



Framing hate: AfD's migration messaging on social media in the 2025 German elections

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International Network Against Cyber Hate – INACH

INACH was founded in 2002 to use intervention and other preventive strategies against cyber hate. The member organisations are united in a systematic fight against cyber hate, for example as complaints offices, monitoring offices or online help desks. In their respective countries, they provide important contacts for politicians, internet providers, educational institutions, and users.

Funding for INACH is provided by its members, the European Commission and other donors. The International Network Against Cyber Hate (INACH) unites multiple organizations from the EU, Africa, Albania, Israel, North Macedonia, Russia and South America. While starting as a network of online complaints offices, INACH today pursues a multi-dimensional approach of educational and preventive strategies.

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Abstract

This study employs a digital ethnographic action research approach to examine user-generated commentary on the official YouTube, Facebook, and X accounts of the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) during the party's 2025 election campaign (27 December 2024–22 February 2025). The analysis focuses on discourse related to migration policy and immigrants, with particular attention to the ways in which hateful narratives are mobilised for political purposes.

Drawing on a qualitative content analysis of user comments, the study delineates the continuum of anti-immigrant discourse—from the reproduction of negative stereotypes to the articulation of explicitly harmful and exclusionary rhetoric. The findings illuminate how the AfD's strategic framing of migration issues shapes and intensifies hostile user responses, thereby reinforcing xenophobic sentiment in the online sphere.

The article concludes by advancing recommendations for countering such communicative strategies, with implications for policymakers, civil society actors, and digital platform governance.

Introduction

Online hate speech assumes multiple forms, shaped by diverse cultural, political, and technological contexts, yet it consistently relies on language disseminated through public platforms. This intersection of language and publicity is where hate speech converges with framing theory: the deliberate use of linguistic structures to shape perceptions, reinforce stereotypes, and normalise hostility. Hate actors strategically employ frames to legitimise exclusionary attitudes towards minority groups, gradually shifting public discourse toward intolerance.

Frames not only intensify the emotional impact of hate speech but also embed it within ostensibly rational or moral narratives, thereby rendering such rhetoric more socially acceptable and resistant to contestation. Understanding this dynamic is essential for designing effective strategies to counter online hate speech. The present study addresses this by analysing the framing strategies embedded in political campaign communications, with the aim of elucidating how online hate is operationalised for political gain.

Research Scope and Objectives

This research examines the 2025 German federal election campaign of the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD), a political party widely recognised for its strategic use of exclusionary and anti-immigrant rhetoric. The study pursues three primary objectives:

1. To analyse the AfD's framing of migration within its campaign content.
2. To identify patterns of hostility and hate speech in user-generated comments, including stereotypes, dehumanisation, demonisation, and incitement to violence.
3. To assess correlations between the AfD's framing strategies and the prevalence or intensity of hostile user responses.

The German election period was selected due to the heightened visibility and influence of political framing during campaign seasons. The AfD serves as a pertinent case study given its established record of deploying hate-based framing as a political instrument.

Methodology

The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, integrating digital ethnography with qualitative content analysis. Data collection involved systematic observation of the AfD's official YouTube channel, Facebook page, and X (formerly Twitter) account over the campaign period from 27 December 2024 to 22 February 2025. The dataset comprises:

- **YouTube:** Nine migration-related videos.
- **X:** Eleven migration-related posts, most cross-shared on Facebook.
- **Facebook:** Nine migration-related posts.

For each item, user comments were gathered and analysed to evaluate tone, hostility, and ideological alignment. Manual thematic coding was applied, supported by keyword clustering and sentiment categorisation, to identify frames and map patterns of user engagement and hostility.

Article Structure

The article begins with a conceptual discussion of framing within the contexts of political communication and online hate speech, establishing the theoretical foundation for the analysis. It then presents the empirical findings, highlighting thematic patterns, frame typologies, and observed correlations between political framing and user hostility. The study concludes with recommendations for countering such communicative strategies, offering implications for policymakers, civil society organisations, and platform governance.

1. Theoretical framework

The aim of this research is to analyse the framing strategies employed by the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) during the 2024 and 2025 German national election campaigns across its official Facebook, YouTube, and X (formerly Twitter) accounts, and to examine audience responses to these frames. The study first establishes a theoretical foundation by defining the concept of framing, outlining its functions, and discussing its application in political communication. It then introduces the four specific frames under investigation: the criminality/security frame, the cultural incompatibility frame, the economic burden frame, and the political infiltration frame.

1.1 Framing

Robert M. Entman's seminal article, *Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm* (1993), is widely regarded as a foundational text in media and communication studies. He defines issue or thematic framing—the conceptual basis of this research—as: “To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described” (Entman, 1993).

