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Introduction

It has been asserted that there exists no parliament that has never been criticised for its overrepresentation of middle-aged males, university graduates, and legal or public sector professionals (Andeweg, 2003, p. 148). The proportion of female members in national parliaments around the world was found to be only 24.5% in 2019 (Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], 2019). Moreover, the underrepresentation of women became a slogan with a high discursive power in the 1990s, and its power has been prevalent at every level of the political system (Sawer, 2000).

According to Phillips (2000), there is a dire need for more women in parliaments, and people stereotypically justify the need with the following argumentations: (1) more women in parliaments will behave differently from men, (2) women will bring a different range of experiences to bear on decisions, (3) women prioritise different policy areas, and (4) women are less dogmatic and aggressive and are even more willing to pay heed to each posited standpoint (Phillips, 2000, p. 63). All these justifications lead to two assumptions: first, women will pursue only their own agendas, and second, these agendas will only support the interests of women. The first one undermines the principle of accountability, which is crucial for any democracy. The second assumption is at odds with diversity among women, such as diversity of experience and diversity in political views (Ibid.). Therefore, Phillips (2000) stressed that ‘more women are simply more women’.

This master’s thesis will focus primarily on descriptive representation. The researchers Bühlmann, Feh Widmer, and Schädel (2010) identified descriptive representation as an effective strategy for empowering minorities. However, women are underrepresented in political and top political positions, not among the general population.

So, the descriptive representation method is focused on bringing together all different populations. (Ibid., 2010, p. 569).

Fowler, Merolla, and Sellers (2013) showed that a proper descriptive representation more adequately delineates the needs of the people at the governmental level and increases positive feelings towards the government. Casellas and Wallace (2014) people are best served by lawmakers who share comparable characteristics, such as skin color, identity origin, or feminine or masculine gender, as per the concept of descriptive representation.

Further, descriptive representation improves political involvement as well as internal and external political efficacy. (Ibid., 2013). In the theory the concept of internal efficacy describes an alternative explanation of low participation in the political process," authors Craig, Gould, Johnston, and Mackenzie (1990, p. 290) define internal efficacy as a belief in one's own ability to comprehend and effectively participate in the political process.

An individual's views of governing authorities and institutions' responsiveness to public demands are referred to as external efficacy. The evidence of describes the impact of descriptive representation on women's levels of political efficacy, confidence in government, likelihood of enrolling to vote, likelihood of polling, and likelihood of participating in political activities, the researchers Barnes and Burchard (2013) were able to procure limited evidence to support this assertion.

Other researchers claim that women's participation in legislatures seems linked to significant improvements of societal views of women's capacity to govern. (Norris and Krook, 2009, p. 6). Another positive factor for higher descriptive representation of women in national parliaments is the potential 'role model effect'. This means that where there are more women in parliaments, adolescent girls are more likely to discuss politics with friends. This is also true for adult women; however, for adolescent girls, it is more pronounced (Ibid., 2009).

Rouse (2011) and Bühlmann, Widmer, and Schädel (2010) emphasised the importance of better and more accessible communication when representatives share a descriptive background with those who are represented. The importance of descriptive representation entails the ability to help stabilise political systems. However, utilizing the descriptive representation for these minority groups may help to prevent violence towards disadvantaged groups. The method of using descriptive representations to involve underrepresented groups in the political process is an effective tool that enables them to participate in civic life and helps integrate them into society (Ibid., 2010).

It influences the connection between the represented and representatives, and a better connection leads to a greater trust in government among underrepresented groups. An increased trust enhances the government's legitimacy for members of the underrepresented group. The quality of legislators' deliberation increases along with its impact on policy output (Rouse, 2011). With this overture, I have attempted to demonstrate that it is of

paramount importance for good democratic principles to provide a proportional descriptive representation.

Sanbonmatsu (2006) examined the relationship between political parties and women's representation and suggested that the level of women's representation is linked with gender because women have been conspicuously less likely to seek public office than men. However, political parties differ from each other; some are more favourable towards increasing of female representation. Moreover, the underrepresentation of women became a slogan with a high discursive power in the 1990s, and its power has been prevalent at every level of the political system (Sawer, 2000). Claiming that political parties differ in the percentage of women they field as candidates and to parliament, Paxton and Kunovich (2005, p. 508) said that the higher the number of women on the party list, the greater the proportion of women in parliament.

The purpose of this master's thesis is to identify the reasons behind a low political representation in the discourse of parliamentary political parties about women's descriptive representation on the left and right ideological spectrum. With the focus on the low parliamentary representation of women, some scholars have demonstrated that the higher and more prestigious the positions of representatives are, the less likely women are appointed to those positions (Krook & O'Brien, 2012).

It is not clear why some political parties support more women as candidates and parliamentary representatives and provide a better descriptive representation of women. Other political parties seem relatively less likely to encourage such change. Therefore, this research question shall be investigated: How and why does the discourse regarding descriptive representation differ between left- and right-wing political parties?

1 Theoretical Framework

1.1 Descriptive Representation and Essentialism within Political Parties

The primary aim of this master thesis is to explore Austrian political parties' capacities to enact policies. The Austrian party system has not altered since 1983, according to the researchers Müller and Fallend (2010). At present, there are more than 1,000 registered political parties in Austria (Parliament, 2019). However, to be able to analyse the change in a party's discourse over time, only dominant parties on the left-right spectrum will be in the spotlight.

Andeweg (2003) and Lilliefeldt (2012) claimed that even more than individual politicians, political parties have become the fundamental units and architects of parliamentary representation. By selecting candidates for election, they are able to exert a considerable influence over gender balance in parliament. Raingold and Harell (2010) underlined that partisan political division matters for the descriptive representation of women. So-called 'strategic discrimination' is a prevalent factor for reduced female representation, a mechanism whereby political parties favour male candidates when drafting their ballots (Verge & Wiesehomeier, 2018). Due to their frequent involvement in grassroots campaigning and organizational activities, women are often associated with decision-making positions, although they seldom hold such leadership roles themselves (Shvedova, 2005, p. 37). There is an implied assertion that women are intrinsically more nurturing and caring than men (e.g., Mahalingham & Leu, 2005).

If a specific group is not represented adequately or is completely missing from the representative assembly, then the needs and views of this group are typically suppressed. Descriptive representation starts from the assumption that all citizens are equal; we may as well conclude that all groups within a society have an equal right to be represented in parliament (Phillips, 2000). If this condition was met in actuality, the representative assembly would be a microcosm that reflected society (Rouse, 2011, p. 243).

Mansbridge (1999, p. 631) speaks about 'microcosmic representation', which suggests that an assembly should mirror the exact proportion of the population. Hence, microcosmic representation deems political decision-making similar to direct democracy, with only the scale reduced to a manageable proportion (Andeweg, 2003, p. 149).

Pitkin (1967) clarified the most prominent features of descriptive representation and claims that representatives should not act for others rather 'stand for' them (Ibid., 1967). Descriptive representation is contingent upon the representative's characteristics. It is based on what someone is like, on being something rather than doing something (Pitkin, 1967, p. 61). The concept of mirroring the exact proportion of the population in the parliament is ideal and one of the concerns of descriptive representation, particularly because views on descriptive representation are most clearly developed among advocates of proportional representation. The basic concept of proportional representation is to have an assembly that is designed to reflect the different segments of the electorate as closely as possible (Ibid., 1967).

Likewise, Schwindt-Bayer and Mishler (2005) described that the strategy of descriptive representation refers to the compositional similarity between representatives and the represented. For instance, descriptive representation means having representatives who share specific characteristics, such as gender, race, class, location, or ethnicity, with the people they represent (Mansbridge, 1999, p. 629; Mottolová, 2015, p. 134; Pitkin, 1967).

Characteristically, descriptive representation accentuates the importance of similar traits that are biological, such as gender, race, or ethnicity. Behaviour traits such as acting alike or having the same or similar experiences and interests are not a necessity. According to Piscopo (2011), female legislators in different countries describe different realities, and even those within the same country render different versions of their reality (p. 453).

Even if descriptive representation promises a positive change, there is an alert among scholars that the advocacy of descriptive representation might result in the undesirable homogenising of women as a group (Piscopo, 2011). Common signs between group members link the members even closer together and create an essential characteristic for them.

Mansbridge (1999) often explained as essentialism, they postulated that if members of particular groups possess an essential identity, and all group members have a set of characteristics that no other person can have, then the phrase is being used to identify essentialism. Essentialism is the inclination to see social categories as manifestations of definite, unchanging, natural, uniform characteristics. Essentialism identifies all of the group's common traits, including both descriptive and informative qualities (Yalcinkaya, Estrada-Villalta & Adams, 2017). To be more specific to the master thesis, I intend to focus

foremost on gender essentialism, analysing to what extent essentialism dominates in a discourse of political parties.

Most analysts (e.g., Engelen, 2004) have argued that essentialism is a trap or a danger to descriptive representation. This is because essentialism assumes that the interests of a disadvantaged group can only be represented by the individuals from that group (Ibid., 2004). Essentialist thinking in latter-day political multiculturalism is mostly directed against essentialist or monist definitions. For instance, regarding nationality, essentialist thinking fails because there is no true Britishness or a single way of being British (Modood, 1998). Further, when women are described as women or black people are described as black people, this represents a unique characteristic that is common to all individuals who belong to that group. Behavioural descriptions may be linked to specific descriptive features, which can lead to strong descriptivist thinking. This suggests the conclusion that it is impossible for women to represent males. The ill-conceived assumption that if any woman represents all women, regardless of the woman's political views, color, ethnicity, or other characteristics, is also shown by this term (Mansbridge 1999).

The general theory of essentialism will be divided into positive and negative aspects. The negative facet of essentialism speaks for stereotypes about women and the positive for their identity. First, I succinctly elucidate the negative facet of essentialism. A negative essentialist notion advocates that boundaries between groups are impassable and even intensify the role of stereotypes (Mansbridge, 2005, p. 623). The term of stereotypes will be divided into empirically observable categories. Second, I will delineate the positive side of essentialism as women's Ascriptive Identity and women's activism.

1.2 Specifying Essentialism

Feminist legal theory has not yet established a clear and explicit concept of essentialism.

Furthermore, since "women's essence is believed to be given and universal," this "woman's" identity is taken to be biologically grounded (Wong, 1999, p. 275).

The essentialist beliefs typically have been associated with adverse outcomes such as legitimisation of existing social hierarchies and unchangeable group boundaries (Ibid., 2017). Essentialism reflects the thinking that all members of a group or category share essential qualities to make them who they are (Skewes, Fine & Haslam, 2018).

Haslam, Rothschild, and Ernst (2000, p. 114) explained essentialism as an exerted term in social and cultural science, with a special emphasis on gender, race, and sexual orientation. According to their definition, essentialism argues that social distinctions have deeply rooted biological underpinnings and are historically invariant, culturally universal, and not susceptible to sociocultural shaping. Additionally, another, related belief is known as “essentialism,” which holds that a shared feature or essence unites all members of a certain group, offering them similar interests that in some extreme variations go beyond the divisions between them (Mansbridge, 1999, p. 637). Therefore, fundamentally, essentialism reflects the thinking that all members of a group or category share essential qualities that make them what they are (Skewes, Fine & Haslam, 2018).

However, there are widely rehearsed theoretical and practical problems inherent in focusing on women as a group (Squires, 2003). Gender essentialism has been associated with preferences that are supportive of traditional gender roles (e.g., Skewes, Fine & Haslam, 2018). Skewes, Fine, and Haslam’s (2018) overall findings from Australia and Belgium, democracies placed high on the gender-equality index, reveal a critical backlash from people with high gender essentialism against power-seeking female candidates.

As findings from a study conducted by Yalcinkaya, Estrada-Villalta, and Adams (2017) confirm, a dominant group of people with high cultural essentialism is less in favour of affirmative action. The dominant group of people means, for example, that white people dominate black people; men dominate women. Men are amongst those society groups that dominate political parties. The term affirmative action also includes the quota system. The Affirmative action is defined by the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy as follows:

Affirmative action, as described by the University of California, is affirmative measures made to enhance the representation of women and minorities in fields such as employment, education, and culture. Affirmative action causes strong controversy when it gives preferential treatment to people based on race, gender, or ethnicity (Fullinwider, 2018).

This indication is crucial to acquire a deeper understanding of essentialism towards women as candidates because it shows smaller acceptance of democratic societies for women running for political positions.

The more a social category is perceived as ‘natural’, the more it will be essentialised. The essentialist theory has two sub-branches, one referring to natural kind-ness and the other to

entitativity. The former signifies the extent to which a social category is unalterable and historically persistent. The latter refers to the degree to which a social category is perceived as homogeneous, informative, and constructed around the latent core (Demoulin, Leyens and Yzerbyt, 2006). The more a group is perceived as entitative, the more it will be essentialised (Ibid.; 2006). Entitativity supports essentialism, which is viewing group differences as emerging from fixed biology, and essentialism encourages stereotypes (Dovidio et al., 2010).

2 Negative Essentialism

Gender schemata and stereotypes about the characteristics and competencies of women and men have been regarded as a vital factor behind the slow advancement of women in the public sphere (Lekofridi, Giger and Holli, 2019). When people stereotype, they often attribute specific qualities or characteristics to certain groups (e.g., Catholic, Republican, black, female, etc.) or in a category (Ibid. 2019, p. 749).

Because voters favor candidates with agentic characteristics at this level of government, feminine stereotypes may hold women back from running for high levels of office, such as Congress or the president (Bauer, 2015, p. 692). The agentic masculine traits are described as extremely self-confident, aggressive, dominant, ambitious, feels superior, can make a decision quickly and easily, active, independent, and stands up very well under pressure. The feminine communal traits are characterised as, for example, kind, helpful, very emotional, nurturing, warm, and gentle (Abele, 2003; Brescoll, 2016). On the contrary, Brooks (2013, p. 64) stated that feminine candidates have been observed to have a discernible advantage over their male counterparts, especially because of their communal traits such as them being caring, compassionate, and honest. The latter study found that the belief that a male characteristic is crucial for elected officials to possess, and a belief that they also have exceptional policy expertise, is predominant among the general public, but citizens' perceptions of elected officials are much lower when considering candidates for local offices (Dolan and Lynch, 2016, p. 576).

The recognised stereotypes, which may cause harm for political representation towards female politicians, include arguments that as compared to men, women have lesser political efficacy, a lower level of aggressiveness and competitiveness, and a lower level of Political Activism (Hedlund et al., 2018).

Many scholars have cogently remarked that gender stereotyping linked to traditional sex and gender roles pervades the electoral environment (Fox & Oxley, 2003). For instance, women were significantly more likely to run for feminine than for neutral or masculine office; however, there is no corroboration for the notion that women will be more successful when they run for feminine compared to the masculine office (Ibid., 2003). Additionally, individuals who have stereotypical views of women in traditionally male-dominated policy sectors are much more likely to say that they favor a woman politician running against a

male candidate. However, gender stereotyping might influence a candidate's decision to run for office, regardless of her being recruited to run (Ibid., 2003, p. 836). To succeed as political candidates, women have to overcome stereotypes about their abilities, personalities, and traditional roles (Burrell, 1996, p. 15).

Furthermore, stereotyping suggests that politics is a male-dominated field; therefore, it presents a multitude of challenges for women seeking political leadership roles and elected office (Bos and Kinnard, 2020; Sapiro 1981, p. 66). Believing and using stereotypes prevails through voters, although, in addition, political parties are usually powerful enough to control the entry of candidates. The party 'gatekeepers' are likely to decide whether the party candidate is a man or a woman (Cheng and Tavits, 2011, p. 461). For instance, Cheng and Tavits (2011) argued that the gender composition of gatekeepers plays a crucial role and that if gatekeepers are dominated at the national or local level by men, this would be an indication that there is an 'old boys' club' at work, which is not conducive to the growth of women candidates. Crowder-Meyer (2013, p. 392) averred that studies about candidate recruitment report that recruitment does not conspicuously enhance women's representation. Women running in districts favourable for their party were discouraged from running by party elites more often than men.

As the Democratic Party is focused on electing female candidates in order to help promote candidacies of women as a group, Democratic Party officials are more likely to look for female candidates than Republican Party leaders. (Ibid. 2013, p. 394). Notwithstanding the same, Crowder-Meyer (2013) recorded an interview of gatekeepers of the New Jersey Democratic Party and California and Idaho Republican parties, and all of them argued that 'Politics has traditionally been the old boys' network' and confessed that 'women are mostly not successful as aspirants on candidacy because the party machine is composed of men, mostly of men' (ibid, 2013, p. 398). Second, the gatekeeper of the Republican party remarked in an interview that women are usually not included in financially influential networks and, therefore, unable to pay financial contributions to the party (ibid, 2013). All these are possible stereotypes asserting that women are either less competent or missing the requisite experience. However, Brooks (2013) examined stereotypes such as the notion that women have less competence and political experience in comparison to male candidates and found that these stereotypes are beneficial for women when they run for political office. She claimed that voters expecting a radical change in politics are more in favour of candidates with distinctive traits than the usual male candidates have, such as competence in a business

background. Brooks (2013) also admitted that other descriptive gender stereotypes are likely to be problematic for women candidates.

2.1 Politicised Motherhood

The right-wing parties hold a more traditional view of women's roles (e.g., Caul-Kittilson, 1999, p. 82) and endorse fewer female candidates. According to the conventional perspective, far-right parties focus on the necessity of a dramatic economic shift, thus they emphasize the return to the traditional family structure, in which the head of the household earns an income while the spouse takes care of the home and family (Rippeyoung, 2007, p. 381).

"The members of far-right parties believe that the country is most important and that it's necessary to exclusively respect women who can have native-born children," states Rippeyoung (2007, p. 382). Therefore, the traditional role of women, according to far-right views, is taking care of their family. The proponents of far-right parties believe that many social ills are caused by women's increased participation in the workforce, and as a consequence, rising divorce rates are blamed on women's non-traditional work roles (Ibid., 2007, p. 382). Therefore, I assume it is less likely for far-right parties to be in favour of women working as politicians.

A negative essentialist may plausibly believe in stereotypes and traditions. For instance, women are perceived as housekeepers or mothers, who should stay in their essential group, and not as politicians. The influence of negative essentialism and stereotypes about traditional female roles of far-right wing parties may not be helpful to combat the considerably low number of women in politics. For instance, endorsement of this negative essentialism is stronger among men than women, especially when male social dominance is under threat (Yalcinkaya, Estrada-Villalta & Adams, 2017).

Deason et al. (2015) accentuated the fact that for the female legislators, the presence of children in the household has been correlated with a reduced political ambition. Being a mother or a woman with children who places emphasis on family is deemed as an inadequate fit for political leadership. Besides, mothers may be targeted with a stronger prejudice than childless women. This tendency is caused by the belief held by the former that political leadership roles may limit their family responsibilities. Another interpretation suggests that motherhood shapes the trajectory of women's careers but only with delaying women's

political careers rather than suppressing them entirely. An interpretation also suggests that the pressure to focus a campaign on family may render childless female candidates absolutely non-viable (see Deason et al., 2015, p. 143). Hayes (2011) claimed that with regard to voters' perspectives, women are advantaged among left-leaning voters but disadvantaged among conservatives, especially Republican voters.

Barry (2019) remarked that the chief role of women in Hungary is as homemakers and mothers, and their primary responsibility is taking care of children and elderly people. Orbán does not see women's low representation as a problem and claims that only a few women could adequately and appropriately deal with the stress of politics (Barry, 2019). Many of these radical-right populist parties, such as the Italian League, emphasise that traditional family values will not favour nominating women as their candidates (Leijenaar, 2004, p. 292). Leijenaar (2004) stated that Italian politics is famously a 'boy's club'. At a Forum for Democracy conference, right-wing populist Thierry Baudet stated, "Women usually tend to be less accomplished in many professions, and they have less aspirations. They are frequently also more interested in 'family-like' things." (Schaart, 2019).

According to the far-right ideology, there is a strong premise that women are supposed to be responsible for the home, children, and family, and even if some of them enter the political life, it is because they are outstanding exceptions able to manage family and politics. However, the far right is convinced that only a few women are strong enough to do the same.

Therefore, I assume that:

H1a: Radical right political parties promote women's traditional role stereotypes, such as motherhood, childcare, and family, more strictly than the left and, therefore, the discussion for a descriptive representation of women is of minor or no interest.

Feminine stereotypes can, under certain circumstances, positively affect female candidates (Carpinella & Bauer, 2019). Women candidates and officeholders have traditionally focused on issues perceived to be women's issues (Herrnson, Lay and Stokes, 2002). Political motherhood is most likely to influence women's career progression in political leadership, beginning with choosing to run for public office and include the design of a campaign or program and successful electoral success. Such a trend as Politicised Motherhood emerged in 1980 and resurfaced in 1990 in the Democratic and Republican parties. However, the

Republican Party, in particular, was always more likely to support a father of young children than a mother of young children (Ibid., p. 134f).

Politicizing motherhood had a political goal of presenting a conventional image of a two-parent, middle-class household. This kind of arrangement evokes images of women and mothers in conventional household roles. (Deason et al., 2015, p. 134f). This is why Politicised Motherhood may prove to be advantageous for women by making stereotypically feminine traits vital and desirable characteristics of a political leader (Ibid., 143). New female legislative candidates appear to begin with an advantage compared to similarly inexperienced male candidates, at least with reference to perceptions of specific candidate qualities such as being caring, compassionate, and honest. A woman already holding political office is considered to be as competent and able as any man in the position (e.g., Brooks, 2013, p. 81).

Schneider and Bos (2014) stated that congruent issues referred to by female candidates feature typical female stereotypes. Examples of these congruent issues include childcare, motherhood, education, or personal traits such as empathy. Schneider and Bos (2014) further confirmed that female candidates, mostly from the Democratic Party in the US, strategically pursue female stereotypes in their campaigns.

Reyes-Housholder (2018) pointed out that organised women and female politicians have used maternalism to broadly justify their political representation. She explained the strategy of female social-conservative candidates for the presidency in Chile, who used gendered experiences of motherhood to boost their campaigns. This strategy was found to be conducive for making the female candidates more viable. Due of their parental positions, conservative women have claimed that their views on politics provide new and important perspectives for female politicians compared to their male counterparts (Schreiber, 2016). Moreover, Republican voters prefer candidates who are mothers rather than childless women (e.g., Schreiber, 2016). Therefore, motherhood and childcare in this context may be regarded as profitable for women`s political representation.

In the specific case of the 2005 British Conservative Party, we might talk about the party under David Cameron who sought to improve the under-representation of women in his parliamentary party and to improve the party's connection with women voters.

To increase the support for young women and working moms, he concentrated on convincing those voters that they need to do more to ensure that their voices are heard (Campbell & Childs, 2015; Webb & Childs, 2012). There was an intention in the British Conservative Party to get more women in parliament; however, they reached only less than one-fifth of female MPs (Webb & Childs, 2012, p. 23). According to the idea, the Left's party philosophy and conventional electoral body are more likely to support the concept of gender equality and the abolition of gender roles (Pansardi & Vercesi, 2017, p. 69). Therefore, I posit that:

H1b: Right, especially conservative parties, promote women's traditional role stereotypes (such as motherhood, childcare, and family) as an advantage for political representation, and therefore, a descriptive representation of women will be of more interest than in radical right FPÖ.

2.2 Sexism

Glick and Fiske (1996, p. 491) described the existing prejudice as commonly indexed by measures of antipathy, such as social distance and negative stereotypes. Sexism has typically been conceptualised as a reflection of hostility towards women and a form of prejudice (Ibid., p. 492). Ideology is a combination of concepts, ideas, beliefs, prejudices, and functional modules that together imply men and women to be distinct and thus encourage patriarchal societal structure (Manne, 2017, p. 80).

Manne (2017) said that sexist beliefs would discriminate against men and women on the basis of notions that are not scientifically proven, often in direct conflict with data that is known and verifiable.

Fersini, Rosso, and Anzovino (2018) defined misogyny as hate or prejudice against women; it can manifest in numerous ways, including social exclusion, increased hostility, violent threats, and sexual objectification. Manne (2017) stated that a misogynist will typically differentiate between 'good' and 'bad' women and punish the latter. Another definition of misogyny has illuminated other forms of gender inequality, such as male privilege, patriarchal societies, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, the belittling of women, violence against women, and sexual objectification (Srivastava, Chaudhury, Bhat & Sahu, 2017). Mills (2008, p. 40) claims that confident women in the public sphere tend to be attacked through sexist language, and the attention is usually drawn to their sexuality or

attractiveness as if that disqualifies them from attaining a position in the public sphere. Mills (2008) described sexist attitudes towards women as commenting on their appearance, marital status, photogenic qualities, and emotional crises in their personal lives. To criticize prominent women, a publication may allude to a collection of undesirable qualities prototypically associated with women, such as preoccupation with their appearance or mental crises (Mills, 2008, p. 40).

Simas and Bumgarden (2017) distinguished between traditional and modern Sexism. The difference between the two concepts is that the former concentrates on subordinate role of female, support for differential treatment for men and women, application of double standards and the belief that women are less suited for certain tasks. The latter includes negative responses to the changing role of women in society and the denial of discrimination against women (e.g., Ibid., p. 313). Modern sexists, as the study by Valentino et al. (2018) explains, may be guilty of gender bias even if they are strongly opposed to the preconceptions about women's position in the home vs public spheres. In general, Sexism provides a rationale against government intervention in social problems by normalising the inequality between men and women (Simas & Bumgarden, 2018, p. 364).

Berg (2018) stressed that the families of far-right parties prefer gender hierarchy, imposing pressure on men to rediscover their masculinity to become manly and fortified. The far rights are connected to the concept of ethnicised Sexism, as for example seeing German women as victims of migrant violence. She claims that anti-feminism and ethnicised Sexism appear in Europe and North America by many far-right actors (Berg, 2018, p. 88).

The IPU (2016) conducted an extensive study of women in national parliaments and discovered that sexism, prejudices, and stereotypes frequently take the form of commonly observed Sexism. In several situation, this sexism is further part of a larger, more pernicious stereotype that assumes women “aren't meant for” or “should not be involved in” politics. The same study reported that female parliamentarians who participated in the survey considered sexual harassment against female members of parliament to be a common practice. The vast majority of stereotypical remarks were made in parliament by male colleagues from opposing parties and their own (IPU, 2016, p. 2). The consequence of verbal Sexism and violence against female parliamentarians causes them to hesitate to run for political office (Ibid., 2016). The hostile Sexism (i.e., misogyny) represents antagonistic attitudes towards women. Hostile Sexism was related to more negative attitudes of voters

towards Hillary Clinton as a presidential candidate (Ratliff, Redford, Conway & Smith, 2019).

Hence, the Sexism theory has multifarious divisions, but scholars often cleave Sexism into two: hostile Sexism towards women and benevolent Sexism (e.g., Hammond, Sibley & Overall 2014; Glick & Fiske, 1996). The latter seems to be subjectively positive, and its manifestation does not appear as sexist (e.g., Ibid 2014). The women in benevolent Sexism are to be cherished, protected, and taken care of, especially by men, and, therefore, this form is regarded as less offensive (e.g., Connelly & Heesacker, 2012; Hammond, Milojev, Huang & Sibley 2018).

