



# 9th Author Profiling task at PAN Profiling Hate Speech Spreaders on Twitter

PAN-AP-2021 CLEF 2021 Online, 21-24 September

### Introduction

Author profiling aims at identifying personal traits such as age, gender, personality traits, native language, language variety... from writings?

### This is crucial for:

- Marketing.
- Security.
- Forensics.



### Last years goal

Profiling Harmful Information Spreaders:

- 2019 Profiling Bots
- 2020 Profiling Fake News Spreaders
- 2021 Profiling Hate Speech Spreaders

### Task goal

Given a Twitter feed, determine whether its author is **keen to spread hate speech or not**.

Two languages:

**English** Spanish

### Corpus

### Methodology

- 1. Selection of users considered potential haters:
  - 1.1. Keyword-based search (hateful words mainly towards women or immigrants)
  - 1.2. User-based search (users appearing in reports and/or press) + following their networks
- 2. Timeline collection
  - 3.1. Manual review of the tweets conveying hate speech
  - 3.2. Users with more than ten hateful tweets are labelled as keen to spread them. Otherwise, they are not.

	(EN) English			(ES) Spanish		
	Keen to spread Not keen to spread hate speech		Total	Keen to spread hate speech hate speech		Total
Training	100	100	200	100	100	200
Test	50	50	100	50	50	100
Total	150	150	300	150	150	300

For each user, we provided 200 tweets

### **Evaluation measures**

The **accuracy** is calculated per language and averaged:

$$ranking = \frac{acc_{en} + acc_{es}}{2}$$

### Baselines

RANDOM	A baseline that randomly generates the predictions among the different classes
CHAR N-GRAMS	With values for n from 2 to 6, with Logistic Regression
WORD N-GRAMS	With values for n from 1 to 3, with Support Vector Machines
Symanto (LDSE)	This method represents documents on the basis of the probability distribution of occurrence of their words in the different classes. The key concept of LDSE is a weight, representing the probability of a term to belong to one of the different categories: hate speech spreader / non-spreader. The distribution of weights for a given document should be closer to the weights of its corresponding category. LDSE takes advantage of the whole vocabulary
USE	Universal Sentence Encoder to feed a BiLSTM
XLMR	XLM-Roberta transformer to feed a BiLSTM
MBERT	Multilingual BERT transformer to feed a BiLSTM
TFIDF	TFIDF vectors representing each user's text to feed a BiLSTM



### Approaches

What kind of ...

Preprocessing

Features

Methods

... did the teams perform?

## Approaches - Preprocessing Twitter elements (RT, VIA, Del Campo et al.; Huertas-Garcí

	<u> </u>
Twitter elements (RT, VIA, FAV)	Del Campo et al.; Huertas-García et al.; Schlicht & de Paula; Jain et al.; Giglou et al.; Vogel & Meghana
Emojis and other non-alphanumeric chars	Alcañiz & Andrés; Jain et al.; Anwar; Giglou et al.; Vogel & Meghana; Bagdon; Espinosa & Sidorov; Cabrera et al.; Das & Patra
Lemmatisation	Vogel & Meghana; Alcañiz & Andrés; Das & Patra; Jain et al.
Tokenisation	Das & Patra; Jain et al.
Punctuation signs	Cabrera et al.; Puertas & Martínez-Santos; Dukic & Krzic; Espinosa & Sidorov; Giglou et al.; Alcañiz & Andrés; Del Campo et al.; Das & Patra; Jain et al.
Numbers	Del Campo et al.; Huertas-García et al.; Giglou et al.; Vogel & Meghana
Lowercase	Alcañiz & Andrés; Del Campo et al.; Das & Patra; Anwar; Vogel & Meghana; Bagdon; Dukic & Krzic
Stopwords	Alcañiz & Andrés; Das & Patra; Jain et al.; Vogel & Meghana
Character flooding	Bagdon; Vogel & Meghana; Del Campo et al.; Alcañiz & Andrés
Short texts	Vogel & Meghana

