



Automated Hate Speech Detection The Importance of Precise Datasets Including a Calling-Out-Bias Label

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Background

- **Automated hate speech detection:**
 - significant strides in recent years
 - use of Deep Learning techniques and large-scale training data
 - ML algorithms and DL networks employed to detect hate speech with high accuracy in test data-sets
 - language models like BERT, ELECTRA, Perspective API, and Topic Modeling have been developed to examine large data-sets containing toxic speech patterns and conspiracy-related content
- Hate speech detection: a challenging task for several reasons
 - 1 **Datasets** on which models are trained are relatively small and do not encompass all variations of hate speech manifestations
 - 2 **Hate speech** lacks a common definition or uniform taxonomy
 - 3 **Hate speech** often includes a high degree of subjectivity, depending on cultural, social, and historical factors, making it difficult to identify and classify consistently
 - 4 **Correct classification** often requires more context than what is readily available, such as previous discussions in a thread or a history of ironic messages by particular users, leading to false positives.
 - 5 **Difficulties with AI models:** As demonstrated in a test with ChatGPT, the model correctly identifies antisemitic stereotypes within a message, it also classifies the entire message as antisemitic.
- History
 - Development of Annotation Portal for Social Media
 - Collection and Annotation of large number of social media posts
 - Two International Datathons and Hackathons, 2020 and 2023

Results International Datathon and Hackathon Competition on Hate Speech

- The teams received two labeled data-sets of tweets as follows:
 - 1 [5401] Messages with the keywords *Asians, Blacks, Jews, Latinos, or Muslims* classified as *biased/non-biased* and *Calling Out biased/ not Calling Out biased* (based on 75 percent of annotators' agreement)
 - 2 [6153] Messages with the keywords *"Jews, Israel, Kikes, or Zionazi*"* classified as *biased/non-biased* and *Calling Out biased/ not Calling Out biased* (based on 100 percent of two annotators' agreement)
- Teams conducted independent evaluations with objective of characterizing the quality, functionality, and performance of the solution to classify tweets and social media messages along two binary variables:
 - Bias
 - Calling out
distinguishes biased tweets from those that call out bias, which is a particular challenge for automated detection
- goal: for the two data-sets, one solution separately for each of the two data-sets + one solution merging the two data-sets.
- 35 students from 10 countries were accepted into the program.
- They competed in teams for accurate annotation in the datathon and prediction of hate speech in the hackathon.
- Evaluation: in cooperation with IU's Data Science Club.

Results Datathon/Hackathon 2023

- **Six submissions from the six teams**
 - 1 One submission involved building two versions of a model and utilizing data pre-processing and data augmentation techniques using WordNet
 - Created three models that predict biased and calling out behavior across all six types of data
 - Prepared a GUI for efficient data handling.
 - 2 One submission utilized data pre-processing and data augmentation techniques using NLP
 - Created two models that predict biased and calling out behavior for all six types of data.
 - 3 One submission utilized data pre-processing and data augmentation techniques using NLP
 - Created only one models that predict biased behavior for one data set.

References

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- Jikeli, G., D. Axelrod, R.K. Fischer, E. Forouzesh, W. Jeong, D. Miehling, K. Soemer (2022) Differences between antisemitic and non-antisemitic English language tweets. *Comput Math Organ Theory.* 2022 Sep 9:1-35.

Links

2020 Antisemitism Datathon and Hackathon event challenges students to grow socially and technologically and 2023 Datathon and Machine Learning Competition



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