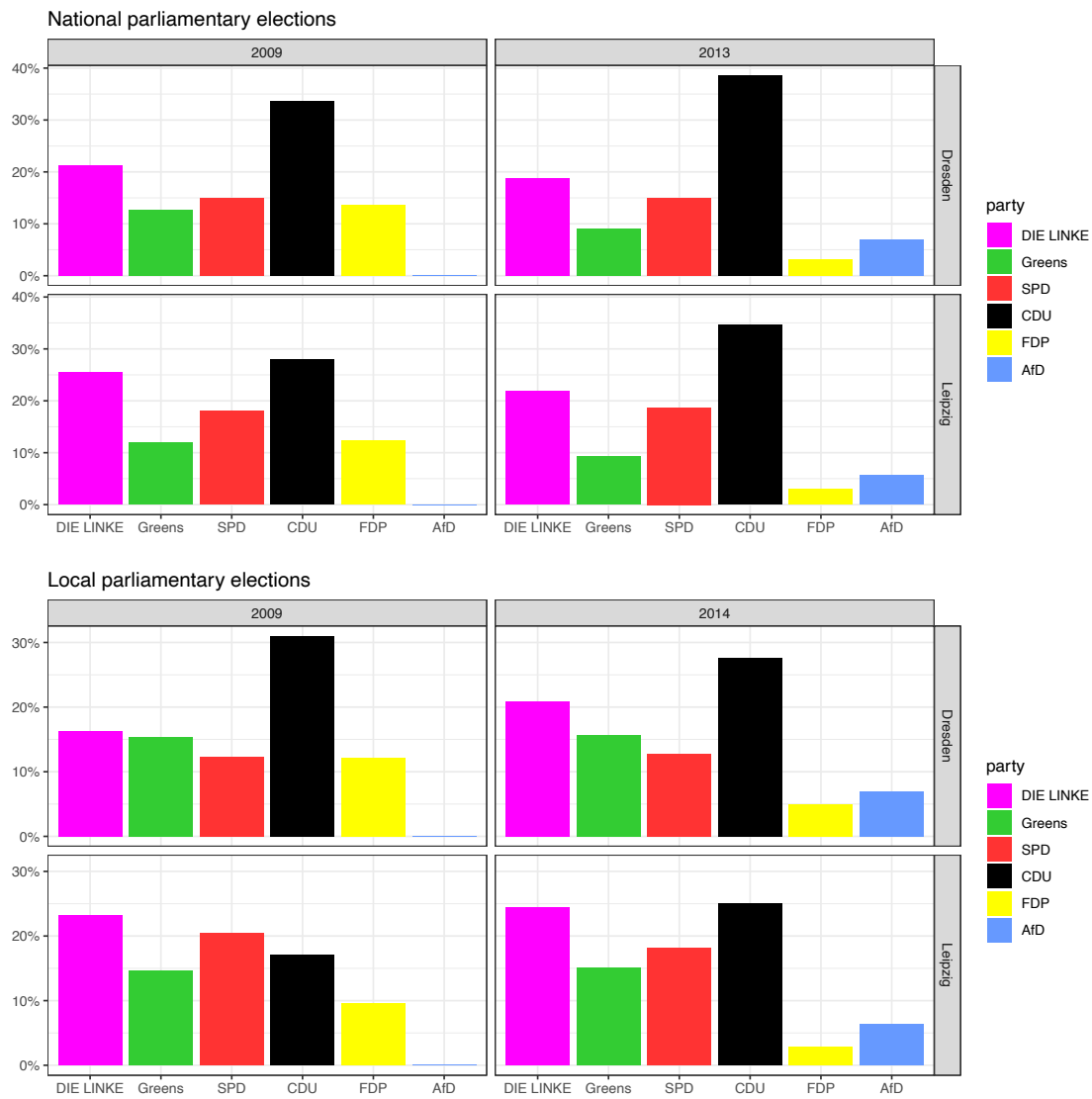


Figure A2. Results of national and local elections in Leipzig and Dresden in the two elections prior to the onset of the studied protest cycle. Political positions (approximately arranged from left to right): DIE LINKE = far-left, Greens = left-liberal green party, SPD = Social Democrats, CDU = Christian Democrats, FDP = center-right market liberal party, AfD = populist radical right. Results are taken from the cities' official websites.

Additional tables

Table A1. Election results (two elections before the protest cycles) for the federal and the local parliaments of the two cities compares, in %.

| Election | City | party | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Die LINKE (left) | Greens (left-liberal) | SPD (center-left) | FDP (center-right/liberal) | CDU (center-right) | AfD (populist radical right) |
| national parliament 2009 | Leipzig | 25.5 | 12.0 | 18.1 | 12.3 | 28.0 | - |
| | Dresden | 21.2 | 12.6 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 33.6 | - |
| national parliament 2013 | Leipzig | 21.9 | 9.2 | 18.7 | 3.0 | 34.6 | 5.6 |
| | Dresden | 18.7 | 9.1 | 14.9 | 3.1 | 38.6 | 6.9 |
| local parliament 2009 | Leipzig | 23.2 | 14.6 | 20.4 | 9.6 | 17.0 | - |
| | Dresden | 16.3 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 31.0 | - |
| local parliament 2013 | Leipzig | 24.4 | 15.0 | 18.2 | 2.9 | 25.0 | 6.4 |
| | Dresden | 20.9 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 5.0 | 27.6 | 7.0 |

Table A2. Structured Comparison of Cases

| <i>Function of macro factor</i> | <i>Macro factor</i> | <i>Leipzig</i> | <i>Dresden</i> |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Context condition | Number of inhabitants | 531,500 | 530,700 |
| | Median net monthly income | €1120 | €1158 |
| | Student population as share of city population | 5,3% | 6,9% |
| | Associations per 1000 inhabitants | 6 | 7 |
| | Protest events per 1000 inhabitants, 1990-1991 | 0.105 | 0.098 |
| | Presence of left-wing movement actors | yes | yes |
| | Policing | same state-wide policing structure | |
| | Sizeable left-liberal section of population | yes (see Figure A2) | yes (see Figure A2) |
| | History of cross-sectoral activist coalitions | yes | no |
| Included in causal model | City identity and perception of it | anti-far-right, political, mobilized | conservative, apolitical, demobilized |
| | Active support of local political elites | early and strong | late and ambivalent |

Notes: All data for 2014 (if not stated otherwise). Data on income and student population taken from official city statistics. Data on associations taken from the German Trade Register. Data on protest events in 1990s taken from PRODAT (Roth and Rucht 2008).