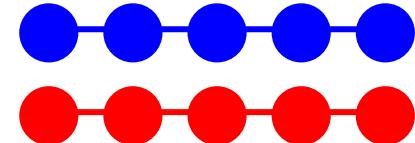


Echo Chambers, Filter Bubble and Polarization on Youtube: the USA's post-electoral debate

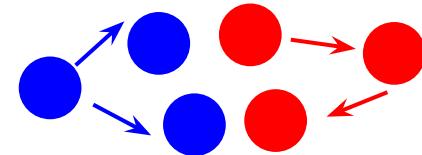
Salvatore Romano, Davide Beraldo, Giovanni Rossetti, Bruno Sotic,
Paul Grua, Armand Bazin, Maxime Bertaux, Youcef Taiati, Antonella Autuori, Andrea Elena Febres Medina, Wen
Li, Inga Luchs, Annelien Smets, Lynge Asbjørn Møller, Alexandra Elliott, Matthieu Comoy, Ali El Amrani, Eirini
Nikopoulou, Nicolas Pogeant, Yamina Boubekeur, Arthur Lezer, Mehdi Bessalah, Andrea Angulo Granda,
Tcheutga Corine, Lisa Lan, Kaothar Zehar, Dong Pha Pham, Josue Charles, June Camille Ménard, Minhee
KYOUUNG, Hangchen Liu, Yiran Zhao

Theoretical framework

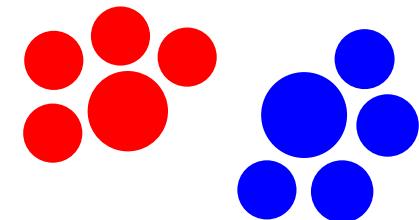
Echo Chamber → The political ideology of the subject and the consequent watching choices. Based on ideological affinity, are created by users (Dubois '18).



Filter bubble → Direct effect of algorithmic personalization, based on the users' behavior (Eli Pariser '11).

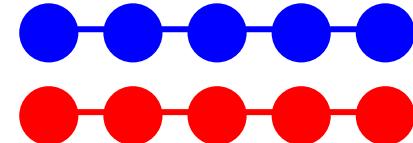


Polarization → Process of increased segregation into distinct social groups, separated along racial, economic, political, religious or other lines (Gallacher & Heerdink '19).

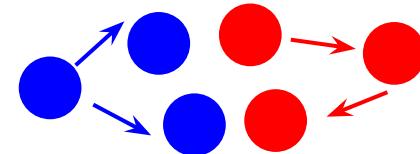


Theoretical framework

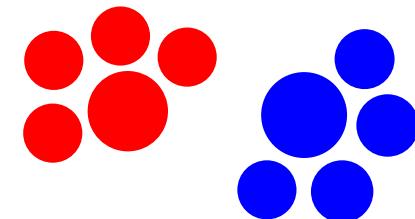
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Research Questions

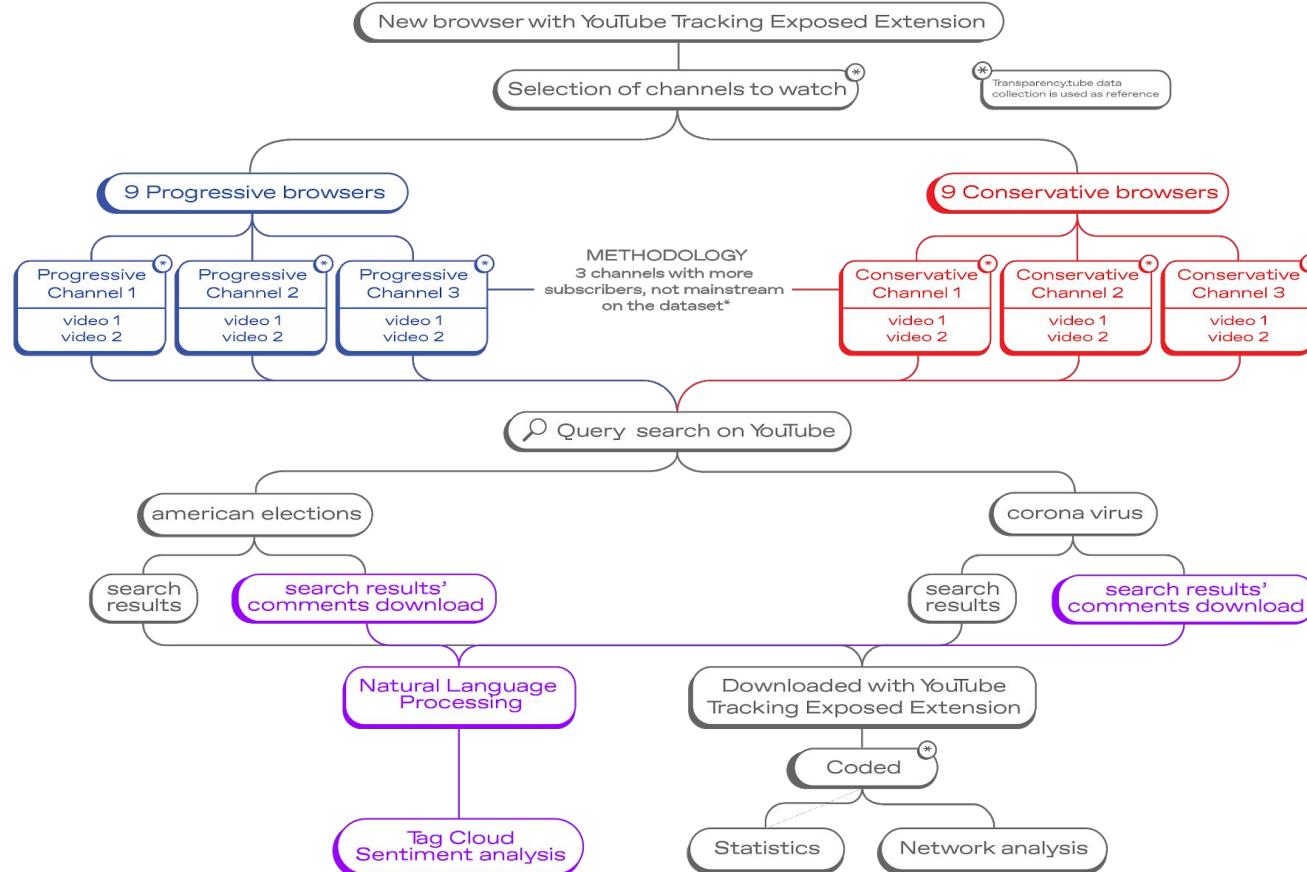
RQ: *Does YouTube's **algorithm** enforce a **filter bubble** and **polarization** patterns based on an (artificially generated) **echo chamber**?*