Framing is the process through which a communicator—such as the media, political actors, or social movements—emphasises specific elements of reality in order to shape perceptions, assign causality, evaluate moral standing, and propose solutions. In doing so, frames can powerfully influence public understanding, whether conveyed through language, imagery, or speech. Importantly, framing not only transmits factual content but also embeds interpretation and emotional resonance, making it particularly impactful in the context of hate speech.

Entman (1993) identifies four core functions of framing: (1) defining problems, (2) diagnosing causes, (3) making moral judgments, and (4) suggesting remedies. Communication may include all or only some of these functions. Frames also operate at four locations within the communication process: the **communicator**, who makes framing choices (consciously or unconsciously); the **text**, where framing is evident through keywords, phrases, images, and evaluative statements; the **receiver**, whose interpretation may or may not align with the communicator's intent; and the **culture**, which comprises the shared set of frames circulating within a social group. Frames not only highlight certain aspects of reality but also direct attention away from others; what is excluded is as important as what is included.

The effectiveness of a frame can stem from its frequency ("loudness"), its source credibility, or its alignment with pre-existing beliefs (Chong & Druckman, 2007). Traditionally, frames have been most visible in the mass media. According to agenda-setting theory, the media influence what the public perceives as important by determining which topics receive coverage and how prominently they are featured. While this theory historically applied to traditional media, the rise of social media has transformed political communication. Platforms such as Facebook and X (formerly Twitter) have reduced the gatekeeping power of traditional media, enabling political actors to bypass intermediaries and communicate directly to mass audiences (López-Rabadán, 2021). Consequently, frames on social media can achieve prominence and influence comparable to—or greater than—those in legacy media.

In the German political context, migration-related messaging by the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) on YouTube, Facebook, and X during the 2024 and 2025 election campaigns exemplifies strategic framing. These communications frequently defined migration as a problem by linking it to crime, terrorism, loss of national identity, and security threats; diagnosed causes such as open borders and weak asylum policies; made moral judgments portraying migrants as primitive, invasive, or Islamist; and prescribed remedies such as deportation, border closure, and "remigration."

This framing occurred within a political climate shaped by the AfD's rising electoral strength, several high-profile terrorist incidents, and lingering debates over Chancellor Angela Merkel's 2015 statement "*Wir schaffen das*" ("We can manage this") regarding refugee policy. In this environment, framing served as both a political strategy and a mobilising tool, reinforcing the AfD's narrative on migration and influencing public sentiment.

1.2. Researched frames

This research examines four framing strategies that are widely identified in previous studies and frequently employed in political discourse across Europe when addressing immigration, immigrants, and refugees:

1. Criminality/Security Frame
2. Cultural Incompatibility Frame
3. Economic Burden Frame
4. Political Infiltration Frame

Criminality/Security Frame

The criminality or security frame constructs immigration as a threat to national security, state sovereignty, or public order. It presents migrants as both a physical danger and a challenge to the national community and identity. Perceptions of such threats can heighten public insecurity, fostering greater criticism of immigrants and bolstering support for restrictive migration policies. Research links this framing to political conservatism and ideological predispositions such as intolerance of ambiguity, mortality salience, uncertainty avoidance, and a heightened need for order and closure (Lindström, 2016).

This frame aligns closely with securitisation theory, which posits that perceived threats—such as crime or terrorism—can legitimise more restrictive migration and asylum measures. It draws a sharp boundary between "us" (law-abiding citizens, an

orderly society) and “them” (migrants, discursively linked to criminality, disorder, and terrorism). Conservative and right-wing parties frequently employ this narrative, situating migration within a broader law-and-order discourse (Drewski & Gerhards, 2025).

Cultural Incompatibility Frame

The cultural incompatibility frame centres on protecting a homogeneous national identity and core societal values. Immigrants are depicted as culturally distant or as undermining traditional norms and customs (Drewski & Gerhards, 2025). This framing defines the in-group (“we”) through real or imagined historical, ethnic, linguistic, religious, and cultural attributes, often invoking a shared heritage. Migrants—particularly refugees—are positioned as outsiders whose perceived cultural divergence threatens the cohesion of the national community.

Economic Burden Frame

The economic burden frame portrays immigration as a strain on public finances, employment, and welfare systems (Lundström, 2016). It focuses on the perceived “costs” of immigration, whether at the individual, institutional, regional, or national level. This frame juxtaposes the host nation, defined in terms of its economic strength and productivity, with migrants, often framed in terms of their skills, employability, and capacity (or lack thereof) to contribute economically (Drewski & Gerhards, 2025).

