

IFRRO Athens World Congress

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Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

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Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

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Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Some interesting facts about our very “hateful” social world

- ▶ Tech platforms now **control** the majority of online conversation
- ▶ Tech platforms have undertaken a shift towards **censorship** and **moderation**
- ▶ The American tradition of **free speech** on the internet is **no longer viable**
- ▶ Users, governments, and tech firms are all **behaving badly**
- ▶ **Free speech** has become a social, economic and political **weapon**
- ▶ **Racists, misogynists and oppressors** are allowed a voice

Source: The Good Censor / Cultural context report, March 2018



What is hate speech?

-

***Truth is now considered
#HateSpeech. Thanks
progressives.***

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

What is the role of social media when it comes to hate speech?

- ▶ Code of conduct
- ▶ Still not there
- ▶ Cooperation but diversity



Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

What is the role of social media when it comes to hate speech?

Still not there



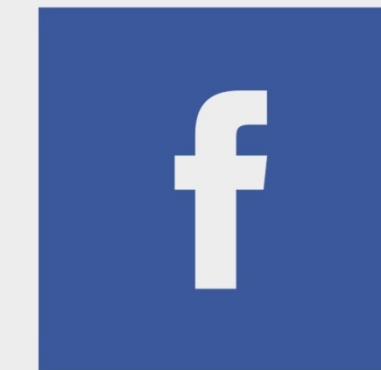
“ Sometimes our systems get it wrong ... Our system sometimes make mistakes in understanding context and nuances...

Johanna Wright
YouTube VP of Product Management (2017)



“ We see voices being silenced on Twitter every day. We’ve been working to counteract this for the past 2 years... We prioritized this in 2016. We updated our policies and increased the size of our teams. It wasn’t enough.

Jack Dorsey
Twitter CEO (2017)



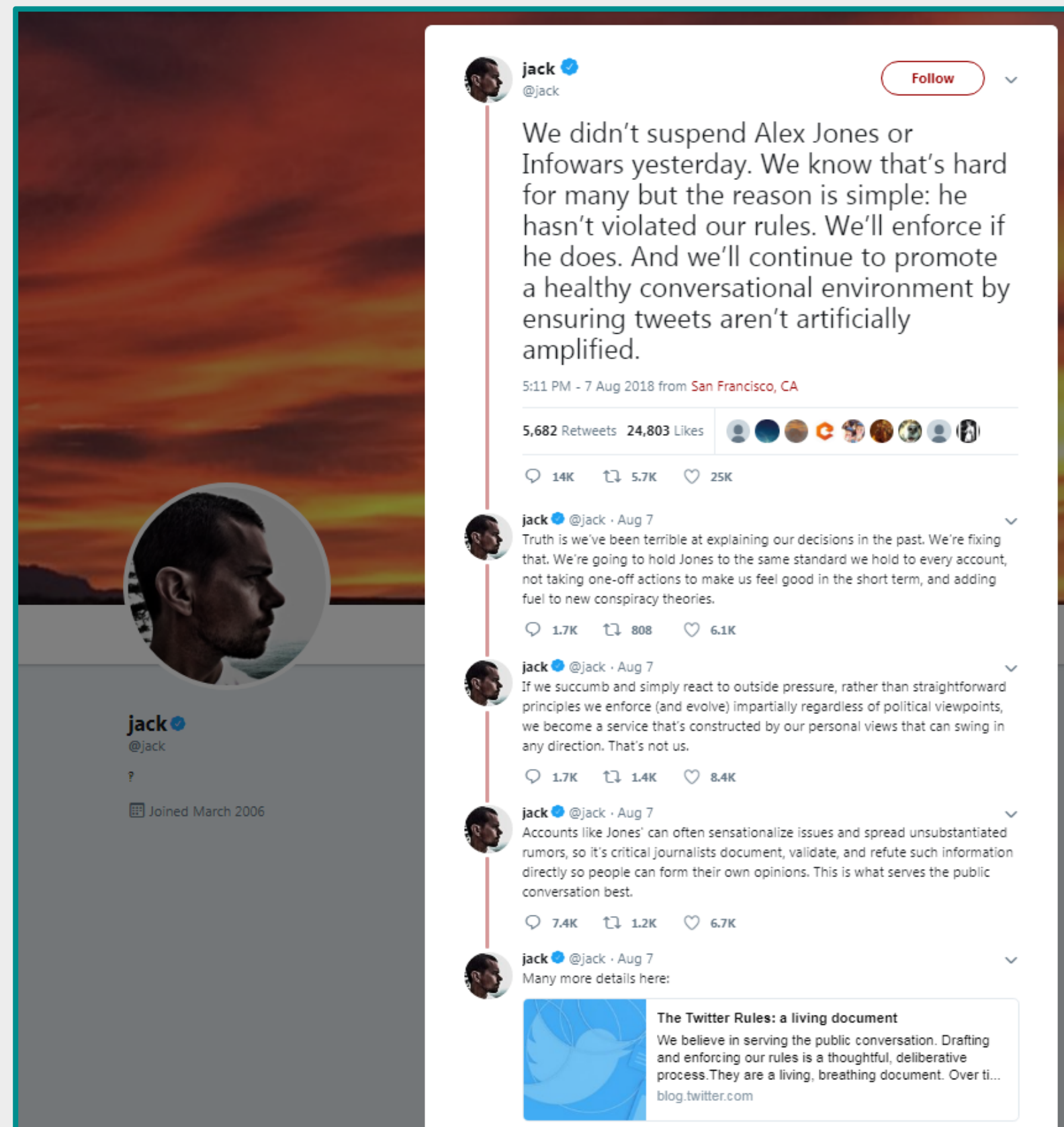
“ ... It’s much easier to build an AI system that can detect a nipple than it is to determine what is linguistically hate speech.

Mark Zuckerberg
Facebook CEO (2018)

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

What is the role of social media when it comes to hate speech?

Collaboration



“

Alex Jones against CNN Senior Media Correspondent Brian Stelter: ***“enemy . . . drunk on children’s blood,” “You will pay! You will fall!”***

Alex Jones against people of Muslim faith: ***“And we are going to stop you again! Do you understand?!”***

Alex Jones against drag queens: ***“We're going to destroy you.”***

Source: CNN

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

The legal and discursive characteristics of hate speech

Create unmediated marketplaces of ideas **VS** Create well-ordered spaces for safety and civility

- ▶ Legal liability
- ▶ Danger of over-regulation
- ▶ Platforms vs editors / publishers



“

Platforms have to deny that they're media companies in order to retain their immunity from liability. But at the same time, they're exercising more influence as media companies...

Jeffrey Rosen

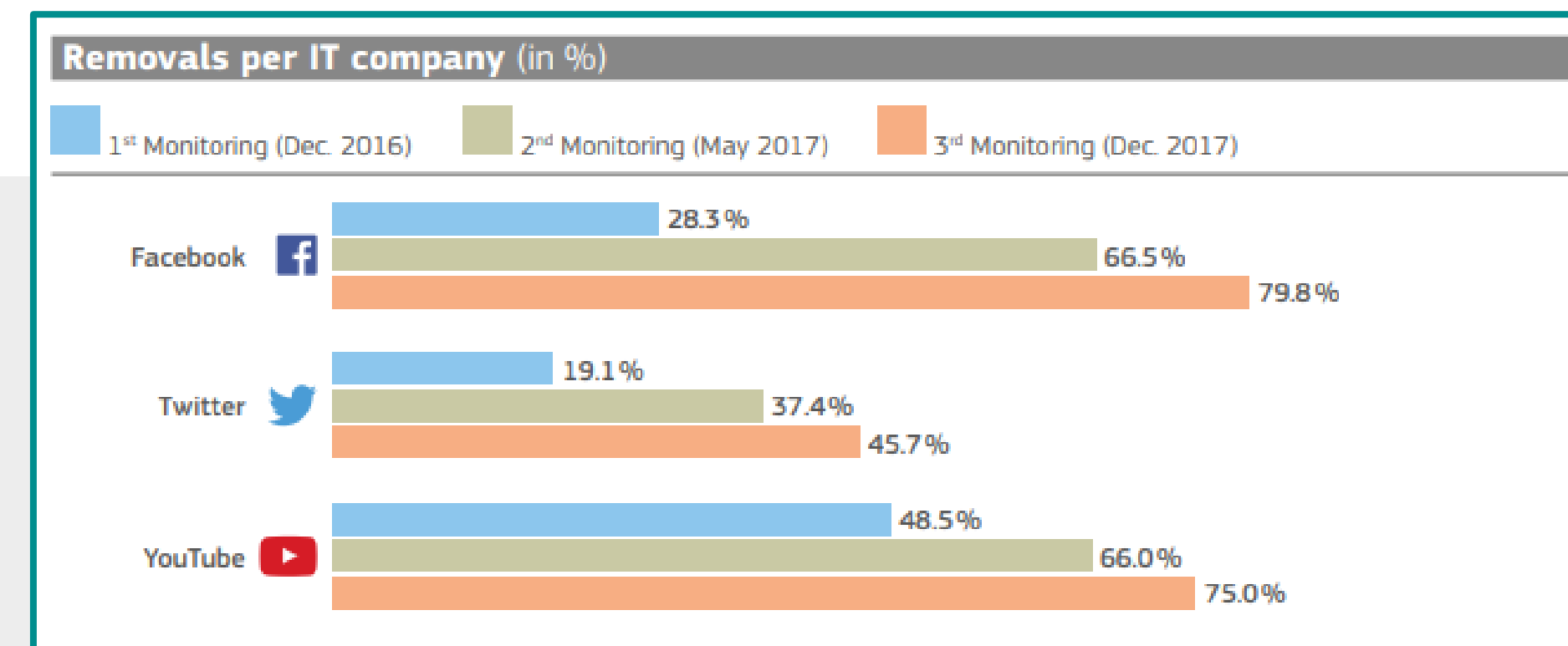
Professor of Law at the George Washington University and legal affairs editor of the The New Republic CEO (2018)

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Where does hate speech spread the most?