Sub-RQ1: *Are there differences in the videos suggested as **search results** across different user types?*

Sub-RQ2: *Are there differences in **comments** to the videos suggested as **search results** across different user types?*

Methodology



Results overview

Users groups: Conservatives vs. Progressive

Queries: 'american elections'; 'corona virus'

Search results (Visualizations + Networks)

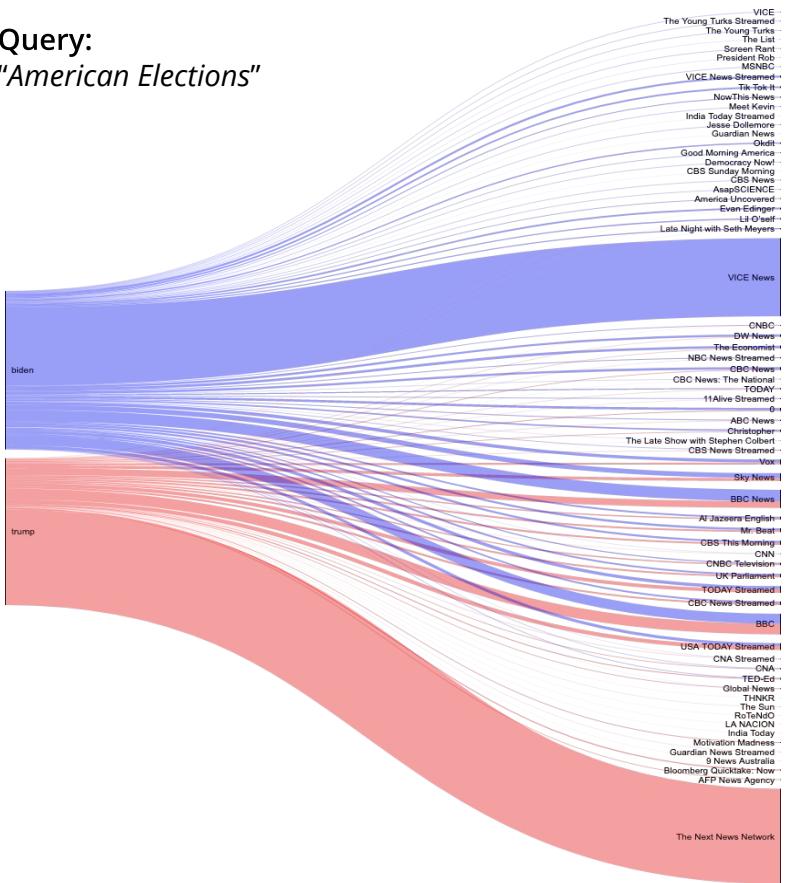
- Media Type
- Political Orientation

Comments (Text analysis)

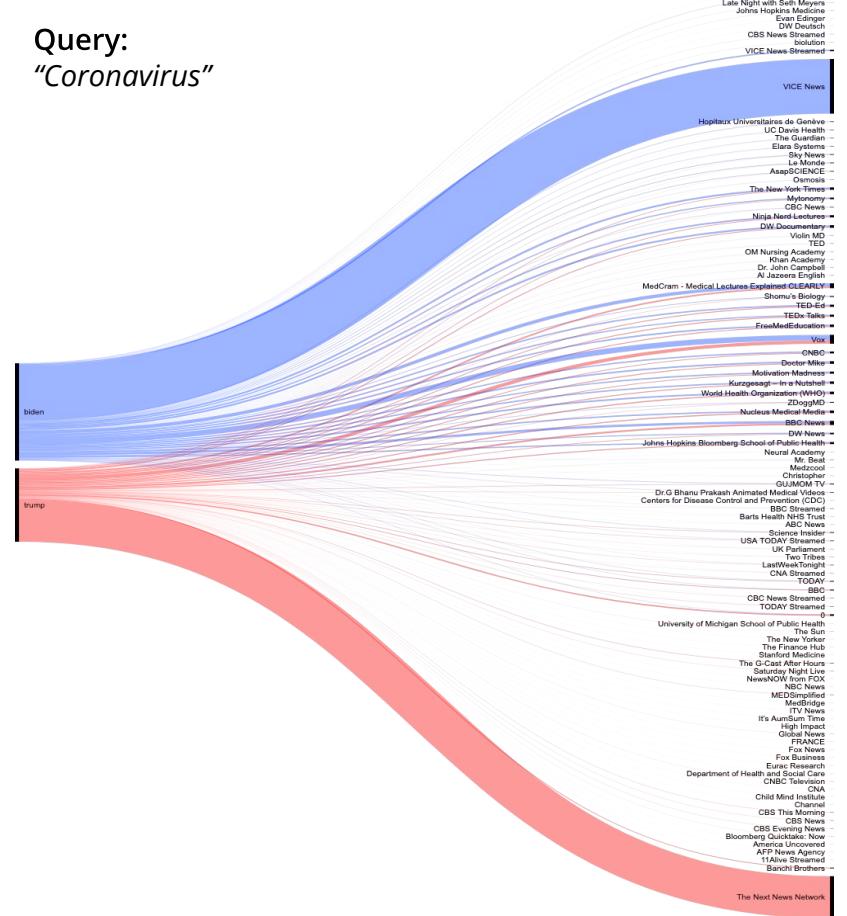
- Content analysis
- Sentiment analysis
- Toxicity Index