Political Infiltration Frame

The political infiltration frame reflects elements of the “Great Replacement” conspiracy theory, which posits a deliberate plan—often ascribed to Muslim populations—to replace the European demographic majority (Ekman, 2022). Since the 2015 refugee crisis, variations of this narrative have been amplified by far-right movements across Europe. It is often reinforced by claims of failed integration, pseudo-scientific arguments about the incompatibility of cultures, and appeals to preserving a homogenous national

or European identity. Such framing seeks to evoke existential fears within native populations, drawing on economic and social insecurities to justify exclusionary and nationalist policies.

Frames guide both emotional and normative responses, shaping public opinion and influencing policy preferences. For example, the economic burden frame may foster welfare chauvinism, while metaphors such as “floods” or “waves” of migrants evoke urgency and fear. Security-oriented and nativist frames, in particular, are effective in generating support for stricter border control and more restrictive migration regimes.

2. Analysis

The analysis of social media content in this study is structured around two primary components: (1) the material produced and disseminated by the AfD on its official YouTube, X (formerly Twitter), and Facebook accounts, and (2) the user-generated comments posted in response to this content. As discussed in the theoretical framework, a comprehensive understanding of framing necessitates examining both the communicator’s message and the audience’s reception. This approach aligns with Entman’s (1993) identification of four locations of frames in the communication process: the communicator, the text, the receiver, and the culture.

In this context, the AfD functions as both the communicator and the creator of the text, while the comments represent the receiver’s interpretations, which may align with, reject, or reinterpret the intended frames. The broader socio-political context—here, the German electoral and migration policy debate—constitutes the cultural dimension, shaping both the communicator’s framing choices and the audience’s reactions.

It is important to note that certain posts on Facebook and X are identical, as the AfD cross-published campaign content across platforms. This overlap does not present a methodological limitation, as the comment sections remain distinct, providing separate

datasets for analysing audience engagement, hostility, and alignment with the party's framing strategies.

2.1. YouTube

The AfD's official YouTube channel, established in October 2016, has 338,000 subscribers, over 2,000 uploaded videos, and more than 125 million total views. The content analysed for this study reveals that multiple migration-related frames are often deployed simultaneously. The overarching narrative links migration to crime, violence, terrorism, economic strain, environmental degradation, and cultural decline.

The criminality/security frame emerged as the dominant narrative: eight of the analysed videos depicted immigration as a threat to Germany, associating it with crime, violence, and terrorism. Two videos employed the economic burden frame, claiming that immigrants deplete the pension system or exploit the welfare state. Another two videos invoked the cultural incompatibility frame, portraying immigrants as unwilling to assimilate and as prioritising their own values over those of Germany. The political infiltration frame was largely absent from the AfD's YouTube content, although one video framed immigrants as a threat to German jobs; however, this did not align with the classical definition of political infiltration as used in this study. Notably, while the party's own content mostly used the criminality/security frame, all four frames actually appeared in the associated comment sections.

All videos received substantial viewership, suggesting that these narratives reached wide audiences. The most-viewed video—Alice Weidel's speech offering condolences after a terrorist attack—garnered 814,000 views, while the video with the highest comment volume, a debate between Alice Weidel and members of the Green Party, attracted 1,870 comments.

Surprisingly, a relatively small proportion of comments explicitly echoed the frames identified in the AfD's content. Many comments instead expressed general support for the party, pledging to vote AfD and advocating for policies prioritising "Germans first," including closing national and EU borders and pursuing "remigration."

Where frames did appear in comments, the cultural incompatibility and political infiltration frames were often expressed indirectly. Examples included laments that public spaces felt "like Somalia or Afghanistan," observations that German was no longer heard in daily life, and nostalgic references to a "gloriously homogeneous" past. The economic burden frame also surfaced, with comments criticising the costs of immigration—such as language courses—and asserting that migration from "foreign civilisations" brings problems beyond the job market.

A smaller number of comments reflected the criminality/security frame, describing personal experiences of feeling less safe since 2015 and associating refugees with deterioration in sectors such as healthcare. Some comments used dehumanising language, referring to immigrants as "rats," illustrating the presence of overtly hostile and exclusionary rhetoric.

2.2. Facebook

The AfD's official Facebook page has 647,861 followers and more than 537,000 total likes, indicating extensive reach. The collected data reveal that the security/criminality frame dominates the AfD's own posts. Almost all content portrayed immigrants as criminals, asserting that mass migration had created an "extremely high crime burden" for Germany, with repeated associations between specific groups (e.g., Afghans) and terrorism. The cultural incompatibility frame appeared only once, in a post stating that "it is time to prioritise German culture." No instances of the economic burden or political infiltration frames were observed in the AfD's original Facebook content. Despite this, all four frames emerged in the comment sections. The most popular post—a video interview with AfD federal spokesman Tino Chrupalla—garnered 25,000

likes, 707,000 views, and over 1,000 comments, typical of the high engagement rates across the platform.

