

HATE TRACKERS

INFOGRAPHIC ON HATE SPEECH



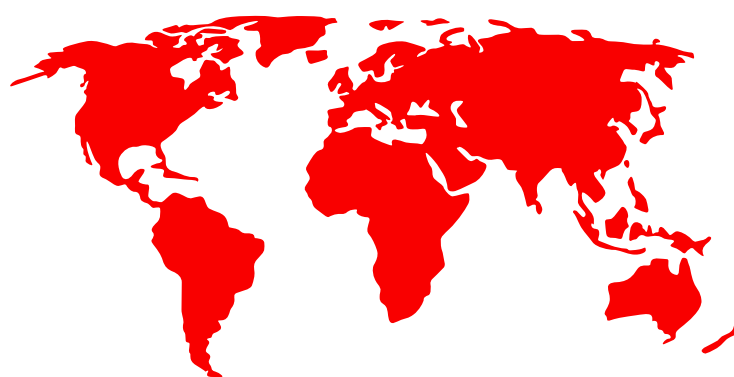
HATE TRACKING FACTS

Defining Hate Speech

The Council of Europe defines hate speech as "**all types of expressions that incite, promote, spread or justify violence, hatred or discrimination** against a person or group of persons, or that denigrates them, by reason of their real or attributed personal characteristics or status such as race, color, language, religion, nationality, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity and sexual orientation"

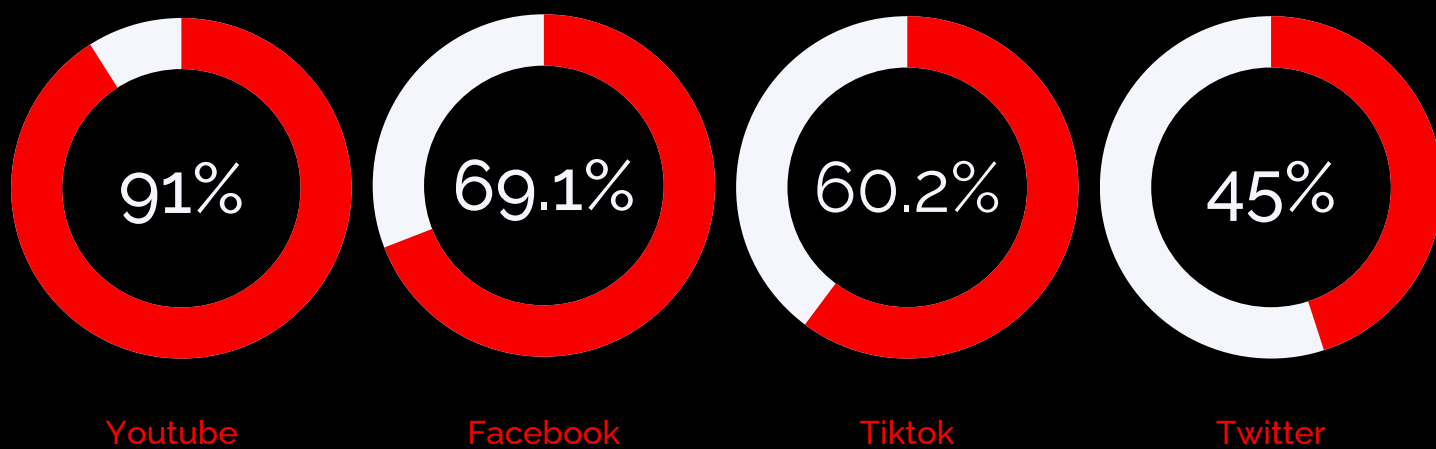
The Council of Europe stresses the point that hate speech, by undermining the freedom of individuals, also **entails an attack on democracy**.