Channels overlap across groups

Query:
"American Elections"

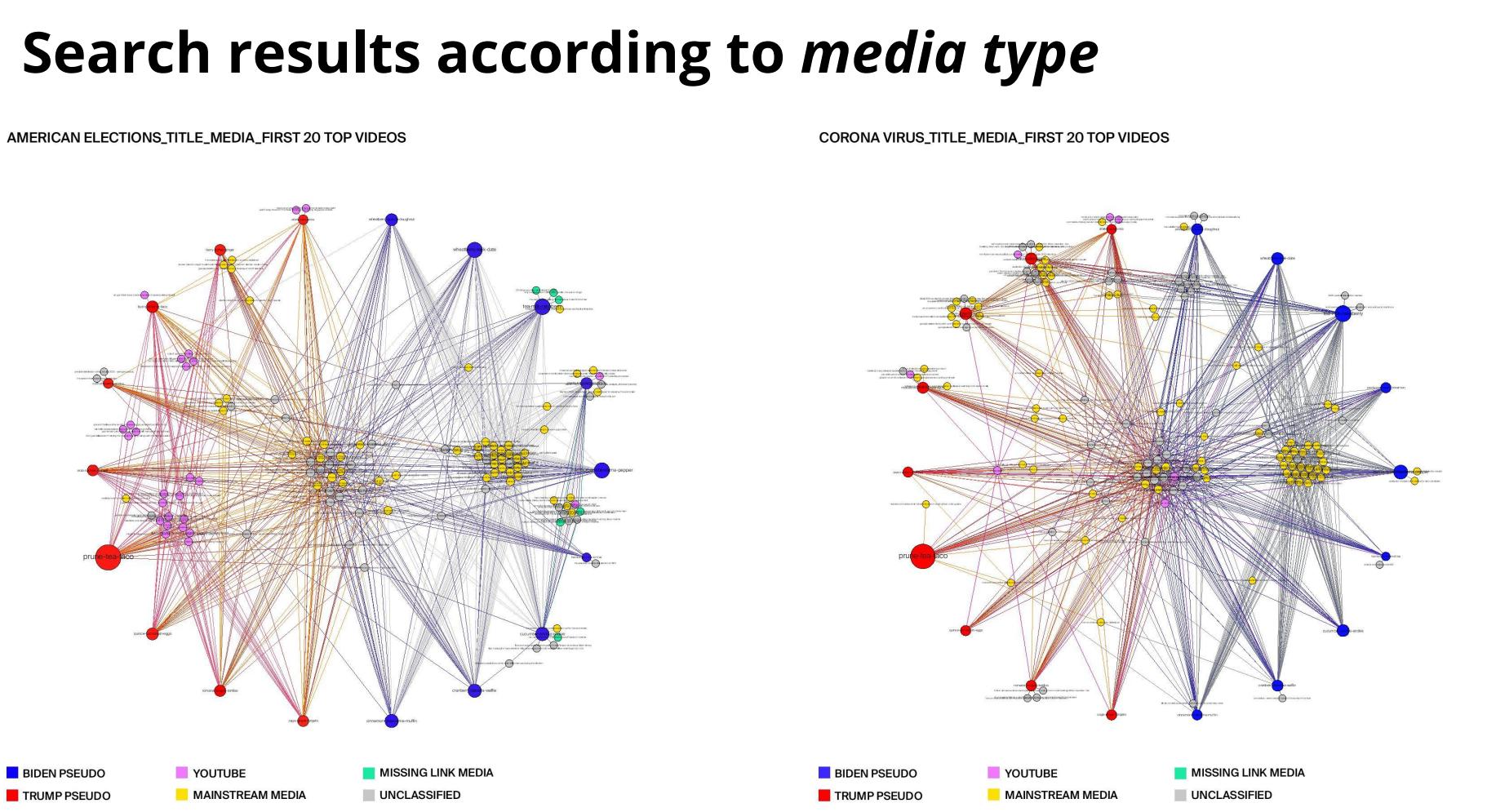
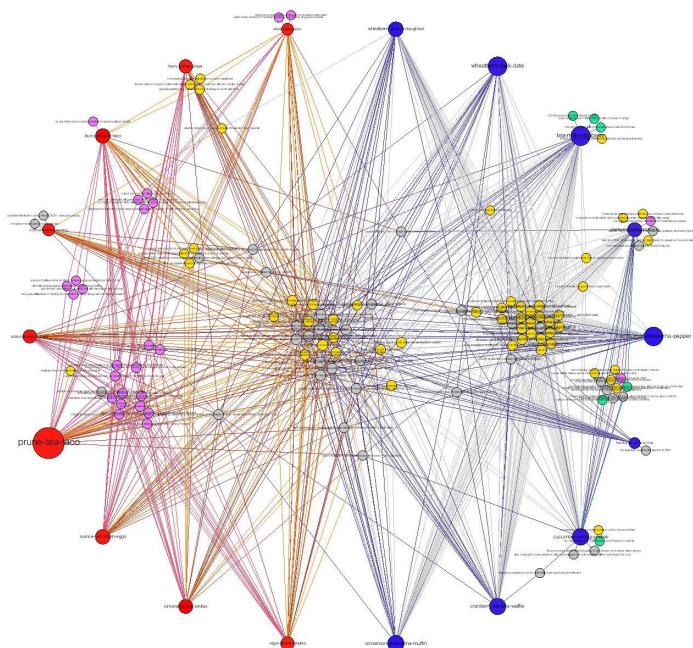