Frames in User Comments

Security/Criminality Frame

References to crime, terrorism, and threats to public safety were frequent. Many comments explicitly connected recent terrorist attacks in Germany to immigration and argued for border closures or mass deportations:

- “Criminal foreigners must be deported 🇩🇪.”
- “Even those who are integrated are ticking time bombs, see Magdeburg and Munich. Islam HATES Germany.”
- “State failure!!! Islamist attacks and violence against innocents!!! How much longer will we just watch instead of ending this madness?!”
- “We already have enough rapists here — we don’t need more. Who will protect our girls?”
- “So now they come with knives? Welcome to the slaughterhouse Germany.”

Some users also accused the media of selectively portraying victims: “Have you noticed that the media always shows the images of the Hanau victims, but never the German victims of terror and knife attacks? That’s intentional.”

Economic Burden Frame

Economic arguments often portrayed migrants as exploiting social benefits at the expense of German citizens:

- “Those who are here illegally shouldn’t get any payments... You’d see how quickly the numbers would drop.”
- “Only bread and a bed, no child benefits — then it’ll sort itself out!!”
- “The state just distributes our tax money to itself and to migrants.”

- “I’m retiring, but I still have to work so that they can have a good life here. Makes me sick — only AfD.”
- “Every day I see misery on Cologne’s streets... while Syrian and Ukrainian refugees who don’t want to work get apartments — meanwhile German citizens sleep on the streets.”

These statements often assumed that reducing or removing financial assistance would reduce immigration.

Cultural Incompatibility Frame

Many comments warned of “cultural erosion” and depicted Muslims in particular as incompatible with German society:

- “Our culture is a treasure that deserves respect and protection. Only with a strong voice for Germany will our culture survive.”
- “Germany’s culture is unique and must be preserved. Ideological cultural erosion threatens our heritage and identity.”
- “Out with all the headscarves and long beards — they have no place here. We must tear down all mosques.”
- “In my city, I barely hear German anymore and see only women with headscarves and men with beards.”
- “Expel the Muslim hordes! Mass deportations now! Your country cannot afford 25 million illegal Muslims.”

Some framed incompatibility in quasi-scientific or historical terms: “Foreign cultural circles... in a measured amount, okay, but they must be willing to assimilate over generations. If they stay in their own ‘matrix,’ the whole thing will become a cancerous growth for the state.”

Political Infiltration Frame

This frame often overlapped with cultural incompatibility but carried explicit conspiracy elements, suggesting deliberate “Islamisation” or replacement:

- “This is the Islamisation that is happening here... The AfD must stop this — it must not happen again. Not here in Germany.”
- “Bring in more sleepers (i.e., terrorists). Until all Germans are exterminated.”
- “That’s their intention — to gradually destroy Germany and the Germans. We let in the Trojan horse.”
- “The survival of our culture is hanging by a thread.”

Other comments portrayed everyday accommodations for Muslim practices as signs of infiltration: “It should be possible for a wiener sausage to be served in kindergarten without anyone questioning if it has pork... In soft Germany, we bend over backward for everything and everyone. Other countries are laughing at us.”

While the AfD’s own Facebook content overwhelmingly relied on the security/criminality frame, the audience expanded the discourse to include the economic burden, cultural incompatibility, and political infiltration frames—often combining them in single comments. Across frames, the discourse was characterised by emotive, alarmist, and exclusionary rhetoric, with Muslims as the primary out-group.

2.3. X

The AfD’s official X account, created in September 2012, has 443,600 followers. The dataset for this study comprised ten posts published during the campaign period. Five posts explicitly employed the security/criminality frame, presenting migration as a direct threat to safety and national security. Two posts referred to recent terrorist attacks without explicitly mentioning immigration, though the association between “foreigners” and terrorism was clearly implied. Two additional posts advocated for “making German passports valuable again” through stronger border protection—an indirect use of the security/criminality frame that suggested porous borders and devalued citizenship were consequences of immigration. Finally, one post—“Time for Germany, time for you”—

hinted at the economic burden frame, implying that government resources were being diverted away from German citizens.

Posts referring to terrorist attacks received the most engagement, with one surpassing 510,000 views and 29,000 likes. More generally, AfD posts averaged between 3,000–5,000 likes and over 50,000 views, indicating significant audience reach.