- ▶ Social networks the most common online daily activity
- ▶ Malta has the highest online hate speech in the EU
- ▶ Facebook has the largest amount of notifications
- ▶ 70% of hate speech content was removed in 2017



Source:

The Flash Eurobarometer, September 2018

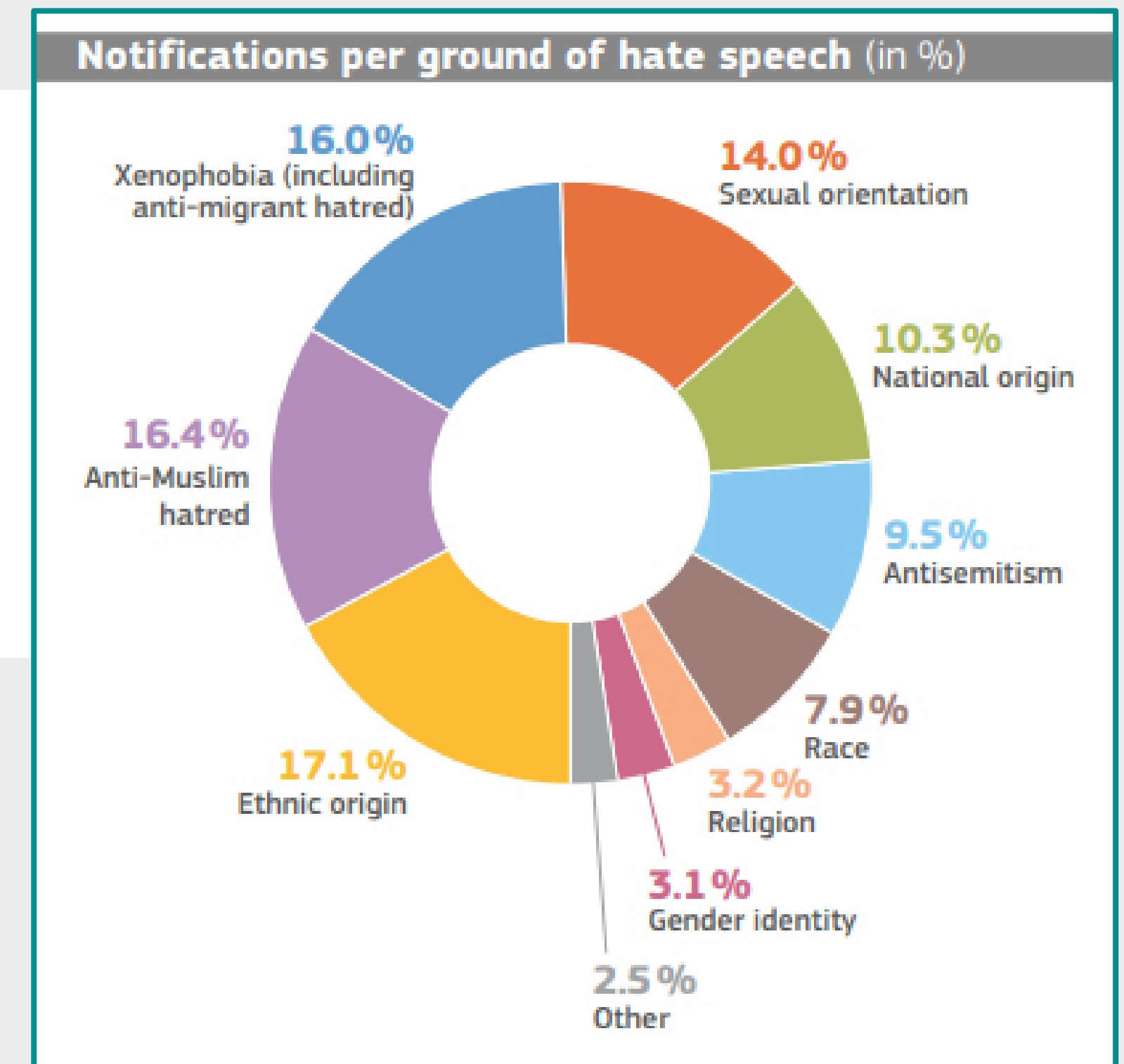
The 3rd monitoring of EU's Code of Conduct, January 2018

2017 Pew Research Center survey about online harassment

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Who is most targeted?

- ▶ Ethnic origin, anti-Muslim hatred, & xenophobia
- ▶ Gender matters to social media
- ▶ The developing world



Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Who is most targeted?

Gender matters to social media

“I think Twitter is the worst of the social media platforms, just because of the quickened and masked flow [of abuse] that happens. The content feels pretty similar across the platforms but the sheer volume of it on Twitter is what’s different. ”

Jessica Valenti, US journalist and writer



“It’s like public lynching. It has made me frightened for my physical safety when I am out in the streets”

Amberin Zaman, Turkish journalist

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Who is most targeted?

Digital Colonization



BBC
The country where Facebook posts whipped up hate

The New York Times
Where Countries Are Tinderboxes and Facebook Is a Match

“ *Facebook has been a useful instrument for those seeking to spread hate, in a context where for most users Facebook is the internet* ”

United Nations,
Human Rights Council, Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, August 2018

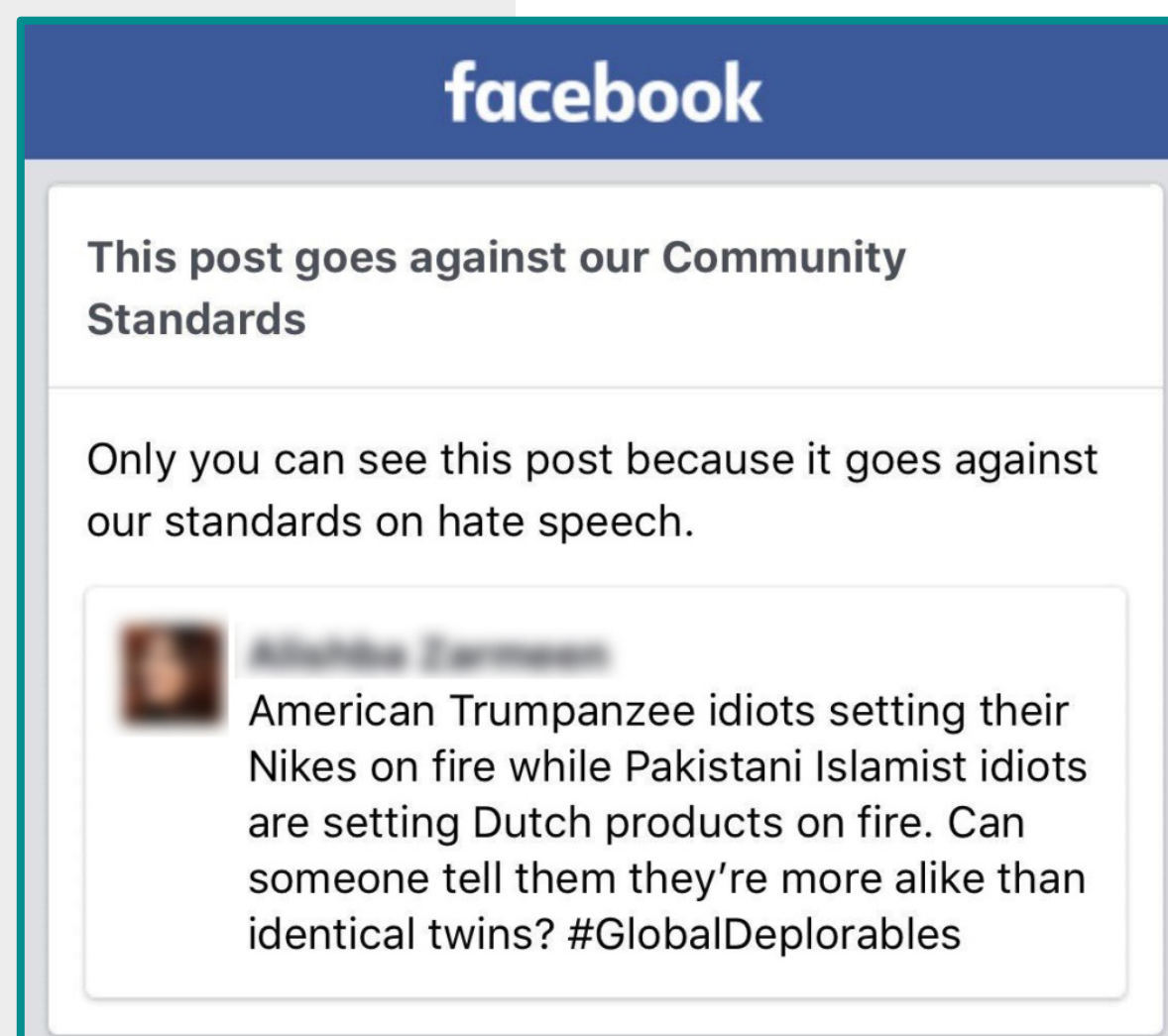
Source: John Oliver, Last Week Tonight Show, 23 September 2018

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

How are tech companies mismanaging hate speech?

