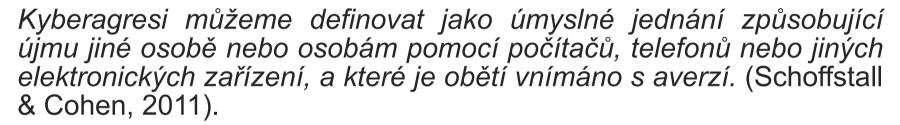
Cyberhate a diskriminace

ZURn6211 Teorie a výzkum online komunikace

Cyber aggression / agrese

Opakování z minulých témat: co je to kyberagrese?

Definice vychází z tradiční offline agrese



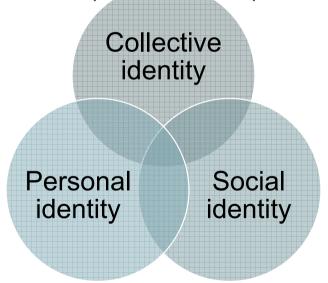
Různé typy kyberagrese: cyberhate, cyberbullying, cyberharassment, cyberstalking, cyberterrorism, fl



Cyberhate / kybernenávist

Hate speech / nenávistné projevy spadají do skupiny tzv. hate crimes Protiprávní činy proti lidem, majetku nebo organizaci na základě toho, že je k těmto objektům deliktní činnosti přiřčena kolektivní identita a jsou kvůli této identitě nenávistně napadeni. (Mareš, 2011)

- Kolektivní identita příslušnost ke skupině, sdílení určitých znaků
 - Příklady kolektivní identity?
 - Etnicita, národnost, náboženství, sexuální orientace, gender, postižení, třída, politická orientace, věk, ...



Cyberhate

Hate speech

Všechny formy projevů, které šíří, podněcují, propagují nebo ospravedlňují rasovou nenávist, xenofobii, antisemitismus nebo jiné formy nenávisti založené na netoleranci. (Evropská rada, 2013)

Hate speech is defined as bias-motivated, hostile, malicious speech aimed at a person or a group of people because of some of their actual or perceived innate characteristics. It expresses discriminatory, intimidating, disapproving, antagonistic, and/or prejudicial attitudes towards those characteristics, which include gender, race, religion, ethnicity, color, national origin, disability or sexual orientation. Hate speech is intended to injure, dehumanize, harass, intimidate, debase, degrade and victimize the targeted groups, and to foment insensitivity and brutality against them. (Cohen-Amalgor, 2011).

Cyberhate



Cyberhate

Jakékoliv použití informačně komunikačních technologií k šíření antisemitských, rasistických, bigotních, extrémistických a teroristických obsahů a informací. (Anti-Defamation League, 2010).

Podobá se kyberšikaně, ale útočí na **kolektivní identitu** spíše než na osobní identitu. (Hawdon et al., 2015)

Obětí může být jedinec i skupina!

Cyberhate

Cyberhate má kořeny v offline podmínkách a offline extremismu; známý fenomén v "novém" prostředí

Specifika online prostředí – jak mohou ovlivňovat cyberhate?

Disinhibice – chování se sníženými zábranami (Suler, 2(+ ? + * + * = * * Negativní / pozitivní

Anonymita, neviditelnost, asynchronicita, solipsistické introjekce, disociativní imaginace, minimalizování autorit

Jednoduchá tvorba obsahů, širší dosah, jednodušší organizace a mobilizace, horší regulace, ...

Intertextualita, multimedialita, ...

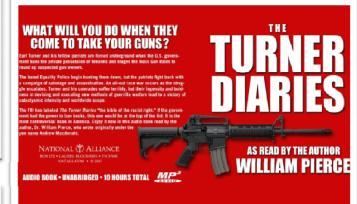
Douglas (2010) – hlavní cíle online hate skupin: **propojovat**, **vzdělávat**, **rekrutovat**.