Frames in User Comments

Security/Criminality Frame

This was by far the most prominent frame in the comments, often expressed with highly emotive and hostile language:

- “Out with the animals.”
- “Every Muslim is potentially an Islamist.”
- “Islam is a cancer spreading through the West. It must be stopped. Only the AfD can save Germany.”
- “We already have enough rapists here—we don’t need more. Who will protect our girls?”
- Meme: “Back to carpetland. Deport now” (referring to Muslim prayer mats).
- “Remigration is the only possibility!!”
- “How many more lives need to be destroyed?! A mother and her two-year-old daughter were murdered by an Afghan ‘asylum seeker’... This insane policy must be stopped: Close the borders, start mass deportations now.”

Others blended crime and security with broader anti-Muslim sentiment: “Islam lives in a constant state of war with Germany,” and “Western Islam is merely the grass that covers the snake. Give a man a brick, and he will build a city. Give a Muslim a city, and it will end in bricks.”

Political Infiltration Frame

Although less frequent in AfD's original posts, elements of the political infiltration frame were present in the comments, often tied to conspiracy-style narratives:

- "The mass naturalization of foreigners without any German ethnic affiliation... was and is absolutely unconstitutional. All such naturalizations must be reviewed and revoked."
- "No more dual citizenship. Being German here while being patriotic for your homeland is a No go. Stop it!"
- "The government is waging war against its own people, and the asylum seekers are its soldiers!!!"

These comments reflect fears of a deliberate "Islamisation" of Germany, portraying immigrants as infiltrators eroding national sovereignty and identity.

Economic Burden Frame

Several comments focused on costs and welfare, accusing migrants of straining the social system:

- "Since when is it right-extremist to not cheer for the infiltration of mass migration in our social systems?"
- "Is the corruption and the fake asylum seeker still affordable? That's what their German taxpayer should be asking themselves."
- "The state just distributes our tax money to migrants while our own people struggle."

Cultural Incompatibility Frame

Though less dominant than security or economics, the cultural incompatibility frame was evident in comments expressing alienation and nostalgia:

- "We want our life to return to how it was before the migration policies of 2015. Carefree in the park, at a Christmas market—this should be a given."

- “This is painful. Angela Merkel destroyed Germany. I hardly recognise my country anymore.”

While AfD’s official posts on X primarily relied on the security/criminality frame—particularly in relation to recent terrorist attacks—the comments broadened the discourse to include all four frames. The audience overwhelmingly framed immigration as a source of crime, insecurity, and cultural decline, with frequent calls for border closure, remigration, and mass deportations. The rhetoric was often explicitly anti-Muslim, conspiratorial, and dehumanising, illustrating how audience reactions intensified and radicalised the framing initially introduced by the AfD.

3. Discussion and recommendations

The electoral success of the AfD in the 2025 Bundestag elections—winning 152 of 630 seats—illustrates the resonance of its campaign strategy. Current polling suggests further growth, with the party projected at 26% of the vote if elections were held today (Politico, 2025). In the digital era, electoral campaigning is increasingly conducted on social media, making online platforms central to political communication. Against this backdrop, the AfD’s persistent use of hateful framing around immigration appears to have contributed to its electoral appeal, underscoring the importance of critically analysing these tactics.

The analysis of AfD social media content demonstrates a consistent strategy of framing immigrants and foreigners as criminals and security threats. The security/criminality frame dominated official content, while user comments extended the narrative to include all four frames under examination: economic burden, cultural incompatibility, political infiltration, and security/criminality. This illustrates how AfD accounts function as echo chambers, amplifying hostility and fostering community around anti-immigrant

sentiment. Although official posts most often portrayed immigrants as criminals, comments frequently expanded this framing, presenting immigrants as economically parasitic, culturally incompatible, or agents of an alleged conspiracy to replace the German population.

A recurring feature across both party content and user comments is the conflation of “immigrants” with *Muslims*. The notion that Islam is inherently incompatible with “Western” values appeared frequently, alongside claims that Islam posed an existential threat to Christianity and European culture. Rarely did the discourse acknowledge the diversity of nationalities or religions among migrants.

This raises a broader dilemma: while civil society organisations (CSOs) call upon governments, the EU, and platforms to counter online hate, political parties themselves—such as the AfD—are among the chief disseminators of these narratives. Hate speech thus becomes instrumentalised for electoral gain, creating what appears to be a losing battle for regulation and prevention.