Query:
"Coronavirus"

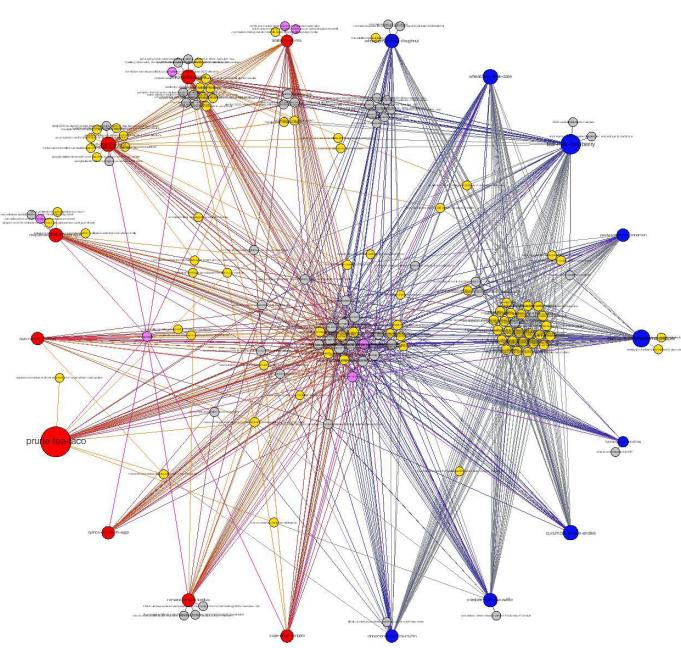


Search results according to *media type*

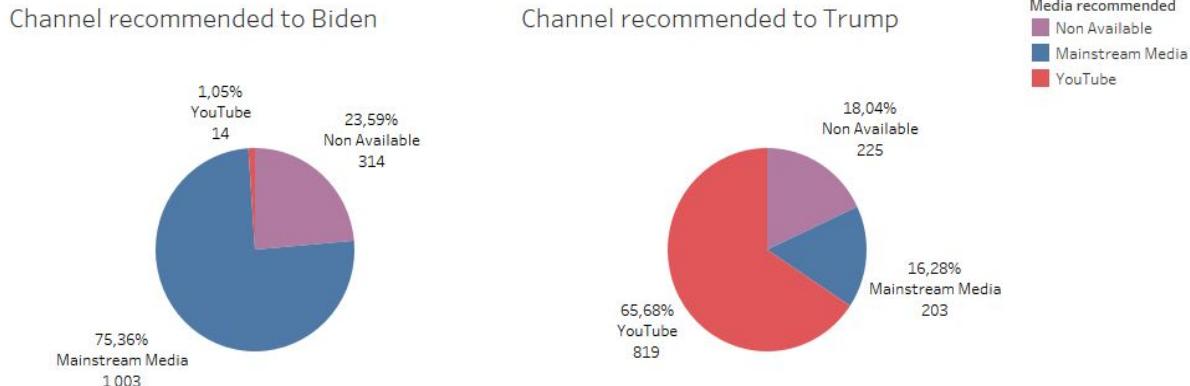
AMERICAN ELECTIONS_TITLE_MEDIA_FIRST 20 TOP VIDEOS



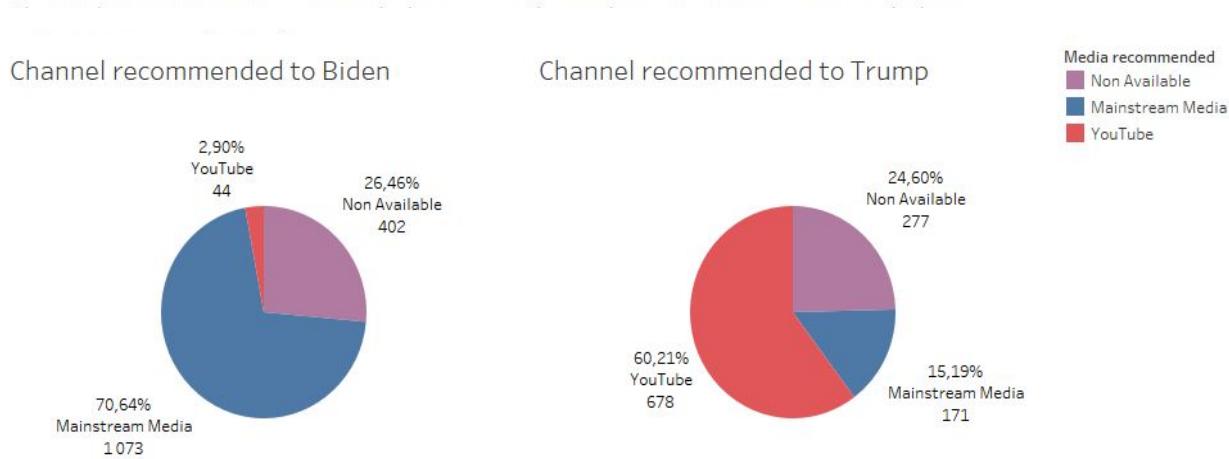
CORONA VIRUS_TITLE_MEDIA_FIRST 20 TOP VIDEOS



Query:
"American Elections"