Stereotypes are being used increasingly by political conservatives, and they show a stronger need for certainty and order, according to recent study (Stern, West & Rule, 2015). Stern, West, and Rule (2015) contend that conservatives maintain a widespread prejudice against minority groups such as racial and gender minority groups, such as racial stereotypes, since these groups are associated with other stigmatized identities, and stereotypes may help perpetuate the status quo.

The British Conservative Party led by Boris Johnson characterises women joining the Labour party as ‘fickle’. He claimed that female politicians garner votes in an election because acting solely ‘to be emotional’ is accepted nowadays (Thorburn, 2020). Boris Johnson’s recent reactions towards women parliamentarians are not unique among conservatives. David Cameron, in 2011, told Labour MP Angela Eagle to ‘Calm down, dear’ as though she overreacted (McCabe, 2011). Johnson-Freese and Houston (2019) remark after their comprehensive evaluation of former British Prime Minister Theresa May that she was mostly described as ‘emotionless’. They also claim that female politicians are usually perceived as either too emotional or someone who is devoid of emotions.

The leader Donald Trump showed an example of misogynist and sexist expressions towards Hillary Clinton, the former presidential candidate and senator of the US Congress, during the 2016 presidential campaign. Besides inappropriate anti-campaign behaviours, Trump asserted that the latter is missing the requisite vigour or strength to be a president (e.g., Cassese & Holman, 2017). Moreover, Cassese and Holman (2017, p. 801) found that in American politics, feminine trait attacks harm the female candidate more than the male candidate.

The CDU (Christian Democratic Party) in Germany is not free from sexist stereotypes held against its own candidates. Jenna Behrends, who was elected as a CDU politician in Berlin, states that a CDU politician called her 'sweet mouse' (Rebmann & Spencer, 2016). In 2016, Behrends wrote in an open letter aimed at party officials and revealed the sexist behaviour of party colleagues when she was trying to be nominated as a candidate. In her letter, she further added that she does not recommend her female friends to run for office in the CDU because they would experience a similar behaviour (e.g., Behrends, 2016). Therefore, I predict:

H2a: Centre-right and far-right parties are more inclined to use Sexism than those on the left and, therefore, the discussion for a descriptive representation of women is of minor interest.

However, according to a few anecdotal cases, female politicians in the green parties are experiencing sexist behaviour from their party fellow politicians as well. For instance, in Germany, the Left (Die Linke) is not an exception. Deputy of the left fraction leadership of the Left Party and current Member of Bundestag Caren Lay experienced typical derogatory remarks from her male colleagues when they were discussing why she had a good position within the party. She claimed that it is not unusual to see a woman in a party as little more than someone who wears good clothes rather than as a real politician (Reinsch, 2017).

Reinsch (2017) referred to the reaction of Green Party Asylum-spokeswoman Louise Amtsberg, where the Green Party in Germany treated her as a child with common reactions towards her 'you should be grown first for a political debate'.

Gesine Akena, a Green politician of *Bündnis90/Die Grünen* in Germany, has published an article about the relationship between men and women in various German Green parties, and stresses that it is common for female politicians to be devalued based on gender within the Green Party. She insists that Sexism still has a role in her party and she and her female colleagues have experienced male dominance in a party communication. She further claims that the Green Party may plausibly be more effectual in eliminating sexist behaviours if more female politicians were represented within the party (Akena, 2016).

Reyes-Housholder (2018) posited that any political candidate is able to promote a defense of those who have experienced Sexism and doing so may make them more sympathetic and have a greater appeal to female voters.

She brought mind to the fact that women candidates for elected office in Latin America nearly invariably focus on how their female constituents relate to them on a personal level. She claims there exist gender solidarity with them by talking about similar experiences with Sexism. (e.g., Ibid., 74).

Bankert (2020) found evidence regarding experiencing Sexism and political engagement. The former is a significant, strong, and positive predictor for the latter among women (Ibid., p. 7). A higher participation results from the influence of increased emotions such as anger which can provoke action. Another crucial finding presented by Bankert (2020) was that socially liberal women turn towards overt forms of Political Action while defending Anti-Sexism more than conservative women. The women with conservative beliefs rather organise themselves in other hardly specifiable forms or blame themselves for experiencing Sexism in any form (Ibid., p. 11).

The conservative women emphasise individual responsibility and reject the victimhood of Sexism. Socially liberal women's experiences of Sexism are rather cognised and promoted with anger (Ibid., p. 3). In other words, Bankert (2020) showed that when it comes to women's political involvement and higher representation, believing in Sexism is not as effective as having firsthand experience with it (Ibid., p.2).

H2b: Left political parties will support women with experienced Sexism more likely than conservatives and members of the far right, and therefore a descriptive representation of women is of higher interest.

3 Positive Essentialism

3.1 Women as an Identity Group

Up to a certain extent, the positive side of essentialism advocates for essentialism but not to the stage of stereotypes. Positive essentialism means that people in marginalised or oppressed communities might ‘strategically use a positive essentialism’ as a basis for collective identity and political action (Spivak, 1988, p. 13 cited from Yalcinkaya, Estrada-Villalta & Adams, 2017).

The strategical use of essentialism is a term coined by Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, a postcolonial feminist philosopher. Using an essentialist stance when it comes to identity categories like woman, worker, and country to mobilize a collective consciousness for the sake of implementing political goals is considered to be a deconstructive method of representation known as strategic essentialism (Pande, 2017, p. 2).

The strict anti-essentialists are claiming that the arguments about identity have no practical value. In contrast, the strategic essentialism argues that people can mobilise themselves around an identity category as a device for the improvement of the human condition. Therefore, the strategic essentialism can be used practically in day-to-day life and for political action (Barker, 2004, p. 189).

The strategic essentialism is, however, open to the criticism that in some cases, the voices could get lost (Ibid., 189). As an example, Barker (2004) noted that the strategic essentialism takes ‘woman’ to be an essential category for tactical reasons, but this category alone does not reveal the differences among women more precisely. For instance, there is no mention of White, Black, or Hispanic women, etc. (Ibid., 189). Miller (1994, p. 46) explains that we women are not only women; we are identified by other categories. The essence of women includes us in all our identities, but each of us may also be included in other categories. She claims that the category of ‘women’ emerges and develops us as a ‘we’ in the world. However, she explains that the identity of women does not determine the ‘shape’ of women (Ibid., p. 44).

The strategic essentialism seeks collective identity, and women are mostly defining themselves as women when asked about their identity. Verkuyten (2018) explained that social identity encompasses a broad range of issue. The social identity includes ethnic

background, male and female differences, religious belief, specific personal characteristics, emotional needs, personal choices, thoughts and feelings, presumptions, predictions and other identifiers. Those would be made more relevant by the examination of how people see themselves using Kuhn and McPartland's "Twenty Questions Statement Test." (e.g., Verkuyten, 2018). The people described their names, references to their appearances, personality traits, and social attributes as information which is characteristic to themselves. The people characterised themselves as who they are with various personality traits, and in addition, they were referring to various social categories such as a man, a Muslim, and a citizen of London. Verkuyten (2018) stresses that we define ourselves through categories and groups to which we belong. This assertion emphasises not unique individuals but for us as a member of the larger society (Ibid., 76). Porter (1998, p. 26) underlined that the political grounding of feminism and the demand for women's representation lies in the justification of a special category of women, not perceived as monolithic essence but rather multiple, complex, and contradictory sets of experiences.

Finally, when the majority behaves in ways that disregard the identity of minority groups, minority groups may take up essentialism as a method to express their identity. Thus, a certain degree of essentialism is imperative for social movements based on identity (Morton & Postmes, 2009).

For example, Morton and Postmes (2009, p. 657) pointed the experimental research where prejudiced, white, and sexist men express their antipathy through de-essentialism, rather than through essentialism.

Morton and Postmes (2009) predicted that minorities are likely to be drawn to essentialist ideas when faced with a treatment that denies their identity, for instance, through the marginalisation of the minorities. They accentuate the fact that highly identified minorities are more likely to construe their identity in essentialist terms. Morton and Postmes (2009) showed in the study that gay people were exposed to negative treatment from the majority group through marginalisation (e.g., identity denial) as a situation in which the former were ignored by others. The principal finding of the study confirmed that 64% of respondents listed treatments of marginalisation or identity denial by society (Morton & Postmes, 2009, p. 660). The essentialist ideas can be strong for the recognition of minority identities and helpful towards minority denial by majority group (Ibid., 2009). Thus, Morton and Postmes (2009, p. 663) demonstrated that essentialism is part of an identity mobilisation strategy and

that highly defined community members are more likely to believe that social reforms are possible.

Wineinger and Nugnet (2020) pointed out a noteworthy similarity between the UK Conservative Party and the US Republican Party, which describes their opposition to 'identity politics'. The latter focuses on ideological principles such as individualism and personal responsibility. The United Kingdom emphasizes candidates' abilities rather than their group identification or membership in its recruiting practices. In each of these instances, a reticence towards identity politics is in contrast to the main left-wing party. Hence, the left-wing parties embraces arguments about the value of group representation and places emphasis on fighting discriminatory practices of group identity. Thus, as in the UK instance, this represents the Labour Party, and in the US, the Democratic Party. Wineinger and Nugnet (2020) further argue that the rejection of group identity politics has created electoral barriers for women on the right (pp. 92–93). This is the reason why I suggest that the parties that deny the Ascriptive Identity of groups or claim that these identities are not relevant for political representation will provide less support to the descriptive representation of women.

H3a: Radical right and conservative centre-right political parties are less supportive of women's identity politics, and therefore, a descriptive representation of women will be of minor interest.

The left-wing parties are more sensitive to the groups that are excluded from power. Santana and Aguilar (2019) examined the ideological distinctions between left-wing (socialist and green) and conservative (people's) parties, with a special focus on Spain. They summarised various studies regarding the way ideologically different parties act when they appoint women to candidate positions. They showed that left-wing parties acknowledge the underrepresentation of women as a problem because the left-wing parties support egalitarian principles. These parties believe that a hands-off approach will not resolve the uneven distribution of power between women and men (Ibid., 2019). This means that the right-wing parties support gender-blind equal opportunities (Ibid., 2019).

The right-wing parties claim that they are helping only individuals regardless of their gender. Likewise, Stockemer (2007) stated that left-wing parties surpass right-wing parties by more than one-third in female representatives. However, he asserted that the impact of these findings on the overall representation of women is very limited (Ibid., 2007, p. 488). This

statement is supported by the fact that the recruiting process has been strongly influenced by the left-wing parties.

Social Democrats and Green parties were the first to advocate and introduce gender quotas, setting the strictest quotas. While right-wing parties were better at complying with quotas, the social democrats and greens initiated this approach (Santana & Aguiar, 2019, pp. 549–550).

Htun (2004, p. 441) observed and reported the pattern occurring in electoral democracies that states commonly provide candidate quotas in political parties to women. This happens because gender identities tend to cut across parties. In other words, men and women are active in all possible political parties from the left to the extreme right. The left-wing party's preference to use gender quota is probable. The gender quota is an instrument for supporting higher representation regardless of what or whom the woman is going to represent. Therefore, I suggest the following.

H3b: Left parties support women's identity politics more likely than radical right and centre-right, and therefore the discussion for a descriptive representation of women is of higher interest.

3.2 Women and Political Activism

If some marginalised groups recognise themselves and propose their political agenda or content, then essentialism might be useful as a strategy to advocate their higher political representation. Though, the collective identity is shaped by collective action rather than pure ascriptive status—for example, age, gender, or race (Beckwith, 1998, p. 149). International research suggests that membership in a women's movement organisation enables female parliamentarians to maintain collective identity and awareness of gender implications of policies (Sawer, 2000, p. 104). A political tactic in which distinctions (within a party) are temporarily minimized, and unity is embraced to forward political aims may be described as strategic essentialism (Eide, 2016).

A belief in collective action is positively correlated with feminist identity and higher in women who self-identify as feminists (Liss, O'Connor, Morosky & Crawford 2001, p. 125). However, only the third wave of feminism recognises that women in different subject positions have entirely different perspectives (Snyder-Hall, 2010, p. 259). The women's

movement has been the locus of Political Activism for women, and feminism has been its philosophical foundation.

Hence, identifying as a feminist should be a strong prediction of Political Activism on behalf of women (Liss, Crawford & Popp, 2004, p. 771). Although young, the interviewed women rejected the feminist label but participated in Political Activism on behalf of women. Moreover, feminist consciousness and identity have less collective orientation than activism alone, and women's activism has had a higher collective orientation and a greater sense of political efficacy (e.g., Ibid., p. 772).

However, Liss Crawford, and Popp's (2004) findings suggested that conservatism was negatively correlated with activism. This means that women who held conservative beliefs were less likely to engage in collective action on behalf of women; however, left-liberal feminism was positively correlated with activism. The surveys of women in state and local elected offices suggest that organisations commonly associated with women and political interest groups mobilise women to run for office and provide the requisite support to women candidates (e.g., Smith, Reingold & Owens 2012, p. 318). Additionally, especially, a small number of well-coordinated organisations may be effective for the descriptive representation of women (Smith, Reingold & Owens, 2012).

Typically, far-right parties and populist right-wing parties are known as being under threat from multiculturalism and feminism (Erel, 2018). Caul (1999) explained the distinction between Old Left parties, such as labourists and socialists, as oriented towards the working-class and Old Right parties oriented towards business interests. She succinctly delineated how New Left politics adds a new non-materialistic dimension. This dimension involves a new set of issues: environmental quality, alternative lifestyles, minority rights, participation, and social equality. Therefore, the assumption is that these New Left parties may even be closely linked to the women's movements of Old Left parties (Ibid. 1999, p. 82). Women's collective movements, such as certain feminist movements, are forcing political parties to treat the debates on female rights and equal political representation with utmost seriousness and sincerity (Sainsbury, 2005).

The current green party in Germany, Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, states that the feminist movement fundamentally shaped the history of the party (Gruene.de, Lenz, 2010). The Bündnis 90/Die Grünen enforced the parity law in Brandenburger Landtag and stated that

without the engagement of a feminist movement, the realisation would be impossible. The emancipation and equality do not end at this point, and the German greens demand the same representation for every federal state in Germany, German Parliament, and European Parliament (Gruene.de).

The Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) has a women's organisation associated with it, the 'Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialdemokratischer Frauen' (ASF), and 31% of the total 150,000 members are also members of SPD. The ASF prepares objectives, positions, programmes, and pre-formulations of women for the SPD. This organisation is related to the left and supports the spread of women's quotas for political candidates at every participatory level, from Landtag to the federal government and in every administrative and institutional body and political function (asf.spd.de, 2019).

Labour Women's Network (LWN) was created to help women earn their rights in the Labour Party. Moreover, teach and encourage them to alter the culture within their local parties, which enables women to be politically active and suitable for high-ranking positions. The members constantly endeavour to empower all kinds of women, and it does not matter if they stand for 'red'. The LWN organises leadership training, and the graduates or alumnae stand as candidates in general elections (lwn.org.uk).

Similarly, Holli and Kantola (2005) remarked that the Finnish People's Democratic League was a radical left-wing hierarchical party with traces of communism that first attempted to increase female representation in decision-making bodies. The female representatives of the party were active in a feminist group called 'Näytit'. The *Coalition for Joint Action of Finnish Women's Organisations* and the *Network of Women MPs in Parliament* became a common form of organisation within Finland with a high priority on reforming women's political underrepresentation (Ibid., p. 79).

Other countries present examples of mutual interaction between different types of women's movements and left-wing parties. The members of green and socialist parties have customarily been supporters of feminist movements or members of women's organisations and networks. For instance, in the debates about women's political representation in France, Yvette Roudy was a key figure of left reformist feminism, an insider of the Socialist Party, and a member of the government. She has markedly advocated the closing of gender gaps in representation during presidential campaigns. In 1985, female members of the French

Socialist Party advocated feminist goals and pressed for a female quota on party candidate lists and in the party leadership (Ibid., 2005).

The British Conservative Party has an affiliated organisation, the '*Conservative Women's Organisation*' (CWO). It organises activities for women such as 'Stand for Public Office' or #AskHerToStand that aim to increase women's representation in public office and Parliament. The CWO claims that 51% of the population are women; however, there are not enough women in positions of influence. Furthermore, the CWO, as a typical right-wing organisation claims that women and men are equal but with different experiences, and mostly because of this claim, they both deserve political positions (ConservativeWomen.uk).

The women's organisation FU '*Frauen Union*' is the biggest among all sub-organisations in the conservative, Christian, and centrist CDU party. The women's section of the CDU constitutes 26% of all party members. The FU utilises different initiatives, and their report of equality from 2019 underlines that these predominantly consist of mentoring programmes '*Fit for Politics*', which are searching for new female politicians (CDU Gleichstellungsbericht, 2019).

Lesserlier (2002) focused on women's members and activists in France's most powerful far-right political party, the Front National (FN). The FN has a women's organisation, the '*National Circle of European Women*', which provides an example for women's actions and ideology in the FN (Ibid., 2002 p. 128). Lesselier (2002) points out that the main activities of CNFE women were participation in FN debates and mostly on the anti-abortion issue. A majority of female members supported Jean Marie Le Pen, and further goals were restoring families, promoting marriages, and struggling against falling in the French birth rate, helping future mothers in difficulties. Contrary to the left, CNFE denounces feminism as too radical and a movement of leftists or lesbians, and they characterise feminism and women's involvement for more equality in political participation as useless because, they claim, women have already attained everything they wanted (Lesselier, 2002, p. 131).

The Italian anti-immigration right-wing to far-right party, The League, as in other populist right-wing parties, assigns women the role of biologically reproducing and caring for the nation and domestic community (Scrinzi, 2013). They claim the domestic skills of women should be their plus-value in politics. Therefore, they should take no particular interest in politics as a professional career but rather as a service to their community (Scrinzi, 2013).

The German extreme-right '*Alternative für Deutschland*' (AFD) does not have any women's organisation in cooperation with the party or officially affiliated women division. With regard to the party website, there is no discourse regarding women's higher representation. The AFD does not prioritise women's political progress in political representation and stands against any form of quota for women. Furthermore, the AFD focuses on gender inequality occurring inside the Muslim communities (see afdkompakt.de, 2017).

Regarding the Hungarian system, there are numerous women's organisations that address crucial and pertinent issues traditionally linked with women, such as childcare and domestic violence. These organisations mostly abstain from discussing outright political issues and instead focus on offering services in the areas of welfare and education (Vámagy, 2013). The far-right Fidesz party has no intra-party female division or women's supporting organisation (see fidesz.hu). Its one and only female representative who held speeches about gender inequality, Livia Járóka (Fidesz, EPP Group), advocated for traditional female issues as pro-family and pro-childcare policies, which did not involve any complaints or proposals for the improvement of female representation in the Hungarian Parliament (see fidesz-eu.hu, 2011). Therefore, I assume:

H4: Left parties are more likely to support women's activism than conservatives and radical rights and, therefore, the discussion for a descriptive representation of women is of higher interest.

4 Case Selection

4.1 Country Aspects for a Higher Descriptive Representation of Women

In order to define the case, I elucidate the circumstances in which women are more likely to get represented in national parliament. Jalalzai (2014, p. 591) emphasised that institutional indicators for a higher female representation are the type of electoral system, gender quota, gross domestic product per capita, and religiosity of the country; these factors may plausibly lead to marked differences in women's representation. Human development index, proportional electoral system (Lilliefeldt, 2012), and the year women have had the right to vote are salient in explaining women representation in Europe but irrelevant in the Americas (e.g., Stockemer, 2008). Lilliefeldt (2012) pointed out that the proportional electoral system is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition to guarantee women's representation.

While analysing essentialism and stereotypes, it is of vital importance to categorise countries because the type of country may have a discernible influence on beliefs in stereotypes, including the welfare system, tradition in social democratic ideology, attitude, gender quota, or religiosity level of the country. As Keith and Verge (2016) have stated, ideology is one of the most pertinent variables in explaining the percentage of women's representation in political parties. The next critical factor that correlates with a higher proportion of women in parliament is the large welfare state and countries with long histories of social democratic governments (Lilliefeldt, 2012).

In the Bismarckian welfare state regime, there are welfare benefits that are often earnings related to or administrated through employers. The role of the family and voluntary sector of the church is also more strongly emphasised in the Bismarckian regime as in other welfare regimes (Bambra et al., 2010, p. 402). The Bismarckian welfare state is typical for the following countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland (p. 402). Within the regime, only Austria, Belgium, and France have achieved more than 35% of female parliamentary representation (IPU, 2020). The IPU designates the main five as follows: 1) cultural norms, 2) traditional gender roles, 3) party practices, 4) a lack of financial support, 5) a traditionally masculine work environment. All of these obstacles could potentially discourage the participation of women.

Keating and McCrone (2013) have disclaimed the well-established argument that only the Nordic countries are proper social democracies; they stressed that the social and labour

parties have been prominent across continental Europe since 1945. Even so, the welfare democracy in Belgium has also not been preserved as straightforwardly socialist but as an outcome of Christian democracy. The central matter of Austrian social democratic women in the Second Republic was the low number of women in the state political assemblies. Especially in the 1990s, this matter gained prominence because women were considerably underrepresented in the national and federal council (e.g., Sandner, 2018).

In Austria, there has been a long tradition of social democracy, in contrast to France, where social democracy has had a weak tradition (p. 40). Austria has had a strong history of social democracy in government, especially in the 1980s and 1990s until 1999, within a grand coalition between the Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖ) and the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) (p. 40).

A momentous event of women politics in Austria was the composition of a petition called 'Frauenvolksbegehren' in 2018. The principal mission of this petition was the slogan 'fairness' for all but especially for Austrian women at all levels, starting from power, politics, budget, employment, poverty, violence, weekly working hours, safety, and diversity. This petition demands an increased presence of women in the Austrian parliament. The petition about fairness towards women had hit almost half a million signatures from people in Austria (Frauenvolksbegehren, 2018).

4.2 Gender Quota and the Austrian Case

The quota system is reckoned as a powerful predictor in increasing female representation (Pamela, Hughes & Painter, 2010). Franceschet and Piscopo (2008) pointed out that at least 100 countries worldwide either adopted or debated regarding the adoption of some form of gender quota. The adoption of gender quotas raises a discourse with crucial pro and contra notions in a discourse of political parties, which are supportive subjects of my research. The gender quotas are designed to help women overcome impediments to their election or appointment, such as cultural stereotypes that make them less likely to aspire to or be selected for such positions (Hughes, Paxton & Krook, 2017). The gender quotas in Europe are applied in two forms. First, voluntary party quotas adopted by certain political parties, and second, legislated gender quotas, which require all political parties to nominate a minimum percentage of female candidates (e.g., Franceschet & Piscopo, 2008). Other definitions also emphasise that gender quotas are explicit measures that target gender bias in the candidate selection process to increase women's descriptive representation (Franceschet

& Piscopo, 2008, p. 394). The use of gender quotas to increase women's representation rests on the political theory of descriptive representation (e.g., Burnet, 2011, p. 304).

The first Austrian quota policy was introduced in 1985 by the SPÖ. It appealed for 25% of women on the candidate list (Demokratiezentrum Wien, 2015). The SPÖ has regulated only their party list for candidacy. In 1993, the SPÖ updated their gender quota policy to 40% for female candidates and male candidates. Only the Austrian Green party had adopted a 50% gender quota policy in 1990. The ÖVP adopted their first gender quota in 1995, in which women are to make up at least 33.3% (Gender Quotas Database, 2020). Most nations that use voluntary party quotas do, in fact, find themselves with a "post-quota gender gap" as explained by Ahrens, Chmielewski, Lang, and Sauer (2020). The post-quota gender gap indicates the discrepancy between a party's official quota promise and the ultimate outcome shown in parliament (Ibid., p. 4).

Ahrens, Chmielewski, Lang, and Sauer (2020) further asserted that political parties that adopted a quota and after 30 years still had problems fulfilling it, usually argue that this is caused by their voters or by electoral law. Those parties stress that they construct party lists with the designated percentage of quota for women; however, the final decision depends on their voters. Now let us look at an example. A party that announces a fixed quota of 50% and legislates for gender equality in parliament works out to a legislative representation of 40% "i.e., 10% lower than the stated quota but better than a party that allocates 33% but only manages to have 32% women in parliament, i.e., a quota gap of just 1%" (Ibid., 2020). The ÖVP and the SPÖ often missed their quota targets; however, the Austrian Green Party, for example, exhibits a political culture in which quota is largely accepted and fully successful without complaints. A vigorous opposition against quota is typical for ultra-right-wing parties across Europe, and the Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ) is no exception (e.g., Ibid., 39f) (e.g., Austrian Parliament Website, archive).

Ahrens, Chmielewski, Lang, and Sauer (2020) examined the 'post-quota gender gap' from 2016 to 2018 after about 30 years of quota implementation and found that concentrating only on quota implementation is insufficient to achieve realistic levels of gender parity in party democracy. In the Austrian national election in 2017, the ÖVP set a 33.33% quota, and the parliamentary proportion of women elected in parliament was 27.45%. The SPÖ set a 40% quota; however, only 33.33% entered parliament. Only the Austrian Green Party, with 50% implemented quota, achieved up to 57.14% of women in parliamentary representation.

The parliamentary election results in 2019 were described as a record for women's representation. For the first time in Austrian history, the proportion of women in the parliament reached 39.34%. The political parties, including the ÖVP and the SPÖ not only filled their quota in actual parliamentary representation but even exceeded the target. For example, the ÖVP got 36.62%, the SPÖ achieved 47.50%, and the Austrian Green Party once again showed a high percentage of women with 57.69%. However, the far-right-wing FPÖ jumped from a low 15.79% to 16.67% without quota regulation (see Austrian Parliament Website).

4.3 Selected Parliamentary Political Parties in Austria

The essentialism in parties will be analysed on the left-right political spectrum. Two broad groups on the left and the right are not rigidly determined. However, we can break the party's group into families of the left one the one hand: social democrats, communists, the New Left, and the Green party. On the other hand, the families of the right, the centre and right party families, will be broadly representing Christian democrats, conservatives, liberals, agrarian or centre parties, and the far-right (Gallagher et al., 2011). Christian Democrats are members of conservative parties nowadays because conservatives poll more votes than the Christian Democrats. However, historically, a liberal party has a wide range throughout European countries, mostly promoting individual rights, anticlericalism, and minimal intervention in the economy (e.g., Ibid., 261f). In recent times, there are popular far right-wing-liberal parties such as the Freedom Party in Austria, the Rassemblement National in France, and the League in Italy (e.g., Ibid. p. 263). Most of them are characterised by xenophobic, anti-system, fascist, and anti-party sentiments. The second strand, according to Gallagher et al. (2011), represents centrist, if not left-leaning, liberal parties with concerns of individual rights, progressive politics, social justice, and egalitarianism (for example, in Britain, Norway, and Denmark). On the contrary, in Germany, liberals play the role of centrist parties.