Yet, international law provides a robust normative framework obliging governments to act. The ICCPR (Art. 20(2)) requires states to prohibit advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that incites discrimination, hostility, or violence. The ICERD (Art. 4) obliges states to criminalise dissemination of racist ideas, incitement to racial discrimination, and acts of racially motivated violence, as well as to prohibit organisations promoting racial hatred. The European Court of Human Rights has consistently held states accountable for tolerating hate speech (*e.g., Erbakan v. Turkey*). At the European level, the Council of Europe’s Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)16 urges public officials, elected representatives, and political parties to refrain from engaging in hate speech, to condemn it promptly, and to adopt internal codes of conduct—particularly during electoral campaigns. Similarly, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) General Policy Recommendation No. 15 advises states to withdraw public funding from political parties using hate speech, and to consider the prohibition or dissolution of such organisations where their rhetoric incites violence, intimidation, hostility, or discrimination.

Furthermore, under the Digital Services Act (DSA), Very Large Online Platforms are obliged to remove illegal hate speech, while national Digital Services Coordinators (DSCs) are responsible for ensuring compliance. Many of the user comments analysed in this study meet the threshold of hate speech and therefore should be removed under this framework. Here, CSOs and regulators share responsibility in pressing platforms to act.

Finally, beyond legal obligations, there is a pressing need for digital media literacy education to strengthen societal resilience against manipulative narratives. Without equipping citizens to critically engage with online content, the influence of political actors who rely on hateful framing is likely to persist.

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Annex: Data

1. AfD TV -YouTube Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@AfDTV>

Key Videos and Framing of Migration & Immigrants

19 Feb 2025 | Interview/Discussion | | <https://youtu.be/NUiKSOT3FPc?feature=shared> -
5.5K likes, 70K views

11 Feb 2025 | Weidel vs. Greens (Parliament) | | 90K views | 9K likes | ["Gehen Sie arbeiten!" - Weidel vs. Grüne - AfD](#)

Comments: 1, 852

10 Feb 2025 | Time for Change: the Media conceal this political failure | 19K | 2.7K likes
[Zeit für Veränderung: „Die Medien verschleiern dieses Politikversagen!“](#)

Comments: 239

15 Jan 2024 | On the flood of immigrants and media lies | Immigrants violent, primitive,
lacking manners | 92K | 7.9K likes

[Über Migrantenflut & Medienlügen: Stephan Brandner im Interview mit AfD-TV!](#)

Comments 794

14 Jan 2024 | With us there's no halves anymore | Framed existential threat to
Germany | 95K | 8K likes | ["Mit uns gibt es keine halben Sachen mehr!" - Tino Chrupalla - AfD - YouTube](#)

Comments 914

10 Jan 2024 | Advertisement -Immigrants & Identity Change| Immigrants made Germany "less beautiful" | 162K | 4K likes [Weißt Du noch, wie schön es in Deutschland einmal war? - AfD - YouTube](#)

Comments 868

23 Dec 2024 | Alice Weidel Speech: Condolences for Attack Victims | Fear, terrorism, and public pain| 816K| 54K likes [Gänsehaut pur bei dieser Rede! - AfD - Livemitschnitt Alice Weidel Magdeburg](#)

Comments 7,876

23 Dec 2024 | "Remigration Failure - Security Threat" | Focus on Syrian immigrants as a security risk| 9.4K | 1.2K likes [Jung & Patriotisch: So versagt Deutschland bei der Remigration! - AfD - FPÖ - YouTube](#)

Comments 109

[Zeit für einen Neuanfang - Zeit für Deutschland! - Alice Weidel - AfD](#) 69K | 4.9K likes

Comments 752

2. Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/alternativefuerde/>

a. Time to Deport Criminals: Extreme Migrant Crimes (21 Feb): 6.713k reactions, 879 com, 771 sh [\(20+\) AfD - AfD-Anfrage enthüllt extrem hohe Migranten-Kriminalität:... | Facebook](#)

AfD inquiry reveals extremely high migrant crime: time to deport criminals!

It has been covered up by CDU, CSU and traffic light parties for years: Germany has a problem with an extremely high crime burden due to mass migration. A special evaluation of the Federal Statistical Office commissioned by AfD-Bundestag Member René Springer reveals the true numbers: in 2023 foreigners in Germany were convicted 255,669 times for a crime, which corresponds to a share of 39 percent of all convictions. Since the percentage of foreigners was 15 percent in the same year, the crime rate among foreigners is therefore more than twice as high.

However, other aspects have to be taken into account that make the picture even clearer: 62 percent of convicted foreigners come from non-EU countries, which includes, for example, countries of asylum origin such as Syria, Afghanistan or North African states. In the statistics, people with German citizenship and foreign origin are not even counted. The terrorist attacks in Munich, Aschaffenburg and other cities call for action: We must finally deport criminal and illegal migrants and protect our borders! Only the AfD stands for this, while the traffic light parties ignore reality and the CDU, despite their fog candles, sabotages deportations in all CDU-ruled federal states!