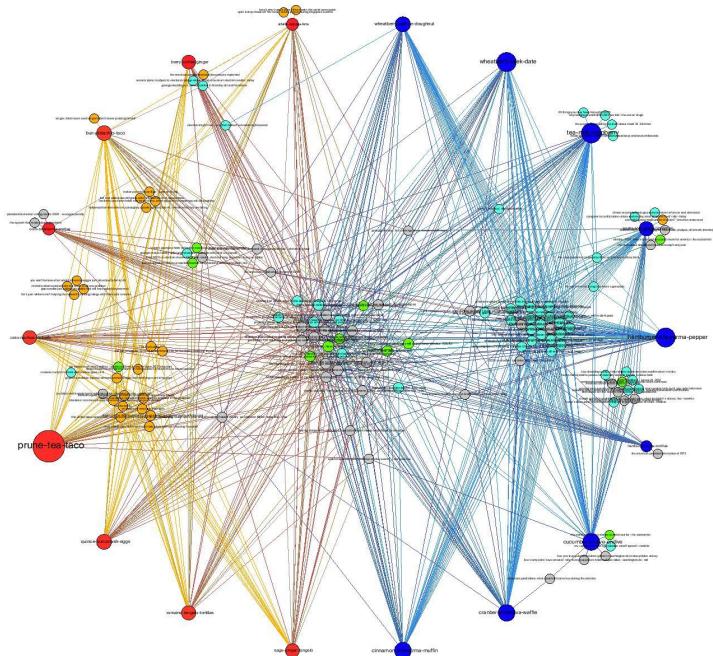


Query:
"Corona virus"



Search results according to *political orientation*

AMERICAN ELECTIONS_TITLE_ORIENTATION_FIRST 20 TOP VIDEOS

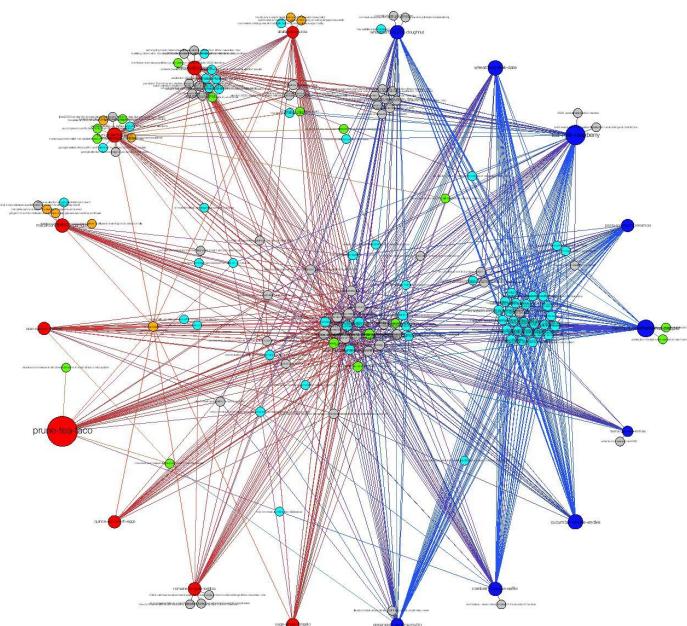


■ BIDEN PSEUDO
■ TRUMP PSEUDO

■ LEFT
■ RIGHT

■ CENTER
■ UNCLASSIFIED CHANNEL

CORONA VIRUS_TITLE_ORIENTATION_FIRST 20 TOP VIDEOS



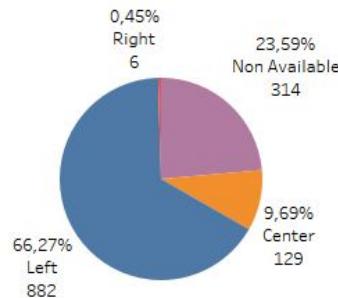
■ BIDEN PSEUDO
■ TRUMP PSEUDO

■ LEFT
■ RIGHT

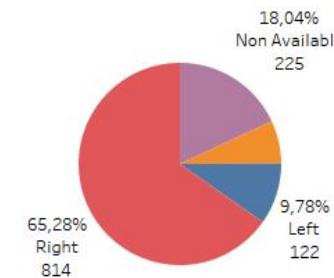
■ CENTER
■ UNCLASSIFIED CHANNEL

Query:
"American Elections"

Channel orientation recommended to Biden



Channel orientation recommended to Trump

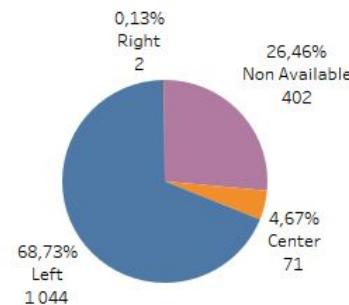


Channel orientation

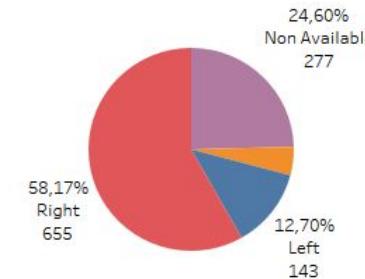
- Non Available
- Center
- Left
- Right

Query:
"Coronavirus"