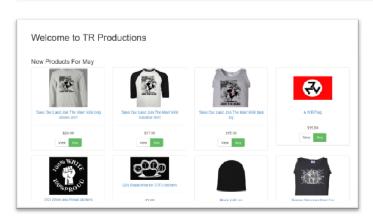
Multimedialita – příklady cyberhate v extremistických online skupinách















Teorie sociální identity, uncertainty identity theory

TEORIE SOCIÁLNÍ IDENTITY

Tajfel, 2010

Osobní a sociální/kolektivní identita

Členství v určité skupině

Součást našeho sebepojetí; sdílené normy, hodnoty; ovlivňuje jednání

Skupinová a meziskupinová interakce

In-group favoritism, in-group bias (pozitivní nahlížení na vlastní skupinu)



UNCERTAINTY IDENTITY THEORY

Hogg, 2000

Snížení pocitu prožívané společenské/osobní nejistoty pomocí:

Sebekategorizace a identifikace se skupinou

Předepsané normy a hodnoty skupiny (pro intraskupinové i interskupinové interakce)

Entitativita skupin – jasné ohraničení, vymezenost, vnitřní homogenita, společný cíl

Hategroups - vysoce entitativní

Hate sites and hate groups

Online komunity – Na základě čeho můžeme hate skupiny vnímat jako online komunity?

Sdílená identita, zájmy, cíle

Vzájemná podpora členů, pocit sounáležitosti, podpora sebe-exprese

Posilování postojů

Potlačení nesouhlasných názorů

. . .

Diskurz – Jakých komunikačních strategií hate groups využívají?

Jen zřídka přímo vybízí k násilí a agresi nebo je obhajují Racionalizace předsudků, ospravedlňování svého postoje, snaha o "objektivitu"

discussion Snaha o kredibilitu a objektivitu – Metapedia – přebírá vizuál a strukturu Main Page Wikipedie M The Holocaust navida The Holocaust is according to politically correct history a deliberate genocide by National Socialist Germany in which approximately six million Jews were killed. In addition, some non-Jewish groups claimed to have been killed by similar methods are sometimes included. Holocaust revisionists dispute that this deliberate genocide occurred. Very briefly, most Holocaust revisionists argue that Jews were for several different reasons deported to concentration camps and used for forced labor, suffered many hardships and deaths during the war, but that there was no plan or attempt to genocide Jews, no homicidal gas chambers, and that the number of deaths is greatly exaggerated. The deportation is argued to have been seen as a temporary wartime measure, with a permanent Jewish expulsion from Europe to occur after the war. A primary cause of the politically correct view is argued to be wartime. Allied psychological warfare, which was continued into the postwar period, in part due to this being beneficial for various parties (both non-Jewish and Jewish), in part due to self-perpetuating processes similar to those occurring during witch-hunts. seard Related issues include argued continued exploitation of the Holocaust, argued Holocaust uniqueness, argued religious aspects, and the status of the official Holocaust version as an official "Truth" that is in an increasing number of Western countries by law forbidden to be discussed and researched freely and with powerful lobby groups demanding that worldwide censorship on free speech and research must be implemented. The politically correct view on the Holocaust can be found in numerous easily available sources. This article will mainly briefly outline some of the less often mentioned arguments regarding the Holocaust, which are discussed in more detail in toolbo other articles = Wh ■ Rel Contents [hide] = Spe 1 Holocaustianity = Prir 2 The Holocaust vs. other claimed large scale killings ■ Per 3 Argued reasons for the German deportations/camps and argued exploitation by others in othe 4 What revisionists do not argue 5 Many earlier Holocaust claims have been admitted to be incorrect = Dar 6 Hierarchy of evidence ■ Dei 7 Anti-Holocaust revisionism **■ Eλ/** 8 Other topics Est 9 External links m Ees 10 References = Fra = Hrv m Magyar ■ Islenska You can contact us by sending an e-mail to the international staff; info (at) metapedia.org 2 000 000 00 hite demographics show that Whi 1 500 000 00 m Nederlands studies on ethnic heterogeneity ha Norsk (bokmål) 1 000 000 000 the extent of Jewish influence has ■ Português ■ Română Slovenčina Svenska quickly becoming minoritie. The alternative encyclopedia ishment in the science ... Whites abolished slavery worldwide

Commun

Go to.

truths that

those who h

those espo

is enough t

ever actually

ed with Hate

e facts pres

mation pres

oratively with

re legal und

t have free

instream cu

realities (r

Příklad hate site diskurzu – Antiimigrantské diskuzní fórum a

Ratrina Bloch (2016). "It is just SICKENING": Emotions and discourse in an anti-immigrant discussion forum.