Hate me, Hate me not

- ▶ Commercialized conversation
- ▶ Inconsistent interventions
- ▶ Lack of transparency
- ▶ Ineffective automation
- ▶ Underplaying the issue

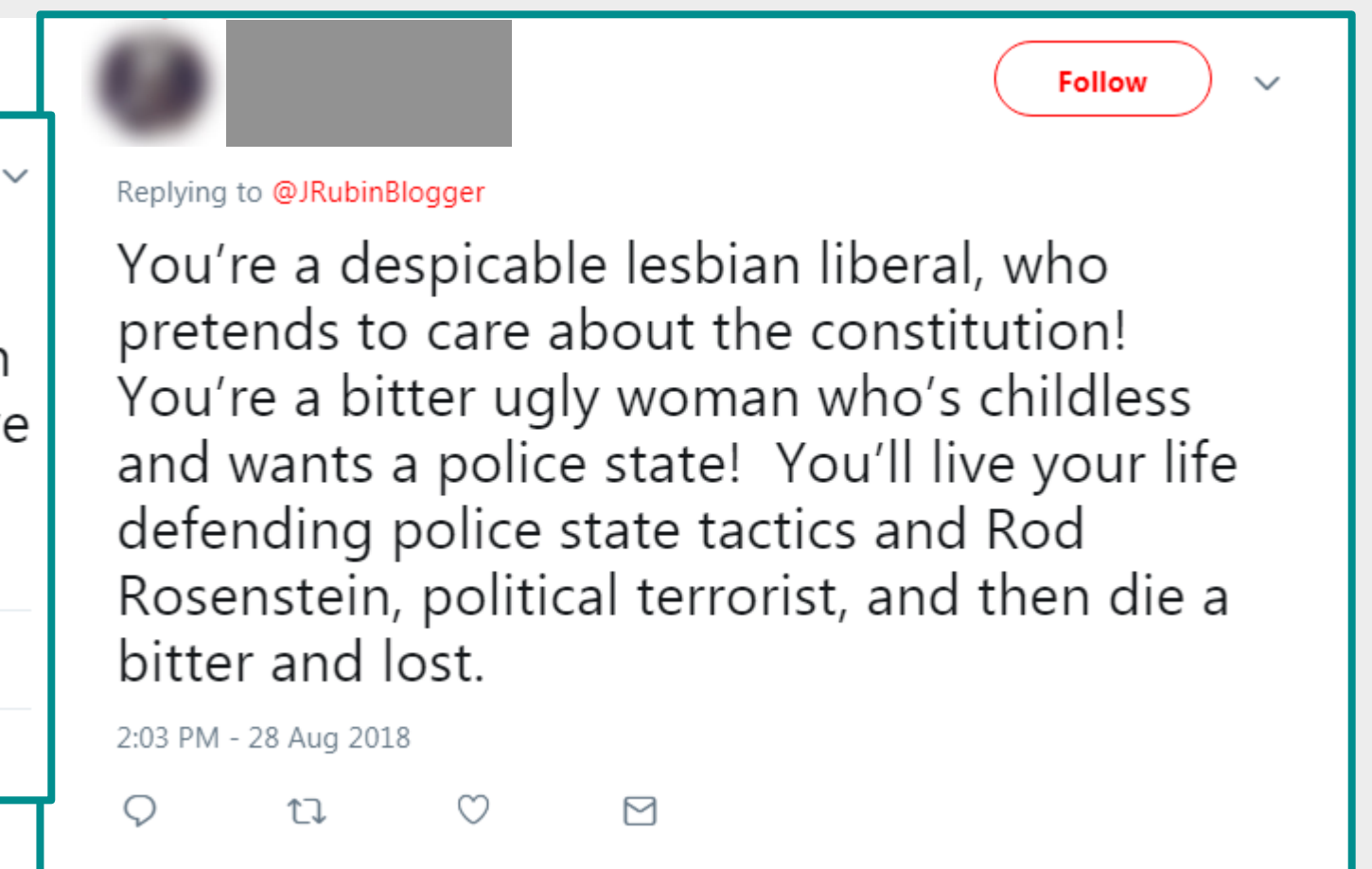


Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Hate me, hate me not

Commercialized conversation

- ▶ **Hate me not:** hate speech is not allowed on our platforms
- ▶ **Hate me:** hate speech is often the most engaged content