Channel orientation recommended to Biden



Channel orientation recommended to Trump

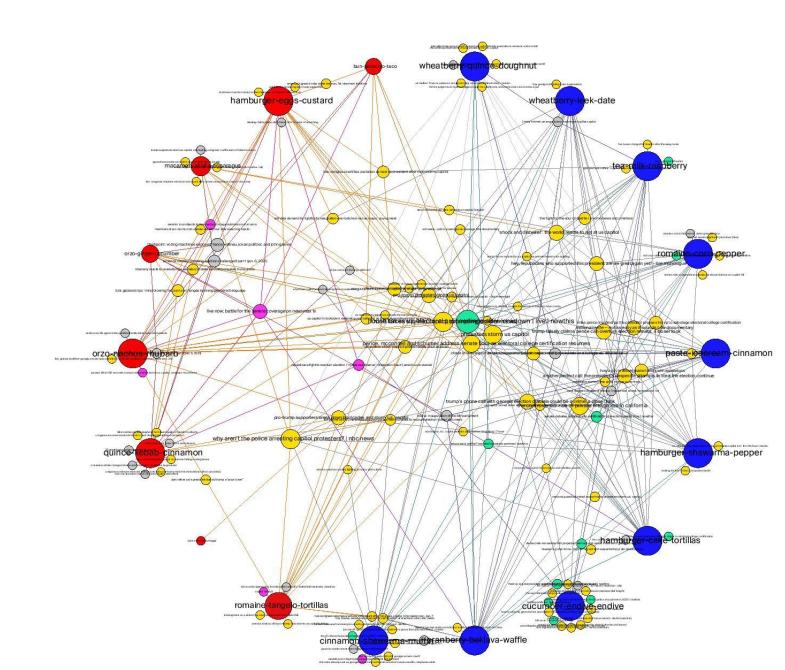


Channel orientation

- Non Available
- Center
- Left
- Right

Related videos: AP video about Capitol Hill

VIDEOAP_TITLE_MEDIA

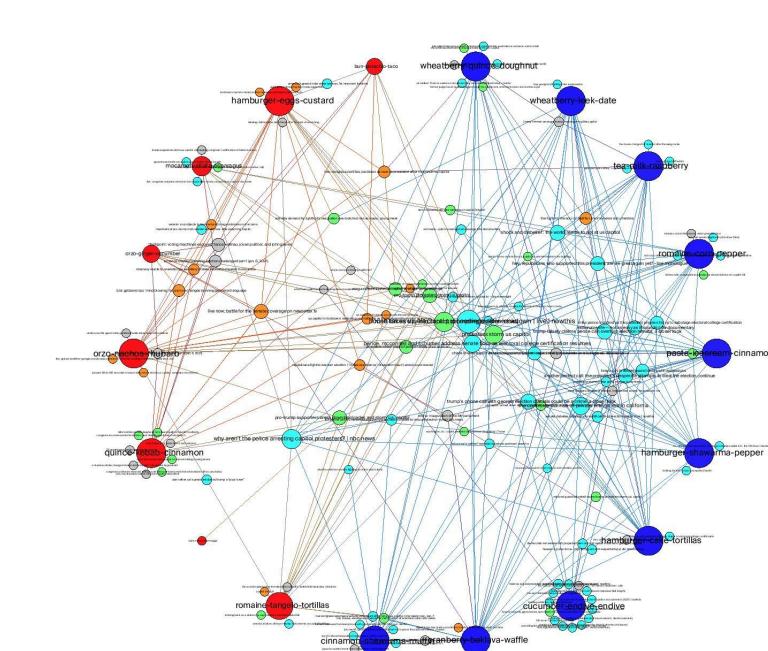


■ BIDEN PSEUDO
■ TRUMP PSEUDO

■ YOUTUBE
■ MAINSTREAM MEDIA

■ MISSING LINK MEDIA
■ UNCLASSIFIED

VIDEOAP_TITLE_ORIENTATION



■ BIDEN PSEUDO
■ TRUMP PSEUDO
■ LEFT
■ CENTER
■ RIGHT
■ UNCLASSIFIED CHANNEL

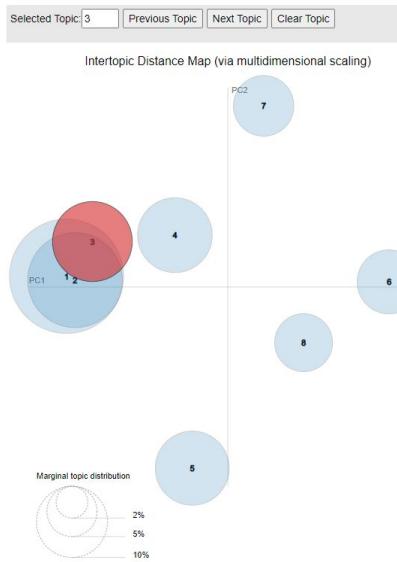
What's in the comments ?

Let's look at the comments of the recommended videos from each query with an NLP analysis.

