Appendix

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1 Dictionaries: Case Names, Courts, & Amici

We used several dictionaries to label our topics of interest, given the commonality of terms to describe these topics: courts generally, amicus specifically, and case names. All are described in greater detail here to add to content in the main text. A tweet or Facebook post was labeled as about a topic if it contained at least one keyword or phrase from the corresponding dictionary. The text matching method that we use labels a post if the keyword or phrase is contained in its entirety — for example "lawsuit fil" would label posts containing both "lawsuit filed" and "lawsuit filing" as related to the courts. All are informed by our own expertise and experience reading these posts, as well as the qualitative content analysis. We underwent an iterative process to add missing terms or common hashtags and to find false positives (most notably U.S. Representative Suzanne Bon**amici**) (OR-1)).

The **case names** dictionary includes all the case names from the terms we consider here. From the main body, we took every case name and included different variations of the name in the dictionary. For example, to label tweets about *Little Sisters of the Poor Saints Peter and Paul Home v. Pennsylvania* (2020) the dictionary includes variations such as *Little Sisters of the Poor v. Pennsylvania* and *Little Sisters of the Poor v. PA*. We also include all of those variations with spaces removed. This allows us to also capture variations that may be used in hashtags about the cases. Some common hashtags associated with cases in our data are "janusvafscme", "niflavbecerra", and "trumpvhawaii". Accounting for these alternative case names, this dictionary contains over 4,200 case name terms (that correspond to the 278 unique cases). Note that this includes any mention of a case name by an interest group on these platforms – whether or not they filed an amicus brief on the case. A tweet or post is labeled as about a specific case if it mentions at least one of any of these 4,200 variations of case names. Practically, to match each post to its specific case (to then be able to merge case-relevant information like decision date or direction), we fuzzy match the data frame of posts to a data frame where each row is a case-name iteration that contains the terms from our dictionary and case information. A fuzzy match does not require exact text matching to merge; this means that some case name iterations that do not appear in our dictionary can still merge successfully.

The **courts** dictionary is made up of the terms listed here: "scotus", "supreme court", "district court", "circuit court", "court ruling", "court decision", "lawsuit fil", "filing a lawsuit", "filed a lawsuit", "court filing", "amici", "amicus", "friend of the court", "federal courts", "judiciary", "court opinion", " sued", "brought suit", "verdict", "landmark decision", "issued a decision", "majority opinion", "dissent", "concurring opinion", "concurrence", " usdc ", "court of appeals", " coa ", "first circuit", "1st circuit", "second circuit", "2nd circuit", "third circuit", "3rd circuit", "fourth circuit", "4th circuit", "fifth circuit", "5th circuit", "sixth circuit", "6th circuit", "seventh circuit", "7th circuit", "eighth circuit", "8th circuit", "ninth circuit", "9th circuit", "tenth circuit", "10th circuit", "eleventh circuit", "11th circuit", "dc circuit", "federal circuit", "fed circuit", "sotomayor", "kagan", "breyer", "ginsburg", "#rbg", " rbg ", "coney barrett", "barrett", "kavanaugh", "gorsuch", "scalia", "alito", "clarence thomas", "john roberts", "chief justice", "merrick garland", "high court", "highest court", "state court", "anthony kennedy", "justice kennedy", "justice roberts", "justice thomas", "cj thomas", "supremecourt", "districtcourt","circuitcourt", "protectourcourts", "weneednine", "trumpjudges", "notourjustice", "scalia", and "confirmacb." The inclusion of terms

like 'court' or 'brief' led to many false positives, and were excluded from the final dictionary.[1] We also excluded "political dissent" and "judiciary committee".

The **amicus** dictionary is made up of the terms: "friend of the court," "amici," or "amicus". Note that the amicus dictionary is a subset of the broad courts dictionary. As above, the inclusion of terms like 'brief' led to many false positives, and were excluded from the final dictionary. Additionally, we excluded tweets or posts that referenced Representative Suzanne Bonamici (@RepBon**amici** or "bon**amici**"), who represents Oregon's 1st district in the U.S. House, Twitter user @**amicus**rx1, and mentions of the "**Amicus** Podcast" from *Slate*.

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[1]The shorter terms and acronyms with spaces before or after have those added as a buffer to ensure that we are not capturing words like "barbacoa" with our "coa" term.

2 Top 20 Court, Amicus, and Case Posters

Which organizations are the most frequent posters on Twitter and Facebook about courts and amicus briefs? Beginning with the Courts generally, Table 1 shows that the vast majority (85% on Facebook and 75% on Twitter) are citizens' groups. However, on Facebook, a professional legal group, the Federalist Society has the most court posts for that organization type, nearly 1,000. They are also active on Twitter, with the 19th most tweets about the courts. Their liberal counterpart, the American Constitutional Society, is the professional group with the most tweets, though they lag behind several citizens' groups. The only union in the top 20 for courts posts on either Facebook or Twitter is the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) which is the 13th most frequent courts poster on Twitter. No unions crack the top 20 on Facebook.