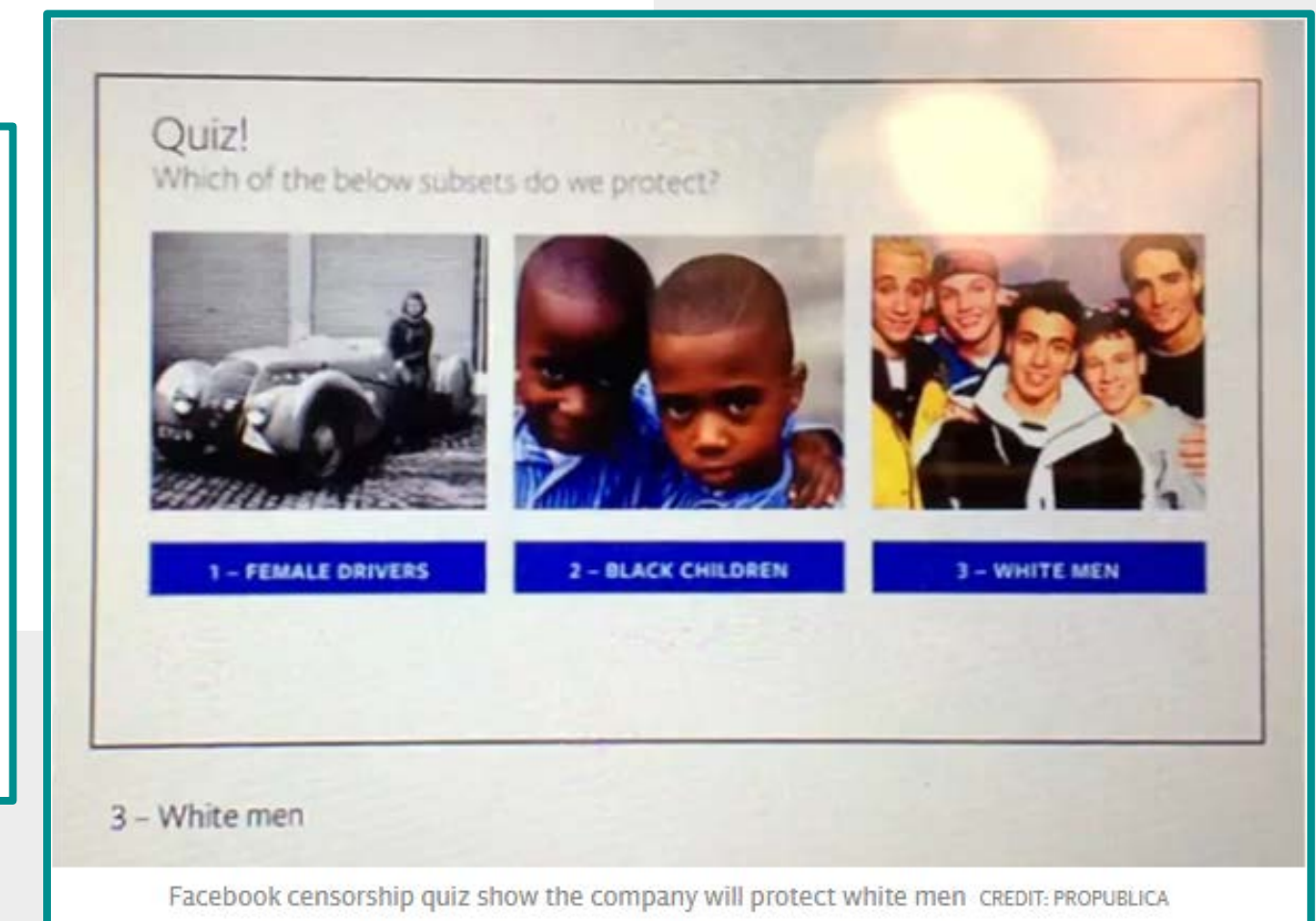
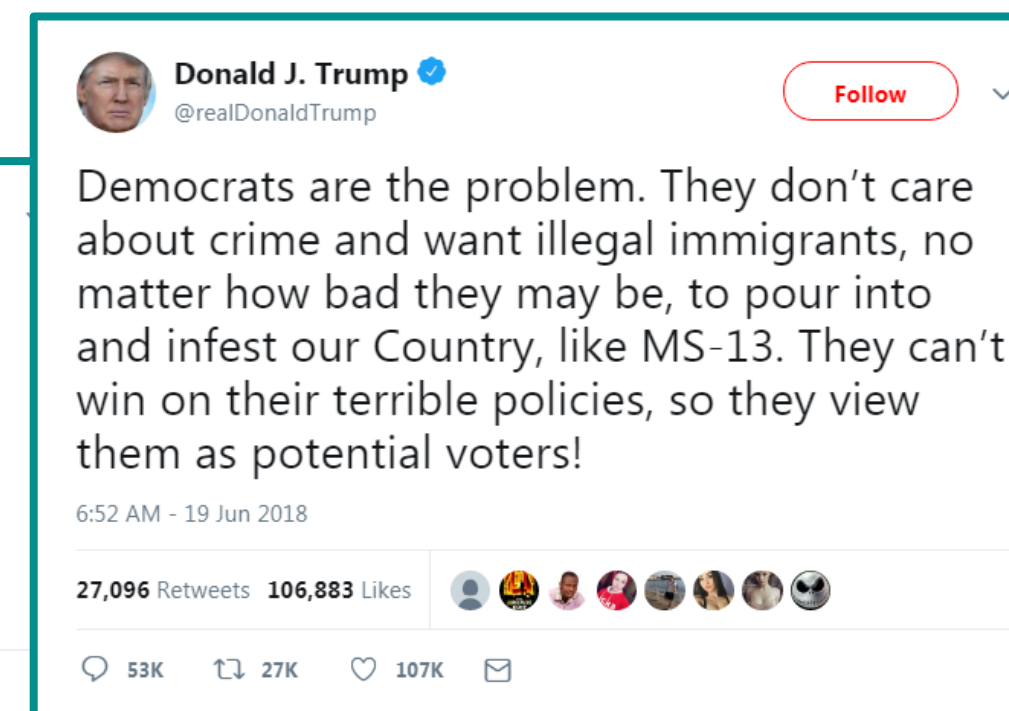
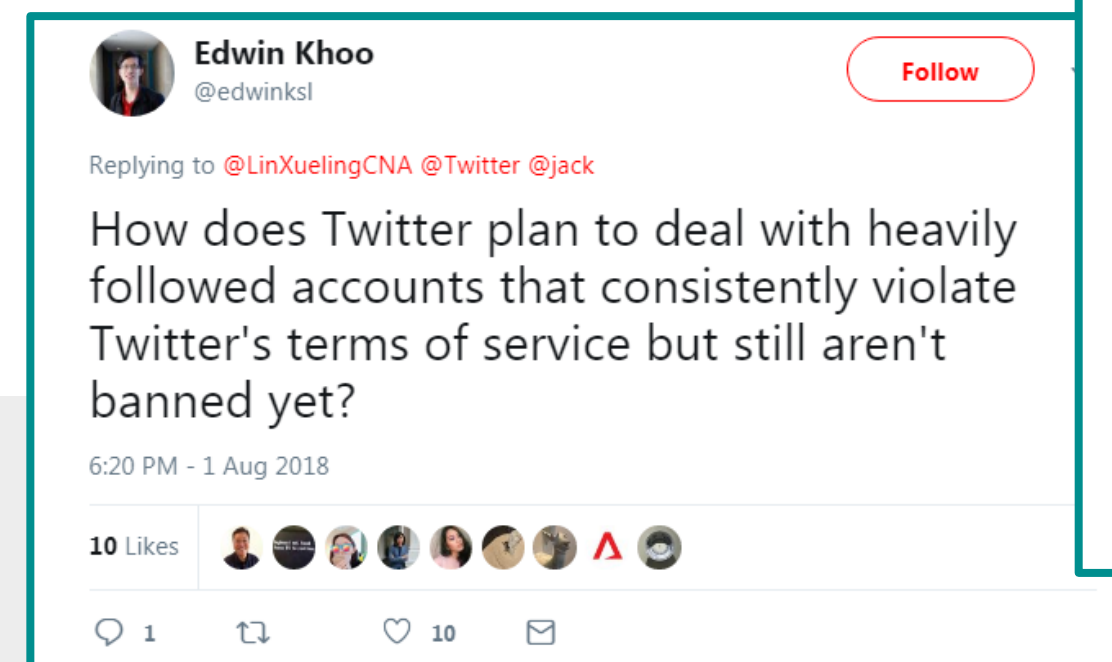


Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Hate me, hate me not

Inconsistent interventions & lack of transparency

- ▶ **Hate me not:** we take strong measures to take hate speech down
- ▶ **Hate me:** not everything has the same value



Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Hate me, hate me not

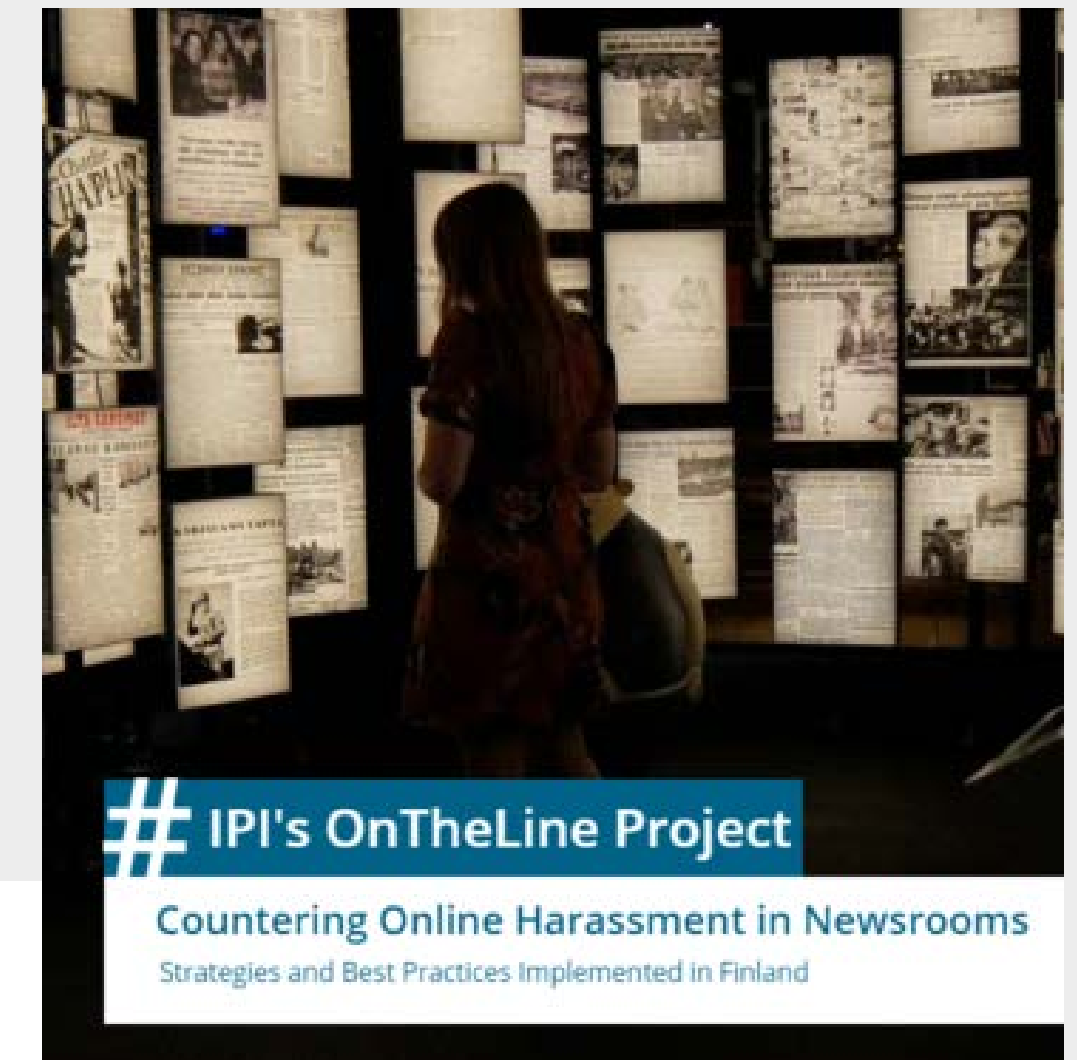
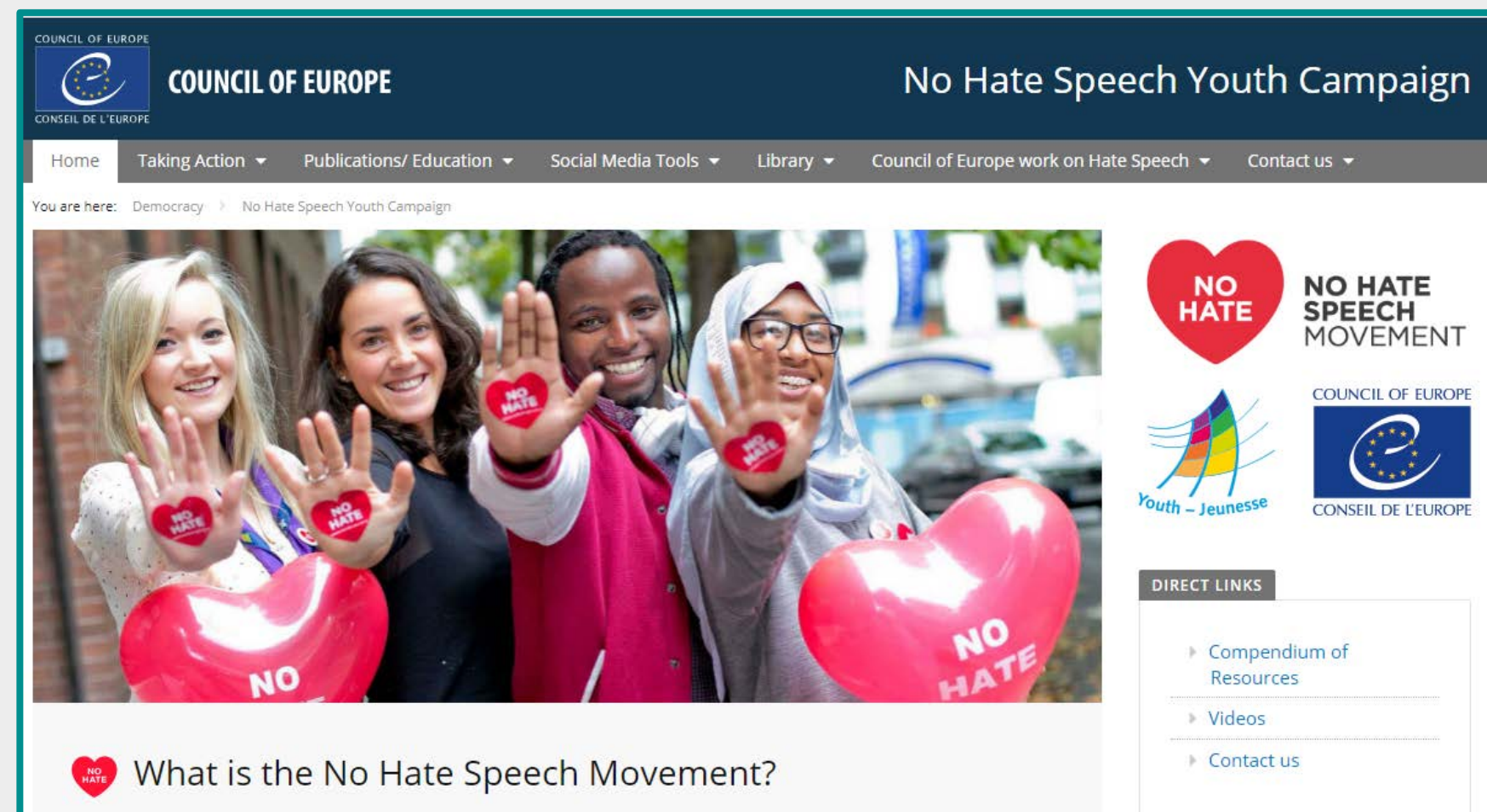
Ineffective automation