The following political parties are going to be examined first: two mainstream parties, the ÖVP and the SPÖ, who have shared the majority of votes historically and dominated political, economic, and cultural life until the 1990s (Kritzinger et al., 2013). The former was the centre left-leaning party, whereas the latter leans from the centre to the right as a traditionally conservative party. The next political party is the FPÖ, which gained its political power in 1986 and changed its orientation from liberal to the radical right (Kritzinger et al.,

2013). The Greens (Die Grüne Alternative) started to get represented in 1999, with 4.8% in the Austrian Parliament (Demokratiezentrum Wien, 2015). Kaelberer (1993) characterised the Greens as a new-left party with a left-libertarian profile. All political parties distinguished on the basis of their left-right ideologies will have their opinions explained and assessed in a discourse attributed to the defined category of essentialism. The Austrian Green splinter group, the JETZT had formed in 2017; however, in the elections to the Austrian parliament of 29th September 2019, they lost their votes and seats in parliament, and those votes went back to the Greens (e.g., Eberl, Huber & Plescia, 2019).

5 Data, Method and Operationalisation

At the beginning of the analysis, I collected and stored 40 parliamentary stenographic protocols from 2018 to 2019. The Austrian Parliament provides full access to all stenographic documents online at the parliament website (Parlament Republik Österreich, 2020). To limit the information to a specific period, I selected all available protocols from 1st January 2018 until 31st December 2018. I applied the same length of time and used a random sample of 20 protocols from 1st January 2019 until 31st December 2019. Subsequent to that, I randomly selected 20 stenographic protocols from 2018 to 2019. Each case refers to a single sentiment or opinion of a parliamentary representative reported in the stenographic protocol. Altogether, there are 40 analysed protocols encompassing a total of 851 cases. One case means one paragraph or sentence by a parliamentarian about a specific topic regarding women in a parliamentary discussion. Hence, if the discussion input was complex and included more than one topic, for example, violence on women and women quota or even more, I selected all topics separately and assigned them a category. For instance, one parliamentary representative could discuss or mention many issues around women and participate or be involved in the discussion repeatedly in one stenographic protocol.

By searching and selecting parts in the protocols, I scrupulously perused all sections wherein the topics included discussions on women. Analysing stenographic protocols is suitable and good for the content analysis of parliamentary discussions because all inputs are precisely documented. This provides a precise overview of the parliamentary discourse. It is possible to find who is speaking, from which party the input comes, and the entire flow of discussion. Besides, some verbal interruption or assaults from politicians or possibly the party reactions, atmosphere, and mimicry of individual politicians are accurately delineated. The one stenographic protocol works, therefore, as post-simulation of the parliamentary session. Nonetheless, one protocol could include more than 200 pages.

The goal is to find how essentialism influences parties' discourses on women's descriptive representation. To do so, I will describe all the categories and codes I used to search the text.

The contents of certain paragraphs will be reduced to a category or subcategory of positive and negative essentialism. All discussions and comments by representatives in the Austrian

Parliament will be highlighted and assigned to the category and subcategory of essentialism. Table 1 succinctly describes the strategy and a draft for measurement instruments.

Table 1: Effects on Descriptive Representation of Women

Concept: Essentialism		
Dimension	Indicators	Measuring instrument
Identity Positive Essentialism	1. Ascriptive Identity helpful for descriptive representation	In favour toward gender quota
	2. Ascriptive Identity not helpful for descriptive representation	Denying women Ascriptive Identity as relevant category for representation (denying involvement of quota regulation or importance for higher representation)
	3. Political Activism helpful for descriptive representation	Activity for higher representation movements and organisations
Stereotypes Negative Essentialism	4. Politicised Motherhood helpful for descriptive representation	Motherhood and parenting, family as main domain of woman in politics
	5. Politicised Motherhood not helpful for descriptive representation	Working as politician is cheating on primary responsibility
	6. Sexism not helpful for descriptive representation	Emotional instability physical condition lower than man differences between sexes
	7. Experienced Sexism Helpful for higher representation	Emphasising own experiences with Sexism as a strategy to gain female support

In order to ensure a unified system of searching through protocols, I will define a deductive codebook following the theories of the hypotheses.

Table 2 depicts how negative and positive essentialism are further divided. Under negative essentialism are two main stereotypes against women as described in the theory section: first, Politicised Motherhood and Sexism, and second, positive essentialism named Identity with two subcategories, ‘Ascriptive Identity’ and ‘Political Activism’. While using words in a search tab, I was able to find and identify all plausible cases. However, finding the word in a text section does not automatically mean that the case could be categorised as essentialism.

The mandatory condition was that the speech or discourse around the word must be about women, so the parliament's individuals should talk about women's conditions, new policy, or women as a group. Let me introduce the cases and go through four selected cases to explain how the evaluation was conducted. In the next section, I briefly delineate the process.

Table 2: Codebook Stereotypes/Identity

Positive Essentialism – Identity	
Ascriptive Identity	Political Activism
share of women	women's petition
quota	women's organisation
gender quota	empowerment

Negative Essentialism – Stereotypes				
Politicised Motherhood		Sexism		
childcare	home	violence	incapable	emotional
home	household	bullying	incompetent	feminist
mother	family	harassment	misuse	

The case column is an example of the parliamentary discussion, a section of the text that has a meaning for the analysis. The topic of parliamentary discourse column shows the category of parliamentary topics, namely what the parliamentary representative is talking about, derived directly from the text. For instance, the budget is for women with difficulties or for facilities built, especially for women and children in danger of violence.

The next column, essentialism category, has a deeper meaning. In the first row, one can see the category Sexism. This category was assigned because, according to Simas and Bomgarden (2017), Sexism means not just discrimination against women but also different treatment and differences between men and women. Women are mostly perceived as not strong enough and not capable of certain tasks. Women are then regarded as victims of violent behaviour and as the weaker gender. Violence against women is then categorised as Sexism and, therefore, negative essentialism. However, it does not suggest that violence against women is not a crucial matter or is a gloomy subject to discuss. I have set, according to the theory, two main categories of essentialism: positive and negative. If the discussion

input only slightly approximate to the negative, it was assigned as negative. For instance, if the discussion was about violence against women, or policies about violence against women were discussed, it is the category of benevolent sexism, which was considered a negative stereotype about women.

The next essentialist category is Politicised Motherhood. This category falls under the theory of negative essentialism and stereotypes. The Politicised Motherhood category was assigned to the cases where women are discussed in relation to childcare, family care, babies, pregnancy, or motherhood, which are concerns of high importance for women.

The category of Political Activism falls into positive essentialism and identity. This category includes women's movements, feminist movements, and other types of activity formed by women or revolving around women's issue.

The next category of positive essentialism is Ascriptive Identity. In this category, being a woman is considered a pure ascriptive status. In this sense, to be a woman does not consist of specific behaviour or activity. Accordingly, if this category was assigned, the discussion is about some quota regulation or share of women in parliament, another state institution, political posts, or women in the workplace. An Ascriptive Identity (Refusal) is the last divided category of positive essentialism. Actually, it is a component of the Ascriptive Identity category. However, it denies women's questions and issues and, consequently, independent women's identity with their own concerns. Below, you can see the table and labelled cases.

Table 3: Evaluation of Cases – Examples

Case	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Category essentialism	Positive/negative
Jede fünfte Frau in Österreich und jede dritte Frau in Europa ist einmal in ihrem Leben mit Gewalt konfrontiert, deshalb ist die Arbeit des Frauenministeriums sehr, sehr wichtig. Tausenden Frauen und Mädchen in Österreich wird tagtäglich Schutz geboten und geholfen, nämlich in 130 Frauen- und Mädchenberatungseinrichtungen, in sechs Notwohnungen sowie in Gewaltschutzzentren,	Violence against Women /Facilities/ Budget	Sexism	negative

Interventionsstellen und Beratungseinrichtungen.			
Im Ausschuss war ich natürlich sehr enttäuscht, als ich gehört habe, dass es Frauen in Wien gibt, die mit ihren Babys in Raucherlokale gehen. Ja bitte, das ist ja nicht einmal erlaubt! Und welche Frau das tut, ist auch zu hinterfragen. Die raucht höchstwahrscheinlich auch zu Hause. Das ist natürlich nicht hinzunehmen.	Childcare/ Health	Politicized Motherhood	negative
Aufschrift „Frauenvolksbegehren“, auf dem das Logo des Frauenvolksbegehrens abgebildet ist.) Es ist soweit: Wir diskutieren heute hier im Hohen Haus das Frauenvolksbegehren, ein Volksbegehren, das fast eine halbe Million Österreicherinnen und Österreicher unterstützt und unterschrieben haben – eine halbe Million Stimmen für eine echte Gleichstellung in Österreich, eine halbe Million Stimmen für eine echte Selbstbestimmung der Frau und auch eine halbe Million Stimmen für eine gleiche Repräsentation von Männern und Frauen in Spitzenpositionen der Politik, aber auch der Wirtschaft.	Activism/ Empowering	Political Activism	positive
Insbesondere freue ich mich über den höchsten Frauenanteil unter Abgeordneten – fast 40 Prozent –, den wir jemals hatten. (Beifall bei ÖVP, SPÖ, Grünen und NEOS sowie bei Abgeordneten der FPÖ.	Share of Women/ Parliament	Ascriptive Identity	positive
Frauenpolitik, Familienpolitik und Sicherheitspolitik sind für mich eine Querschnittsmaterie.	Family/ Security/ Women politics	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive

In the next stage, I aim to dive into a thorough analysis. The interpretation will distinguish discursive cases between explicit and implicit expressions. For instance, in the first hypothesis, H1a: I will take a closer look at the implicitness or explicitness of sentiments towards the ‘Politicised Motherhood’. In the second evaluation, I will show how explicitly or implicitly the sentiment indicates an attitude towards women's descriptive representation.

6 Analysis

6.1 All Topics of Essentialism from Stenographic Protocols

The debates in the Austrian Parliament in the years 2018 and 2019 were fairly rich in content about women. The topic that stood out among others was sexism, with a notable proportion of 40% out of 851 total cases. More than 62% of discourses assigned to sexism were concerned with violence against women. The next most discussed category was Politicised Motherhood (23%), where most arguments were aimed at childcare. The remainder consisted of issues regarding the roles of mothers and fathers and family issues like budget and income. Another type included women as the mothers and main care providers for elderly people or for people who require personal assistance.

The category of Political Activism was mentioned in 13% of all cases. This category contains discursive cases where more gender equality and women rights are promoted. Demands for more equality between sexes and insistence for more women's rights are emphasised by single representatives concerning Political Activism, such as women's petitions amongst the Austrian population, which has been discussed in parliament in 2018. Other discourse cases within Political Activism contain different kinds of activity of single politicians for women and young girls to increase their interest in working in parliament and for technical education. In other words, this category sums up cases with initiatives by single representatives or parties for female empowerment.

Ascriptive Identity, as the second category of positive essentialism, constituted the least 6% of all cases combined. To be more precise with the evaluation, I divided the category for supportive cases for the Ascriptive Identity of women and those comments where there was disfavour for supporting Ascriptive Identity, such as opposing quota regulation. In contrast, the support for Ascriptive Identity features a positive sentiment towards quota for women or, if not explicitly women in parliament, then in justice, and audit court (Österreichischer Rechnungshof), in leadership positions or business

Figure 1: Essentialism and All Categories

Encapsulates the categories mentioned among all political parties in parliament in 2018 and 2019 selected from 40 stenographic protocols.

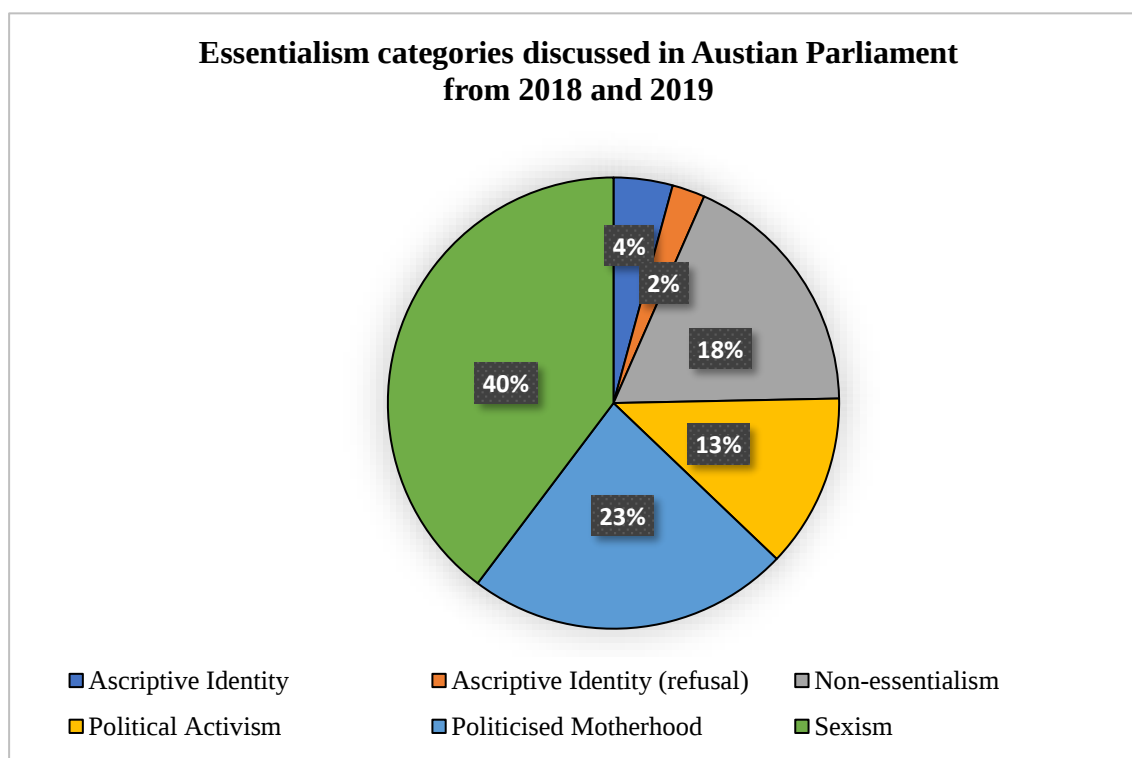
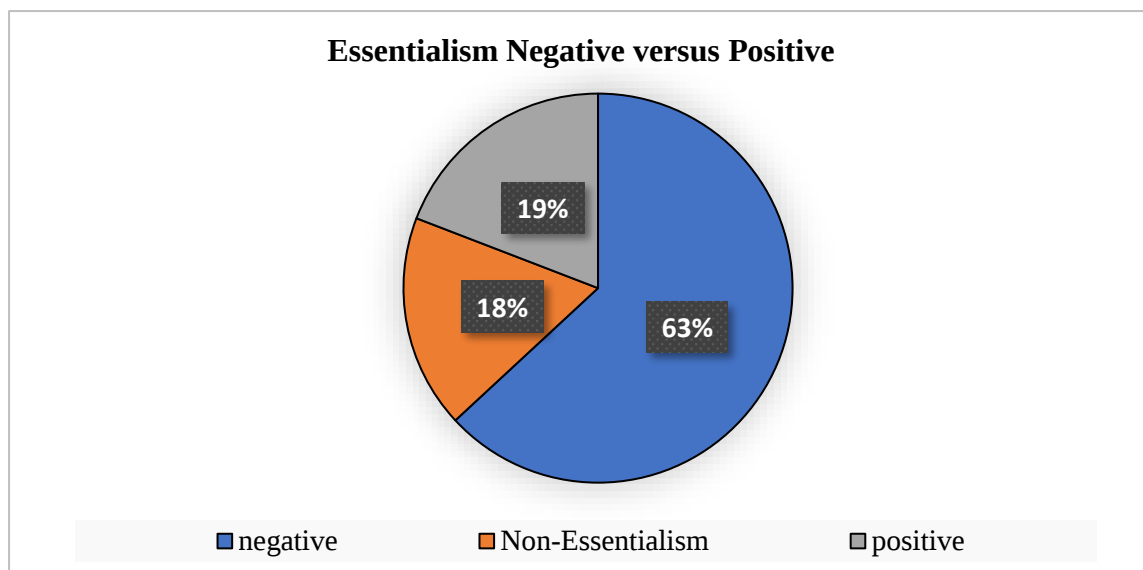


Table 4: Essentialism and All Categories

Topics	Count
Ascriptive Identity	36
Ascriptive Identity (Refusal)	20
Non-Essentialism	154
Political Activism	106
Politicised Motherhood	197
Sexism	338
Total	851

Figure 2 shows the percentage of positive and negative essentialism. The blue part depicts 63% of negative essentialism topics; the orange part represents 19% of topics of positive essentialism; the smallest grey part is assigned as non-essentialism, with 18% covering all topics under consideration.

Figure 2: Positive and Negative Essentialism



6.2 Politicised Motherhood and Radical Rights Centre-Right versus Lefts

The initial observation focuses on Politicised Motherhood. The specific issues of Politicised Motherhood were addressed in 115 discursive statements and this includes the SPÖ, the Greens and the JETZT and the FPÖ. Their respective percentages are shown in Figure 3.

A Politicised Motherhood was mostly discussed in the SPÖ in 52% out of all 115 selected inputs. The Austrian radical rights discussed Politicised Motherhood less frequently, i.e., in 25 cases selected, which represents 22%. The Austrian left-wing populist and green party JETZT had 29 cases revolving around Politicised Motherhood, or 25% of 115 cases. A single case in 2019 was recorded from Greens.

Figure 3: Politicised Motherhood and Parties

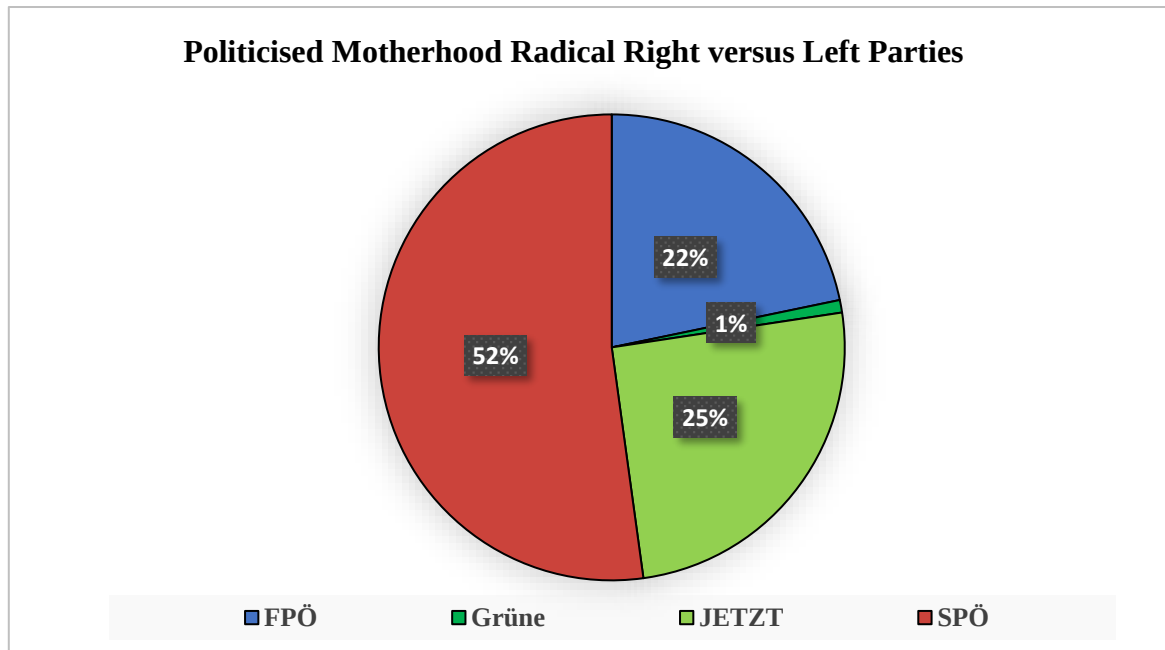


Table 5: Politicised Motherhood and Parties

Parties	Count
FPÖ	25
Grüne	1
JETZT	29
SPÖ	60
Total	115

In this section, the results for the first hypothesis will be presented. Hypothesis H1a suggests that far-right political parties are stricter in emphasising motherhood and childcare as a women's traditional role.

Before having a closer look at the discourse topics of the Austrian far-right party, the FPÖ, and Austrian left parties, I would like to mention how Politicised Motherhood is distinguished. Smith (2018) pointed out that Politicised Motherhood comes with a wide cultural emphasis on mothers as special, different, and powerful. An example that she described accentuates that Politicised Motherhood makes assumptions about something as ‘mommy brain’, which should be naturally better at multitasking, diplomacy, budgeting, and

so on, as Hillary Clinton was pictured arm in arm with her daughter to show that she was a mom in the first place and politician just second (Smith, 1998, pp. 197–198). I am highlighting this in the analysis part as I found instances bearing high similarity to the ‘mom first’ attitude in the Austrian parliament as well.

Thus, if this is explicitly mentioned, it is to assume that Politicised Motherhood favours the political representation of mothers because of their ‘mother’ knowledge. The second scenario is not as explicit. If parties are trying to articulate the importance of career and family, childcare compatibility, or to indicate freedom of choice for women, those are precepted as implicitly more likely to support them in other choices than being a primarily caring mother. In contrast, strict motherhood represents cases where being a mother, staying home, and caring about family is the sole responsibility of women.

6.2.1 Politicised Motherhood and the FPÖ

The radical right-wing party FPÖ had a total of 25 discursive inputs within Politicised Motherhood. The conservativeness and strictness of family life were demonstrated with an argument for the protection of marriages. The statement underscores that marriage is of paramount importance, mostly because it unites men and women and children in a marriage naturally (7. Sitzung Parlament Republik Österreich, 2018, p. 132).

The FPÖ pointed out that primarily women are expected to have the possibility of taking a baby care break as long as they need, because it is their wish or choice, and it is crucial to accept this reality (17. Sitzung Parlament Republik Österreich, 2018, p. 147).

Single topic stresses that the reality of life is on point if women and men split their responsibility for childcare, namely one year for men and one year for women (17. Sitzung Parlament Republik Österreich, 2018, p. 153). Moreover, the FPÖ also speaks about family bonus but states that women aspiring for the family bonus should stay at home rather than be employed (34. Sitzung Parlament Republik Österreich, 2018, p. 70).

Furthermore, FPÖ highlights the barriers to splitting childcare between men and women and argues that there is an employment ban for the first eight weeks after birth; therefore, it is not easy to split responsibilities (63. Sitzung Parlament Republik Österreich, 2018, p. 250). Another topic denies the amorality of the so-called birth-bonus in Hungary with the

argument: 'What is so bad about the birth bonus? It was a custom rule in Austria in the past' (70. Sitzung, Parlament Republik Österreich, 2018, p. 84).

One topic was built around support for employment and childcare compatibility with the promotion of a higher involvement by men (63. Sitzung, 2018, p. 250; 64. Sitzung, 2019 p. 250), but the FPÖ states that 90% of all part-time workers are willing to work part-time (49. Sitzung, p. 104); however, in this case, part-time work was mentioned as a potential struggle, especially if women work part-time in the long term. The other three discourses revolved around mother and child's electronic health pass (31. and 19. Sitzung Parlament Republik Österreich, 2018). If the discussion was about gender equality, the radical right of Austria framed it around anti-Muslim gender nationalism such as the ban on headscarves as a preventive measure in children upbringing (49. Sitzung, 2018, p. 79) and controlling Islamic in kindergartens because of their different values and teaching methods largely relying upon gender (49. Sitzung, 2018 p. 86).

6.2.2 Politicised Motherhood and the SPÖ

The SPÖ's discourses on Politicised Motherhood included 60 cases. In two cases, female politicians from the SPÖ emphasised their mothers' role in their speeches. The first case included discussion input on how hard it was to survive on a low income. The representative argued that she understood the issue of low income better than others (19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 557). The second case described the ban on glyphosate; the representative of the SPÖ reacted that this ban affected her even more not only as an agricultural spokesperson but as a mother of two children (6. Sitzung, 2019, p. 169).

The cases that ascribed to women the poorer-than-men status or ascribed to the financial difficulties they had to face were quite frequent. A total of 29 cases (48.33%) revolved around finances, such as minimum payment for families and mothers, payment for maternity leave, deserved allowance for maternity leave, or equal pension payment for elderly retired women who had stayed at home to provide care to their children. In 23 cases (38.33%), representatives discussed the career and childcare compatibility; one case explicitly spoke about the need for more freedom of decision if women wanted to work full- or part-time or to be home with their children (17. Sitzung, 2018, p. 150).

One case (70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 120) prioritised the right to abortion in every open hospital and access to free contraceptives. Three other cases were devoted to education and facilities

for younger children to provide more time for women with children (74. Sitzung, 2019, pp. 202, 203, 209).

6.2.3 *Politicised Motherhood and the Austrian Greens and the JETZT*

The JETZT discussed Politicised Motherhood-related topics 29 times. More than 50% of cases thematised childcare, and the budget was reallocated for mothers, career and childcare compatibility and the gender pay gap, maternity leave payment or higher wage for elderly women who provided childcare during maternity leave. Six discussion inputs pointing towards career and childcare compatibility accentuate the importance of more possibilities to have kindergarten facilities open and accessible to establish more time for women.

The last four cases are somehow controversial. The representative of JETZT claimed that the family's and children's primary responsibility should be naturally inexorably provided by women, and there is no exception to this rule among women. The spontaneous, positive reaction immediately came from a radical-right FPÖ woman representative with annotation: 'Thank God! I am happy to be a mother. I have three children...!' (68. Sitzung, 2019, p. 168). The belief that women should stay as the first line for childcare contrasts with claims that men and women should split their responsibility and that of pro-career and childcare compatibility arguments, which JETZT stands for in most discussion inputs. Another input, in which assentient women represent motherhood 'first and politician as a second', came from a pregnant female politician who was asked how she is planning to advocate for her children and if she really did everything as a parliamentary representative to prevent climate change (19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 143).

On the contrary, one case was more explicit in representing and conditioning young, pregnant politicians in the Austrian Parliament (31. Sitzung, 2018, p. 24). She states that female parliamentarians are not standard employees and do not benefit from standard maternity leave. She stresses that pregnancy is not a sickness and that sicknesses are the only acceptable excuse for not being present in parliament. This clamming is important for political representation because it strives for ideal conditions for women in parliament. The last input by Monika Els, a parliamentary committee member, implies the need to prevent and eliminate discrimination against single mothers (70. Sitzung, 2019).