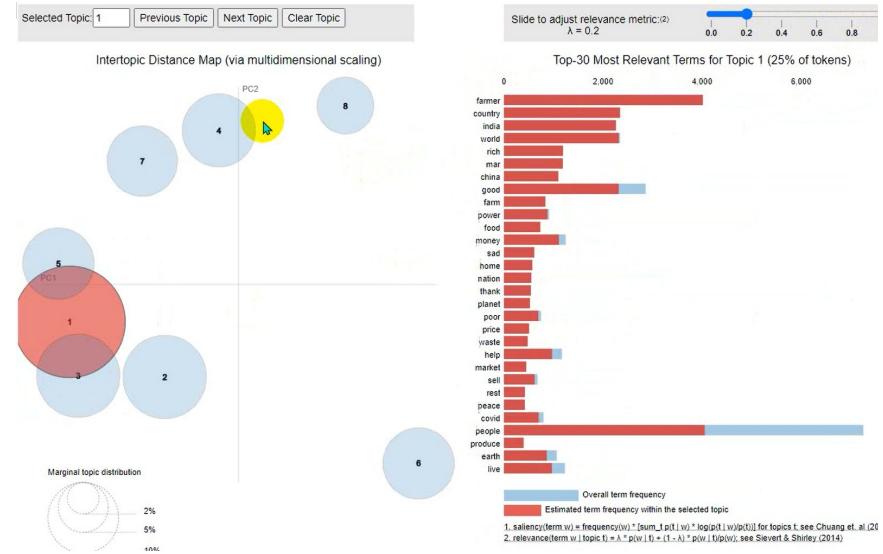
- Firstly, by looking at the most frequent words from each browser for each query.
- Then with a Topic Modeling approach (LDA) to see what comes out of these comments.
- After that, a sentiment analysis with the sentiment polarity percentage (positive, negative, neutral) from these comments.
- Finally, an aspect about toxicity in the comments between Conservatives and Progressives.

Topic modeling of the American Election Query

Conservative Side 14 topics



Progressive Side 8 topics



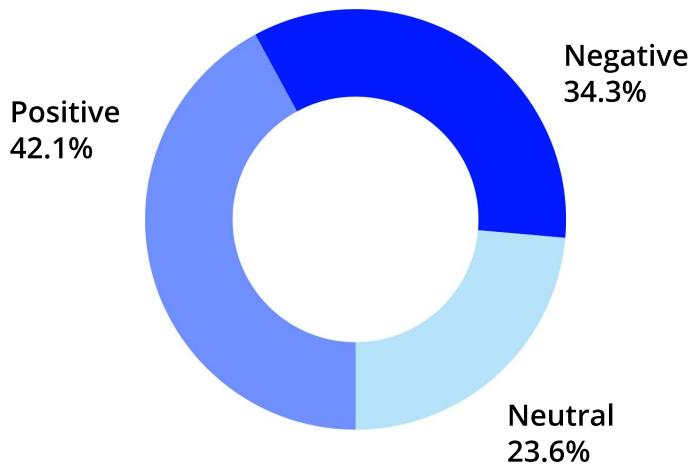
Common topics - vote, media, war, vaccine.

Exclusive topics

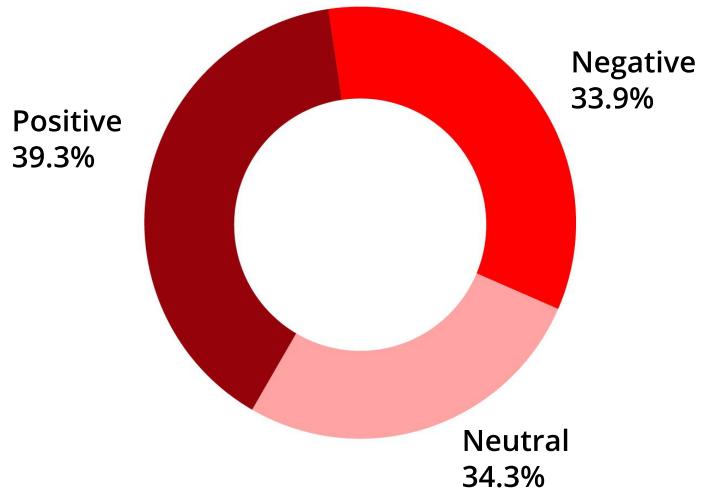
- for Conservative side : religion, blm(trump supporters), gender issues
- for Progressive side : farmer, policy of candidates

Sentiment of the American Election Query

Sentiment of youtube comments from the recommended videos (Progressives Browser)

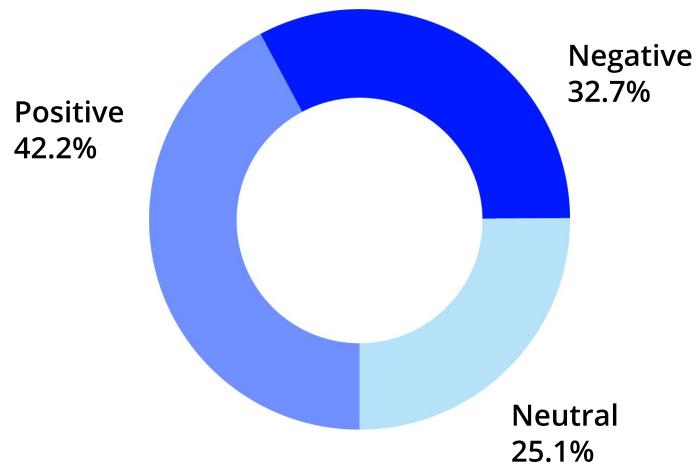


Sentiment of youtube comments from the recommended videos (Progressives Browser)