## Approaches - Preprocessing Contractions expansion Alcañiz & Andrés

Contractions expansion	Alcañiz & Andrés
Colloquial tokens (slang)	Alcañiz & Andrés; Huertas-García et al.
t-SNE	Finogeev et al.; Ceron & Casula
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	Ceron & Casula
TFIDF	Ikae
Shift graphs	Ikae

## Approaches - Features Stylistic features:

Stylistic features:  - Number of occurrences - Verbs, adjs, pronouns - Number of hashtags, mentions, URLs Capital vs. lower letters - Punctuation marks	Katona et al.; Zaragozá & Pinto
N-gram models	Andrade & Gonçalves; Das & Patra; Siino et al.; Ikae; Balouchzahi; Espinosa & Sidorov; Alcañiz & Andrés; Katona et al.
Emotional and personality features	Katona et al.; Cervero; Puertas & Martínez-Santos; Huertas-García et al.
Specialised lexicons (HS)	Lai et al.; Tosev & Gievska
Embeddings	Puertas & Martínez-Santos; Zaragozá & Pinto; Alcañiz & Andrés; Del Campo et al.
Lexical+statistical+syntactical+phonetical	Puertas & Martínez-Santos
Semantic-emotion-based	Cabrera et al.

Puertas & Martínez-Santos

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## **Author Profiling**

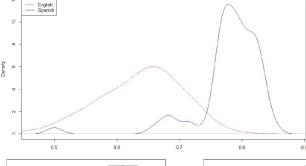
Phonetic embeddings (among others)

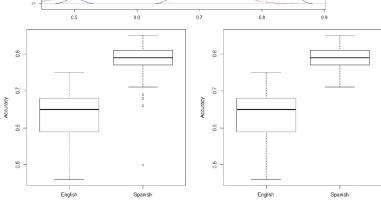
## Approaches - Methods SVM Alcañiz & Andrés

SVM	Alcañiz & Andrés; Del Campo et al.; Andrade & Gonçalves; Finogeev & Kaprielova; Höllig et al.; Das & Patra; Giglou et al.; Ceron & Casula; Vogel & Meghana; Badgon; Espinosa & Sidorov; Cabrera et al.
Logistic regression	Finogeev & Kaprielova; Badgon; Dukic & Krzic
Random Forest	Irani et al.; Puertas & Martínez-Santos; Andrade & Gonçalves
Ensembles	Huertas-García et al.; Cervero; Ikae; Balouchzahi et al.; Tosev & Gievska
Adaboost, Ridge, Naive Bayes, KNN, XGBoost, AutoML,	Katona et al.; Anwar; Jain et al.; Höllig et al.; Puertas & Martínez-Santos
Custom architecture	Martin et al.; Baris & Magnossao
RNN	Pallares & Herrero
CNN	Siino et al.
LSTM	Uzan & HacoHen-Kerner
bi-LSTM	Vogel & Meghana

### Global ranking

STAT	EN	ES	AVG
Min	0.4600	0.5000	0.4800
Q1	0.5925	0.7700	0.6800
Median	0.6500	0.7900	0.7150
Mean	0.6377	0.7798	0.7066
SDev	0.0643	0.0539	0.0524
Q3	0.6800	0.8100	0.7400
Max	0.7500	0.8500	0.7900
Skewness	-0.4719	-2.6820	-1.4672
Kurtosis	2.7391	13.4989	7.1170
Normality (p-value)	0.2264	1.129e-08	0.0148