To be able to analyse the difference between Politicised Motherhood and strict motherhood, Table 4 summarises the main phrases of the radical-right FPÖ, the Greens, the left-wing

populist political party in Austria (JETZT), and the SPÖ. Bernardez-Rodal, Rey, and Franco (2020) conducted a discursive analysis of radical-right parties and anti-feminist speech on Instagram. They showed the main dichotomies of the semantic fields in the presented conflicts revolving around feminism. They separated the ‘good’ and ‘evil’ axes of various expressions of feminism. For instance, the ‘evil’ axis covered key phrases such as ‘crazy’, ‘attack against the family’, ‘go against men’, while the ‘good’ axis contained phrases such as ‘our women’, ‘common project’, ‘men and women complement each other’. I applied a similar technique and summarised the parties' main phrases in the semantic field table of Politicised Motherhood. Lastly, the single input of Green Party has thematised compatibility between job and childcare and that women should be provided with a possibility to work full-time if they need to (6. Sitzung, 2019, S. 201).

Table 6: Semantic Field Politicised Motherhood

Strict Politicised Motherhood	Politicised Motherhood
Equal pay will decrease men's pay, timeout during breastfeeding absolutely required, to stay at home is a wish of every women, higher pension payment is not helpful for women, baby care as wholly women responsibility, behaviour or smoking while carrying babies, birth bonus, employment ban for “fresh mothers”, preserves of marriage between man and women.	Baby care both parents' responsibility, as mother of children, equal pay, higher pension for women, freedom of choice, gender pay gap, elderly pay gap because of childcare, equal chances, as mother to become, better conditions for young and pregnant mother in parliament and women ministers, discrimination of female members in parliamentary committee.

The observation of the parliamentary discussion regarding Politicised Motherhood is to conclude that the radical right political party (FPÖ) is more likely than left parties to promote women's strict traditional gender roles. However, there was one case of strict promotion of motherhood in the JETZT in 2018. Only one instance in the green party (JETZT) explicitly referred to the representation of mothers in parliament and their conditions. I noted that two speeches of the SPÖ's female politicians explicitly pointed out that they are mothers in parliament in order to better understand the discussed issues. This represents 3.77% of all Politicised Motherhood speeches. Therefore, I can only partly confirm hypothesis H1a.

6.2.4 Politicised Motherhood and the Radical Right (FPÖ) and the ÖVP

To succinctly summarise what has been stated in the section for radical rights versus left, it is to highlight that politicians of radical right FPÖ never mentioned any connection of being a mother representative in parliament and therefore better understand certain topics. Thus, it is not characteristic for the FPÖ at all to see mothers represented in parliament, rather they should be responsible for childcare, family, and household. However, the proportion of discussion inputs related to Politicised Motherhood between the FPÖ and the ÖVP shows clearly that the latter reacted more frequently on the same.

Figure 4 shows the centre-right ÖVP and radical-right FPÖ parties; the ÖVP was more often discussing stereotypes around Politicised Motherhood in parliament than the FPÖ.

Figure 4: Politicised Motherhood Right Parties

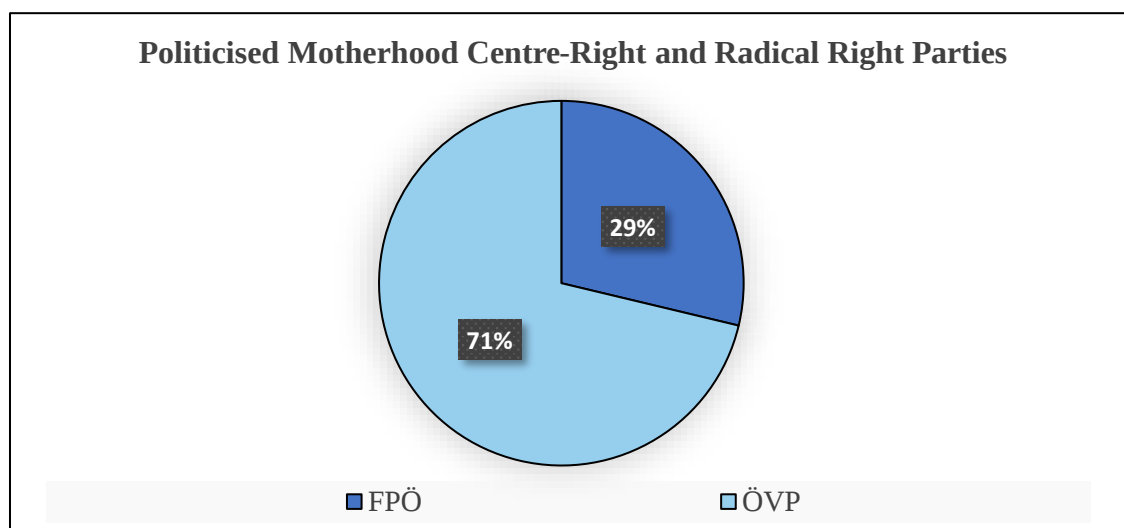


Table 7: Politicised Motherhood Right Parties

Party	Count
FPÖ	25
ÖVP	62
Total	87

The Austrian centre-right to right-wing People's Party ÖVP discussed Politicised Motherhood in 62 cases. Approximately in one-third of all cases (30%), female politicians have prioritised the role of a mother in their speeches. In two cases, they have pointed out that they are supposed to have the best knowledge and praxis of childcare (34. Sitzung, 2018,

p. 29; 49. Sitzung, 2018, p. 84). The other representative stressed that she, as a mother, better understands the needs of young people and their priorities for the future (3. Sitzung, 2019, p. 711). Further claims are related to motherhood, and the experiences as a mother and the experience gained with many other mothers, in meaning that they completely understand their demands and wishes (70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 101).

The ÖVP's representative pointed out that organisation of education, especially school-leaving examinations and digitalisation of schooling system, matters to her, because she has children (Sitzung, 2018, p. 140). Two cases were related to prevent or ban smoking in the public schools, a crucial point for mothers in parliament (9. Sitzung, 2018, p. 157; 17. Sitzung, 2018, p. 103).

A unique announcement from an ÖVP politician declared that pregnancy is not a sickness and pictured her colleague as an example of pregnant woman in parliament, who is in full strength and is still able to perform and fulfil her parliamentary activities.

A total proportion of 36.67% of discussion cases regarding Politicised Motherhood was linked to flexibility between job and family or childcare or focused on splitting childcare responsibility between men and women. Fourteen discussion inputs (23.33%) were about family bonus, maternity leave pay for mothers and single mothers, or gender pay gap, and therefrom three cases were about the challenging financial situation of women when they are required to work in a part-time job.

Only 3.33% faced the problems with being a mother and child health pass electronic system or accessible paediatric health praxis facilities and more rights and safety for mothers in Austria. Additionally, few statements from the ÖVP politicians were somehow different from the majority of discussion. Some stressed that family and childcare have the highest value or portrayals germ cell of the state or highest foundation of the state (11. Sitzung, 2018, p. 17; 74. Sitzung, 2019, p. 189). The next prioritised topic was how to avoid divorces, and what steps should be taken to prevent them (e.g., 89. Sitzung, 2019, p. 228). Finally, the last case was plotted around the overall statement about government 'will', which states that no woman in Austria should feel forced to undergo abortion (70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 118).

Thereafter, it can be concluded that centre-right to right-wing ÖVP is more likely to promote traditional role stereotypes such as motherhood, childcare, and family, stressing the

importance of being mother, and a higher political representation of women will be of more interest than in radical right party FPÖ as hypothesis H1b states. A total of 30% of all ÖVP speeches included the role of mother while speaking about various policies and political issues.

6.3 Sexism and Radical Rights Centre-Right versus Lefts

This section reveals that the most discussed topic among the five considered parties was sexism. Altogether, the topic of sexism entails 270 cases, and surprisingly discussion inputs about sexism are almost equally distributed among three major parties namely, the radical right FPÖ, the SPÖ, and the centre-right ÖVP. The Austrian Greens and JETZT were not oftentimes involved, only in 8% out of 270 cases, and this may have been caused by non-presence of Greens in parliament in 2018, and JETZT had only eight parliamentary seats (e.g., Bundesministerium für Inneres, 2017).

Figure 5 presents all discussion inputs about sexism of selected parties in Austrian parliament in 2018 and 2019. The SPÖ spoke about sexism in 33% out of all discussions, followed by the ÖVP in 31%, and the FPÖ in 28%. The JETZT discussed sexism in 7%, and 1% belongs to the Austrian Green Party.

Figure 5: Sexism and All Parties

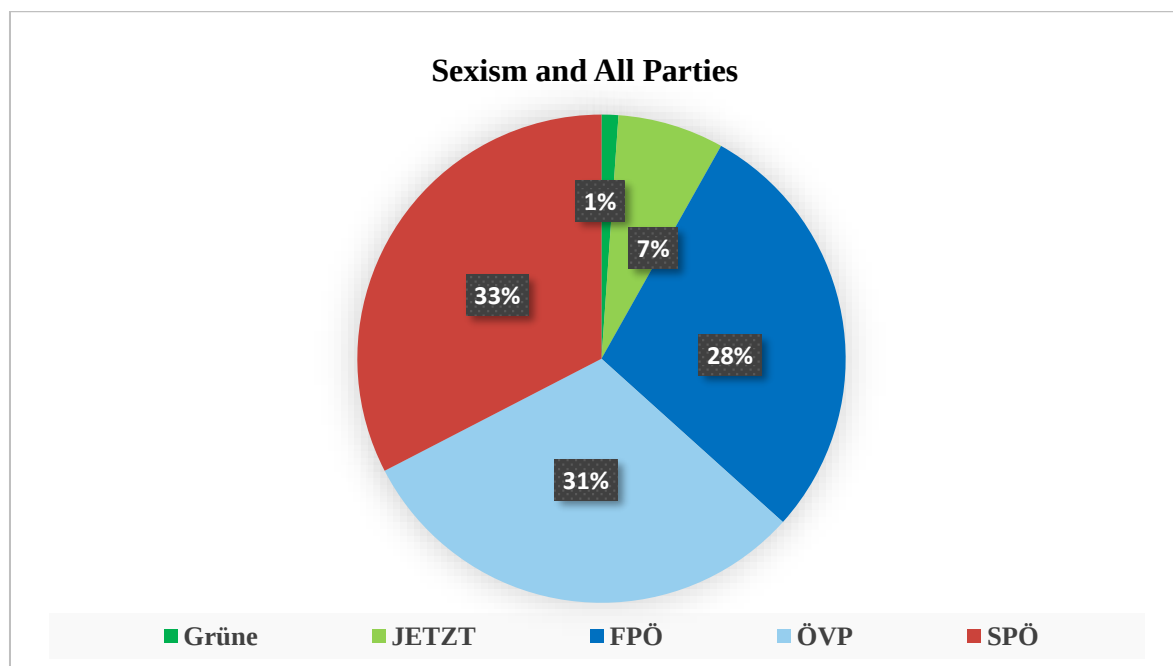


Table 8: Sexism and Parties

Party	Count
Grüne	3
JETZT	19
FPÖ	77
ÖVP	83
SPÖ	88
Total	270

Though the discussions among parties were related to Sexism and parties discussed the issue quite evenly, there are differences to be considered among different parties. Before going more closely to party differences, one general pattern shall be indicated.

In case of parliamentary discussion, the benevolent Sexism was very typical and most frequent, with the difference that women are supposed to be protected and cherished, not by men but by parliament or politics. For instance, 209 out of 270 cases of Sexism (77.41%) were concerned with violence against women, where women are victimised and seen as too weak to manage the violent situation. However, there are other differences between different parties, and next part will show how the parties differ.

6.3.1 Sexism and the FPÖ

The FPÖ had 77 inputs about Sexism altogether. The chief difference in the discourse of the FPÖ is that the violence against women was the most discussed topic, but the reason why Austrian women are facing violent behaviour against them was migration of men from different cultures. In more than 50% of the cases, the ÖVP asserted that migrants are causing violence against women living in Austria. The cases discussing migrant's criminal behaviour towards women include sexual violence, physical violence, and murder as well. Some examples include very sensitive cases wherein very young girls were murdered. Other cases speak about distinct cultural values and denoting families in other cultures being too archaic in comparison to the Austrian families (25. Sitzung, 2018, p. 136).

The FPÖ pointed to the violence by migrants mostly from Arabic countries, such as Afghanistan or Chechnya, or mostly countries with Islamic religion. In some other cases,

women living in Austria, wearing headscarves are regarded by the FPÖ as oppressed women, indicating that this is also a form of violence against women. According to the FPÖ, the violence by migrants is committed predominantly on women, but the victims can be children and elderly people as well. The women, children, and elderly people are repeatedly put together as the weaker section of the society.

Next eight cases addressed women as victims of domestic violence, and the need to provide more shelters or help provider facilities for all women affected by domestic violence. In frame of more safety for women, the FPÖ argues pro more police presence in the streets for harsh punishment and penalty for delinquents.

Two specials, out of the frame cases, were quite typical hostile Sexism statement that girls want to be hairdresser or cosmeticians (19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 377). The second stated that women are, in general, not willing to work overtime and at nights as men always do, that is why are they less priced in the labour market (70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 66). Other three topics revolved around sexual harassment of women and non-activity of politicians to prevent those cases. One statement was about sexual harassment of female colleagues from Austrian Green party member Peter Pilz (31. Sitzung, 2018, p. 33).

6.3.2 *Sexism and the ÖVP*

The centre-right party ÖVP differs from the radical right, but there are some similarities. In totality, I had amassed 83 cases of Sexism from the ÖVP. About 50% of cases positioned women as victims of violence, such as domestic violence and online violence. The ÖVP has emphasised multiple times, that building up emergency houses for women in danger and working helplines are one of their priorities. Safety packets are the reason why it is needed to allocate more budget to work on even better standards on how to prevent such violence and protect women. The ÖVP particularly underlined how many women are affected in Austria, reportedly every fifth woman had faced violence in her life. The sexual harassment of women was discussed eight times and in four of them, the topic was harassment of Peter Pilz, a former member of the Green Party.

Similar to the FPÖ, the ÖVP argues against headscarves in school affecting mostly young girls. I found three cases where the ÖVP prefers to ban headscarves as a sign of oppression

(70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 101; 70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 102; 74. Sitzung, 2019, p. 224). The violent customs from different cultures, such as genital mutilation, sharia, and murder of woman caused because of migration, were three other discussion inputs revolving around migration. Whenever they were speaking about women living in Austria from east-European countries, those were being discussed as victims of sexual crime, prostitution, or forced labour. Albeit migration and violence were undoubtedly less numerous than in the FPÖ.

Besides violence, 12 cases (14.45%) emphasised that poverty mostly impacts women, meaning that poverty, unemployment, and low-paid professions should be associated with being feminine and the poorest group are older women or part-time working women. Therefrom one says that women are glad to work part-time because they do not want to work longer (36. Sitzung, 2018, p. 36). Lastly, six cases explicitly emphasised again that violence against women is topic of critical importance.

6.3.3 *Sexism and the SPÖ*

The SPÖ discussed Sexism in 88 cases. In more than 50 cases (56%), women were associated with violence against them. In relation with violence against women, the SPÖ prioritised safety measures, such as emergency housing for women in danger, helplines, and training for police on how to effectively deal with violence and victims of violence, and data and institutional cooperation. In five more cases, the SPÖ pointed out that the discussion on violence against women has vital importance. The violence against women, children, and elderly people is often linked together. The prevention is crucial for them because every fifth woman in Austria is exposed to the danger of violence (25. Sitzung, 2018, p. 133). In two other cases, sexual harassment was thematised.

Additionally, a higher budget for prevention against violence has to be provided, with 10% of cases specifically to increase finance resources for victims of violence. The SPÖ, in conjunction with violence, refers to Istanbul Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Austrian Women`s Petition.

The next field assigned to Sexism was discussion cases, where poverty is rigidly related to women. In this connection, women are always discussed as poorer and less financially secured, and this affects almost every field women are working in; specifically, women

pedagogists, women employees providing care for disable or elderly people, female scientific employees and part-time work is always assigned to female gender. An example could also be the case where women need help with calculation of their salary, otherwise they could be discriminated (e.g., 19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 377). Slightly over 20% of cases were assigned to this category.

The difference with the SPÖ is that they try to delimit Sexism of stressing that prohibition for clothing such as women wearing scarves is not real women politics (3. Sitzung, 2019, p. 142; 89. Sitzung, 2019, p. 256). In addition, the SPÖ supports education against Sexism. Further, they claim that protests against Sexism of radical rights and centre-rights are not authentic, because they are apparently not able to combat Sexism in their own structures (28. Sitzung, 2018, p. 88).

6.3.4 Sexism and Austrian Greens and the JETZT

The Austrian Greens discussed violence against women in 59% of their total of 22 Sexism inputs. Main topics of the discourse were women as victims of domestic violence, emergency housing, need for police qualification to effectively solve violence cases and prevention. In two cases, they argued for more budget allocation for combating violence against women. One case from Green Party hedged against notion of the ÖVP and the FPÖ that violence against women is imported from other cultures (6. Sitzung, 2019, p. 30). Two cases pointed to sexual harassment, for instance, in women`s sport (36. Sitzung, 2018, p. 34; 49. Sitzung, 2018, p. 158). Two other cases considered education related to Sexism, to learn what are exist expressions and how to avoid the same in society.

Other topics (18.18%) stressed the poverty issue, and that women are affected by financial shortage because of patriarchy (89. Sitzung, 2019, p. 183), especially those who are older than 65 years are mostly sensitive to poverty (74. Sitzung, 2019, p. 161).

After evaluation of the parliamentary discourse on Sexism, it can be concluded that centre-right and radical right parties are not more inclined to use Sexism than those on the left. The discourse inputs about Sexism were quite evenly used by the ÖVP, FPÖ, and the SPÖ. The Austrian Greens discussed similar topics within Sexism as the SPÖ. The parliamentary discourses assigned to Sexism were all fitting to the theoretical frame of benevolent Sexism.

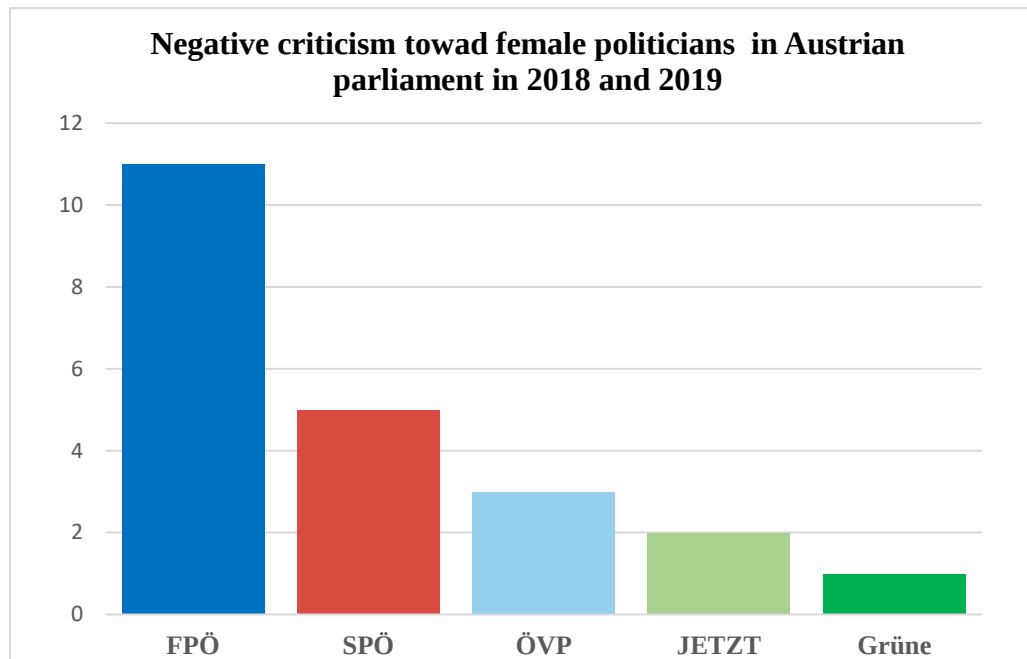
Another example: Johnson et al. (2013, p. 3) brought attention to the fact that benign Sexism may be used to exclude women from public spheres, including politics, by raising the argument that women are 'unable to cope with the strain of such stressful situations.' Therefore, it can be concluded that parties using benevolent Sexism will neither influence nor support descriptive representation, but this should apply for all Austrian parties.

However, there has been identified an exception, which after consideration, was not assigned to Sexism. I found and summarised 22 cases of negative criticism towards female politicians. In these cases, female politicians were criticised for being incapable or terrible at their parliamentary function and in the area of their representation. Assuming that negative criticism towards women in parliament will be considered as hostile Sexism, parties using hostile Sexism will be less supportive for female descriptive representation. As Johnson et al. (2003, p. 5) defined, hostile Sexism is a very explicit Sexism that portrays women as inherently untrustworthy.

Although I assigned negative criticism to non-essentialism due to opposite meaning, if there is an appreciation for their parliamentary activity, then as implication, it has to be assigned to Sexism. The negative or positive criticism is not a Sexism, because it implies that there is no space for the freedom of expression.

Figure 6 displays the frequency of five selected political parties and count of negative criticism towards female representatives. The FPÖ has the highest count of negative criticism towards female politicians. Note: $N = 22$

Figure 6: Negative Criticism toward Female Politicians



In parliamentary discussions in 2018 and 2019, I did not find evidence where representatives spoke candidly about their personal experience related to Sexism. It is likely that left parties talked about elimination of Sexism, but they did not speak authentically about experience with Sexism and the stand in parliament to combat further cases. The personal experiences of representatives would have been essential evidence for hypothesis H2b. Therefore, there is no evidence for H2b.

6.4 Women as an Identity Group and Radical Rights Centre-Right versus Lefts

At this stage of this thesis, I shall analyse positive essentialism. The initial theory position states that the parties that deny the Ascriptive Identity of women or claim that these identities are not relevant for political representation will provide less support to the descriptive representation of women, and those were assigned to the category Ascriptive Identity (refusal). Contrarily, parties that support women's Ascriptive Identity through gender quota, support for a higher share of women were assigned to category Ascriptive Identity (support). Every party will be presented separately. Next, I present a concise summary of all parties for Ascriptive Identity support and for refusal.

Figure 7 presents overall result for Ascriptive Identity support among five parties. The FPÖ showed the highest count of discursive inputs to support women`s Ascriptive Identity, with 43% out of 31 cases. The SPÖ showed support for Ascriptive Identity of women in 32% of its cases. The FPÖ in 11% and Austrian Greens and JETZT altogether in 3%.

Figure 7: Ascriptive Identity (Support) and All Parties

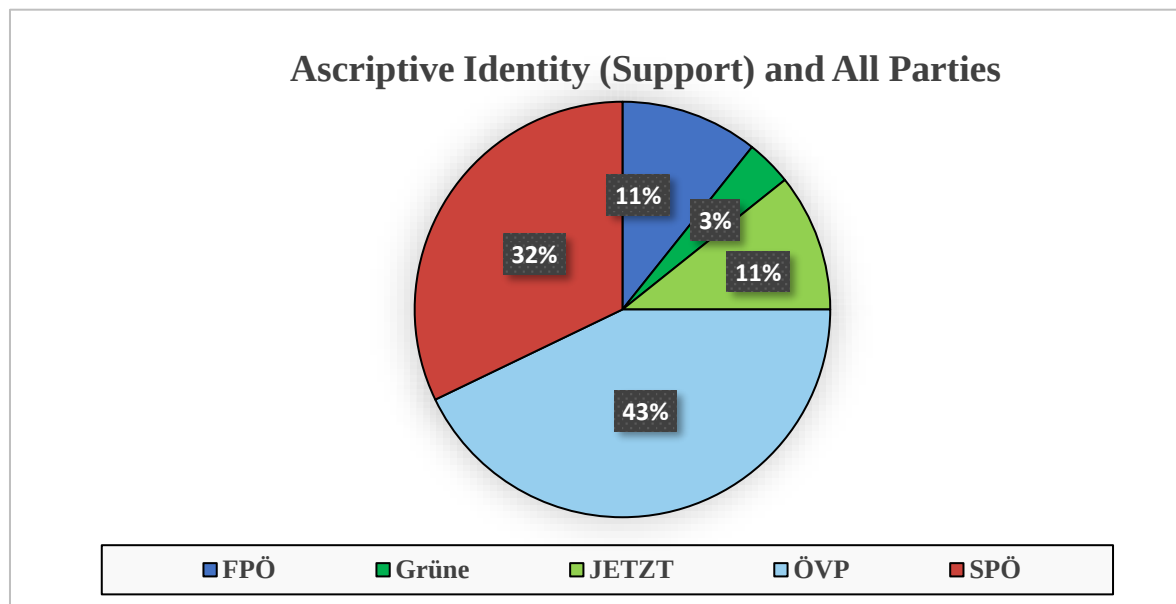


Table 9: Ascriptive Identity (Support) and All Parties

Parties	Count
FPÖ	2
Grüne	1
JETZT	4
ÖVP	12
SPÖ	9
Total	28

In following stage, I will refer to all the parties separately, because it is imperative to visualise the differences between parties, even if they are in the same category.

6.4.1 *Ascriptive Identity and the FPÖ*

The FPÖ has not had a single case where it aspires for a higher share of women in parliament. I found only three cases, which could be considered as Ascriptive Identity support. However, the first case includes speaking about women's role in a militia and the functions of Austrian militia, although the role of women appears to be only a side annotation (89. Sitzung, 2019, p. 310).

The second one is considered as Ascriptive Identity support because they primarily stress that women and girls should be able to do what they decide to, and it does not matter whether they opt for a traditional profession, a technical profession, or any other. This is a confirmation that though all girls and women have the same gender, they may be inherently different (66. Sitzung, 2019, p. 255). The third was a positive reaction for a higher share of women in federal civil service (19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 98).

6.4.2 *Ascriptive Identity and the ÖVP*

The ÖVP had 12 inputs out of 33 within the Ascriptive Identity support category. The ÖVP supported women's quota for Austrian audit court (Rechnungshof) and stated how prestigious and exemplary the quota is by achieving almost 50% of women in directory section of the audit court (e.g., 15. Sitzung, 2018, p. 176). Four more cases were about the share of women in executive committees and business management, where the increase in women members and the hike in their pay were lauded.

Next two cases were concerned with the share of women in research, information technology, innovations, and higher education (19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 318; 66. Sitzung, 2019, p. 281). One input attempted to inspire men and women for working in the public sector (66. Sitzung, 2019, p. 141).

One-third of cases promoted a higher parliamentary representation of women. Just one of them promoted support for quota for the parliamentary clubs (86. Sitzung, 2019, p. 29). There were two cases from the ÖVP where a representation of women in parliament was welcomed and appreciated and one thanking and congratulating all young women being elected to the parliament.

6.4.3 *Ascriptive Identity and the SPÖ*

In the SPÖ, nine cases were identified as Ascriptive Identity (Support). All cases aimed at increasing the number of women in different fields but three were especially aimed at parliamentary representation.