With respect to amicus posts, we first consider the top posters on Twitter. As it was with courts generally, Table 2 shows that the majority of the top Facebook posters and tweeters about amici are citizens' groups (both 19 out of 20). The only professional group to crack the top 20 on Facebook is the International Association of Drilling Contractors and on Twitter, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. In contrast to the other group types, unions were not frequent posters on Twitter or Facebook about amicus terms. This suggests interesting and important differences across group type but also within types that we will explore more in the future.

Finally, Table 3 shows the top 20 posters of specific case names on Facebook and Twitter. The groups here are more diverse than in Tables 1 and 2. There are more unions and professional groups that engage in direct posting about individual cases, but business and industry groups remain off the list of the top 20 posters.

	Facebook Page Name	Type	Posts	Twitter Handle	Type	Posts
1	judicial watch	Citizens Group	2404	peoplefor	Citizens Group	5923
2	constitutional accountability center (cac)	Citizens Group	1315	afjustice	Citizens Group	5860
3	cair	Citizens Group	1280	judicialwatch	Citizens Group	5085
4	people for the american way	Citizens Group	1079	naacp_ldf	Citizens Group	4881
5	freedom from religion foundation	Citizens Group	1017	civilrightsorg	Citizens Group	4712
6	the federalist society	Professional	932	acslaw	Professional	4482
7	first liberty	Citizens Group	917	naral	Citizens Group	4346
8	aclu	Citizens Group	853	brennancenter	Citizens Group	3840
9	lawyers' committee for civil rights under law	Citizens Group	806	fwdus	Citizens Group	3721
10	american constitution society	Professional	783	lambdalegal	Citizens Group	3482
11	national association for public defense	Professional	754	myconstitution	Citizens Group	3419
12	alliance defending freedom	Citizens Group	726	lgbtbarny	Professional	2488
13	alliance for justice	Citizens Group	585	seiu	Union	2393
14	center for reproductive rights	Citizens Group	583	sierraclub	Citizens Group	2381
15	naacp legal defense fund	Citizens Group	552	lawyerscomm	Citizens Group	2311
16	aclj	Citizens Group	520	americansunited	Citizens Group	2270
17	freedom for all americans	Citizens Group	519	nfala1	Professional	2125
18	independent women's forum	Citizens Group	507	aclu	Citizens Group	2050
19	death penalty information center	Citizens Group	502	fedsoc	Professional	1990
20	family research council	Citizens Group	502	tppatriots	Citizens Group	1943

Table 1: The top 20 organizations who posted about the courts on Facebook (left) and Twitter (right), as well as their type and the number of posts.

#	Facebook Page Name	Type	Posts	Twitter Handle	Type	Posts
1	constitutional accountability center (cac)	Citizens Group	109	judicialwatch	Citizens Group	261
2	judicial watch	Citizens Group	104	linda_adao	Citizens Group	248
3	cair	Citizens Group	95	naacp_ldf	Citizens Group	216
4	equal means equal	Citizens Group	86	juvlaw1975	Citizens Group	143
5	freedom from religion foundation	Citizens Group	77	myconstitution	Citizens Group	131
6	aclj	Citizens Group	69	hrc	Citizens Group	119
7	new civil liberties alliance	Citizens Group	63	houstoninst	Citizens Group	117
8	institute for free speech	Citizens Group	55	lawyerscomm	Citizens Group	109
9	juvenile law center	Citizens Group	55	aclj	Citizens Group	93
10	lawyers' committee for civil rights under law	Citizens Group	52	fwdus	Citizens Group	93
11	legal resources centre	Citizens Group	46	openmarkets	Citizens Group	90
12	asian american legal defense and education fund (aaldef)	Citizens Group	40	nclalegal	Citizens Group	89
13	epic - electronic privacy information center	Citizens Group	39	rcfp	Professional	81
14	impact fund	Citizens Group	39	lambdalegal	Citizens Group	77
15	coalizione italiana libertà e diritti civili	Citizens Group	38	epicprivacy	Citizens Group	70
16	firearms policy coalition	Citizens Group	38	gendersexlaw	Citizens Group	70
17	center for democracy & technology	Citizens Group	35	gunpolicy	Citizens Group	69
18	texas values	Citizens Group	35	brennancenter	Citizens Group	67
19	iadc	Professional	32	protctdemocracy	Citizens Group	64
20	naacp legal defense fund	Citizens Group	31	cendemtech	Citizens Group	63

Table 2: The top 20 organizations who posted about amicus briefs on Facebook (left) and Twitter (right), as well as their type and the number of posts.