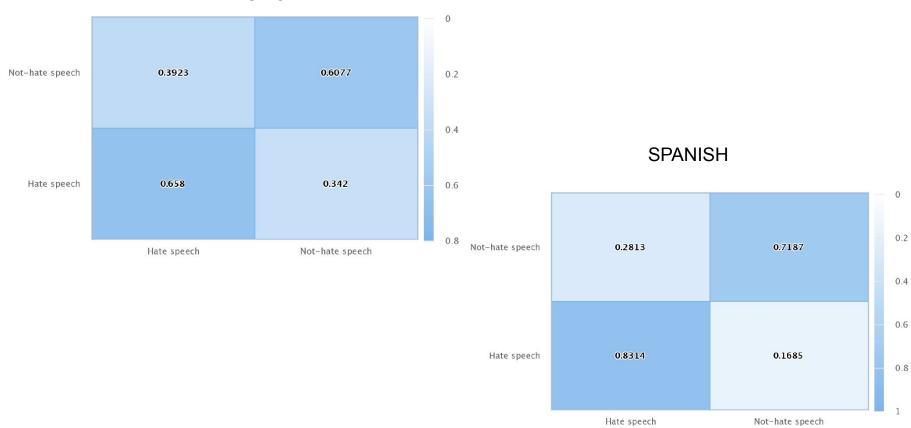
	PARTICIPANT	EN	ES	AVG
1		0.730		0.790
2	MUCIC [67]	0.730	0.830	
	UO-UPV [78]	0.740		
4	,	0.720		
4		0.720	0.820	0.770
4		0.720	0.820	0.770
7	pagnan [62]	0.730	0.800	0.765
	LDSE [20]	0.700	0.820	0.760
	char nGrams+LR	0.690	0.830	
8	hoellig [80]	0.730	0.790	0.760
9		0.680	0.830	
9	supaca	0.690	0.820	0.755
9	oleg [61]	0.670		
	moreno [53]	0.690	0.810	
9		0.700	0.800	
14	The state of the s	0.700	0.790	0.745
	word nGrams+SVM	0.650	0.830	
15	bagdon [55]	0.670	0.810	0.740
15		0.670	0.810	
17	ikae [63]	0.660	0.810	
17	mata	0.700	0.770	
19		0.620	0.840	
	jain [50]	0.660		
	villarroya	0.670		
19	0	0.640	0.820	0.730
19		0.670	0.790	
19		0.670		
25	giglou [51]	0.650	0.800	
25	huertas [48]	0.670	0.780	
25	wentao	0.680	0.770	0.725
	rus	0.610	0.830	
	tudo	0.650	0.790	0.720
	jaiferhu	0.610	0.820	
30	joshi	0.650	0.780	0.715
32	valiense [65]	0.630	0.790	0.710
32	krstev	0.650	0.770	
34		0.650	0.770	
35		0.580	0.830	0.705
35	bakhteev	0.580	0.830	0.705

	Participant	En	Es	Avg
35	MaNa	0.640	0.770	0.705
38	cabrera [57]	0.620	0.780	0.700
38	esam [76]	0.630	0.770	0.700
38	zhang	0.630	0.770	0.700
41	dudko	0.610	0.780	0.695
41	meghana [52]	0.640	0.750	0.695
43	rubio	0.590	0.790	0.690
43	uzan [77]	0.620	0.760	0.690
45	herrero [81]	0.570	0.800	0.685
46	puertas [59]	0.600	0.760	0.680
	USE-LSTM	0.560	0.790	0.675
	XLMR-LSTM	0.620	0.730	0.675
47	ipek [49]	0.580	0.770	0.675
47	schlicht21	0.580	0.770	0.675
47	peirano	0.590	0.760	0.675
47	russo	0.550	0.800	0.675
	MBERT-LSTM	0.590	0.750	0.670
51	kazzaz	0.550	0.770	0.660
52	dorado	0.600	0.710	0.655
53	kobby [75]	0.530	0.770	0.650
53	kern	0.540	0.760	0.650
53	espinosa [56]	0.640	0.660	0.650
56	labadie	0.510	0.780	0.645
57	silva	0.560	0.690	0.625
57	garibo	0.570	0.680	0.625
59	estepicursor	0.510	0.720	0.615
60	spears	0.520	0.680	0.600
	TFIDF-LSTM	0.610	0.510	0.560
61	barbas	0.460	0.500	0.480
	Participant	En		
62	dukic [60]	0.750		

	Participant	En	
62	dukic [60]	0.750	
63	tosev [73]	0.700	
64	amir [79]	0.680	
	siebert	0.680	
66	iteam	0.650	