In one instance, the SPÖ criticised those from the ÖVP and the FPÖ for not being supportive of quota implementation into their structures (89. Sitzung, 2019, p. 255). Two cases discussed the share of women in parliament; one specifically states 40% of women in parliament is a remarkable achievement, but it is still not 50% as in the population, and that is why quota has to be prioritised (1. Sitzung, 2019, p. 40). The other one pointed out that it is an appreciable development to have more women in parliament, and it definitely sends a positive signal to future daughters (1. Sitzung, 2019, p. 56).

Three next cases supported more presence of women in the labour market and at different leadership positions. One case specified that only 17% of women are currently employed in the executive department as prosecutors or judges. Militia services are occupied with only 2.7% of women, and this low proportion is regarded as a matter of concern (6. Sitzung, 2019, p. 120).

6.4.4 *Ascriptive Identity and the Austrian Greens and the JETZT*

Only four cases from the JETZT and just one from the Greens belong to a category of Ascriptive Identity (Support). The one topic of the JETZT was support for more women in parliamentary clubs (86. Sitzung, 2019, p. 53). The second case called for a better representation of minorities in parliament and for their rights to be represented adequately (70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 74).

The next case of the JETZT focused on quota implantation for executive committees and illustrated an example of a scientific study where quota was qualified as an effective instrument to help women (70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 74). The Greens noted that they are the only party with the highest share of women in parliament since the second Austrian republic. The input also stressed that the Greens are the party with multifarious nationalities included in

their structures, so they properly support a representation of different minorities (1. Sitzung, 2019, p. 43).

6.4.5 Ascriptive Identity (Refusal)

As Figure 8 shows, the Ascriptive Identity (Refusal) was noted in 75% of discussions in the FPÖ; the ÖVP argued in 21% and the SPÖ in 4%. The total number of cases is 24

Figure 8: Ascriptive Identity (Refusal)

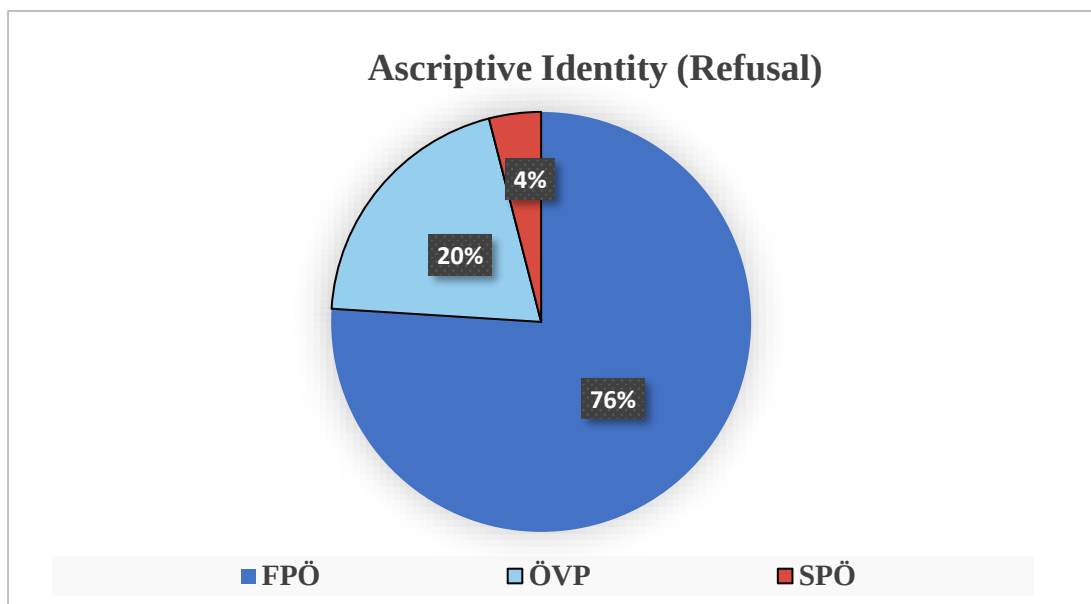


Table 10: Ascriptive Identity (Refusal)

Parties	Count
FPÖ	19
ÖVP	5
SPÖ	1
Total	25

6.4.6 Ascriptive Identity (Refusal) and the FPÖ

Out of total 18 cases of Ascriptive Identity (Refusal), in 22,22%, the FPÖ denied support for gender quota regulation. The FPÖ argued in one of those cases that every party should decide freely about their candidate list, and it is not justified to reduce the funding for parliamentary clubs if they do not use any quota. On the contrary, the FPÖ stressed that it is alright, if those parties with more women in parliamentary clubs rather become financial bonus (86. Sitzung,

2019, p. 36). The second case was against quota regulation in politics and economics and any form of sanction for not using quota. Further, in the case against quota, it was claimed that it is not really helpful for gender equality and a quota regulation is just a 'PR-gag' or has a cosmetic function without any conspicuous changes (70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 66). The last case considered position against quota regulation and assumed quota for women might not be helpful (31. Sitzung, 2018, p. 165).

Further, in the category of Ascriptive Identity (Refusal) is a negative position of the FPÖ towards 'gender', 'gender ideology', or 'gender politics'. An anti-gender position makes 50% of all 18 cases. The FPÖ presumes that gender identity discussion aims at abolishing gender roles which are naturally built and given, and therefore, there is no need to discuss it in schools or in front of children or in political discussions. The primary question for children should be: What do I will do in future? Will I marry a man? Can I establish a family and give something 'back' to the state? Those questions, and not gender identity, are of vital importance (e.g., 70. Sitzung, 2019, p. 97). The next two cases highlighted that gender politics is a delusion and needs to be stopped.

The remainder cases (27.78%) stressed that women politics is not important because it is actually family and safety politics (19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 393). In this context, the next comment included that stereotypes about roles in the family and jobs for women are right form of development, and there is nothing to change about the same. A similar input said that women`s politics is not an issue that needs to be resolved because it is a natural development. The gender politics according to the FPÖ is not natural and just a forced development for the society. Another case described a competition for an environment for an educational director, and the women were not selected for the position. It was, however, stressed that this might not be an issue of violation of the policy for a better women promotion (Frauenförderung) and the right qualification is the only deciding factor. (e.g., 5. Sitzung, 2019, p. 66).

6.4.7 *Ascriptive Identity (refusal) and the ÖVP*

In the ÖVP, there were identified five cases of Ascriptive Identity (Refusal). The first spoke against quota for women in business because labour inspection is unnecessarily annoying towards entrepreneurs (23. Sitzung, 2018, p. 219). In the next case, an ÖVP politician

claimed to be against any quota as for example, in ministerium and in a business, but he further claimed that quota has its effectivity and is thus important. Therefore, this case is not rigid against quota regulation (e.g., 9. Sitzung, 2019, p. 103). One comment of the ÖVP was against gender and against using gender-related idioms in schoolbooks and underlined that the differentiation of gender is not needed (19. Sitzung, 2018, p. 384).

6.4.8 *Ascriptive Identity (Refusal) and the SPÖ*

There is only one very implicit case of the SPÖ where one politician mentioned that he finally had the honour to speak about state monopoly and not about women's politics, an issue of lower importance (34. Sitzung, 2018, p. 243).

To answer the stated hypothesis, I will show a semantic field to summarise chief distinctions between Ascriptive Identity (Refusal) and Ascriptive Identity (Support).

Table 11: Semantic field of Ascriptive Identity

Ascriptive Identity (Support)	Ascriptive Identity (Refusal)
support for women's quota, share of women in parliament, share of women in federal civil service, share of women in IT technology, female department heads, share of women in business management, share of women in audit court, share of women in parliamentary clubs, women's politics important, share of women in armed forces	against quota regulation, gender not important, women's politics is family and safety politics, gender roles are natural, against quota in business and politics, gender politics is delusion, against quota in parliamentary clubs

The Ascriptive Identity (Refusal) results revealed that the radical right-wing FPÖ is less supportive of women's identity politics and, therefore, less supportive of their higher descriptive representation. However, the centre-right ÖVP is more likely to support Ascriptive Identity than radical right and, therefore, more likely to support their descriptive representation. The hypothesis H3a can be implemented only for radical right FPÖ and not for the centre-right ÖVP, although left parties support women Ascriptive Identity only slightly more than centre-right parties, and therefore, the discussion for a descriptive representation of women is of higher interest, as hypothesized.

6.5 Political Activism and Radical Rights Centre-Right versus Lefts

Figure 9 displays that the SPÖ had the most (43%) discussion inputs out of total 99 that referred to Political Activism. The ÖVP had the second largest number and discussed Political Activism in 30% of the cases. The FPÖ discussed the same in 16% and the least number depicts the Greens with 1% and the JETZT in 10% of all cases within Political Activism.

Figure 9: Political Activism and All Parties

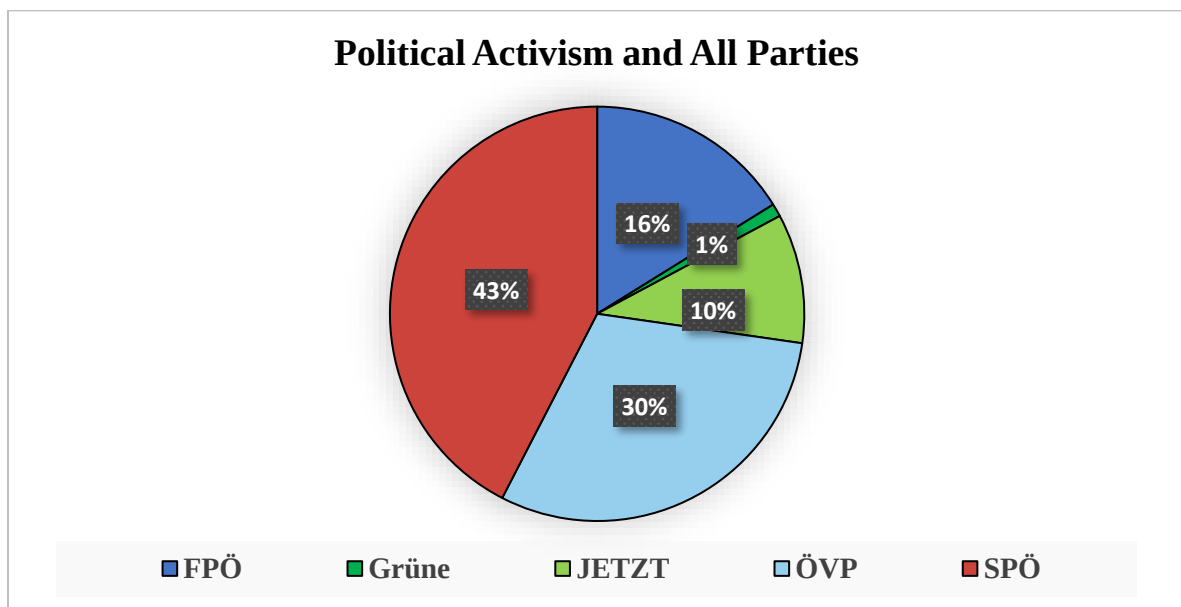


Table 12: Political Activism and All Parties

Parties	Count
8. FPÖ	16
9. Grüne	1
10. JETZT	10
11. ÖVP	30
12. SPÖ	42
Total	99

Next, I propose to look briefly at the differences in each political party analysed.

6.5.1 Political Activism and the SPÖ

In totality, 41 cases of Political Activism of the SPÖ were identified. In 41.46% of the inputs the topic revolved around women`s petition and initiatives demanded in the petition. In three

cases, the demand for higher participation of women in politics was explicitly emphasised (e.g., 70. Sitzung, 2019, pp. 104, 64, 79). Another three cases explicitly underlined the importance to enforce all 30 initiatives of Austrian women's petition. Furthermore, in two cases, social democratic movement, especially social democratic women politics, were and will be important for Austrian society and women rights.

The second topic that was ascribed to Political Activism included reflections towards women's suffrage anniversary after 100 years when women gained their right to vote. Further, more implicitly characterised cases covered activities around equal income for women. These activities are the 'Equal Pay Day' and activities for non-discrimination and equal treatment as a regional advocacy team and other gender equality actions. This also includes an Elk test of implementation to enhance women's conditions in diverse fields (e.g., 66. Sitzung, 2019, p. 284). Moreover, the Girls Day in parliament to motivate them for a technical profession was included in the Political Activism category and mentioned once by the SPÖ. Additionally, there was a discussion on 'glass ceiling' that needs to be overcome, because as reported by the SPÖ, it influences the state and private sector (15. Sitzung, 2018, p. 183).

6.5.2 *Political Activism and the ÖVP*

The ÖVP presented 30 cases, which were recognised as Political Activism. At least 30% of all inputs revolved around Austrian women's petition. In a single case about women's petition was participation in politics emphasised. The three cases portrayed that the petition could be only partly supported, because, for example, a 30-hour working week was perceived negatively. Regardless of women's petition in three cases, the ÖVP expressed their support for women empowerment and one specifically included area of women's political representation (e.g., 60. Sitzung, 2019, p. 259). In two cases, they lauded and said positive words regarding how important is women's right to vote in honour of 100 years of women's suffrage.

Because of women's petition and strive for empowerment, the ÖVP promotes the demand for more gender equality in at least 36% of all cases; for example, the priorities of gender equality are implemented into federal constitution. In addition to gender equality, the ÖVP engaged in a conference 'Gender Equality and You' and reported about the same in two

cases (e.g., 38. Sitzung, 2018, p. 14). Other inputs included the ÖVP Women group activism and their demand for so called ‘pension-splitting’ policy (e.g., 74. Sitzung, 2018, p. 190). In further cases they mentioned the membership in equal treatment committee (Gleichbehandlungsausschuss) and their endeavours for an equal treatment between men and women, as for example equal income. The activism for a gender-sensible education within reduction of stereotypes and traditional roles, or gender-free academic papers were also few of the requests of the ÖVP.

6.5.3 Political Activism and FPÖ

The FPÖ had 16 inputs for Political Activism, and they differed from the SPÖ and the ÖVP. The women’s petition was in 25% not supported or left for further discussion. The FPÖ opposed gender-sensible education and claimed that such a practice is putting traditional roles in background and it cannot be considered as the right direction (66. Sitzung, 2019, p. 255).

In contrast, there were two cases where the FPÖ put importance on gender equality. In addition, the FPÖ supported ‘Girls Day’ in parliament to motivate young girls to work in technical professions and armed forces (e.g., 19. Sitzung, 2019, p. 394). Only one discourse input emphasised the need for a better access to politics for women (15. Sitzung, 2018, p. 153). Finally, five cases were directed towards gender equality in sport and consulting service for equal treatment in four federal states.

6.5.4 Political Activism and the Austrian Greens and the JETZT

The Austrian Greens and the JETZT had 10 cases of Political Activism. A total of 50% of cases discussed by the JETZT approved women’s petition initiative. They highlighted the importance of women’s petition and expressed acknowledgements to all initiators. Therefrom, one specific input included that reduction of stereotypes and bulk of role stereotypes are contribution of women’s petition and are needed to provide more knowledge and information in this matter (e.g., 66. Sitzung, 2019, p. 254).

One interesting input provided evidence regarding gender-based discrimination in women’s organisation ‘Terre des Femmes’, where transgender people were applying for the same job

position, as female and as a male. The result was a huge difference between the offered salary and the person as males were offered 12,000 Euro more as initial salary (23. Sitzung, 2018, p. 248).

The next case of activism was mentioned as a conference ‘Women Status Commission’ and strengthening women in a rural area (31. Sitzung, 2018, p. 157). The last three encouraged more equality, self-determination, and gender equality and appreciated the women suffrage anniversary.

Table 13: Semantic field of Political Activism

Pro Political Activism	Contra Political Activism
social democratic women`s movement, activism for more equality, equal treatment, gender sensible education, empowerment for women in every area, empowerment in of women in politics, equal treatment committee, women's suffrage anniversary 100 years, elk test for women`s politics, budget for women`s politics, equal pay day, girl`s day in parliament, women`s petition important	women`s Petition not supported, women`s petition against gender sensible education, partly against women`s petition, women`s petition not signed

After analysis of all cases within Political Activism, it can be concluded that left parties are more likely to support women`s activism than radical right party and, therefore, the discussion for a higher political representation of women is of higher interest.

The SPÖ and the ÖVP had an even score of three cases of explicit support for a higher women representation; however, the FPÖ was less inclined to support women`s representation, but at least in one case underlined the need for a better access to politics for women.

In a brief conclusion of the analysis part, it shall be mentioned that I did not include cases from political representatives without a party affiliation. Not included in the analysis were speakers without club membership, President of the Austrian National Council, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Federal Minister for Constitution, Reforms and Deregulation and Federal Minister in the Federal Chancellery. Altogether 47 cases were not included in party analysis, and I did not select them because 40 were discussing essentialism topics, and seven were ascribed to non-essentialism. Most of them

(77.50%) out of 40 were assigned to Sexism. Other four cases were assigned to Politicised Motherhood and four others were related to Political Activism and one to the Ascriptive Identity. These cases with no party affiliation can be found in **table 12** with all cases in the appen

7 Conclusion

The low descriptive representation in parliaments is a prevalent obstacle relating to women worldwide and an issue that is independent of the state of democracy. The goal of descriptive representation is that all groups in the society have an equal right to be represented in parliament (e.g., Phillips, 2000). According to initial theory from Pitkin (1967), representatives should stand for others but not act for them. The essentialist mindset has a difficulty also described as a misguided assumption of descriptive representation (e.g., Mansbridge, 1999). The assumption claims that women can represent only women, and that there exist a single 'Womannes' (e.g., 1999); however, there is not a singular way of being a woman. If there is an assumption that women within their group share certain characteristics, then stereotypes are being generated. This master's thesis accentuates two aspects of essentialism. The negative aspect, the stereotypes about women, and the positive aspect, where women are a group but without behavioural commonalities. Hence, the positive aspect stresses that the only thing that women share is their Ascriptive Identity.

This master's thesis has recognised two types of stereotypes as negative essentialism towards women. The Politicised Motherhood, which means, that women are always being associated with traditional roles as women are caring towards children and family (e.g., Rippeyoung, 2007). Following negative stereotype against women is Sexism. This master's thesis presents four possible types of Sexism against women, traditional modern Sexism of Simas and Bumgarden (2017), benevolent, and hostile Sexism (Glick & Fiske, 1996; Hammond, Sibley & Overall, 2014; Ratlif et al., 2019).

In contrast, positive essentialism includes women with their Ascriptive Identity, where the concentration was on quota as an appropriate tool, especially for women's representation (e.g., Htun, 2004), to elevate women's representation. A women group is essentialised because they are supposed to have a helping instrument as the gender quota; however, the gender quota does not predict how women are supposed to act or which type of woman is going to stand for 'us' as a representative. Next, analysed component of positive essentialism was Political Activism. In this case, essentialism has been used as a strategy to advocate the needs of the group, such as better political representation. The differences within women are

temporarily downplayed, and the unity is assumed just to achieve a political goal (e.g., Eide, 2016).

To analyse essentialism, two paired hypotheses were set for Politicised Motherhood, Sexism, and Ascriptive identity, and an individual for Political Activism. The primary orientation was to discover discourses of Austrian parliamentary parties to find how actually parties speak about women and if the representation of women is still deemed an important topic as Austrian representation of women is still missing the peak of 50% as women in the population are. To be certain to the research question, the purpose was to find how and why the discourse about descriptive representation differs between left and right political parties. The focus lay on political parties, as Andeweg (2003) and Lilliefeldt (2012) claimed that political parties have become architects of parliamentary representation.

For this purpose, a discourse content analysis of parliamentary political parties was conducted including 851 discursive inputs amassed from selected stenographic protocols of 2018 and 2019. The overall and general revelation depicted that the discussion on female representation, gender quota, or share of women in Austrian parliament was very rare. Most discussion cases were categorised either as Sexism or as Politicised Motherhood.

Politicised motherhood showed that the radical right FPÖ is more likely to promote strict traditional role stereotypes about women such as motherhood, childcare, and family and are less likely to support mothers as representatives. The left parties SPÖ, the Greens, and the JETZT were little more frequently using motherhood as valuable for political representation. However, the difference was not as notable as the ÖVP, where motherhood, childcare, and family, were almost one-third of all speeches.

Sexism was the most discussed category and quite evenly distributed among the three dominant parties the FPÖ, the ÖVP, and the SPÖ. The Greens and the JETZT also discussed Sexism, though less frequently. The most cases within Sexism fit in benevolent Sexism as an approach, where there is an apparent help for the women. The benevolent Sexism wants to cherish and protect women from violence on them. The Austrian parliament stands to protect all women from violence and women are seen as somehow as a victim and weak and not immune against violence. Johnson et al. (2013) pointed out that benevolent Sexism appears to be good, but may obstruct access to politics, where women are seen as too delicate

for the politics. The all-Austrian parties frequently use benevolent Sexism, and this cannot provide any support for descriptive representation. In the evaluation of hypothesis H2b, I expected some evidence of experienced Sexism. I could not find among whole parliamentary discussion in 2018 and 2019 even a single case, where parliamentarians were candidly speaking about experienced Sexism. To gain more evidence for experienced Sexism, I assume that an open question for parliamentary representative could provide more data to answer H2b. Notwithstanding the same, the coherency with parliamentary representation will be then shifted aside.

Ascriptive Identity was divided as Ascriptive Identity refusal and Ascriptive Identity support. The former stands against quota regulation, states that gender and especially women`s politics is not important, and that this is to assign to family or safety politics. The latter speaks positively about quota regulation, a higher share of women in Austrian parliament and other fields as business, audit courts parliamentary clubs. The Ascriptive identity support includes striving for more equality between sexes as more implicit cases. The most crucial conclusion was the only radical right party FPÖ showed less support towards identity politics and descriptive representation than the analysed centre-right and left parties.

Political Activism included discussions regarding social democratic women`s movement, empowerment of women in politics, (das Frauenvolksbegehren) Women`s Petition of 2018 with end result of almost half a million signatures, activism for more gender sensible education, and 100 years after implementation of women`s suffrage anniversary. Contrary Political Activism were inputs against women`s petition, against gender sensible education, and not supportive or missing comments for more empowerment of women. The crucial outcome suggests that the left party SPÖ supports Political Activism more than radical right FPÖ. The SPÖ, in comparison with the centre-right ÖVP, showed an even score of explicit support for political representation through Political Activism.

The *general* conclusion of this master`s thesis is that stereotypes against women are still extremely prevalent in parliamentary discussion, and all parties were inclined to use negative essentialism stereotypes about women. The discussion for a higher political representation of women is of minor interest among Austrian dominant parliamentary parties.

8 Abstract English

This master thesis investigates the descriptive representation of women in the Austrian parliament. The focus is on dominant Austrian political parties, the Austrian Socialist Party, Peoples Party, Freedom Party and Austrian Greens, represented in parliament. Out of all sessions of parliament in 2018 and 2019, I randomly selected 40 stenographic protocols. In selected stenographic protocols, I was looking up for discussions primarily relating to women. In analysed protocols, I included a total of 851 discussions inputs. The theory has shown that a strong influence on descriptive representation has essentialism. In order to observe essentialism in the praxis of a parliamentary discussion, I specified essentialism into four categories: Sexism, Politicised Motherhood, Political Activism, and the Ascriptive Identity of women. After evaluating analysed cases, the role of the mother is perceived as a slight positive aspect for descriptive representation. The Political Activism and Ascriptive Identity show that left parties are more likely to support women`s activism than radical right parties. Therefore, the discussion for a higher descriptive representation of women is of left parties` higher interest. However, Sexism was prevailing in all dominant Austrian parties equally. The whole master thesis unveils that henceforth in Austrian parliamentary discussion are frequent and ongoing stereotypes about women. The stereotypes about women in parliament then result in low representation of women in the Austrian parliament.

9 Abstrakt Deutsch

Diese Masterarbeit untersucht die deskriptive Repräsentation von Frauen im österreichischen Parlament. Im Fokus stehen die dominanten österreichischen Parteien, die Sozialistische Partei Österreichs, die Volkspartei, die Freiheitliche Partei und die österreichischen Grünen, die im Parlament vertreten sind. Aus allen Parlamentssitzungen 2018 und 2019 habe ich nach dem Zufallsprinzip 40 stenografische Protokolle ausgewählt. In ausgewählten stenografischen Protokollen suchte ich nach Diskussionen, die sich hauptsächlich auf Frauen bezogen. In die analysierten Protokolle habe ich insgesamt 851 Diskussionseingaben aufgenommen. Die Theorie hat gezeigt, dass ein starker Einfluss auf die deskriptive Repräsentation Essentialismus hat. Um Essentialismus in der Praxis einer parlamentarischen Diskussion zu beobachten, habe ich den Essentialismus in vier Kategorien eingeteilt: Sexismus, Politisierte Mutterschaft, Politischer Aktivismus und die askriptive Identität von Frauen. Nach Auswertung der analysierten Fälle wird die Rolle der Mutter als leicht positiver Aspekt für die deskriptive Darstellung wahrgenommen. Der politische Aktivismus und die askriptive Identität zeigen, dass linke Parteien eher Frauenaktivismus unterstützen als radikale rechte Parteien. Daher ist die Diskussion um eine stärkere deskriptive Repräsentation von Frauen von höherem Interesse linker Parteien. Sexismus herrschte jedoch in allen dominanten österreichischen Parteien gleichermaßen vor. Die gesamte Masterarbeit enthüllt, dass in der österreichischen Parlamentsdiskussion fortan häufige und anhaltende Stereotypen über Frauen vorkommen. Die Stereotype über Frauen im Parlament führen dann zu einer geringen Vertretung von Frauen im österreichischen Parlament.

