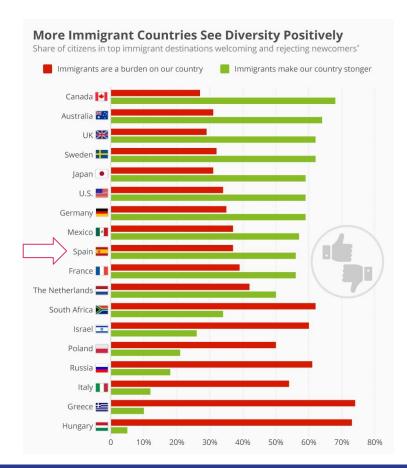
!Another DS Group

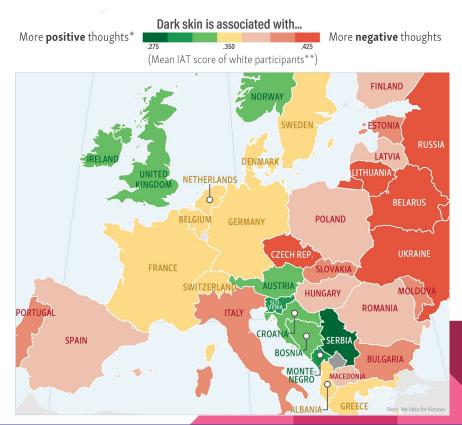
Findings



How do we understand racism?



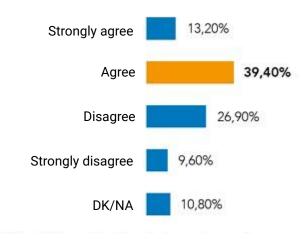
Racism in the Western world



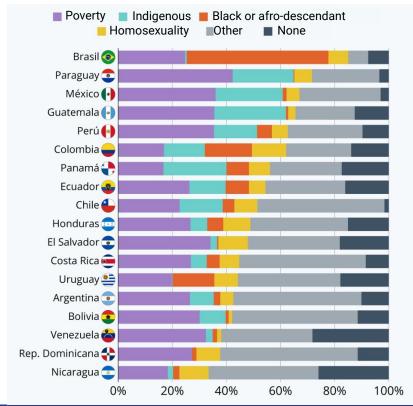
Racism in the Hispanic world

Percentage of agreement with the stereotype and fake news about the relationship between crime and migrants of the statement:

Spaniards believe that immigrants are the main cause of crime



Answers to question:
Which individuals or groups of people do you think are the most discriminated against in your country?



Why this matters for Tweets?

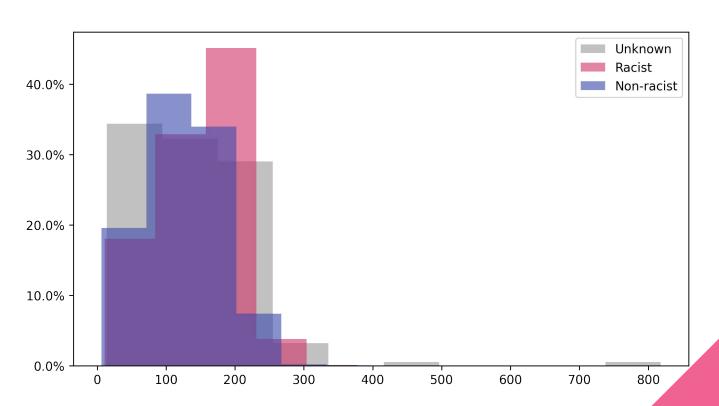
About racism:

- Social alarm regarding relationship between immigration and crime is triggered by media (Bañón Hernández, 2003).
- Racism and Xenophobia are intertwinded (Mercedes-Fernández et al., 2017).

About inherent bias in tweets:

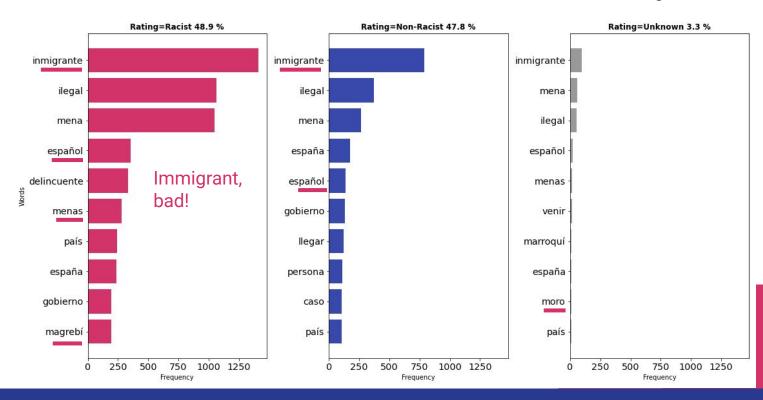
- Twitter API gives 1% of a non-representative universe of tweets.
- Topics like economy + racism would not be properly reflected in tweet extractions.
- Account limited-windows (Essential, Expanded or Academic access).

Racist tweets are large!