Americans for Legal Immigration Political Action Committee (ALIPAC)

Role emocí ve vytváření **morální skupinové identity** (neutralizace rasistického stigmatu)

Analýza diskuzních příspěvků na stránce ALIPAC – 3 hlavní role emocí v diskurzu:



Anti-imigrantské diskuzní fórum a emoce

1. Členství ve skupině a kolektivní morální identita zakotvená v patriotismu

Sounáležitost, komunita, "safe space"

Morální superiorita

Patriotismus

I promise you will feel very good about yourself when you join in the fight, and we welcome all people who are concerned for their country, If you are "racist" this is not the forum for you but if you are a "Protectionist" and your concern is protecting our great nation, one of what use to be a Nation of Law and Order and is quickly turning into chaos and anarchy, Please get involved and encourage others to do the same. "BE A PROTECTIONIST AND JOIN IN BECAUSE YOU ARE A PATRIOT AND YOU LOVE YOUR



Anti-imigrantské diskuzní fórum a emoce

2. Neutralizace rasistického stigmatu

Konstrukce sebe jako obětí, jejichž morálka je neprávem zpochybňována Reverzní rasismus

The REAL truth, anti-WHITE racism is JUST as IMMORAL and WRONG as anti-NON-white racism. It is just SICKENING to hear racism against non-whites described as a hate crime when racism against whites is NOT similarly denounced.

They know they don't have a "leg to stand on" and try to use the only card they have, racist. What a joke, you are the racist here, not American citizens who are fighting for THEIR country.



Anti-imigrantské diskuzní fórum a emoce

3. Racionální emoce zakotvené ve faktech

Překonání dichotomie racionality a iracionality/emocionality

Odkazy na statistiky, zprávy, novinové články apod. – "morální šoky"

Imigranti jako násilníci, zločinci

Vytváření empirické kredibility

If you want to be able to ask your politicians: "In tolerating illegal immigration, EXACTLY how many Americans is it acceptable with you to be molested, raped, seriously injured, killed, and murdered to save ten cents on a head of lettuce?" you had better know the actual numbers so that you can nail their PC correct excuse and their sorry asse to the wall with the facts.



Moral disengagement / morální vyvázání

Albert Bandura, 1999

Seberegulace (sociální sankce a internalizované sebesankce jako kontrolní mechanismy)

Morální vyvázání – vypojení těchto seberegulačních mechanismů (postupné vyvázání)

Mechanismy:

Morální ospravedlnění (např. dosažení vyššího cíle)

Eufemistické označování (např. "boj za svobodu" místo zabíjení)

Výhodné srovnávání (vlastní jednání se jeví méně závažné proti jinému)

Přenesení odpovědnosti (např. přisouzení odpovědnosti autoritě)

Rozptýlení odpovědnosti (zastírá přímý vztah mezi jednáním a důsledky; např. kolektivní jednání)

Nevšímavost k důsledkům nebo jejich zkreslení

Dehumanizace obětí (např. "uprchlík", "migrant", "cizinec")

Atribuce viny (agresor vnímá své násilí jako vynucené provokací, oběti si za to mohou samy)

Příklad hate site diskurzu – KKK na internetu

Rachel Schmitz (2016). Intersections of hate: Exploring the transecting dimensions of race, religion, gender, and family in Ku Klux Klan Web sites.

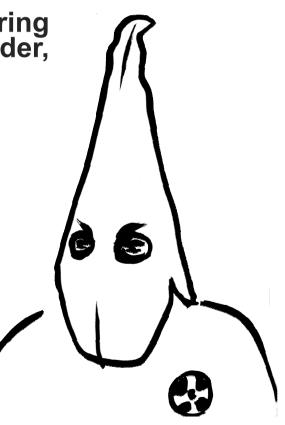
11 přidružených stránek

Analýza textuálních i vizuálních obsahů

Intersekcionální přístup (feminismus) – multidimenzionalita sociální reality

Intersectionality incorporates all dimensions of social statuses in lieu of selectively choosing which characteristics to highlight.

Intersekce rasy, genderu, rodiny a náboženství



KKK na internetu

4 témata:

Bílá solidarita

Kult árijského křesťanství

Árijská klanová maskulinita

Heteronormativní hodnoty nukleární rodiny

Impression management, snaha dekonstruova negativní stereotypy (cílí tak na potenciálně širš členskou základnu)

Jen málo stránek přímo obhajuje násilí nebo k němu vybízí



THE GOAL

The goal of the *United Northern and Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* is to unite White Christians through the bond of brotherhood and aid their awareness of the problems facing our country. We will show you how and when to take action (in a non violent way). The *United Northern and Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* is a patriotic, fraternal and law abiding organization. We uphold Christian values this country was founded on. We protect these values from those who seek to remove them from our society. Our ideology is simple, self preservation and the advancement of White Christian America. We hope that you take time to read through the wealth of information on this site and decide if membership is right for you. In the event membership is not right for you, we can use your assistance in a variety of support programs. We are an active world-wide organization striving to protect and preserve White Christian heritage and culture. If you want to play an active part in the preservation of the White race you may submit an application. For God, Race and Nation!