10 Appendix

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
1	2018	7.Sitzung	34	FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Violence against Women	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
2	2018	7.Sitzung	45	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
3	2018	7.Sitzung	81	ÖVP	Karl Nehammer	Family	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
4	2018	7.Sitzung	116	FPÖ	Peter Wurm	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
5	2018	7.Sitzung	118	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	radical right extremism criminality
6	2018	7.Sitzung	132	FPÖ	Harald Stefan	Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	marriage
7	2018	9.Sitzung	103	ÖVP	Christian Ragger	Quota negative	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	against quota in ministries and business (labour inspection)
8	2018	9.Sitzung	145	ÖVP	Matthias Strolz	Women representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
9	2018	9.Sitzung	157	ÖVP	Barbara Krenn	Motherhood in politics/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /smoking ban
10	2018	9.Sitzung	177	FPÖ	David Lasar	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
11	2018	11.Sitzung	11	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Subjective Safety of Women
12	2018	11.Sitzung	12	ÖVP	Sebastian Kurz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women
13	2018	11.Sitzung	12	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration delinquent from different culture
14	2018	11.Sitzung	12	ÖVP	Sebastian Kurz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence and violence on women has no place in Austria
15	2018	11.Sitzung	12	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence (women and prevention)

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
16	2018	11.Sitzung	13	ÖVP	Sebastian Kurz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence and violence on women has no place in Austria
17	2018	11.Sitzung	13	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Violence on women very important topic, Victims safety
18	2018	11.Sitzung	13	ÖVP	Sebastian Kurz	Activism/Gender equality/ Employment (no 30 Hours Week)	Political Activism	positive	Women`s petition (against 30h working week)
19	2018	11.Sitzung	17	ÖVP	Nikolaus Prinz	Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and children as highest value
20	2018	11.Sitzung	17	ÖVP	Sebastian Kurz	Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility /if not possible then management of state
21	2018	11.Sitzung	26	ÖVP	Sebastian Kurz	Family/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
22	2018	11.Sitzung	52	ÖVP	Maria Großbauer	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence important topic for all parties
23	2018	11.Sitzung	52	ÖVP	Maria Großbauer	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Harassment, me too
24	2018	11.Sitzung	52	ÖVP	Maria Großbauer	Gender Equality	Political Activism	positive	Equal treatment (non-discrimination)
25	2018	11.Sitzung	61	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Gender Equality	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
26	2018	11.Sitzung	68	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Violence on women very important topic
27	2018	15.Sitzung	28	ÖVP	Hartwig Löger	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
28	2018	15.Sitzung	65	ÖVP	Andreas Kühberger	Employment/Education	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
29	2018	15.Sitzung	82	ÖVP	Ernst Gödl	Women representatives/capable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
30	2018	15.Sitzung	84	JETZT	Martha Bißmann	Activism	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition supporter

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
31	2018	15.Sitzung	117	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Gender Equality/Budget	Political Activism	positive	Equality between man and women as principle in constitution but not realised in politics
32	2018	15.Sitzung	132	ÖVP	Angela Baumgartner	Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	positive	motherhood of representative / mother of student/ single mother for years/ Investments in Education very important
33	2018	15.Sitzung	141	ÖVP	Stefan Schnöll	Women representatives/capable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
34	2018	15.Sitzung	153	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Gender Equality/Rights/Justice/Health	Political Activism	positive	Higher political representation (better access for women)
35	2018	15.Sitzung	157	FPÖ	Hannes Amesbauer	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and different culture afghanistan/ Tschetschenien
36	2018	15.Sitzung	176	ÖVP	Margit Kraker	Quota positiv/Justice	Ascriptive Identity	positive	support for quota in Austrian audit court (Rechnungshof) women's quota 47,6%
37	2018	15.Sitzung	177	ÖVP	Johann Singer	Share of Women/Business	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in executive committees slightly higher
38	2018	15.Sitzung	178	SPÖ	Wolfgang Knes	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income non-discrimination
39	2018	15.Sitzung	182	ÖVP	Rebecca Kirchbaumer	Share of Women/Business	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in executive committees slightly higher in last 4 years and pay increase
40	2018	15.Sitzung	183	SPÖ	Ruth Becher	Gender Equality/Income	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
41	2018	15.Sitzung	183	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Gender Equality/Income/Leadership positions	Political Activism	positive	glass ceiling women need to break through (business companies with influence on State and private sector)
42	2018	15.Sitzung	184	ÖVP	Margit Kraker	Share of Women/Business/Income	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in management moderate increase
43	2018	15.Sitzung	184	SPÖ	Christian Kern	Poverty/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women
44	2018	17.Sitzung	46	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
45	2018	17.Sitzung	46	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family
46	2018	17.Sitzung	48	Präsidentin	Doris Bures	Poverty/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
47	2018	17.Sitzung	49	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Employment/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility
48	2018	17.Sitzung	84	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Education/Research	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /mother of 3 children/Investition for Education therefore important
49	2018	17.Sitzung	103	ÖVP	Carmen Jeitler-Cincelli	Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /smoking ban in the school
50	2018	17.Sitzung	124	FPÖ	Gerhard Kaniak	Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Mother and child pass health
51	2018	17.Sitzung	136	ÖVP	August Wöginger	Employment/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects part time working only women
52	2018	17.Sitzung	146	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Childcare/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility
53	2018	17.Sitzung	147	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Family/Pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	staying home with children
54	2018	17.Sitzung	148	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Poverty/Employment	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Non-Essentialism
55	2018	17.Sitzung	149	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Pension/Gender Equality	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility
56	2018	17.Sitzung	150	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Childcare/Working conditions	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
57	2018	17.Sitzung	152	ÖVP	Michael Hammer	Childcare/Family /Gender Equality	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility
58	2018	17.Sitzung	153	FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Childcare/Maternity leave/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	staying home with children
59	2018	17.Sitzung	154	FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Childcare/Maternity leave	Politicised Motherhood	negative	staying home with children
60	2018	19.Sitzung	36	SPÖ	Christian Kern	Childcare/working conditions	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility /freedom for women
61	2018	19.Sitzung	55	FPÖ	Johann Gudenus	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration renvoy (Abschiebung)
62	2018	19.Sitzung	64	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
63	2018	19.Sitzung	65	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Maternity leave	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/ Maternity leave pay
64	2018	19.Sitzung	73	SPÖ	Kai Jan Krainer	Gender Equality/Budget	Political Activism	positive	Budget for Equality very important
65	2018	19.Sitzung	81	ÖVP	Wolfgang Gerstl	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	women's suffrage anniversary 100 years
66	2018	19.Sitzung	92	FPÖ	Petra Steger	Gender Equality/Sport	Political Activism	positive	Budget for women's sport
67	2018	19.Sitzung	95	FPÖ	Heinz-Christian Strache	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women
68	2018	19.Sitzung	98	FPÖ	Heinz-Christian Strache	Share of Women/Public Service	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in public service slightly higher and also share of female department heads
69	2018	19.Sitzung	143	JETZT	Martha Bißmann	Women Representatives/Incapable	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative
70	2018	19.Sitzung	318	ÖVP	Axel Kassegger	Share of Women/Research /Education	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in research, technology and innovations is to increase
71	2018	19.Sitzung	338	ÖVP	Georg Strasser	Share of Women/Business	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in business management

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
72	2018	19.Sitzung	359	SPÖ	Elisabeth Feichtinger	Family/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility
73	2018	19.Sitzung	376	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women emergency housing
74	2018	19.Sitzung	376	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family/Poverty/Women representatives/incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
75	2018	19.Sitzung	377	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family/Poverty/Women representatives/incapable	Sexism	negative	Help app for women wage calculation
76	2018	19.Sitzung	377	FPÖ	Wolfgang Zanger	Employment/Career	Sexism	negative	Women wants to be hairdresser or cosmeticians
77	2018	19.Sitzung	377	ÖVP	Carmen Jeitler-Cincelli	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Empowerment of for women in every area (politics)
78	2018	19.Sitzung	377	ÖVP	Carmen Jeitler-Cincelli	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family bonus
79	2018	19.Sitzung	381	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	representative in parliament not taken seriously
80	2018	19.Sitzung	381	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as women's responsibility
81	2018	19.Sitzung	382	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and criminality on women in Austria
82	2018	19.Sitzung	382	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
83	2018	19.Sitzung	383	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
84	2018	19.Sitzung	384	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Gender Equality/Budget	Political Activism	positive	Women's politics party of Education ministry
85	2018	19.Sitzung	384	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Gender Equality/Education	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	differentiation of gender not important
86	2018	19.Sitzung	385	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
87	2018	19.Sitzung	385	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
88	2018	19.Sitzung	385	ÖVP	Angela Baumgartner	Violence against Women /Facilities/Budget	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence every 5 affected
89	2018	19.Sitzung	386	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Gender Equality/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
90	2018	19.Sitzung	386	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women emergency housing
91	2018	19.Sitzung	387	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Facilities for women in danger of violence and budget
92	2018	19.Sitzung	388	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violent behaviour from different culture boarder control
93	2018	19.Sitzung	389	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Gender Equality/Employment/Activism	Sexism	negative	Left women politicians dont understand economics because promote 30 Hours working week
94	2018	19.Sitzung	390	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
95	2018	19.Sitzung	391	ÖVP	Kira Grünberg	Violence against Women/Disabilities	Sexism	negative	Violence on women with disability
96	2018	19.Sitzung	392	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Gender Equality/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
97	2018	19.Sitzung	392	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women emergency housing and discussion with experts
98	2018	19.Sitzung	393	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
99	2018	19.Sitzung	393	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Family/Security/Women politics	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	women`s politics not important it is family politics or safety politics
100	2018	19.Sitzung	394	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Girls Day (in parliament) to motivate them to work in federal Armed Forces or technical professions
101	2018	19.Sitzung	394	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Quota positive/Employment	Ascriptive Identity	positive	support for quota on the labour market
102	2018	19.Sitzung	394	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Employment/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women (gender pay gaps)
103	2018	19.Sitzung	420	SPÖ	Christian Kovacevic	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence women and children prevention
104	2018	19.Sitzung	468	SPÖ	Josef Muchitsch	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	Working years of women always less than from men
105	2018	19.Sitzung	475	ÖVP	August Wöginger	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
106	2018	19.Sitzung	482	ÖVP	Beate Hartinger-Klein	Family/Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and job compatibility/ part-time jobs need for better condition
107	2018	19.Sitzung	486	FPÖ	Werner Neubauer	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women
108	2018	19.Sitzung	488	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Maternity leave pay
109	2018	19.Sitzung	503	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Family/Employment/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family bonus
110	2018	19.Sitzung	504	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	Poverty and low pension affects women
111	2018	19.Sitzung	508	SPÖ	Irene Hochstetter-Lackner	Employment/Discrimination	Sexism	negative	Arrangements for women labour market
112	2018	19.Sitzung	526	ÖVP	Beate Hartinger-Klein	Childcare/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Mother and child pass health

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
113	2018	19.Sitzung	532	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Health/Women	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
114	2018	19.Sitzung	538	SPÖ	Philip Kucher	Gender Equality/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child not only as women's responsibility /life goal
115	2018	19.Sitzung	546	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Childcare/Power	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Childcare and Budget for women
116	2018	19.Sitzung	557	SPÖ	Doris Margreiter	Childcare/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood
117	2018	19.Sitzung	558	SPÖ	Doris Margreiter	Poverty/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women
118	2018	19.Sitzung	565	ÖVP	Angela Baumgartner	Childcare/Family /Digitalization	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family and job compatibility/digitalisierung
119	2018	21.Sitzung	96	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
120	2018	21.Sitzung	154	FPÖ	Walter Rosenkranz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victim of Violence in a public place
121	2018	21.Sitzung	182	FPÖ	Petra Steger	Sport/Budget	Political Activism	positive	Budget for women's sport
122	2018	23.Sitzung	165	FPÖ	Roman Haider	Gender Equality/Activism	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	gender politics is delusion and should be stopped
123	2018	23.Sitzung	219	ÖVP	Maria Smodics-Neumann	Quota negativ	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	against quota and business (labour inspection)
124	2018	23.Sitzung	245	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Gender Equality/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women
125	2018	23.Sitzung	246	SPÖ	Johann Höfinger	Gender Equality/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women (gender pay gaps)
126	2018	23.Sitzung	247	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Gender Equality/Income	Sexism	negative	
127	2018	23.Sitzung	247	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Gender politics is against men	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	gender politics is delusion and should be stopped
128	2018	23.Sitzung	248	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Gender equality/Activism /Career/Income	Political Activism	positive	Women's organisation Terre des Femmes evidence of gender based discrimination

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
129	2018	25.Sitzung	127	ÖVP	Carmen Jeitler-Cincelli	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	sexualharassment oftentimes on women
130	2018	25.Sitzung	127	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women emergency housing
131	2018	25.Sitzung	129	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of Violence in Austria and needing shelter for battered women
132	2018	25.Sitzung	130	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Violence on women and shelters and emergency housing for safety
133	2018	25.Sitzung	133	SPÖ	Muna Duzdar	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women
134	2018	25.Sitzung	133	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence every 5 affected
135	2018	25.Sitzung	134	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women /Activism/Gender Equality Cross-Section	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence every 5 or 3 affected
136	2018	25.Sitzung	136	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Violence against Women/Gender Equality/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
137	2018	25.Sitzung	136	FPÖ	Günther Kumpitsch	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and archaic family values of migrant families
138	2018	25.Sitzung	137	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
139	2018	25.Sitzung	139	FPÖ	Walter Rosenkranz	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and genital mutilation
140	2018	25.Sitzung	139	FPÖ	Walter Rosenkranz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Harsh penalty for attacking logically women
141	2018	25.Sitzung	140	FPÖ	Walter Rosenkranz	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
142	2018	27.Sitzung	60	NEOS	Stephanie Krisper	Women Representatives/Incapable	Sexism	negative	

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143	2018	27.Sitzung	64	ÖVP	Nikolaus Prinz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	harassment of Peter Pilz on women (parliamentarians)
144	2018	28.Sitzung	32	ÖVP	Gabriela Schwarz	Gender Equality/Activism/Rights	Political Activism	positive	Empowerment of young women to gain confidence around place grabbing men
145	2018	28.Sitzung	39	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Gender Equality/Human Rights	Ascriptive Identity	positive	women's politics important
146	2018	28.Sitzung	85	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	60.000 Women yearly are affected
147	2018	28.Sitzung	87	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Safety for women and as victims of violence
148	2018	28.Sitzung	88	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women emergency housing
149	2018	28.Sitzung	88	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Activism/Gender equality	Sexism	negative	Protest against Sexism of ÖVP and FPÖ not believable because of Sexism in their own structures
150	2018	28.Sitzung	92	ÖVP	Manfred Hofinger	Care system/Education	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
151	2018	28.Sitzung	92	FPÖ	Wolfgang Zanger	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
152	2018	28.Sitzung	93	FPÖ	Wolfgang Zanger	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
153	2018	28.Sitzung	140	ÖVP	Gertraud Salzmann	Childcare/Education	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative / Education - final examination, math
154	2018	28.Sitzung	140	ÖVP	Gertraud Salzmann	Childcare/Education	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /mother of 3 daughters/ Education more important for her

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155	2018	31.Sitzung	13	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Family/Digitalization	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and job comatibility/p art-time jobs need for better condition
156	2018	31.Sitzung	14	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and You... Conference to inform young people about Genfer equality
157	2018	31.Sitzung	14	ÖVP	Carmen Jeitler-Cincelli	Gender Equality/Activism/Rights	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and women rights improvement
158	2018	31.Sitzung	14	ÖVP	Wolfgang Sobotka	Gender Equality/Activism/Career	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and You...Conference to inform young people about Genfer equality
159	2018	31.Sitzung	14	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and job comatibility/p art-time jobs need for better condition
160	2018	31.Sitzung	15	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women /Activism/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
161	2018	31.Sitzung	16	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Family/Childcare/Digitalization	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility
162	2018	31.Sitzung	23	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Family /Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and job comatibility/c onditions
163	2018	31.Sitzung	24	JETZT	Martha Bißmann	Childcare/Family /Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood responsibility of women
164	2018	31.Sitzung	25	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Family /Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherood of representative /mother of 3 children/ Pregnant parliamentary colleague is not sick, so she is able to do her parlm. Activities

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165	2018	31.Sitzung	25	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Childcare/Family /Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/ Maternity leave pay
166	2018	31.Sitzung	26	SPÖ	Birgit Silvia Sandler	Family/Childcare /Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	minimum payment for families and mothers
167	2018	31.Sitzung	27	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	maternity leave pay/ single mother
168	2018	31.Sitzung	28	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Gender Equality/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
169	2018	31.Sitzung	29	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Facilities /Budget	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women
170	2018	31.Sitzung	29	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Violence on women and shelters and emergency housing, police qualification for violent cases
171	2018	31.Sitzung	30	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Violence on women and shelters and emergency housing, police qualification for violent cases
172	2018	31.Sitzung	31	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women
173	2018	31.Sitzung	33	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women
174	2018	31.Sitzung	33	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Sexism	Sexism	negative	harassment of Peter Pilz on women (parliamentarians)
175	2018	31.Sitzung	33	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
176	2018	31.Sitzung	34	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women

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177	2018	31.Sitzung	76	FPÖ	Brigitte Povysil	Childcare/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as women's responsibility
178	2018	31.Sitzung	103	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Motherhood in politics/Digitalization	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative/digitalisation
179	2018	31.Sitzung	157	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Conference „Women Status Commission" strengthening women in rural area
180	2018	31.Sitzung	164	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family /Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	minimum payment for families and mothers
181	2018	31.Sitzung	165	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Gender Equality/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women (gender pay gaps)
182	2018	31.Sitzung	165	FPÖ	Michaela Schartel	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality as equal treatment for women equal pay for equal job
183	2018	31.Sitzung	165	FPÖ	Michaela Schartel	Quota negativ/Employment	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	against quota regulation
184	2018	31.Sitzung	167	ÖVP	Tanja Graf	Childcare/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and job comatibility/c onditions/financies
185	2018	31.Sitzung	168	ÖVP	Tanja Graf	Career/Motivation	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
186	2018	31.Sitzung	169	SPÖ	Birgit Silvia Sandler	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and Non-discrimination as important topic but politics do nothing
187	2018	31.Sitzung	180	ÖVP	Gabriela Schwarz	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and job comatibility/c onditions
188	2018	31.Sitzung	182	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/ Family bonus
189	2018	33.Sitzung	35	Bundesminister für EU	Gernot Blümel	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
190	2018	33.Sitzung	53	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility

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191	2018	33.Sitzung	62	NEOS	Josef Schellhorn	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
192	2018	33.Sitzung	73	ÖVP	Tanja Graf	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and job compatibility/conditions
193	2018	34.Sitzung	19	ÖVP	August Wöginger	Childcare/Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood responsibility of women/ thanks for all mothers for taking the responsibility
194	2018	34.Sitzung	29	ÖVP	Carmen Jeitler-Cincelli	Childcare/Family/Motherhood	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative / demonstrates best knowledge of childcare
195	2018	34.Sitzung	31	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Facilities/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
196	2018	34.Sitzung	36	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Childcare/Employment/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/Family bonus
197	2018	34.Sitzung	48	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Childcare/Employment/Income/Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
198	2018	34.Sitzung	67	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Employment/Family/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family bonus/part-time for working mothers
199	2018	34.Sitzung	70	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Family/Employment/Motherhood	Politicised Motherhood	negative	staying home with children
200	2018	34.Sitzung	155	SPÖ	Jörg Leichtfried	Employment/Care system	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women -care system
201	2018	34.Sitzung	162	FPÖ	Roman Haider	Violence against Women/Protection of Women	Sexism	negative	Safety for women only from FPÖ
202	2018	34.Sitzung	175	FPÖ	Johann Gudenus	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and criminality on Silvester night
203	2018	34.Sitzung	215	SPÖ	Robert Laimer	Childcare/Employment/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility/ stereotypes in 2018
204	2018	34.Sitzung	235	SPÖ	Karin Greiner	Family/Employment/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility /gender pay gap

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205	2018	34.Sitzung	240	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Family/Employment/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility /gender pay gap
206	2018	34.Sitzung	241	ÖVP	Rebecca Kirchbaumer	Family/Employment/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family bonus/job and childcare compatibility
207	2018	34.Sitzung	243	SPÖ	Wolfgang Knes	Monopol vs.Women politics	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	women's politics not important
208	2018	34.Sitzung	248	ÖVP	Margit Kraker	Family/Employment/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	payments for single mothers/job and childcare compatibility/ single parent
209	2018	34.Sitzung	252	SPÖ	Ruth Becher	Childcare Facilities/Employment/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
210	2018	36.Sitzung	34	JETZT	Martha Bißmann	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	harasmenet (Sports)
211	2018	36.Sitzung	66	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare Facilities/Employment/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility
212	2018	36.Sitzung	71	FPÖ	Wolfgang Klinger	Gender Equality/Employment	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	women's politics not solvable it is natural development
213	2018	36.Sitzung	86	ÖVP	Claudia Plakolm	Employment	Sexism	negative	Part-time jobs are liked by women (because they dont want longer working hours
214	2018	36.Sitzung	88	SPÖ	Josef Muchitsch	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
215	2018	36.Sitzung	92	SPÖ	Birgit Silvia Sandler	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
216	2018	36.Sitzung	122	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family /Employment/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
217	2018	36.Sitzung	124	SPÖ	Sonja Hammerschmid	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
218	2018	36.Sitzung	209	FPÖ	Brigitte Povysil	Childcare/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	mother and child pass health
219	2018	36.Sitzung	250	ÖVP	Rebecca Kirchbaumer	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Citizens' initiative academic papers gender-free

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220	2018	36.Sitzung	251	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Employment/Income/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility /gender pay gap
221	2018	36.Sitzung	252	ÖVP	Angela Baumgartner	Employment/Poverty	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women (elderly women)
222	2018	38.Sitzung	103	FPÖ	Petra Steger	Violence against Women/Harassment	Sexism	negative	sexualharassment and non-activity of politician
223	2018	38.Sitzung	128	FPÖ	Walter Rosenkranz	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	prosecutor too compliant
224	2018	42.Sitzung	31	SPÖ	Andreas Schieder	Activism	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (against 30h working week) critics ignored by ÖVP women
225	2018	42.Sitzung	34	FPÖ	Roman Haider	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violent behavior from different culture boarder control
226	2018	42.Sitzung	45	JETZT	Alma Zadić	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
227	2018	42.Sitzung	55	SPÖ	Nurten Yılmaz	Violence against Women /Activism/Budget	Sexism	negative	Migration and violent behavior from different culture (Thanks for helping but women are in danger)
228	2018	42.Sitzung	58	SPÖ	Doris Margreiter	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility /
229	2018	42.Sitzung	64	ÖVP	Karl Nehammer	Violence against Women/Harassment	Sexism	negative	harassment of Peter Pilz on women (parliamentarians)
230	2018	49.Sitzung	14	ÖVP	Wolfgang Sobotka	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women

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231	2018	49.Sitzung	54	ÖVP	Angelika Winzig	Violence against Women/Harassment	Sexism	negative	harassment of Peter Pilz on women (parliamentarians)
232	2018	49.Sitzung	63	FPÖ	Robert Lugar	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
233	2018	49.Sitzung	72	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Share of Women/Business /Employment/Income/Childcare	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women land audit court (Landesrechnungshof) in Tirol not single women present
234	2018	49.Sitzung	74	SPÖ	Birgit Silvia Sandler	Education Children/Employment/Income	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women - pedagogue
235	2018	49.Sitzung	79	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Childcare/Employment/Migration	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Equality with ban on headscarves
236	2018	49.Sitzung	84	ÖVP	Carmen Jeitler-Cincelli	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative / demonstrates best knowledge of childcare /family job compatibility
237	2018	49.Sitzung	86	FPÖ	Peter Schmiedlechner	Childcare/Migration	Politicised Motherhood	negative	islam/kindergarten
238	2018	49.Sitzung	89	FPÖ	Ricarda Berger	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration ban on headscarfs clothing
239	2018	49.Sitzung	94	ÖVP	Martina Kaufmann	Childcare/Family /Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility/ childcare men and women responsibility
240	2018	49.Sitzung	99	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Harassment	Sexism	negative	sexualharassment cases in Austria
241	2018	49.Sitzung	102	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women /Activism	Sexism	negative	Violence and harassment on women very important topic
242	2018	49.Sitzung	104	FPÖ	Anneliese Kitzmüller	Childcare/Employment/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/ Maternity leave pay

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243	2018	49.Sitzung	104	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Gender Equality/Education/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violent behavior from different culture clothing
244	2018	49.Sitzung	105	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Equal treatment advocacy team (non-discrimination)
245	2018	49.Sitzung	108	ÖVP	Claudia Plakolm	Violence against Women/Networks	Sexism	negative	Violence against women (online)
246	2018	49.Sitzung	109	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Activism/Gender equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	women's suffrage anniversary 100 years (equal pay for equal job)
247	2018	49.Sitzung	110	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence against Women/Income	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence, of hate speech (online), me too debate,
248	2018	49.Sitzung	111	ÖVP	Maria Großbauer	Violence against Women/Activism	Sexism	negative	harassemnet me too
249	2018	49.Sitzung	112	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Violence against Women/Activism /	Sexism	negative	harassemnet and me too
250	2018	49.Sitzung	114	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women /Activism	Sexism	negative	harassemnet and me too
251	2018	49.Sitzung	115	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Violence against Women/Networks	Sexism	negative	
252	2018	49.Sitzung	158	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Violence against Women /Activism	Sexism	negative	harassemnet (picture)
253	2018	49.Sitzung	161	FPÖ	Ricarda Berger	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration victims of violent migrants, violence against children and women, pornography
254	2018	51.Sitzung	53	JETZT	Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Employment/Pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
255	2018	51.Sitzung	58	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Poverty/Income/Pension	Sexism	negative	
256	2018	51.Sitzung	60	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Employment/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
257	2018	51.Sitzung	62	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Employment/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility

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258	2018	51.Sitzung	83	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Quota positive/Employment	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in public service as for people with disability
259	2018	51.Sitzung	129	SPÖ	Petra Wimmer	Childcare/Family /Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
260	2018	51.Sitzung	148	SPÖ	Maximilian Unterrainer	Gender Equality/Activism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
261	2018	57.Sitzung	112	FPÖ	Ricarda Berger	Family/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family and job compatibility
262	2018	57.Sitzung	114	FPÖ	Gerhard Kaniak	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family and job compatibility
263	2018	57.Sitzung	130	SPÖ	Philip Kucher	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
264	2018	57.Sitzung	137	ÖVP	Johann Singer	Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
265	2018	57.Sitzung	147	SPÖ	Thomas Drozda	Violence against Women/Culture	Sexism	negative	Victim of Violence in a public place (culture institution)
266	2018	57.Sitzung	160	SPÖ	Sonja Hammerschmid	Culture/Gender Equality	Political Activism	positive	Gender report film promotion of women in film and to increase income
267	2018	57.Sitzung	205	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence murder of 16 y. o. girl
268	2018	57.Sitzung	215	ÖVP	Karl Mahrer	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Austria ideal model of fighting against violence (Grevio Bericht)
269	2018	57.Sitzung	216	ÖVP	Karl Mahrer	Violence against Women /Activism	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence every 5 affected
270	2018	57.Sitzung	217	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women /Activism	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
271	2018	57.Sitzung	221	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence and domestic violence, every women affected

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272	2018	57.Sitzung	222	ÖVP	Barbara Krenn	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence every 3 affected in the world
273	2018	57.Sitzung	223	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Safety for women and less violence
274	2018	57.Sitzung	224	FPÖ	Jessi Lintl	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic and economic violence, self confidence
275	2018	57.Sitzung	225	ÖVP	Maria Großbauer	Violence against Women/Networks/Budget	Sexism	negative	Violence against women (online) same rules as in the offline world
276	2018	57.Sitzung	226	SPÖ	Petra Wimmer	Violence against Women/Activism /Costs	Sexism	negative	Safety for women and less violence Budget
277	2019	1.Sitzung	10	ÖVP	Wolfgang Sobotka	Share of Women/Parliament	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliament 40% announcement
278	2019	1.Sitzung	28	NEOS	Beate Meinel-Reisinger	Women Representatives	Sexism	negative	
279	2019	1.Sitzung	34	SPÖ	Jörg Leichtfried	Gender Equality/Income	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
280	2019	1.Sitzung	38	ÖVP	Elisabeth Köstinger	Share of Women/Parliament	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliament (gratulation to all women who entered parliament)
281	2019	1.Sitzung	40	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Share of Women/Parliament/Activism/Quota	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliament 40% announcement as big achievement but not 50% as is the population and support of quota
282	2019	1.Sitzung	41	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Genderideology (negativ)	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	against gender politics as an ideology
283	2019	1.Sitzung	43	Grüne	Ewa Ernst-Dziedzic	Share of Women in Politics	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliament (highest record Greens)