### Confusion matrices

### **ENGLISH**



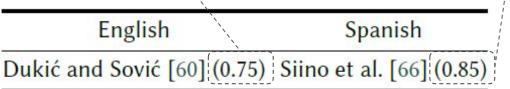
### Best results at PAN'21

### **Dukic and Sovic**

- BERT
- Logistic Regression

#### Siino et al.

- 100-dim word-embedding
- CNN



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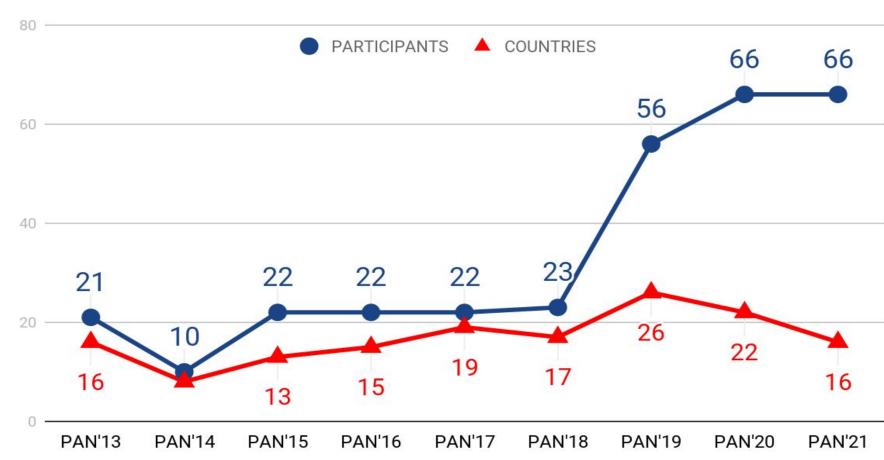
### Conclusions

- Several approaches to tackle the task:
  - Traditional machine learning methods (SVM, LR) combined with BERT obtained the highest results.
- Results in English:
  - Over 64% on average.
  - Best (75%): Dukic and Sovic BERT + Logistic Regression
- Results in Spanish:
  - Over 78% on average.
  - Best (85%): Siino et al. 100-dimension word embedding + CNN
- Error analysis:
  - English:
    - False positives (non-hate speech spreaders as spreaders): 39.23%
    - False negatives (hate speech spreaders as non-spreaders): 34.40%
  - Spanish:
    - False positives (non-hate speech spreaders as spreaders): 28.13%
    - False negatives (hate speech spreaders as non-spreaders): 16.85%

Looking at the results, we can conclude:

- It is feasible to automatically identify Hate Speech Spreaders with high precision
  - ...even when only textual features are used.
- We have to bear in mind false positives since, in English they sum up to forty percent of the total predictions and in Spanish they are almost double than false negatives, and misclassification might lead to ethical or legal implications.

### Task Impact



### Industry at PAN (Author Profiling)

Organisation



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Sponsors



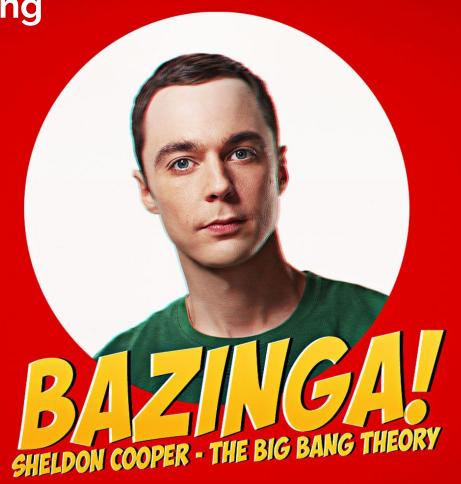
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This year, the winners of the task are:

 Marco Siino, Elisa Di Nuovo, Ilenia Tinnirello and Marco La Cascia, Università degli Studi di Palermo and Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy P∆N'21

uthor Profiling

2022 -> Profiling Irony and Stereotypes spreaders





On behalf of the author profiling task organisers:

Thank you very much for participating and hope to see you next year!!