- ▶ **Hate me:** hate speech is highly reactive with high error rate
- ▶ **Hate me not:** automation and AI tools



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Hate me, hate me not Underplaying hate speech



- ▶ **Hate me:** hate speech becomes the “new normal”
- ▶ **Hate me not:** education, awareness campaigns, media ethics, regulation



Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Typology and coding

- ▶ Scale vs human annotation
- ▶ Typology and coding
- ▶ Main challenges

Hate Speech

Highlights

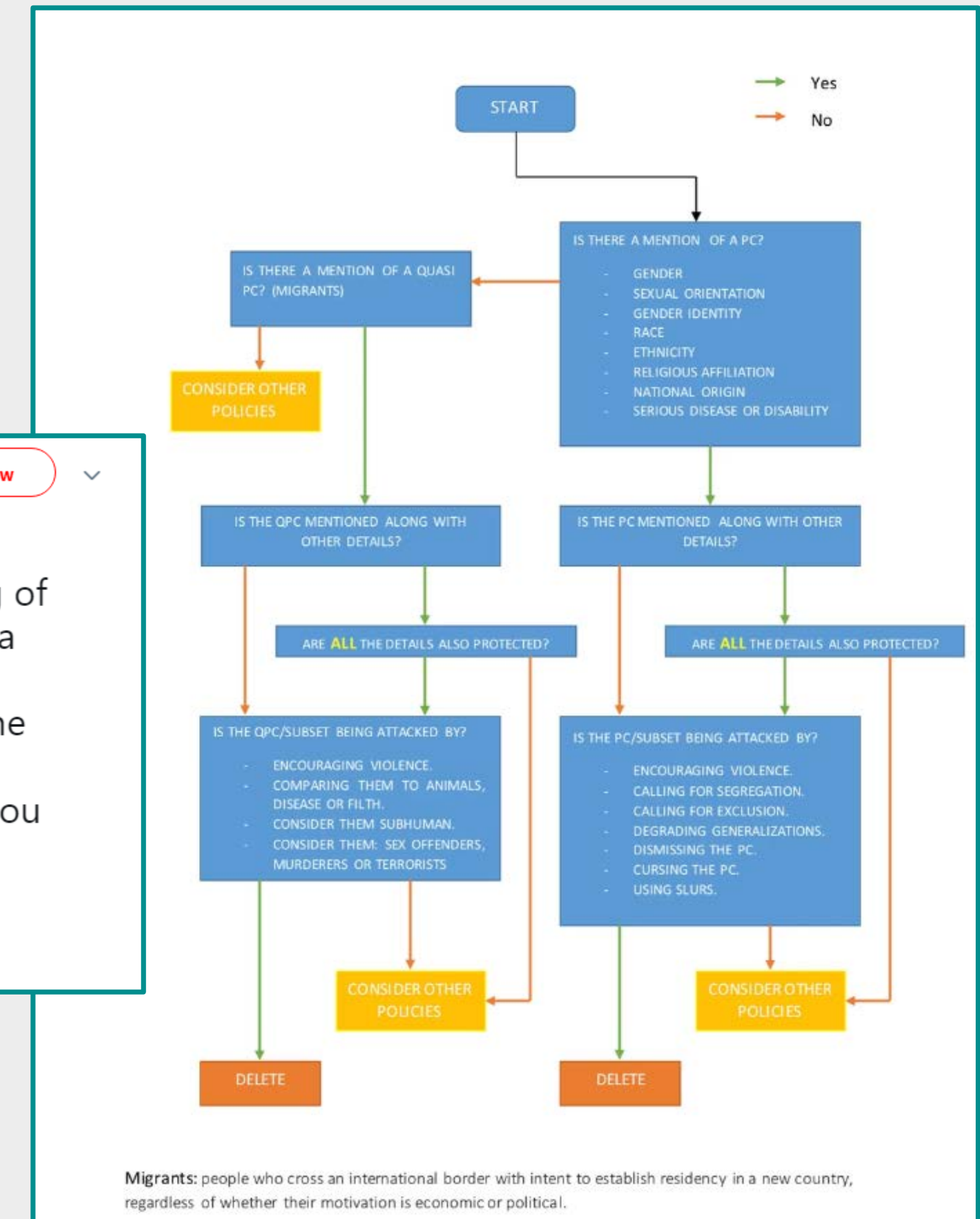
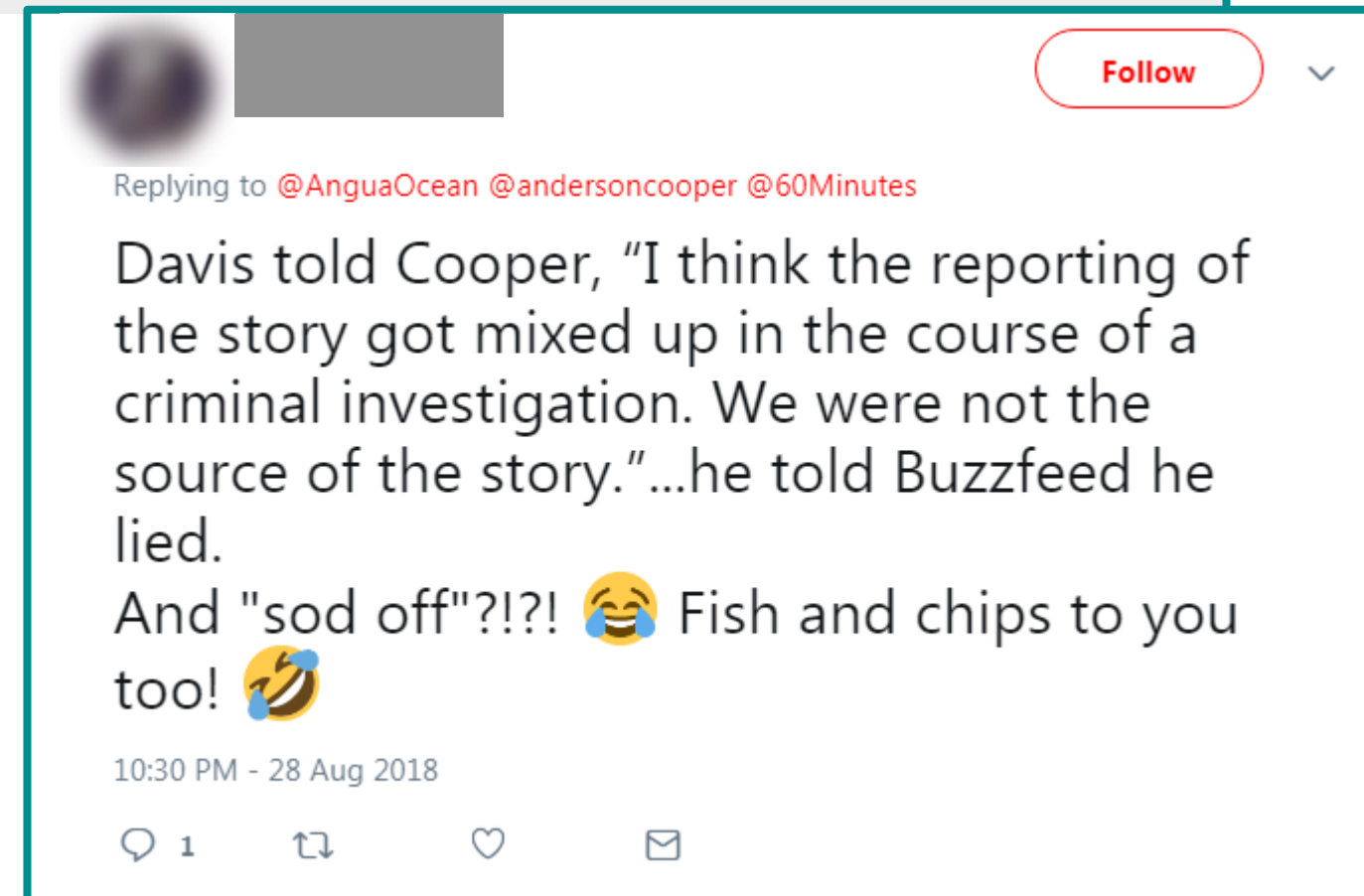
- **Q: What is our stance on white supremacy, white nationalism and white separatism?**
 - We don't allow praise, support and representation of **white supremacy** as an ideology. Eg. "White supremacy is the right thing"; "I am a white supremacist"; "Join the next White Supremacy rally!"
 - We allow praise, support and representation of white nationalism as an ideology. Eg. "White nationalism is the only way"; "I am a proud white nationalist"
 - We allow praise, support and representation of white separatism as an ideology. Eg. "White separatism is the perfect solution to America's problems"; "I am a white separatist". By the same token, we allow to call for the creation of white ethno-states (Eg. "The US should be a white-only nation")