ONLY 63.6% OF HATE WAS REMOVED ONLINE 2022 WORLDWIDE



Source: European Commission, 2022

HATE CONTENT REMOVAL RATES BY PLATFORM (2022):



Statistics

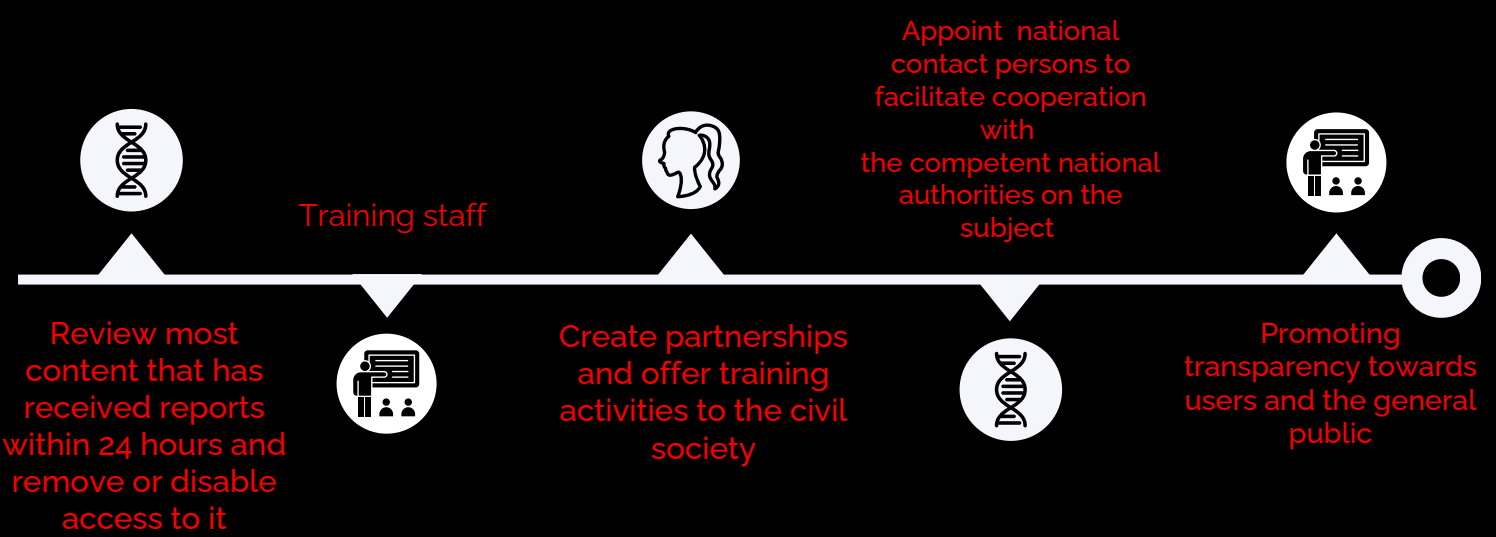
65%

Facebook algorithms responsible for removal of hate content

Automated Detection and Removal of Hate Content:

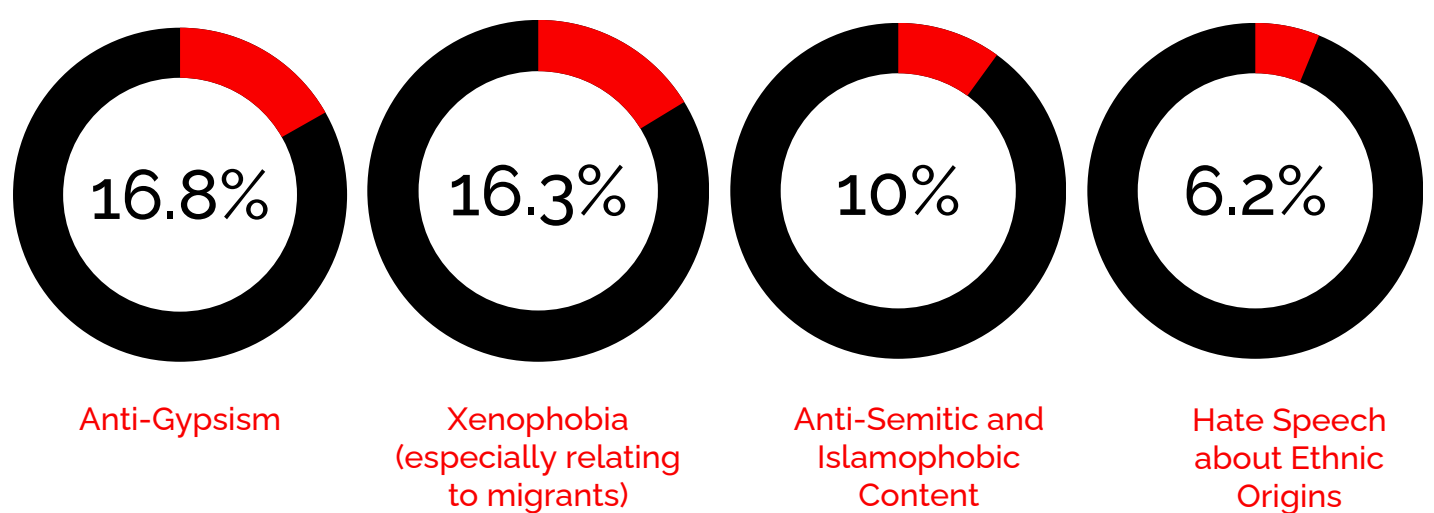
Since 2016, IT companies have been using automatic systems to detect and remove hate content. **By 2019, Facebook's algorithms were responsible for 65% of the content removal.** However, these algorithms primarily recognize explicit hate speech, **often missing** content that contains **strong allusions without explicit language** related to hate speech.

CODE OF CONDUCT ON COUNTERING ILLEGAL HATE ONLINE SPEECH



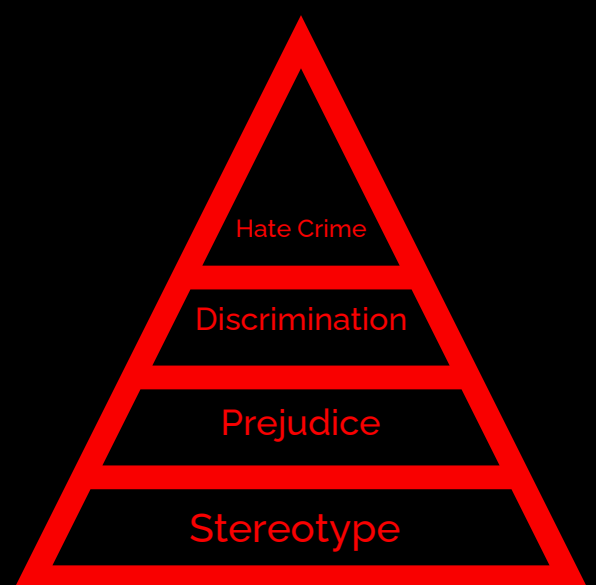
Source: European Commission 2016

MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED HATE SPEECH CASES IN EUROPE (2022):



PYRAMID ANALYSIS OF HOW HATE CRIMES ARISE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



WHAT EFFECTS DO HATE CRIMES HAVE?

Deprives/disrupts the moral integrity, personality and identity of the target towards whom it is directed

(Cowan and Hodge 1996)

Effects such as feelings of *fear*, *disempowerment*, *exclusion*, *dehumanization*, *silencing*, as well as feelings of *anger* and the exacerbation of discriminatory prejudices and the transmission of these to future generations

(Gelber and McNamara 2016)

Dehumanization of the victim

Frequent exposure to violence or violent behavior leads the subject to perceive acts of violence as less severe, which can lead to *apathy towards violent events/facts*, even to the point of *subconsciously considering violence as the norm*

(Bilewicz & Soral 2020)