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284	2019	1.Sitzung	50	ÖVP	Wolfgang Sobotka	Share of Women/Parliament	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliament (highest record Greens)
285	2019	1.Sitzung	56	SPÖ	Doris Bures	Share of Women/Parliament	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliament (highest record Greens) as signal for future daughters
286	2019	3.Sitzung	118	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
287	2019	3.Sitzung	120	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Family/Childcare /Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /well-being of children and families has high importance for her / childcare facilities/conditions for job and family compatibility
288	2019	3.Sitzung	142	SPÖ	Sonja Hammerschmid	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and victims of violence as girls headscarf's
289	2019	3.Sitzung	711	ÖVP	Bettina Zopf	Childcare/Motherhood/New Legislative Period	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative / as mother she understands needs of young people and priorities for future
290	2019	5.Sitzung	63	ÖVP	August Wöginger	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	negative	
291	2019	5.Sitzung	66	FPÖ	Erwin Angerer	Share of women/Discrimination	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	competition applications for education director (just one) in Kärnten
292	2019	59.Sitzung	45	ÖVP	Wolfgang Sobotka	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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293	2019	59.Sitzung	49	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
294	2019	59.Sitzung	51	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
295	2019	59.Sitzung	51	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
296	2019	59.Sitzung	54	ÖVP	Beate Hartinger-Klein	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
297	2019	59.Sitzung	58	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
298	2019	59.Sitzung	62	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Childcare/Education	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
299	2019	59.Sitzung	75	JETZT	Wolfgang Zinggl	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
300	2019	59.Sitzung	78	ÖVP	Norbert Sieber	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
301	2019	59.Sitzung	83	FPÖ	Gerhard Kaniak	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
302	2019	59.Sitzung	84	FPÖ	Gerhard Kaniak	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
303	2019	59.Sitzung	85	NEOS	Douglas Hoyos-Trauttmansdorff	Women Representative/Incapable/Digitalization/Budget	Sexism	negative	
304	2019	59.Sitzung	88	FPÖ	David Lasar	Women Representative/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
305	2019	59.Sitzung	89	FPÖ	David Lasar	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
306	2019	59.Sitzung	90	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Efgani Dönmez	Women Representatives/capable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
307	2019	59.Sitzung	91	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Efgani Dönmez	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
308	2019	59.Sitzung	92	SPÖ	Philip Kucher	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
309	2019	59.Sitzung	93	ÖVP	Karl Nehammer	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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310	2019	59.Sitzung	95	Präsidentin	Doris Bures	Women Representatives/Incapable/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
311	2019	6.Sitzung	21	ÖVP	Wolfgang Sobotka	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Violence against women important topic
312	2019	6.Sitzung	21	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence helpline Statistic
313	2019	6.Sitzung	22	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women
314	2019	6.Sitzung	23	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women (helpline)
315	2019	6.Sitzung	23	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victim of Violence, online, in the family and prevention
316	2019	6.Sitzung	23	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
317	2019	6.Sitzung	24	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
318	2019	6.Sitzung	24	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Activism	Sexism	negative	
319	2019	6.Sitzung	24	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
320	2019	6.Sitzung	25	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
321	2019	6.Sitzung	25	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
322	2019	6.Sitzung	25	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Violence against women important topic

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323	2019	6.Sitzung	26	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women (helpline)
324	2019	6.Sitzung	26	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family /Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
325	2019	6.Sitzung	27	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Networks/Budget	Sexism	negative	Violence against women important topic
326	2019	6.Sitzung	28	FPÖ	Herbert Kickl	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Safety for women and less violence
327	2019	6.Sitzung	28	FPÖ	Herbert Kickl	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence murder
328	2019	6.Sitzung	29	FPÖ	Herbert Kickl	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Safety for women only from FPÖ
329	2019	6.Sitzung	29	Grüne	Meri Disoski	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence, harassment, psychic violence, sexism
330	2019	6.Sitzung	30	Grüne	Meri Disoski	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Violence against women is not as imported from other cultures
331	2019	6.Sitzung	31	NEOS	Henrike Brandstötter	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
332	2019	6.Sitzung	32	NEOS	Henrike Brandstötter	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
333	2019	6.Sitzung	33	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence women and children
334	2019	6.Sitzung	33	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence women and children (women are not something to own)
335	2019	6.Sitzung	34	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women/Victim	Sexism	negative	Violence against women important topic

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336	2019	6.Sitzung	34	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women /Activism	Sexism	negative	Violence prevention, murders, shelter for women in danger
337	2019	6.Sitzung	35	FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Violence against Women/Patriarchat	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
338	2019	6.Sitzung	36	FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women
339	2019	6.Sitzung	37	Grüne	Bedrana Ribo	Violence against Women/Patriarchat	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
340	2019	6.Sitzung	38	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	facilities for young girls	Sexism	negative	
341	2019	6.Sitzung	38	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Violence against Women/Childcare	Sexism	negative	
342	2019	6.Sitzung	38	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Violence against Women/Childcare	Sexism	negative	
343	2019	6.Sitzung	38	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Violence against Women/Childcare	Sexism	negative	
344	2019	6.Sitzung	40	ÖVP	Reinhold Lopatka	Violence against Women /Activism	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence helpline
345	2019	6.Sitzung	120	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Share of Women	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in executive field still not enough
346	2019	6.Sitzung	127	Grüne	Markus Koza	Gender equality/Public service/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income (Public service)
347	2019	6.Sitzung	142	SPÖ	Kai Jan Krainer	Violence against Women/Activism	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women (helpline)
348	2019	6.Sitzung	149	Grüne	Werner Kogler	Education/Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
349	2019	6.Sitzung	169	SPÖ	Cornelia Ecker	Consumer protection	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood
350	2019	6.Sitzung	201	Grüne	Markus Koza	Childcare/Employment/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
351	2019	6.Sitzung	213	SPÖ	Petra Oberrauner	Unemployment/Poverty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
352	2019	6.Sitzung	213	SPÖ	Petra Oberrauner	Gender Equality/Rights/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income gender pay gap

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353	2019	6.Sitzung	217	NEOS	Karin Doppelbauer	Childcare/Employment/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
354	2019	6.Sitzung		FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and victims of violence as children
355	2019	60.Sitzung	29	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Childcare/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family bonus and childcare
356	2019	60.Sitzung	38	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Family/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility /gender pay gap
357	2019	60.Sitzung	39	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Family/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/ Maternity leave pay
358	2019	60.Sitzung	53	SPÖ	Evelyn Regner	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility /gender pay gap
359	2019	60.Sitzung	90	ÖVP	Eva-Maria Himmelbauer	Child/Mother Safety	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Safety of Mother and Children
360	2019	60.Sitzung	91	ÖVP	Eva-Maria Himmelbauer	Childcare/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Safety of Mother and Children/ accessible healthcare and health praxis facilities
361	2019	60.Sitzung	139	FPÖ	Walter Rosenkranz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence murder
362	2019	60.Sitzung	145	SPÖ	Jörg Leichtfried	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
363	2019	60.Sitzung	147	FPÖ	Johann Gudenus	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence murder and violence on women since 2015 and elderly people
364	2019	60.Sitzung	147	FPÖ	Johann Gudenus	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women and children
365	2019	60.Sitzung	148	FPÖ	Johann Gudenus	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women and boarder control
366	2019	60.Sitzung	161	FPÖ	Petra Steger	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women
367	2019	60.Sitzung	199	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Childcare/Education	Politicised Motherhood	negative	

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368	2019	60.Sitzung	201	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Childcare/Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /as mother of children, she wants to make decisions about her child or vater or the family not state
369	2019	60.Sitzung	212	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Care system	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
370	2019	60.Sitzung	229	ÖVP	Angela Fichtinger	Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
371	2019	60.Sitzung	259	ÖVP	Angela Fichtinger	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality in federal constitution but in real (need to strive for it)
372	2019	60.Sitzung	259	ÖVP	Angela Fichtinger	Activism/Empowering	Political Activism	positive	Empowerment of for women in every area (and in politics explicitly)
373	2019	60.Sitzung	260	SPÖ	Karin Greiner	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality communal budget law
374	2019	63.Sitzung	45	NEOS	Meinl-Reisinger	Childcare/Education	Politicised Motherhood	positive	
375	2019	63.Sitzung	52	FPÖ	Günther Kumpitsch	Childcare/Security	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as women's responsibility
376	2019	63.Sitzung	77	FPÖ	Roman Haider	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence and domestic violence
377	2019	63.Sitzung	78	FPÖ	Roman Haider	Gender Variety	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
378	2019	63.Sitzung	93	FPÖ	Günther Kumpitsch	Violence/Migration	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
379	2019	63.Sitzung	99	FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Health/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
380	2019	63.Sitzung	107	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Maternity leave	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
381	2019	63.Sitzung	209	SPÖ	Rainer Wimmer	Childcare/Maternity leave	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Maternity leave pay
382	2019	63.Sitzung	236	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility/ Maternity Leave between men and women

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383	2019	63.Sitzung	240	SPÖ	Robert Laimer	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility. Maternity Leave between men and women
384	2019	63.Sitzung	241	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family bonus and childcare
385	2019	63.Sitzung	245	SPÖ	Eva Maria Holzleitner	Childcare/Income /Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility. Maternity Leave between men and women/freedom to d
386	2019	63.Sitzung	246	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	maternity leave between men and women/higher participation of men
387	2019	63.Sitzung	247	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility. Maternity Leave between men and women/freedom to d
388	2019	63.Sitzung	250	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family and job compatibility
389	2019	63.Sitzung	250	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family and job compatibility/refusal
390	2019	63.Sitzung	250	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
391	2019	63.Sitzung	250	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
392	2019	63.Sitzung	251	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
393	2019	63.Sitzung	251	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Childcare/Maternity leave (Father involvement)	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
394	2019	63.Sitzung	271	ÖVP	Michael Hammer	Family/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility

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395	2019	63.Sitzung	272	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Family/Care/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility. Maternity Leave between men and women/freedom to d
396	2019	66.Sitzung	60	SPÖ	Josef Muchitsch	Family/Childcare/Employment/Poverty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
397	2019	66.Sitzung	67	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Efgani Dönmez	Poverty/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
398	2019	66.Sitzung	72	FPÖ	Walter Rosenkranz	Activism	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (discussion)
399	2019	66.Sitzung	86	FPÖ	Josef A. Riemer	Childcare/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as women's responsibility
400	2019	66.Sitzung	104	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
401	2019	66.Sitzung	130	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
402	2019	66.Sitzung	140	Präsidentin	Anneliese Kitzmüller	Share of Women/Government	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in public service
403	2019	66.Sitzung	141	ÖVP	Friedrich Ofenauer	Share of Women/Public Service	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in public service
404	2019	66.Sitzung	143	FPÖ	Werner Herbert	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Violence prevention and police
405	2019	66.Sitzung	154	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Household/Family/Employment/Care system/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
406	2019	66.Sitzung	157	SPÖ	Josef Muchitsch	Care system/Poverty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
407	2019	66.Sitzung	159	ÖVP	August Wöginger	Family/Care system/Poverty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
408	2019	66.Sitzung	164	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Care system/Poverty	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine (caring about people not paid)
409	2019	66.Sitzung	167	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Care system/Poverty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
410	2019	66.Sitzung	179	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Family/Care system	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
411	2019	66.Sitzung	179	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Care system/Poverty	Sexism	negative	
412	2019	66.Sitzung	211	ÖVP	Angela Baumgartner	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and different culture Sharia
413	2019	66.Sitzung	219	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Poverty/Discrimination	Sexism	negative	Migration and different culture

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414	2019	66.Sitzung	221	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	sexual crime case in Austria
415	2019	66.Sitzung	221	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migrant women from eastern Europe mostly affected with forced labour (prostitution)
416	2019	66.Sitzung	221	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migrant women refugee mostly affected with sexual crime
417	2019	66.Sitzung	221	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migrant women refugee mostly affected with sexual crime
418	2019	66.Sitzung	221	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migrant women refugee, Eastern Europe, Romania mostly affected with forced labour (prostitution)
419	2019	66.Sitzung	227	SPÖ	Birgit Silvia Sandler	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of human trafficking mostly women and children
420	2019	66.Sitzung	230	ÖVP	Kira Grünberg	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migrant women refugee, Eastern Europe, Romania mostly affected with forced labour (prostitution)
421	2019	66.Sitzung	253	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Sexism/Education	Sexism	negative	
422	2019	66.Sitzung	254	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Sexism/Education	Sexism	negative	
423	2019	66.Sitzung	254	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (stereotypes reduction and traditional roles)

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424	2019	66.Sitzung	255	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Gender Equality/Education	Political Activism	positive	against Activism for gender sensible education (stereotypes reduction and traditional roles)
425	2019	66.Sitzung	255	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Gender Equality/Education	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	stereotypes about roles in the family and jobs for women (it is right to do so)
426	2019	66.Sitzung	255	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Gender Equality/Activism	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	stereotypes about roles in the family and jobs for women (it is right to do so)
427	2019	66.Sitzung	255	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Gender Equality/Education	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	gender ideology not needed
428	2019	66.Sitzung	255	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Gender Equality/Education/Career	Political Activism	positive	Activism for gender sensible education (stereotypes reduction and traditional roles)
429	2019	66.Sitzung	256	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Gender Equality/Education	Political Activism	positive	Activism for gender sensible education (stereotypes reduction and traditional roles)
430	2019	66.Sitzung	257	FPÖ	Christian Schandor	Gender Equality	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	abolish gender not needed differences between gender are part of development
431	2019	66.Sitzung	274	ÖVP	Johann Singer	Employment/Poverty	Sexism	negative	Partite jobs is feminine (not directly with childcare)
432	2019	66.Sitzung	274	ÖVP	Johann Singer	Income/Poverty	Sexism	negative	Atypical employment is feminine

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433	2019	66.Sitzung	275	ÖVP	Johann Singer	Childcare/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	part time jobs/motherhood responsibility of women/better payment for women
434	2019	66.Sitzung	276	SPÖ	Ruth Becher	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and equal conditions for men and women
435	2019	66.Sitzung	277	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Employment/Poverty	Sexism	negative	
436	2019	66.Sitzung	277	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Employment/Income	Sexism	negative	
437	2019	66.Sitzung	277	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
438	2019	66.Sitzung	277	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal pay in general conception
439	2019	66.Sitzung	277	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income
440	2019	66.Sitzung	278	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Childcare/Care system	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility (part time jobs of women)
441	2019	66.Sitzung	281	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income
442	2019	66.Sitzung	281	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Employment/Education/Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
443	2019	66.Sitzung	281	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Employment/Career	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	share of women in higher education
444	2019	66.Sitzung	281	ÖVP	Maria Theresia Niss	Employment/Education/Career	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in higher education IT and technology
445	2019	66.Sitzung	282	SPÖ	Wolfgang Knes	Employment/Career	Sexism	negative	Poverty is feminine (full time jobs sinks)
446	2019	66.Sitzung	282	SPÖ	Wolfgang Knes	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income
447	2019	66.Sitzung	283	FPÖ	Gerald Hauser	Gender Equality/Employment	Political Activism	positive	Equal income (Full time jobs drop)
448	2019	66.Sitzung	283	FPÖ	Gerald Hauser	Gender Equality/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income
449	2019	66.Sitzung	284	ÖVP	Margit Kraker	Gender Equality/Education/Employment	Political Activism	positive	Equal income report

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450	2019	66.Sitzung	284	ÖVP	Margit Kraker	Employment/Income	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	share of women labour market
451	2019	66.Sitzung	284	ÖVP	Margit Kraker	Gender Equality/Income	Sexism	negative	low paid professions is feminine
452	2019	66.Sitzung	284	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Activism/Gender equality/Power/Income	Political Activism	positive	Elk test for women's politics (income, violence prevention, safety, free decisions)
453	2019	66.Sitzung	288	SPÖ	Irene Hochstetter-Lackner	Employment	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine (part time jobs)
454	2019	66.Sitzung	288	SPÖ	Irene Hochstetter-Lackner	Gender Equality/Family/Budget	Political Activism	positive	right women 'politics (not family bonus)
455	2019	66.Sitzung	298	SPÖ	Doris Margreiter	Gender Equality/Education/Income	Political Activism	positive	Equal income
456	2019	68.Sitzung	104	SPÖ	Reinhold Einwallner	Childcare/Income	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood pay
457	2019	68.Sitzung	105	SPÖ	Doris Margreiter	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
458	2019	68.Sitzung	145	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Health/Nutrition	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
459	2019	68.Sitzung	159	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Women Representatives/capable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
460	2019	68.Sitzung	162	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Gender Equality/Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	
461	2019	68.Sitzung	162	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
462	2019	68.Sitzung	162	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Gender Equality/Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	
463	2019	68.Sitzung	162	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Gender Equality/Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	
464	2019	68.Sitzung	162	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Employment/Poverty	Sexism	negative	
465	2019	68.Sitzung	164	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Women Representatives/incapable/Pension	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
466	2019	68.Sitzung	165	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfuerscheller	Maternity Leave/pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
467	2019	68.Sitzung	165	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfuerscheller	Childcare/Income	non-Essentialism	negative	
468	2019	68.Sitzung	165	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfuerscheller	Gender Equality/Family/Divorce/Poverty	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine

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469	2019	68.Sitzung	166	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Gender Equality/Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects elderly women (pension)
470	2019	68.Sitzung	166	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Maternity leave pension
471	2019	68.Sitzung	167	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Facilities/Pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
472	2019	68.Sitzung	168	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Motherhood/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood as advantage for representation
473	2019	68.Sitzung	168	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Family/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
474	2019	68.Sitzung	168	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
475	2019	68.Sitzung	168	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Gender Equality/Poverty/Pension	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
476	2019	68.Sitzung	168	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Gender Equality/Income	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
477	2019	68.Sitzung	168	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Family/Income/Marriage	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
478	2019	68.Sitzung	211	ÖVP	Gertraud Salzmann	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	violence against women important topic
479	2019	7.Sitzung	12	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
480	2019	70.Sitzung	46	FPÖ	Robert Lugar	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Safety for women and police as prevention
481	2019	70.Sitzung	48	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Violence/Harassment/Digitalization	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
482	2019	70.Sitzung	53	SPÖ	Thomas Drozda	Activism/Empowering	Political Activism	positive	women's petition
483	2019	70.Sitzung	61	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Activism/Empowering	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (Gender Equality Equal treatment thanking to all participants and activists and supporters)

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484	2019	70.Sitzung	61	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Activism/Employment	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (right for part time job, gender sensibility in education,)
485	2019	70.Sitzung	61	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Activism/Employment/Income	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (equality on labour market)
486	2019	70.Sitzung	61	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Violence against Women/Poverty/Activism	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women emergency housing
487	2019	70.Sitzung	61	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Childcare/Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
488	2019	70.Sitzung	64	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Activism/Empowering	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (leadership positions in politics and also in economics) half million voices for support
489	2019	70.Sitzung	65	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	right populist and women rights at risk	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
490	2019	70.Sitzung	65	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	right populist and women rights at risk	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
491	2019	70.Sitzung	65	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Activism/Empowering/Rights	Political Activism	positive	women's suffrage anniversary 100 years
492	2019	70.Sitzung	65	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
493	2019	70.Sitzung	65	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Activism/Gender Equality/Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family and women politics backlash
494	2019	70.Sitzung	65	SPÖ	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (thanks to initiators)
495	2019	70.Sitzung	66	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Quota negative/Activism	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	against quota regulation
496	2019	70.Sitzung	66	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Emloyment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	pay for Maternity leave

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497	2019	70.Sitzung	66	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Employment	Sexism	negative	Women not willing to work overtime, at nights as men do
498	2019	70.Sitzung	66	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Childcare and Poverty of elderly women because of maternity leave
499	2019	70.Sitzung	67	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Maternity leave allowance	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
500	2019	70.Sitzung	69	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Gender equality/Childcare /Employment	Sexism	negative	
501	2019	70.Sitzung	69	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Childcare/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
502	2019	70.Sitzung	70	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Childcare/Health	Sexism	negative	
503	2019	70.Sitzung	71	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Childcare/Family /Violence	Sexism	negative	
504	2019	70.Sitzung	71	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Employment/Career	Sexism	negative	
505	2019	70.Sitzung	72	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Childcare/Employment	Sexism	negative	
506	2019	70.Sitzung	72	NEOS	Claudia Gamon	Childcare/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
507	2019	70.Sitzung	73	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women's petition
508	2019	70.Sitzung	73	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Family/Poverty/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Childcare and Poverty of elderly women because of maternity leave
509	2019	70.Sitzung	73	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (important to take it seriously)
510	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Quota positive/Activism	Ascriptive Identity	positive	support for quota regulation in executive committees
511	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Childcare/Career	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood and representation
512	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Empowerment/Rights/Gender Equality	Political Activism	positive	right of self determination
513	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Pregnancy/Rights	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Pregnancy and women right to decide
514	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Activism/Rights	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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515	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Share of minorities/Politics	Ascriptive Identity	positive	descriptive representation of different minorities in parliament
516	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women's suffrage anniversary 100 years
517	2019	70.Sitzung	74	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
518	2019	70.Sitzung	75	ÖVP	Maria Smodics-Neumann	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women's petition partly not supported
519	2019	70.Sitzung	75	ÖVP	Maria Smodics-Neumann	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women's petition partly not supported
520	2019	70.Sitzung	75	ÖVP	Maria Smodics-Neumann	Employment/Childcare	Sexism	negative	poverty and unemployment is feminine
521	2019	70.Sitzung	75	ÖVP	Maria Smodics-Neumann	Employment	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
522	2019	70.Sitzung	75	ÖVP	Maria Smodics-Neumann	Employment/Family	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
523	2019	70.Sitzung	78	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (violence)
524	2019	70.Sitzung	79	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	Political Activism	positive	women's petition important (30 initiatives)
525	2019	70.Sitzung	79	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Activism/Gender equality/Rights/Incompetence	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
526	2019	70.Sitzung	79	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Activism/Gender equality/Rights	Political Activism	positive	women's petition important (30 initiatives) political participation
527	2019	70.Sitzung	83	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Quota negative/Activism	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	against quota regulation in politics and economics against sanctions
528	2019	70.Sitzung	83	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Violence on women, children, and men. Every 5 woman in Austria from 15 y. o.
529	2019	70.Sitzung	83	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Violence	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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530	2019	70.Sitzung	83	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence
531	2019	70.Sitzung	84	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women
532	2019	70.Sitzung	84	FPÖ	Edith Mühlberghuber	Childcare/Budget /Birth	Politicised Motherhood	negative	birth bonus
533	2019	70.Sitzung	85	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition
534	2019	70.Sitzung	85	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Employment/Childcare	Sexism	negative	
535	2019	70.Sitzung	85	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Employment/Career	Sexism	negative	
536	2019	70.Sitzung	85	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	
537	2019	70.Sitzung	86	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	single mothers and poverty
538	2019	70.Sitzung	86	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	single mothers and poverty
539	2019	70.Sitzung	89	ÖVP	Norbert Sieber	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Equal treatment committee (Gleichbehandlungsausschuss) important
540	2019	70.Sitzung	89	ÖVP	Norbert Sieber	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
541	2019	70.Sitzung	89	ÖVP	Norbert Sieber	Family/Childcare /Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family bonus and childcare
542	2019	70.Sitzung	89	ÖVP	Norbert Sieber	Childcare/Facilities/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
543	2019	70.Sitzung	89	ÖVP	Norbert Sieber	Family/Activism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
544	2019	70.Sitzung	90	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (Gender Equality Equal treatment thanking to all participants and activists and supporters)
545	2019	70.Sitzung	90	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Activism/Gender equality/Rights	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (young activists for equality)

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546	2019	70.Sitzung	90	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Activism/Gender equality/Rights	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (violence prevention, kindergarten facilities, gender pay gap) other thing too much for Schimanek
547	2019	70.Sitzung	90	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Activism/Gender equality/Rights	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition reconsideration of (from NEOS) criticised
548	2019	70.Sitzung	96	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
549	2019	70.Sitzung	96	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition not supported
550	2019	70.Sitzung	96	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Activism/Rights	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition not supported (women are not part just discriminated)
551	2019	70.Sitzung	96	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Activism/Rights	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition not supported (women are not part just discriminated)
552	2019	70.Sitzung	96	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Activism/Rights	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	freedom of individual
553	2019	70.Sitzung	97	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Family/Gender equality/ Rights	Sexism	negative	always women as Victims and men as delinquents criticism
554	2019	70.Sitzung	97	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Gender equality/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures
555	2019	70.Sitzung	97	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures Arab and Islamic countries
556	2019	70.Sitzung	97	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Women Rights	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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557	2019	70.Sitzung	97	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Activism/Gender Equality/Family/Children	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	gender ideology gender identity not needed
558	2019	70.Sitzung	97	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	gender ideology not needed (abolition of gender)
559	2019	70.Sitzung	97	FPÖ	Susanne Fürst	Gender Equality/Activism	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	gender ideology not needed (abolition of gender)
560	2019	70.Sitzung	97	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Gender Equality/Activism/Education	Political Activism	positive	women's suffrage anniversary 100 years
561	2019	70.Sitzung	97	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Gender Equality/Activism/Education	Political Activism	positive	women's petition initiatives of participation in politics, women rights etc. (welcomed)
562	2019	70.Sitzung	97	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Gender Equality/Activism/Education/Family/Childcare	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and equal conditions for men and women
563	2019	70.Sitzung	97	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Family/Childcare/Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
564	2019	70.Sitzung	97	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Employment/Salary	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
565	2019	70.Sitzung	98	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Employment/Salary/Family/Childcare	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (gender pay gap, violence prevention, social security, equal income and poverty)
566	2019	70.Sitzung	99	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Childcare	Sexism	negative	violence against women important topic (Experts included)