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Typology and coding

Coding

- ▶ A global set of policies to achieve consistency
- ▶ YES or NO **OR** multiple choice questions
- ▶ Test cases as words take on new meaning
- ▶ Offensive speech vs hateful territory



Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Typology and coding


Main challenges

- ▶ Language diversity
- ▶ Ineffective automation
- ▶ Incubating fake news and misinformation
- ▶ Commercialized conversation
- ▶ Slow corrections – unfair censorship
- ▶ Global inconsistency
- ▶ Geopolitical situations
- ▶ Historical and cultural implications

Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

What's being done to fight it?

- ▶ Expanded hate speech rules
- ▶ More human annotation
- ▶ Sophisticated technology
- ▶ Academic & scientific research




Rights,
Equality and
Citizenship
Programme

DACHS

A Data-Driven Approach to Countering Hate Speech

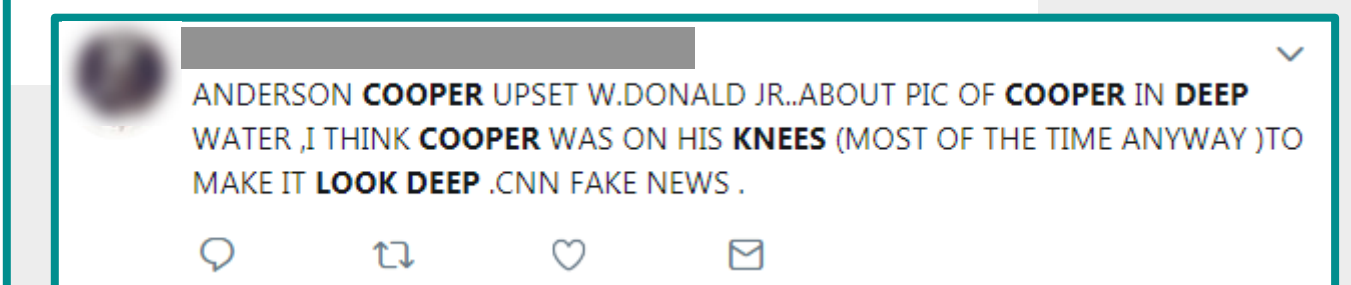
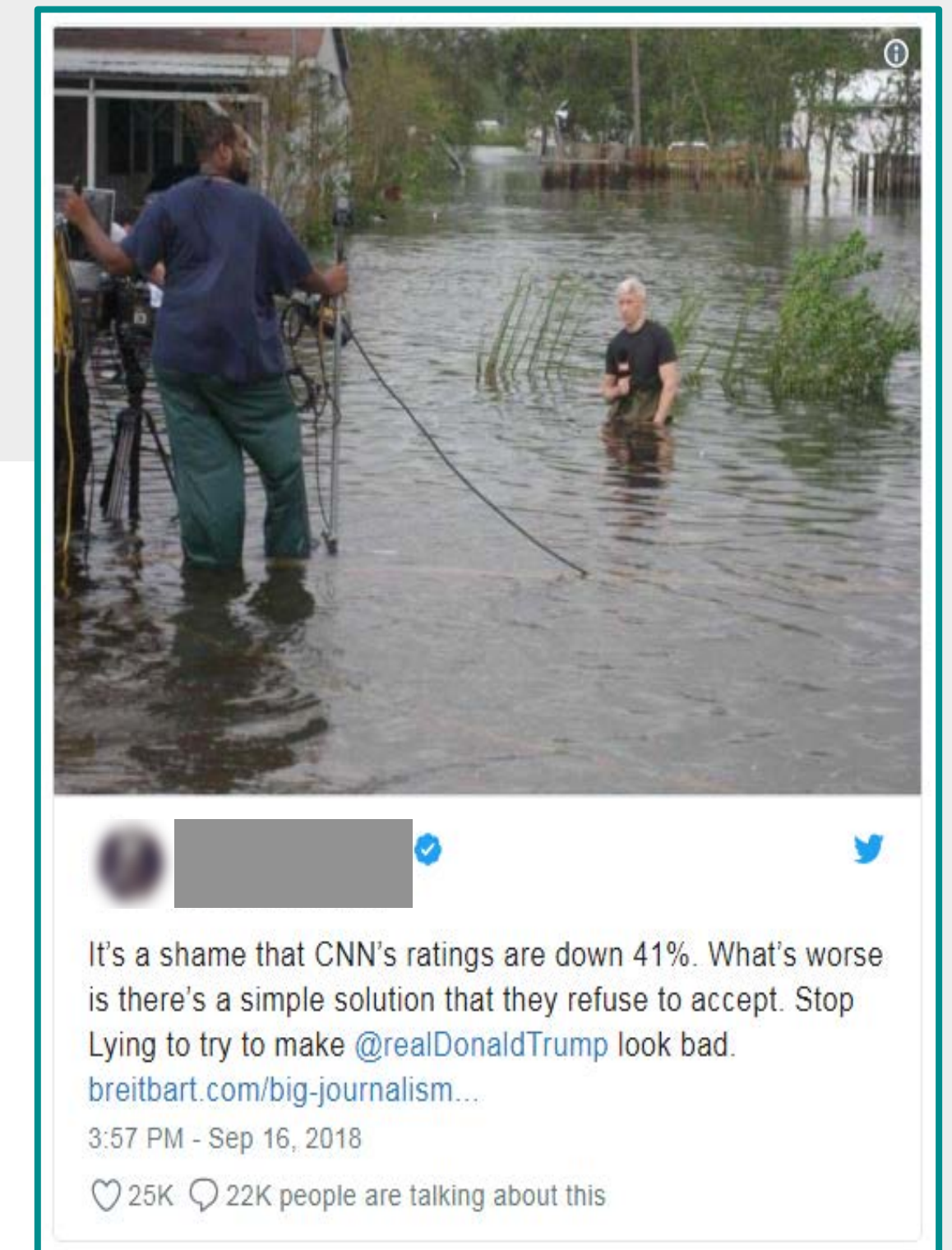
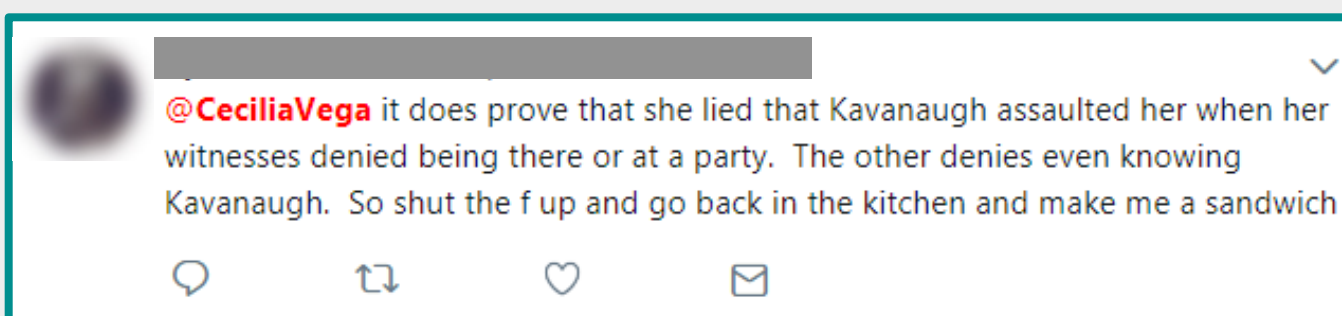
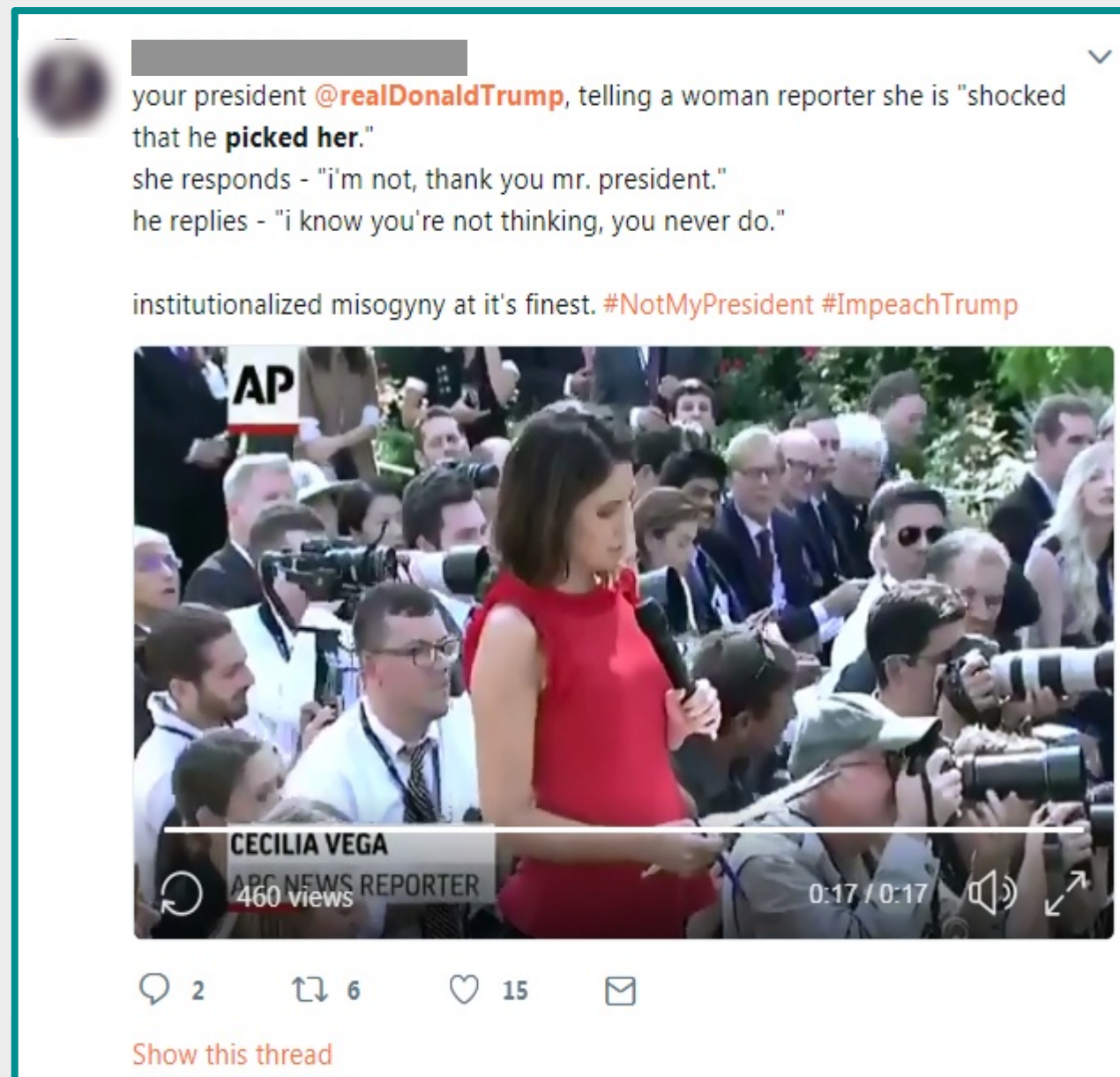
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Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Hate speech against journalists