	Facebook Page Name	Type	Posts	Twitter Handle	Type	Posts
1	the federalist society	Professional	297	fedsoc	Professional	834
2	national right to work	Citizens Group	291	righttowork	Citizens Group	729
3	liberty justice center	Citizens Group	142	freedomfdtn	Citizens Group	680
4	alliance defending freedom	Citizens Group	95	aftunion	Union	385
5	seiu	Union	68	naacp_ldf	Citizens Group	272
6	aft - american federation of teachers	Union	66	seiu	Union	246
7	freedom for all americans	Citizens Group	64	ljcenter	Citizens Group	225
8	ceai christian educators association international	Professional	62	fwdus	Citizens Group	221
9	national institute of family & life advocates-nifla	Citizens Group	58	americansunited	Citizens Group	219
10	american constitution society	Professional	53	acslaw	Professional	218
11	americans united for separation of church and state	Citizens Group	52	lambdalegal	Citizens Group	215
12	national association for public defense	Professional	52	alliancedefends	Citizens Group	208
13	afscme	Union	51	teamsters	Union	198
14	constitutional accountability center (cac)	Citizens Group	50	ceidotorg	Citizens Group	192
15	naacp legal defense fund	Citizens Group	48	ncslorg	Professional	176
16	center for constitutional rights	Citizens Group	47	aflcio	Union	164
17	the center for gender and sexuality law	Citizens Group	43	lgbtbarny	Professional	164
18	common cause	Citizens Group	42	thetaskforce	Citizens Group	163
19	pioneer institute for public policy research	Citizens Group	41	jwjnational	Citizens Group	144
20	american bankruptcy institute	Professional	39	afscme	Union	142

Table 3: The top 20 organizations who posted about Supreme Court cases on Facebook (left) and Twitter (right), as well as their type and the number of posts.

3   Amicus-Related Posts on Social Media

Here we build on our analysis of posts that contains words like "friend of the court," "amici," or "amicus," which capture primarily posts about direct organization amicus activity. Figure 1 contains additional examples of posts coded in this category on Facebook (Figure 1a and 1b) and Twitter (Figure 1c and 1d). These posts largely refer filing or joining other organizations on amicus briefs, though there are also examples of informing members about precisely *why* the organization files amicus briefs (Figure 1b).

(a) Facebook Example 1

(b) Facebook Example 2

(c) Twitter Example 1

(d) Twitter Example 2

Figure 1: Examples of amicus-related posts on Facebook and Twitter.

4   T-Tests Comparing Court Posts By Group Type

Here we compare courts posts by group type on Facebook — business/industry, professional, citizens' groups, and unions. Nearly all comparisons are statistically significant. Table 4 shows the comparisons for Facebook posts and Table 5 shows the same comparisons for tweets by group type.

Mean of Group 1	Mean of Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1 N	Group 2 N	T-Statistic	Adjusted P-Value
0.0035	0.0190	Business/Industry	Citizens Group	272914	1363434	-95.6611	0.00000E+00
0.0035	0.0088	Business/Industry	Professional	272914	770908	-34.3740	5.86200E-258
0.0035	0.0138	Business/Industry	Union	272914	127981	-29.9200	2.27400E-195
0.0190	0.0088	Citizens Group	Professional	1363434	770908	64.5727	0.00000E+00
0.0190	0.0138	Citizens Group	Union	1363434	127981	15.0539	2.11200E-50
0.0088	0.0138	Professional	Union	770908	127981	-14.5622	3.15000E-47

Table 4: Results from pairwise t-tests, comparing the proportion of posts related to court terms by group type on Facebook. P-values of the indicated comparison are included (i.e., whether the difference is statistically significant) and use a Bonferroni correction.

Mean of Group 1	Mean of Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1 N	Group 2 N	T-Statistic	Adjusted P-Value
0.0031	0.0191	Business/Industry	Citizens Group	1140192	5402781	-204.2428	0.00000E+00
0.0031	0.0073	Business/Industry	Professional	1140192	2787435	-57.6519	0.00000E+00
0.0031	0.0172	Business/Industry	Union	1140192	424127	-68.4476	0.00000E+00
0.0191	0.0073	Citizens Group	Professional	5402781	2787435	152.1406	0.00000E+00
0.0191	0.0172	Citizens Group	Union	5402781	424127	9.1772	2.66400E-19
0.0073	0.0172	Professional	Union	2787435	424127	-48.2019	0.00000E+00

Table 5: Results from pairwise t-tests, comparing the proportion of posts related to court terms on Twitter. P-values of the indicated comparison are included (i.e., whether the difference is statistically significant) and use a Bonferroni correction.