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567	2019	70.Sitzung	99	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence shelter for women emergency housing
568	2019	70.Sitzung	99	JETZT	Alma Zadić	Violence against Women/Childcare/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence/ Equal chances for girls and women
569	2019	70.Sitzung	99	JETZT	Alma Zadić	childcare/Employment/Salary	Politicised Motherhood	negative	childcare and poverty of women because of maternity leave
570	2019	70.Sitzung	99	JETZT	Alma Zadić	Childcare/Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/ Maternity leave
571	2019	70.Sitzung	99	JETZT	Alma Zadić	Activism/Family/Childcare/Salary	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (thanks to initiators)
572	2019	70.Sitzung	101	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Childcare/Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative / wellbeing and values for children
573	2019	70.Sitzung	101	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /understands needs of mothers and has experiences with mothers
574	2019	70.Sitzung	101	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures headscarf's
575	2019	70.Sitzung	101	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Gender equality/Childcare /Family	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
576	2019	70.Sitzung	102	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Gender Equality/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures headscarf's
577	2019	70.Sitzung	102	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Gender Equality/Rights/Activism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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578	2019	70.Sitzung	102	ÖVP	Angelika Kuss-Bergner	Empowerment	Political Activism	positive	better future for daughters
579	2019	70.Sitzung	103	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence, murder, every women affected no matter age, nationality etc.
580	2019	70.Sitzung	103	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence (petition violence important and should be supported)
581	2019	70.Sitzung	104	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Budget for Women LGBTIQ and Transgender persons
582	2019	70.Sitzung	104	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Activism/Rights/ Gender Equality	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (gender pay gap, violence prevention, reproductive rights, childcare facilities, equal income and poverty) and participation in economics and politics
583	2019	70.Sitzung	104	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (discussion)
584	2019	70.Sitzung	106	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (implementation important)
585	2019	70.Sitzung	109	ÖVP	Claudia Plakolm	Activism/Violence against Women/Salary/	Sexism	negative	Safety for women and prevention from violence
586	2019	70.Sitzung	109	ÖVP	Claudia Plakolm	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility
587	2019	70.Sitzung	109	ÖVP	Claudia Plakolm	Violence against Women/Networks	Sexism	negative	Violence against women (online)
588	2019	70.Sitzung	109	ÖVP	Claudia Plakolm	Activism/Gender equality	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (women politics should be manifold as women are)

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589	2019	70.Sitzung	110	SPÖ	Birgit Silvia Sandler	Childcare/Activism/Gender equality/Opportunity	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
590	2019	70.Sitzung	111	SPÖ	Birgit Silvia Sandler	Activism/Gender equality/Poverty	Political Activism	positive	women`s petition (implementation important)
591	2019	70.Sitzung	117	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Poverty	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine
592	2019	70.Sitzung	117	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Employment/Family/Salary	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and divorces prevention
593	2019	70.Sitzung	117	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
594	2019	70.Sitzung	118	ÖVP	Gudrun Kugler	Childcare/Family/Health	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Pregnancy and women right to decide (conversely)
595	2019	70.Sitzung	120	SPÖ	Katharina Kucharowits	Employment/Salary	Political Activism	positive	women's suffrage anniversary 100 years
596	2019	70.Sitzung	120	SPÖ	Katharina Kucharowits	Leadership positions	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women leadership positions
597	2019	70.Sitzung	120	SPÖ	Katharina Kucharowits	Poverty/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	childcare and poverty of women
598	2019	70.Sitzung	120	SPÖ	Katharina Kucharowits	Health/Education	Politicised Motherhood	negative	women rights
599	2019	70.Sitzung	120	SPÖ	Katharina Kucharowits	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence helping centre
600	2019	70.Sitzung	124	SPÖ	Melanie Erasim	Activism/Gender equality/Rights	Political Activism	positive	Social democratic women politics and women`s movement important for Austrian society
601	2019	70.Sitzung	124	SPÖ	Melanie Erasim	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence and budget
602	2019	70.Sitzung	124	SPÖ	Melanie Erasim	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
603	2019	70.Sitzung	130	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Family	Politicised Motherhood	negative	child as men and women responsibility
604	2019	70.Sitzung	194	ÖVP	Gertraud Salzmann	Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Rights for mothers in Austria

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605	2019	70.Sitzung	207	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	violence against women important topic
606	2019	70.Sitzung	207	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence trainings protection
607	2019	72.Sitzung	67	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and family compatibility/ Maternity leave pay
608	2019	72.Sitzung	67	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Quota positive/Activism /Employment	Ascriptive Identity	positive	support for quota on the labour market
609	2019	72.Sitzung	67	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Employment	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
610	2019	72.Sitzung	67	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Activism/Family/Childcare/Salary	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (influence of legislation on women)
611	2019	72.Sitzung	67	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Family/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
612	2019	72.Sitzung	68	FPÖ	Hannes Amesbauer	Poverty/Social benefits	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
613	2019	72.Sitzung	70	SPÖ	Silvia Sandler	Poverty/Social benefits	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine and affects children and people with disability
614	2019	72.Sitzung	71	ÖVP	Tanja Graf	Childcare/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
615	2019	72.Sitzung	76	SPÖ	Nurten Yılmaz	Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood/family poverty
616	2019	72.Sitzung	82	JETZT	Alma Zadić	Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood/family poverty
617	2019	72.Sitzung	86	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Poverty/Childcare/Migration	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
618	2019	72.Sitzung	86	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Poverty/Migration	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
619	2019	72.Sitzung	240	SPÖ	Katharina Kucharowits	Education/Career	Political Activism	positive	Girls Day (in parliament) to motivate for technical professions
620	2019	72.Sitzung	241	SPÖ	Katharina Kucharowits	Education/Career /Salary	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine (female scientist precarious employment)

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621	2019	74.Sitzung	32	JETZT	Wolfgang Zinggl	Umwelt	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
622	2019	74.Sitzung	40	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
623	2019	74.Sitzung	78	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Activism/Rights/Gender Equality	Political Activism	positive	women's suffrage
624	2019	74.Sitzung	113	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
625	2019	74.Sitzung	121	NEOS	Josef Schellhorn	Family/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
626	2019	74.Sitzung	138	ÖVP	Wolfgang Sobotka	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine/ Lowest pension elderly women
627	2019	74.Sitzung	148	ÖVP	Beate Hartinger-Klein	Family/Children/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Finances/Single mothers
628	2019	74.Sitzung	148	ÖVP	Beate Hartinger-Klein	Poverty/Childcare/Employment	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine/ Lowest pension elderly women
629	2019	74.Sitzung	161	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine elderly women 65 plus
630	2019	74.Sitzung	171	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Employment/Salary	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine (gender pay gap)
631	2019	74.Sitzung	172	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	poverty is feminine/ Lowest pension elderly women
632	2019	74.Sitzung	173	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Employment/Salary	Politicised Motherhood	negative	childcare and poverty of women
633	2019	74.Sitzung	173	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	job and childcare compatibility
634	2019	74.Sitzung	174	FPÖ	Werner Neubauer	Employment/Pension	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
635	2019	74.Sitzung	176	ÖVP	Norbert Sieber	Family/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
636	2019	74.Sitzung	181	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Jörg LeicEfgani Dönmez	Employment/Childcare	Sexism	negative	
637	2019	74.Sitzung	186	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Employment/Childcare/Salary	Sexism	negative	
638	2019	74.Sitzung	186	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
639	2019	74.Sitzung	186	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Employment/Salary	Sexism	negative	

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640	2019	74.Sitzung	187	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Childcare/Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
641	2019	74.Sitzung	188	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood/ Gender pay gap
642	2019	74.Sitzung	188	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Employment/Salary	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Part-time job/ mothers with young children
643	2019	74.Sitzung	188	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative / kindergarten facilities
644	2019	74.Sitzung	189	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Family/Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood of representative /importance of family and mothers
645	2019	74.Sitzung	190	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Poverty/Pension	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
646	2019	74.Sitzung	190	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Activism/Pension	Political Activism	positive	Gender pension gap(pension splitting (ÖVP Women))
647	2019	74.Sitzung	190	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	pay for Maternity leave
648	2019	74.Sitzung	191	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Family/Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood/family poverty
649	2019	74.Sitzung	191	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Family/Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	motherhood/family poverty
650	2019	74.Sitzung	191	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Pension/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	pension and budget
651	2019	74.Sitzung	191	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Poverty/Pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Gender pay gap, elderly women and poverty
652	2019	74.Sitzung	191	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Maternity leave pay
653	2019	74.Sitzung	191	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Pension/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Maternity leave pay
654	2019	74.Sitzung	193	NEOS	Michael Bernhard	Employment	non-Essentialism	negative	
655	2019	74.Sitzung	194	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Employment/Childcare/Pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Elderly Women and Maternity leave pay
656	2019	74.Sitzung	194	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Elderly Women and Maternity leave pay

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657	2019	74.Sitzung	194	JETZT	Daniela Holzinger-Vogtenhuber	Childcare/Pension	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Elderly Women and Maternity leave pay
658	2019	74.Sitzung	202	SPÖ	Elisabeth Feichtinger	Childcare/Facilities/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Migration of goodeducated women/facilities for children
659	2019	74.Sitzung	203	SPÖ	Elisabeth Feichtinger	Childcare/Facilities	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Migration of goodeducated women/facilities for children
660	2019	74.Sitzung	209	SPÖ	Sonja Hammerschmid	Activism/Rights	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Migration of goodeducated women/facilities for children
661	2019	74.Sitzung	209	SPÖ	Sonja Hammerschmid	Activism/Rights/Quota	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
662	2019	74.Sitzung	214	NEOS	Irmgard Griss	Activism/Rights/Migration	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
663	2019	74.Sitzung	220	SPÖ	Nurten Yılmaz	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Speaking about clothing (sexism should be avoided)
664	2019	74.Sitzung	220	SPÖ	Nurten Yılmaz	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Speaking about clothing (sexism should be avoided)
665	2019	74.Sitzung	222	FPÖ	Peter Wurm	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures Islam
666	2019	74.Sitzung	222	FPÖ	Peter Wurm	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures Islamic and Africa
667	2019	74.Sitzung	222	FPÖ	Peter Wurm	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures
668	2019	74.Sitzung	224	ÖVP	Eva-Maria Himmelbauer	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures headscarf's
669	2019	74.Sitzung	226	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Migration/Rights	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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670	2019	74.Sitzung	226	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Migration/Rights	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
671	2019	74.Sitzung	226	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	
672	2019	74.Sitzung	227	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures headscarfs on young girls at public schools
673	2019	74.Sitzung	227	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures headscarfs and clothing
674	2019	74.Sitzung	227	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures headscarfs and religion
675	2019	74.Sitzung	227	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Activism/Rights	Political Activism	positive	Social democrats(not only) for women rights
676	2019	74.Sitzung	228	FPÖ	Robert Lugar	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures headscarfs
677	2019	74.Sitzung	228	FPÖ	Robert Lugar	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures
678	2019	74.Sitzung	228	FPÖ	Robert Lugar	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures
679	2019	74.Sitzung	228	FPÖ	Robert Lugar	Migration/Rights	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women different cultures
680	2019	74.Sitzung	230	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Migration/Rights	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
681	2019	74.Sitzung	255	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Activism/Rights/Education	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
682	2019	74.Sitzung	255	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Education	Sexism	negative	Education about Sexism

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683	2019	74.Sitzung	257	SPÖ	Eva Maria Holzleitner	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence (trainings programs)
684	2019	74.Sitzung	257	SPÖ	Eva Maria Holzleitner	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	violence against women important topic (Petition)
685	2019	78.Sitzung	48	FPÖ	Norbert Hofer	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
686	2019	82.Sitzung	11	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
687	2019	82.Sitzung	12	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Activism/Rights/Gender Equality	Political Activism	positive	Social democrats for women rights Idea: "Ein Europa" delegates must consist of men and women
688	2019	82.Sitzung	13	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Share of Women/Parliament	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliament (democracy not fulfilled without it)
689	2019	82.Sitzung	14	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
690	2019	82.Sitzung	15	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Violence against Women/in Parliament/Harassment	Sexism	negative	

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691	2019	82.Sitzung	16	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Gender Equality/Activism/Education	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and equal conditions for men and women
692	2019	82.Sitzung	17	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
693	2019	82.Sitzung	18	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
694	2019	82.Sitzung	19	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Violence against Women/Harassment/In Parliament	Sexism	negative	
695	2019	82.Sitzung	19	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Women Representatives/Activism/Rights/Gender Equality	Political Activism	positive	Activism against sexism
696	2019	82.Sitzung	22	SPÖ	Doris Bures	Violence against Women/Gender equality	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence importance for parliament discussion
697	2019	82.Sitzung	25	NEOS	Nikolaus Scherak	Violence against Women	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
698	2019	82.Sitzung	29	Präsidentin der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates	Liliane Maury Pasquier	Violence against Women/Networks	Sexism	negative	

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699	2019	82.Sitzung	30	ÖVP	Nikolaus Berlakovich	Gender Equality/Activism/Human Rights	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and equal conditions for men and women
700	2019	82.Sitzung	31	SPÖ	Andreas Schieder	Activism/Human Rights	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
701	2019	86.Sitzung	29	ÖVP	Karl Nehammer	Share of Women in Parliament/Quote positive	Ascriptive Identity	positive	quota support for parliamentary clubs
702	2019	86.Sitzung	34	NEOS	Beate Meinel-Reisinger	Share of Women in Parliament/Quote positive/Budget	Ascriptive Identity	positive	quota support for parliamentary clubs
703	2019	86.Sitzung	36	FPÖ	Harald Stefan	Share of Women in Parliament/Quota negativ	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	against quota for parliamentary clubs
704	2019	86.Sitzung	49	FPÖ	Norbert Hofer	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
705	2019	86.Sitzung	51	FPÖ	Norbert Hofer	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
706	2019	86.Sitzung	53	JETZT	Alfred J. Noll	Share of Women in Parliament	Ascriptive Identity	positive	share of women in parliamentary clubs
707	2019	86.Sitzung	204	ÖVP	Martina Kaufmann	Violence against Women/Forced labor	Sexism	negative	forced labour affects women around the world
708	2019	86.Sitzung	205	ÖVP	Martina Kaufmann	Violence against Women/Forced labor	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence forced labour prostitution in Austria
709	2019	86.Sitzung	246	FPÖ	Christian Lausch	Childcare/Family/Employment	Politicised Motherhood	negative	family and job compatibility
710	2019	86.Sitzung	274	ÖVP	Rudolf Taschner	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
711	2019	86.Sitzung	276	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
712	2019	86.Sitzung	276	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
713	2019	86.Sitzung	276	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
714	2019	86.Sitzung	276	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Health/Education	Sexism	negative	
715	2019	86.Sitzung	281	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Activism/Education/Health	Sexism	negative	education against Sexism

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716	2019	86.Sitzung	282	FPÖ	Wendelin Mölzer	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
717	2019	86.Sitzung	282	FPÖ	Wendelin Mölzer	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
718	2019	86.Sitzung	283	FPÖ	Wendelin Mölzer	Gender Equality/Ideology	Ascriptive Identity (refusal)	positive	gender ideology not needed (schools)
719	2019	86.Sitzung	284	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Health/Education	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
720	2019	88.Sitzung	88	FPÖ	Norbert Hofer	Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
721	2019	88.Sitzung	91	JETZT	Bruno Rossmann	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	Women politician performs her job poorly
722	2019	88.Sitzung	94	SPÖ	Jörg Leichtfried	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects elderly women (pension)
723	2019	88.Sitzung	95	FPÖ	Hubert Fuchs	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	female representative in parliament not good
724	2019	88.Sitzung	119	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Gender Equality/Activism/Rights	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and equal conditions for men and women
725	2019	88.Sitzung	119	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	women's petition (reforms) not enough discussion about but about smoking yes
726	2019	88.Sitzung	119	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Payment for mothers with small children
727	2019	88.Sitzung	119	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Payment for mothers with small children
728	2019	88.Sitzung	119	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Childcare/Pension/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Gender pay Gap and Pension
729	2019	88.Sitzung	123	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Childcare/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
730	2019	88.Sitzung	123	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	
731	2019	88.Sitzung	135	SPÖ	Christoph Matznetter	Health/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	

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732	2019	88.Sitzung	171	SPÖ	Markus Vogl	Care system/Family	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women (care-system) caring for people
733	2019	88.Sitzung	177	SPÖ	Silvia Sandler	Care system	Politicised Motherhood	negative	financies
734	2019	88.Sitzung	186	ÖVP	Kira Grünberg	Care system	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
735	2019	88.Sitzung	226	JETZT	Wolfgang Zinggl	Women Representatives/Incapable	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
736	2019	88.Sitzung	235	ÖVP	Gabriela Schwarz	Violence against Women/Harassment	Sexism	negative	harassment of Peter Pilz on women (parliamentarians)
737	2019	88.Sitzung	235	ÖVP	Gabriela Schwarz	Non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
738	2019	88.Sitzung	249	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Violence against Women/Harassment	Sexism	negative	
739	2019	88.Sitzung	250	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Violence against Women/Harassment	Sexism	negative	
740	2019	88.Sitzung	353	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Safety for violence affected women
741	2019	88.Sitzung	353	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence girls and women
742	2019	88.Sitzung	353	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Victim of Violence in Austria still high numbers
743	2019	88.Sitzung	353	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Safety/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
744	2019	88.Sitzung	354	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women) emergency housing
745	2019	88.Sitzung	354	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women/Safety/Budget	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence
746	2019	88.Sitzung	354	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence shelter for women discussion with experts
747	2019	88.Sitzung	355	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)

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748	2019	88.Sitzung	355	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Gender Equality/Women Rights	Political Activism	positive	Budget for Women politics
749	2019	88.Sitzung	356	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence
750	2019	88.Sitzung	356	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence every 5 affected
751	2019	88.Sitzung	356	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Violence on women and shelters for safety
752	2019	88.Sitzung	356	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and murder criminality on women
753	2019	88.Sitzung	357	NEOS	Doris Hager-Hämmerle	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
754	2019	88.Sitzung	357	NEOS	Doris Hager-Hämmerle	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	
755	2019	88.Sitzung	358	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Budget for Women
756	2019	88.Sitzung	358	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
757	2019	88.Sitzung	358	JETZT	Stephanie Cox	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
758	2019	88.Sitzung	359	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	
759	2019	88.Sitzung	359	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
760	2019	88.Sitzung	359	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	
761	2019	88.Sitzung	361	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence Safety packet of policies
762	2019	88.Sitzung	362	SPÖ	Mario Lindner	Violence against Women/Prevention/Budget	Sexism	negative	Violence against women (prevention)
763	2019	88.Sitzung	363	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women/Importance of Topic	Sexism	negative	violence against women important topic

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764	2019	88.Sitzung	363	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence (women and children)
765	2019	88.Sitzung	363	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Gender Equality/Budget	Political Activism	positive	Budget for Women politics
766	2019	88.Sitzung	363	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence and shelters for women and children
767	2019	88.Sitzung	363	SPÖ	Sabine Schatz	Violence against Women/Cooperation/Budget	Sexism	negative	violence against women important topic
768	2019	89.Sitzung	18	fortgesetzt	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Family/Budget/Housing	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
769	2019	89.Sitzung	18	fortgesetzt	Pamela Rendi-Wagner	Childcare/Budget/Housing	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
770	2019	89.Sitzung	33	FPÖ	Dagmar Belakowitsch	Gender Equality/Budget/Costs	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
771	2019	89.Sitzung	99	FPÖ	Hannes Amesbauer	Violence/Migration	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
772	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence and shelters for women and children
773	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence and shelters for women and children
774	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Activism	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence Istanbul convention (International)
775	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence
776	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Activism	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence (women and children)
777	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence
778	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence

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779	2019	89.Sitzung	146	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
780	2019	89.Sitzung	147	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Activism /Education	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence Actionplan for Education in Field Violence (judges)
781	2019	89.Sitzung	147	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence against Women/Evidence	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence (Data and Institutions cooperation)
782	2019	89.Sitzung	150	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence against Women/Importance of Topic	Sexism	negative	violence against women important topic
783	2019	89.Sitzung	150	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence against Women/Activism	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence
784	2019	89.Sitzung	150	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence
785	2019	89.Sitzung	150	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence/Penalty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
786	2019	89.Sitzung	151	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence/Facilities	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
787	2019	89.Sitzung	151	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence against Public Service Employee	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
788	2019	89.Sitzung	151	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence/Activism	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
789	2019	89.Sitzung	151	ÖVP	Michaela Steinacker	Violence/Crime	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
790	2019	89.Sitzung	177	Bundesminister für Verfassung, Reformen, Deregulierung	Clemens Jabloner	Violence/Crime	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
791	2019	89.Sitzung	180	FPÖ	Harald Stefan	Violence/Safety	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
792	2019	89.Sitzung	181	JETZT	Alfred J. Noll	Violence/Crime/Young People	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
793	2019	89.Sitzung	181	JETZT	Alfred J. Noll	Violence/Justice	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
794	2019	89.Sitzung	183	JETZT	Alfred J. Noll	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Poverty affects women Patriarchy

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
795	2019	89.Sitzung	184	ÖVP	Karl Mahrer	Violence against Women	Sexism	negative	Migration and murder and criminality on women /penalty
796	2019	89.Sitzung	184	ÖVP	Karl Mahrer	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women) emergency housing
797	2019	89.Sitzung	186	SPÖ	Johannes Jarolim	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence women and children, young people (how poor they are)
798	2019	89.Sitzung	187	FPÖ	Markus Tschank	Violence/Penalty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
799	2019	89.Sitzung	188	FPÖ	Markus Tschank	Violence/Penalty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
800	2019	89.Sitzung	188	FPÖ	Markus Tschank	Violence/Penalty/Migration	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
801	2019	89.Sitzung	188	FPÖ	Markus Tschank	Violence/Penalty/Health	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
802	2019	89.Sitzung	192	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Violence against Women/Penalty	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence girls and women penalty
803	2019	89.Sitzung	192	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Violence against Women/Victim	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence
804	2019	89.Sitzung	192	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Violence against Women/Victim	Sexism	negative	Migration and genital mutilation
805	2019	89.Sitzung	193	SPÖ	Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek	Violence/Penalty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
806	2019	89.Sitzung	193	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Evidence	Sexism	negative	
807	2019	89.Sitzung	193	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Safety	Sexism	negative	
808	2019	89.Sitzung	195	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	
809	2019	89.Sitzung	195	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Victim	Sexism	negative	

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
810	2019	89.Sitzung	195	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	
811	2019	89.Sitzung	195	Bundesministerin im Bundeskanzleramt	Ines Stilling	Violence against Women/Importance of Topic	Sexism	negative	
812	2019	89.Sitzung	197	FPÖ	Hannes Amesbauer	Violence against Women/Penalty	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence
813	2019	89.Sitzung	212	NEOS	Gerald Loacker	Poverty/Pension	Sexism	negative	
814	2019	89.Sitzung	212	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and murder and criminality on women
815	2019	89.Sitzung	212	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and violence on women
816	2019	89.Sitzung	213	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence/Penalty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
817	2019	89.Sitzung	213	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence/Penalty	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
818	2019	89.Sitzung	213	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence against Women/Cooperation/Budget	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence and shelters for women and children
819	2019	89.Sitzung	213	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence/Stalking	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
820	2019	89.Sitzung	213	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence and shelters for women and children
821	2019	89.Sitzung	213	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence/Safety	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
822	2019	89.Sitzung	213	FPÖ	Sandra Wassermann	Violence/Safety	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
823	2019	89.Sitzung	217	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women/Home/Family/Safety	Sexism	negative	Victims of domestic violence children and women
824	2019	89.Sitzung	217	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Safety for Victims of violence (Protection plan)
825	2019	89.Sitzung	217	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women/Budget/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of Violence (helpline)
826	2019	89.Sitzung	218	FPÖ	Werner Herbert	Violence against Women/Penalty	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence women and children and safety packet

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
827	2019	89.Sitzung	221	SPÖ	Petra Bayr	Violence against Women/Budget/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
828	2019	89.Sitzung	221	SPÖ	Petra Bayr	Women Representatives/Incapable/Violence against Women	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
829	2019	89.Sitzung	223	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Alma Zadić	Health/Care System	Sexism	negative	
830	2019	89.Sitzung	223	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Alma Zadić	Violence against Women/Importance of Topic	Sexism	negative	importance of topic
831	2019	89.Sitzung	223	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Alma Zadić	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	
832	2019	89.Sitzung	228	ÖVP	Juliane Bogner-Strauß	Childcare/Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Family and divorces prevention
833	2019	89.Sitzung	229	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Family/Budget	Politicised Motherhood	negative	Poverty
834	2019	89.Sitzung	229	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Poverty	Politicised Motherhood	negative	children as responsibility of women
835	2019	89.Sitzung	229	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Childcare/Family/Budget	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
836	2019	89.Sitzung	250	ohne Klubzugehörigkeit	Martha Bißmann	Childcare/Education	Politicised Motherhood	negative	
837	2019	89.Sitzung	252	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Gender Equality/Activism/Victim	Political Activism	positive	Equal treatment committee (Gleichbehandlungsausschuss) consulting service on Equal treatment in 4 Bundesländern
838	2019	89.Sitzung	252	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Gender Equality/Activism/Employment	Political Activism	positive	Gender Equality and labour market
839	2019	89.Sitzung	252	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Women Representatives/Incapable/Violence against Women	non-Essentialism	non-Essentialism	
840	2019	89.Sitzung	253	FPÖ	Carmen Schimanek	Violence against Women/Migration	Sexism	negative	Migration and difference culture headscarf
841	2019	89.Sitzung	255	ÖVP	Elisabeth Pfurtscheller	Gender Equality/Employment/Equal Rights	Political Activism	positive	Equal Treatment is Austria not very far
842	2019	89.Sitzung	255	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Quota positive/Gender Equality	Ascriptive Identity	positive	quota support and critics of ÖVP and FPÖ for not being pro-enough

Nr.	Year	Number of Session	Page	Party	Representative	Topic of Parliamentary Discourse	Essentialism category	Essentialism negative/positive	Evaluation for Representation
843	2019	89.Sitzung	256	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Gender Equality/Equal Rights	Sexism	negative	Clothing on women not real women politics
844	2019	89.Sitzung	256	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Violence against Women/Facilities	Sexism	negative	Victims of violence emergency shelter for women in need
845	2019	89.Sitzung	256	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Gender Equality/Activism	Political Activism	positive	Clothing on women not real women politics
846	2019	89.Sitzung	256	SPÖ	Selma Yildirim	Gender Equality/Facilities/activism	Political Activism	positive	regional advocacy important for gender equality
847	2019	89.Sitzung	260	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Gender Equality/Employment/Salary	Political Activism	positive	Equal Income Equal Pay Day
848	2019	89.Sitzung	260	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Childcare/Employment/Salary	Politicised Motherhood	negative	gender pay gap
849	2019	89.Sitzung	260	SPÖ	Verena Nussbaum	Gender Equality/Employment/Salary	Political Activism	positive	Social democrats for women rights (labour market)
850	2019	89.Sitzung	261	FPÖ	Wendelin Mölzer	Violence against Women/Budget	Sexism	negative	Budget for victims of violence (women)
851	2019	89.Sitzung	310	FPÖ	Reinhard Eugen Bösch	Share of Women/Armed forces	Ascriptive Identity	positive	Share of women armed forces

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