- ▶ Special targets of hate speech
- ▶ Public personas
- ▶ Report on somebody else
- ▶ Fake news runs faster than the truth



Monitoring and Tagging Hate Speech in Social Media

Impact of hate speech on journalists

- ▶ Undermines the role of journalism
 - ▶ Impacts trust
 - ▶ Incites criticism – instigates violence
 - ▶ Intimidation and harassment
 - ▶ Self-censorship, mental well-being
 - ▶ Fear of repercussion
- jailed, disappeared, abducted, killed



“Kill these journalists once and for all”

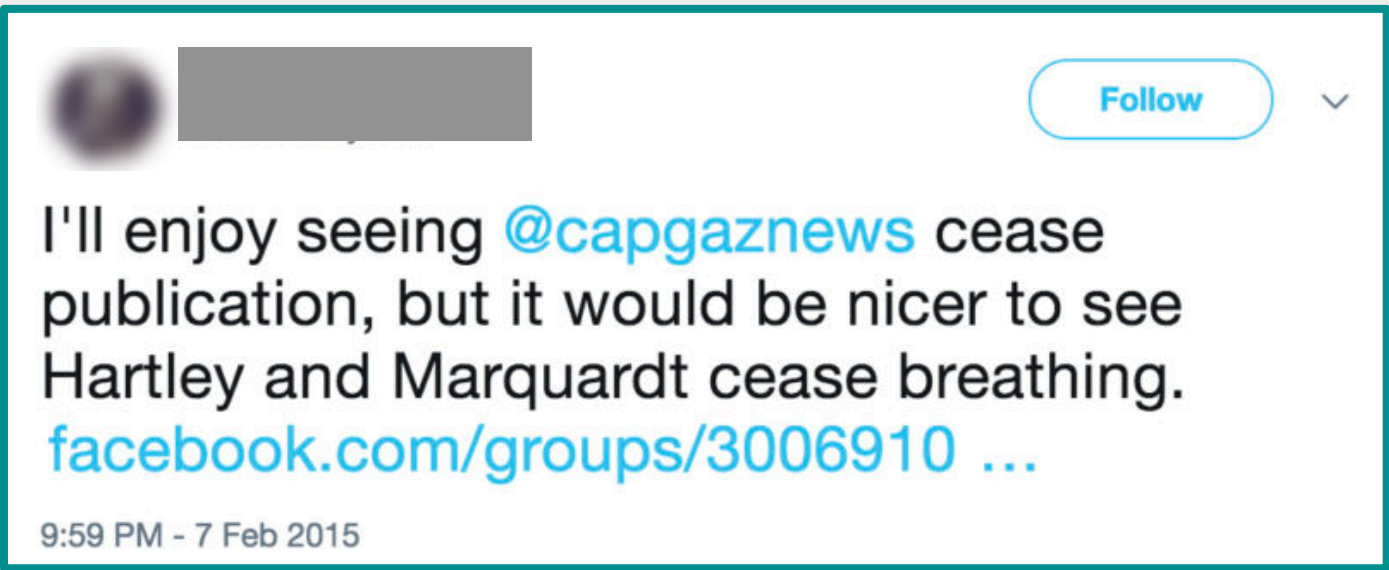
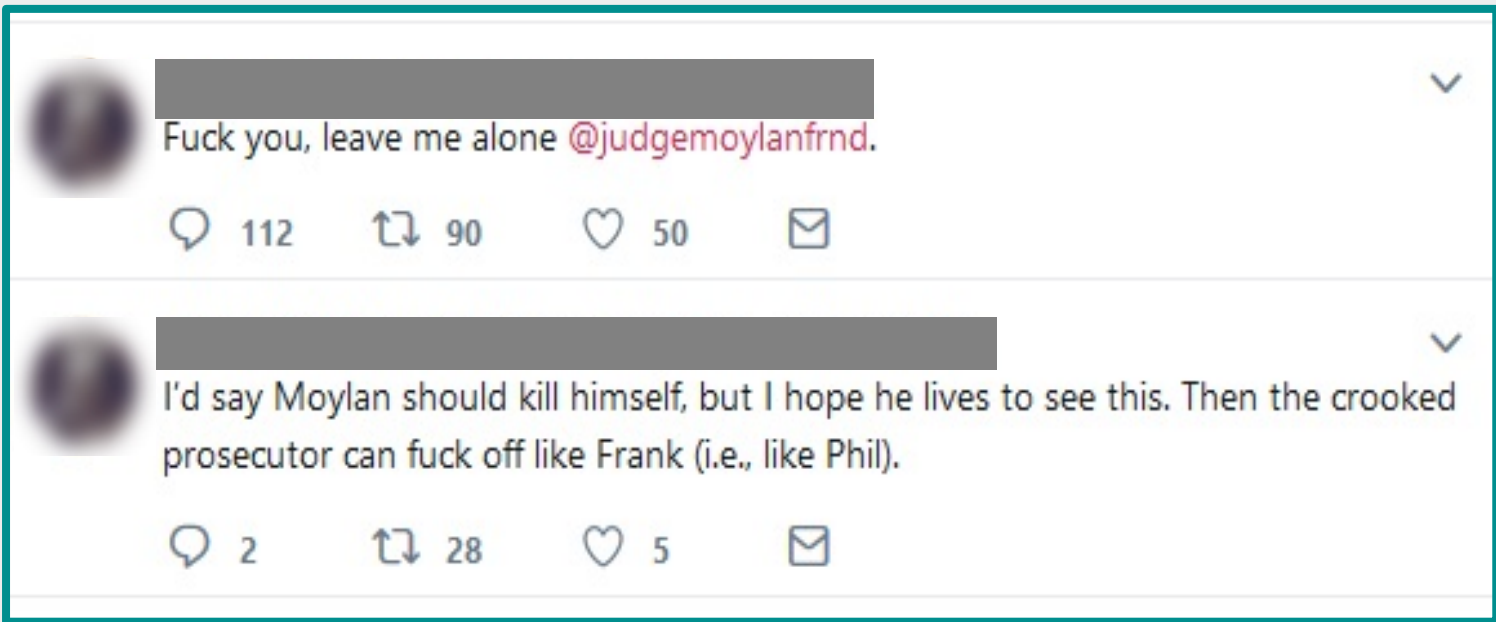
In the summer of 2017, a fearful message was spread on social networks in Togo: *“Kill all these journalists once and for all.”* It was accompanied by photos of four journalists, pasted onto images of pigs. The journalists' personal data was disseminated and they were accused by their critics of supporting the Lomé regime.