5 T-Tests Comparing the Proportion of Amicus Posts By Group Type

Table 6 compares the proportion of court Facebook posts by group type that mention amicus terms. The comparisons are all statistically significant, and show that legal amicus groups have the highest proportion of their posts devoted to amicus terms. Table 7 shows the same comparisons for tweets by group type that mention amicus terms. As for Facebook, the comparisons are largely statistically significant.

Mean of Group 1	Mean of Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1 N	Group 2 N	T-Statistic	Adjusted P-Value
0.07	0.01	Legal Amicus	Legal Non-Amicus	42723	3208	24.31	5.98200E-124
0.07	0.04	Legal Amicus	Non-Legal Amicus	42723	74122	17.07	2.12400E-64
0.07	0.02	Legal Amicus	Non-Legal Non-Amicus	42723	10017	25.42	7.38000E-140
0.01	0.04	Legal Non-Amicus	Non-Legal Amicus	3208	74122	-15.01	6.72000E-49
0.01	0.02	Legal Non-Amicus	Non-Legal Non-Amicus	3208	10017	-3.06	1.20000E-02
0.04	0.02	Non-Legal Amicus	Non-Legal Non-Amicus	74122	10017	14.53	9.78000E-47

Table 6: Results from pairwise t-tests, comparing the proportion of posts related to amicus terms on Facebook by group type. P-values of the indicated comparison are included (i.e., whether the difference is statistically significant) and use a Bonferroni correction.

Mean of Group 1	Mean of Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1 N	Group 2 N	T-Statistic	Adjusted P-Value
0.05	0.01	Legal Amicus	Legal Non-Amicus	99937	15289	41.51	0.00000E+00
0.05	0.03	Legal Amicus	Non-Legal Amicus	99937	178712	21.62	9.42000E-103
0.05	0.01	Legal Amicus	Non-Legal Non-Amicus	99937	22244	28.81	1.85400E-180
0.01	0.03	Legal Non-Amicus	Non-Legal Amicus	15289	178712	-28.71	6.84000E-178
0.01	0.01	Legal Non-Amicus	Non-Legal Non-Amicus	15289	22244	-8.00	7.44000E-15
0.03	0.01	Non-Legal Amicus	Non-Legal Non-Amicus	178712	22244	15.02	4.93200E-50

Table 7: Results from pairwise t-tests, comparing the proportion of posts related to amicus terms on Twitter by group type. P-values of the indicated comparison are included (i.e., whether the difference is statistically significant) and use a Bonferroni correction.

6 Timing of Posts: Winners Only

In the main text, we analyze the timing of the court posts to the cert, argued, and decision date irrespective of how the case ultimately was decided. Here we subset the data to only the *winners*: that is, those amicus filers whose side won the case. We see that the patterns are remarkably similar; even when an interest group is on the winning side of a Supreme Court case, they are more frequently posting about the filing of their briefs than about the Court's decisions.
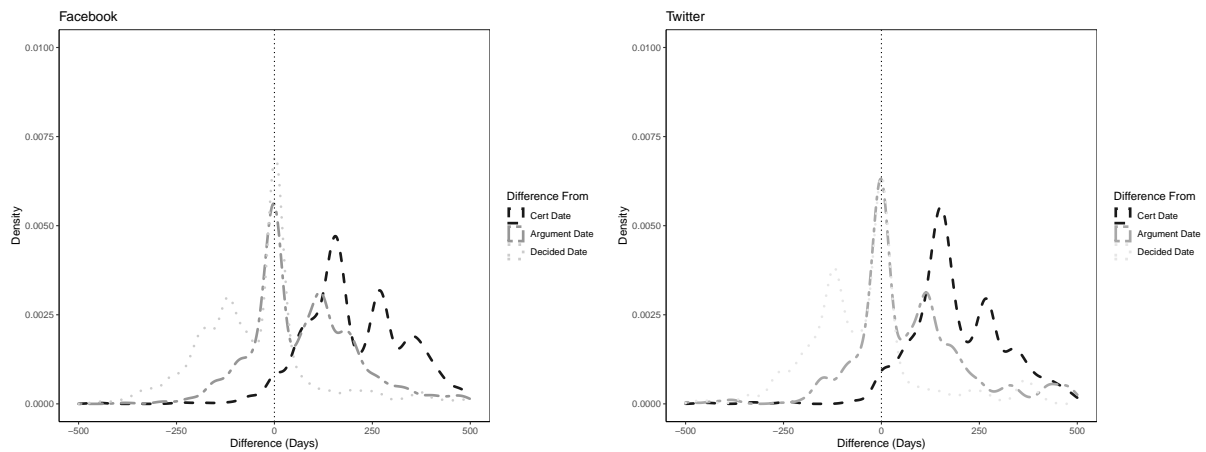

Figure 2: Difference in days from Facebook and Twitter posts about Supreme Court case to the cert, argument, or decision date among groups that filed amicus briefs *and whose side won* at the Supreme Court from 2016 to 2020.