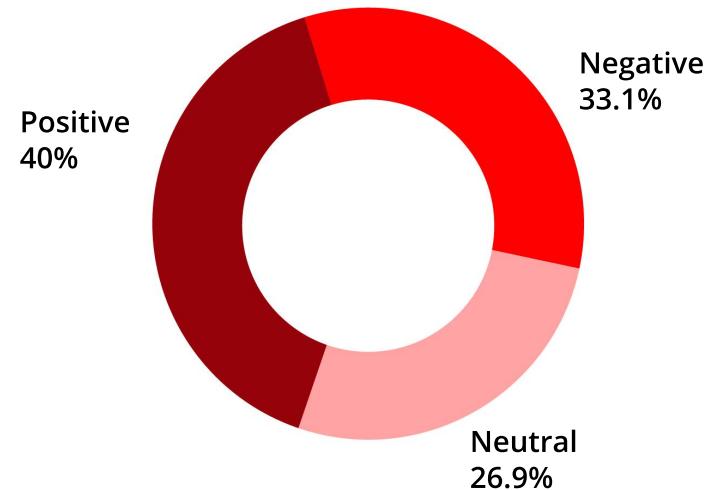


Sentiment of the Coronavirus Query

Sentiment of youtube comments from the recommended videos (Progressives Browser)

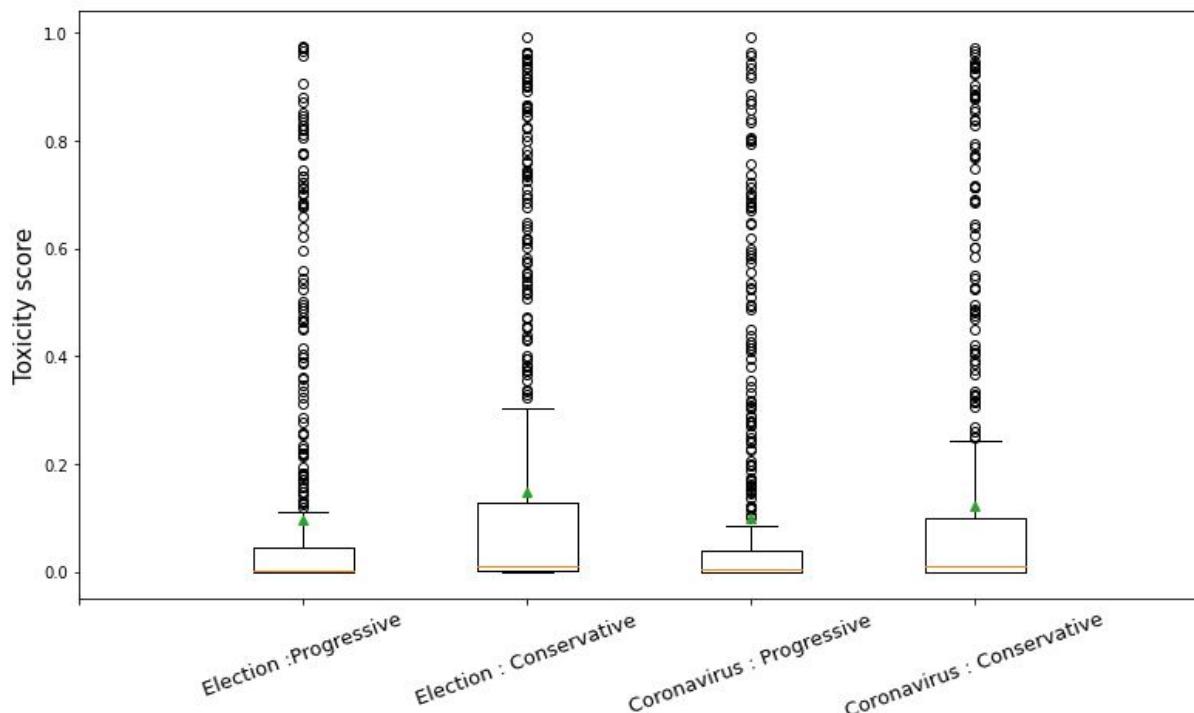


Sentiment of youtube comments from the recommended videos (Progressives Browser)



Toxicity Score from the two queries

Score of toxicity for the comments on the elections on the suggested videos :



↓↓ Two examples:

- 'Trump make-up looks like someone spread some baby crap on his face' : score 0.9262657
- 'Waouh the project Echo-Chambers was so cool' score : 0.00063012395

The score is a prediction of toxicity based on the words used.

If words that are associated with swearing, insults or profanity are present in a comment, it is likely that it will be classified as toxic.

We can see that half of the comments are considered as not toxic at all for progressive side and the conservative side. On the other hand for the other half, comments in the video suggested for the conservative browser are considered more toxic.

Final considerations - Conclusions

- There is **some empirical evidence** of how the algorithm is **generating a filter bubble** possibly exacerbating an **echo chamber** behavior, both based on media type and political orientation of the channels suggested.
- **However**, in our experiment a good part of this is due to **channels that have been watched** showing up in the results.
- We could identify few interesting **differences** in the **topics** and in the degree of **toxicity** emerging from the **comments** (not in sentiment), that can base a study on users' **polarization**.
- **However**, more **thorough sampling** and **analysis** is needed.

Final considerations - Further research

- **Scrolling through:** the more you scroll to include search results (e.g. after the top 20) the more results are influenced by the videos watched → collect more data by scrolling after the query.
- **Queries interaction:** when you perform queries in sequence, the previous queries interfere with the latter ones (e.g. election-related results in “corona virus” query because of previous query “american election”) → take this into consideration when comparing queries.
- **Number of videos watched:** the more videos a user watches, the clearer the results → simulating a stronger echo chamber by using automated users to watch several videos.

Baby Sharks say: “*ciaooooo*”