Quelle:

<https://www.nius.de/.../92872f9c-a480-4494-ad85-51395fafa0a9>

Comments 788 comments, 792 shares 6.5K likes

b. IS Running Over People: Time to Deport Islamists (20 Feb): 6.048k r, 1.210k com,

1.386k sh [\(20+\) AfD - IS ruft zum Überfahren von Menschen auf: Zeit für die... |](#)

[Facebook](#)

AfD 20 February · 🌐

IS calls for running over people: time to deport Islamists!

"What are you waiting for?" Streets are full of destinations. Run over them! " - this unbelievable challenge is on the macabre "navigation system" of an Islamic propaganda image. Also the call "On to battle!" is located right next to the driver's steering wheel. The German-language terror website "Al Saif Media" ("The Sword") also names German cities as potential targets of attacks on the map: Berlin, Frankfurt and Munich.

After the deadly car attacks in Magdeburg and Munich, it is clear how serious these threats are unfortunately to be taken - but CDU and Rest-Ampel continue to be idle. As of before, the majority of foreigners and Islamist threats are not deported in the CDU-ruled federal states. CDU chief Merz dropped his mask only yesterday in the TV duel with Scholz and even turned against the deportation of 40,000 migrants who must leave immediately, who have no tolerance status. At the same time, after the joint vote with the AfD, he is already nodding in submissively towards the Greens. There's a bloody price for this civil-distance firewall course. And if the next car attack should happen to "firewall deaths" again, the hypocritical CDU-effectiveness comments are already to be avoided.

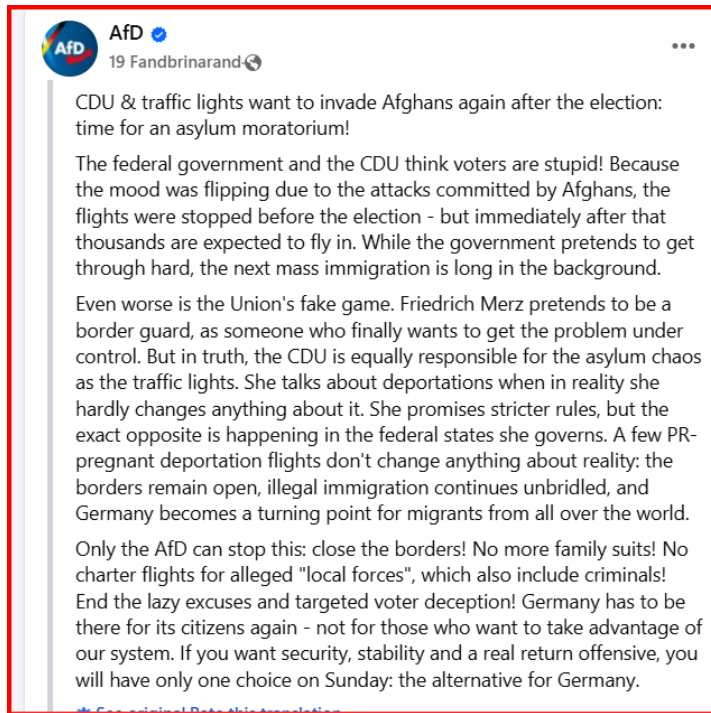
Only the AfD is not watching Islamists declare war on us and our country with the hashtag ["#LetsSlaughter"](#) (Let's slaughter!) make it the "slaughterhouse" of their sick ideology. We will implement the massive deportation offensive promised to us by the Union and SPD for years, while both parties do the stark opposite with Merz and Scholz. We will protect our borders and deport migrants without entry at the border. Munich and Magdeburg must not become everyday. Only an election victory of the AfD on Sunday can prevent this!

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IS RUFT ZUM ÜBERFAHREN VON MENSCHEN AUF:

1.1K comments 1.3k shares 5.9k likes

- c. Close Borders: Deport Afgans-Time for asylum Moratorium (19 Feb), 5.619k, 1.448k, 1.493k (20+) AfD - CDU & Ampel wollen nach der Wahl wieder Afghanen einfliegen:... | Facebook



5.5 likes 1.4k comments 1.4k shares

- d. Savages (Afgans) Attacked a Kid in Munich (15 Feb): 4.942k, 1.387k, 686. (20+) AfD | Facebook



3.8k likes, 983 comments, 407 shares

- f. Deadly migration crisis must end-Alice (14 Feb): 13.697k r, 2.098k c, 1.777k s.
[\(20+\) AfD - US-Vizepräsident J.D. Vance fordert ein Ende der Brandmauer!... | Facebook](#)