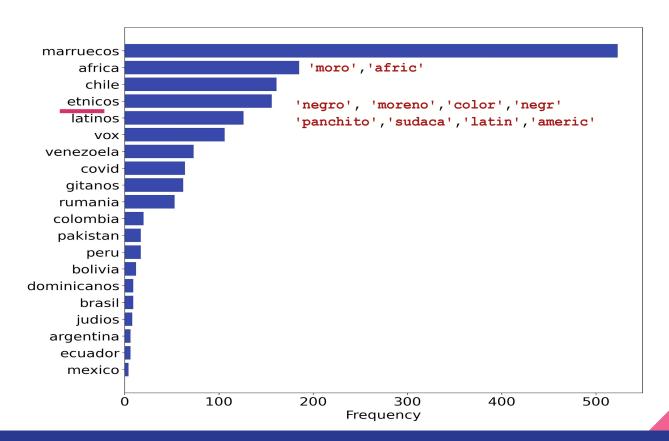


Most frequent racist words in tweets - BCN Analytics

5672 original tweets



Racism or Xenofobia?



There are more nationality-terms than ethnics

And sometimes are mixed!

Are these tweets really racist, though?

16% of labels are controversial!

Original Unique Tweets Classification	Support Label
All racist	Definitely racist
Racist ~ non-racist	Maybe racist
Racist > non-racist	Maybe racist
Racist + unknown	Maybe racist
Racist < non-racist	Maybe not racist
Non-racist + unknown	Maybe not racist
All non-racist	Definitely not racist
All Unknown	Unknown



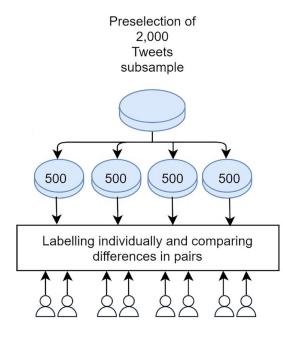
Final Label			%
Racist	Definitely racist	2278	40.1
	Maybe racist	498	8.8
Non-racist	Maybe not racist	215	3.8
	Definitely not racist		47.0
	Unknown	186	3.3

Be wary of F1-score >90%

BETO's Research on Racism and Xenophobia

- Research done by Benítez-Andrades et al., 2022.
- Developed BETO: a transformer
 BERT-based model called BETO, using only Spanish text.
- Iberoamerican Spanish.
- 85.1% of maximum f1-score obtained.

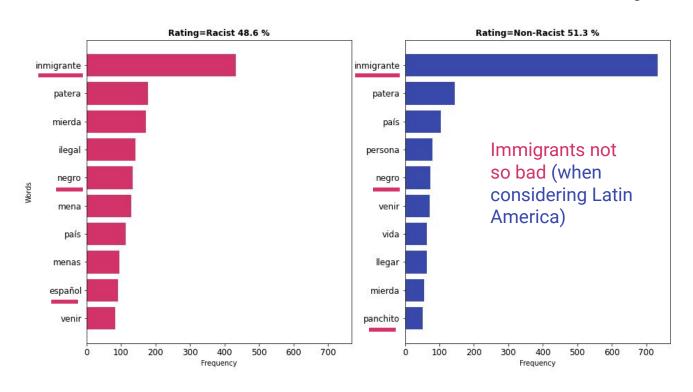
Better data > Better model



8 experts in psychology

Most frequent racist words - BETO's dataset

2000 original tweets



What do our models say?

Methodology I - (Started from Rule-based)

Simple rules

Considered racist if word x appear in tweets.

Where x could be any of:

- Colectives: negros, negras, chinos, chinas, mena, menas, catalanes, inmigrantes, rumanos, puertorriqueños, marroquíes, refugiados, ...
- Words: ilegal, moros, islamista, problemas, terror, vienen, chusma, delincuentes, criminales, violadores, paliza, agreden, expulsar, ...
- Hashtags = #menasfuera, #lañestáenpeligro, #vox, #ilegales, #okupas, ...

84.7% F1 in test

72.9% F1 in public <- baseline

Methodology II - Models

- Ensemble pipeline: BERT + BETO + XGBoost to classify if a tweet is racist or not.
- NLTK and Spacy lemmatizers and stemmers for pre-processing.
- Used either word embeddings or tf-idf vectors.

What do people say in racist tweets?

	Topic		Associated tokens
01	Inmigrante = invasor que entra por Canarias	•	Inmigrante, ilegal, llegar, canarias, entrar
02	Menas = carga económica para los españoles	•	Menas, dinero, mantener, españa, españolar
03	Latinoamericano = okupa y delincuente	•	Delincuente, país, chile, venezolano, okupa
04	Marroquí = violador y golpeador	•	Magrebí, violar, marroquí, chico, paliza

Most used hashtags in racist tweets

arribavoxvenceremos stopinmigracionilegal iquique stopinmigraciónilegal levantandoespaña siguemeytesigovox menas ilegales canarias voxextremanecesidad

Vox-related hashtags appear among racist tweets

Conclusions

- A lot of doubt in defining what is racism even by professionals.
- In Spain racism seems to be related with immigration while in LatinoAmerica racism is associated with discrimination by race.
- The nationality that is most discriminated is moroccan and there is a general negative attitude towards muslims.
- People of discriminated nationalities are recurrently associated by Spaniards to violence, illegal immigration, illegal house occupants and poverty.
- Better division of train/val/test data.

References

- Benítez-Andrades et al. (2022), PeerJ Comput. Sci., DOI 10.7717/peerj-cs.906
- FERNÁNDEZ, M., VALBUENA, C., & CARO, R. (2016). Evolución del racismo, la xenofobia y otras formas de intolerancia en España. Informe 2016. OBERAXE. Ministerio de Trabajo e Inmigración, España.
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Thank you!

Q&A