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From malicious threats to actual intent



From left up: John McNamara, Rob Hiaasen, Gerald Fischman
From left down: Rebecca Smith, Wendi Winters



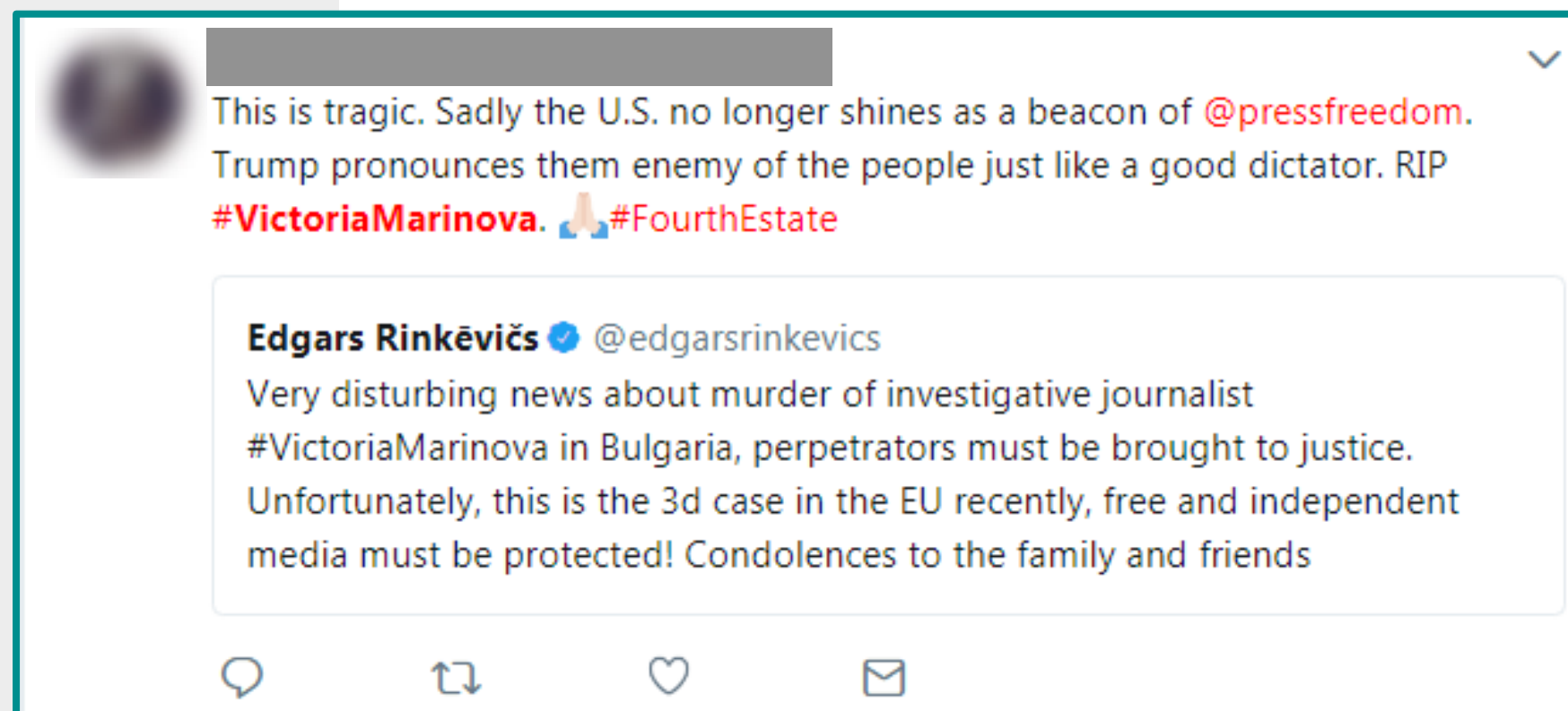
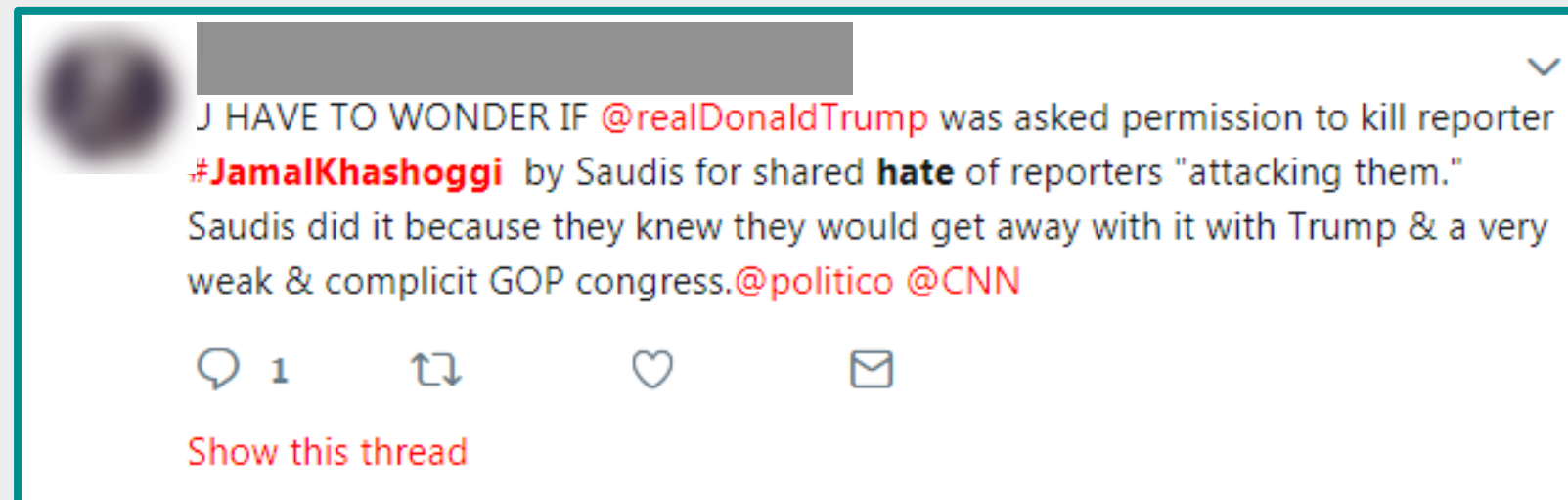
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Reclaiming Agency

- ▶ Hate speech detection
- ▶ Early warning mechanism
- ▶ Counter measures



Bulgarian investigative journalist Viktoria Marinova and Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi. | Photo: Reuters



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Ευχαριστώ

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