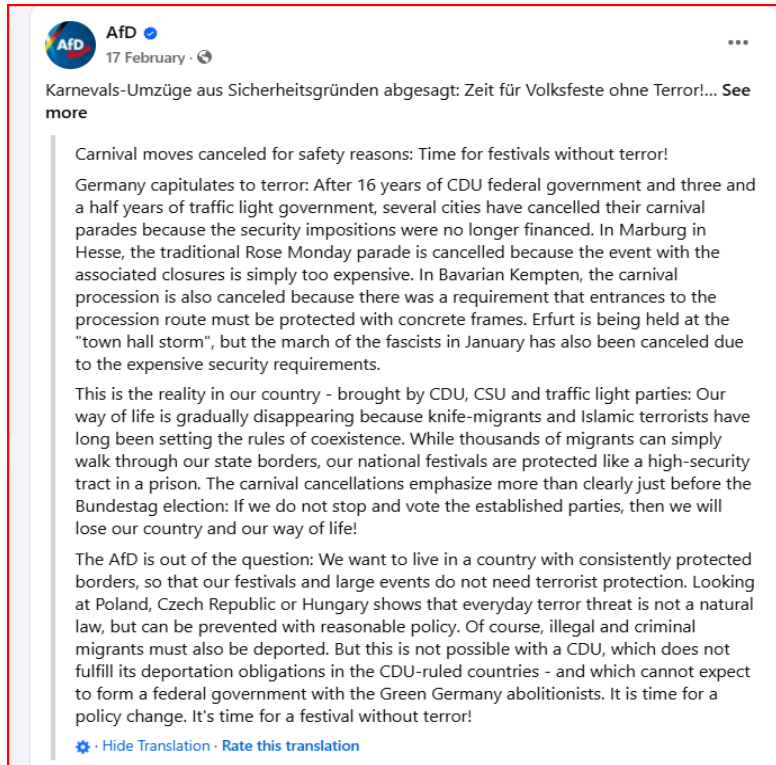
13k likes, 2k comments, 1.7k shares

- g. Migration Reversal -Alice (06 Feb): 16.049k, 1.111k, 1.679k. [\(20+\) Video | Facebook](#)

- h. Tighten Migration Law (04 Feb): 7.914k, 1.294k, 1.091k. [\(20+\) AfD - Söder und Merz „bekämpfen entschlossen“ die AfD – Wir... | Facebook](#)

10k likes, 1.4k comments, 1.3k shares

i. [\(20+\) AfD - Karnevals-Umzüge aus Sicherheitsgründen abgesagt: Zeit für... | Facebook](#)



6.3k likes, 828 comments, 1.1k shares

3. Twitter

Twitter/X: <https://x.com/AfD> (15) AfD (@AfD) / X

a. [Link](#) **"AfD inquiry reveals extremely high migrant crime: Time to deport criminals!**

150 comments 1k shares 5.2k likes, 40 saves, 57.9k views

b. [Link](#) **"ISIS calls for running people over: Time to deport Islamists!**

156 comments, 1.2k shares, 5.7k likes, 78 saves, 77.8k views

c. [Link](#)

"CDU & the 'Ampel' coalition want to fly in Afghans again after the election: Time for an asylum moratorium!

147 comments, 925 shares, 4.2k likes, 30 saves, 46k views

D. [Link](#) **"Carnival parades cancelled for security reasons: Time for public festivals without terror!**

128 comments, 615 shares, 3.3k likes, 19 saves, 35.2k views

E. [Link](#)

"A mother (37) and her little daughter (2) did not survive the attack in Munich, in which an Afghan man drove his vehicle into a group of people. I express my deepest condolences to the bereaved. Things cannot and must not continue like this in Germany!"

1.5k comments, 4.6k shares, 29k likes, 238 saves, 510.2k views

F. [Link](#) **"Millions of people have come to us after throwing away their passports. And we don't know who they are."**

1.5k comments, 4.6k shares, 29k likes, 238 saves, 510.2k views

G. [Link](#) **Media conformity: "Car plows into crowd."**

H. [Link](#) **Survey shows young people's fear for the future: Time for your future!**

121 comments, 610 shares, 3.8k likes, 25 saves, 38.3k views

I. [Link](#) **Time for Germany. Time for you! That's why on February 23, vote AfD with both votes!**

118 comments, 474 shares, 2.9k likes, 28 comments, 50.7k views

J. [Link](#) **Time to make our passport valuable again!**

86 comments, 451 shares, 3.3K likes, 15 saves, 32.6K views

K. [Link](#) **Time for secure borders!**

140 comments, 620 shares, 4.7k likes, 14 saves, 46.4k views