United Northern and Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (unskkkk.com)

About Us

What makes us better?

The Ku Klux Klan, LLC. has been around a good long while, it was legally incorporated as a Limited Liability Corporation in the State of Arkansas in 2003. This historic accomplishment was made possible by deciding to stop following the lead of so many others who were accomplishing little if anything for White Christian America. We realized several important things:

- There is no more time for foolishness America is in a desperate hour, our National sovereignty is at risk, the future of our children is at risk. No fraternal club, or violent gang has any real chance to make positive change.
- The struggle will not be won with mob violence in the streets.We cannot persuade our white Christian brethren by standing on courthouse steps screaming racial epithets.
- 3. The struggle will be met in the courts and legislatures of our nation and this is where we must concentrate our efforts if we hope to accomplish positive change. To do so we must meet our detractors on a level playing field, we must have the same recognition as those groups we are in opposition to.

The Ku Klux Klan, LLC. (www.kukluxklan.bz)

No fraternal club, or violent gang has any real chance to make positive change.

The struggle will not be won with mob violence in the streets.

The struggle will be met in the courts and legislatures...





A Warning About Jewish Tactics

There is something else to know about the Jews. They don't run from groups opposed to them, but try to infiltrate them. No kidding. Then, once they get inside a group, they try to rot it from the inside out either by radicalizing it until good people are appalled by it, by moderating it until it becomes meaningless, or by sowing the seeds of internal confusion, disagreement and chaos. So, keeping Jews out of pro-White groups is a full time job. As a result, it's tough to trust anybody - most "Blacks" on Stormfront are probably Jews and there are many Jews here who pretend they are pro-White Gentiles so as to gather information or cause trouble. However, it can be fun trying to "spot the Jew". (Hint: They don't generally like to acknowledge or talk about the Jewish problem and they often like to spread "hate" and cause arguments in order to drive away decent folks.)

Be aware that Whites have many innate weaknesses that are exploited against us, often by infiltrators posing as one of us. One especially chronically serious weakness of Whites is a tendency toward petty disagreements and infighting over matters that are relatively trivial compared to the surreal racial crisis we face. Fault lines include religion, nationality, politics, social class and gender. Every White person involved in this cause has a duty to behave in a professional manner and to try to refrain from infighting. Be aware that Stormfront, and most other pro-White organizations for that matter, have taken an increasingly strict stance against infighting, personal attacks, acting crazy/like an idiot/jerk, behaving in an excessively negative or defeatist manner, constantly yelling/screaming/carrying-on about this-that-or-the-other, and/or advocating violence or other illegal activities. Failure to heed this warning can result in banishment, and rightly so. In short, be good!

Learn the importance of, and trucks abide by the coint of the New Orleans Protected

It's simple:

- 1. Wake the he
- 2. Keep Inform
- 3. Donate to pr
- 4. Talk to your

If most Whites did t

Be aware that Stormfront, and most other pro-White organizations for that matter, have taken an increasingly strict stance against infighting, personal attacks, ..., and/or advocating violence or other illegal activities. ... In short, be good!

e and the World

trolled cable TV, surely you can afford a fraction of that to ensure a future for your

00)

Stormfront (www.stormfront.org)

KKK na internetu

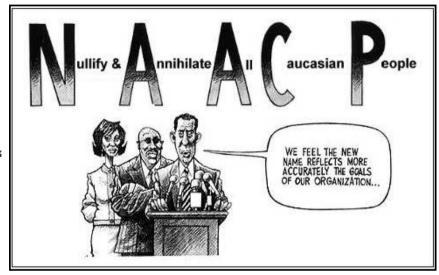
1. Bílá solidarita

Obrana "bílých práv", oslava "bílé kultury" (kulturní pluralismus jako hrozba)

Narativy oběti

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Rekrutování nových členů (mladí lidé)



Aryan Nations Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (2014)

Welcome to Stormfront.

We are a community of racial realists and idealists. We are White Nationalists who support **true** diversity and a homeland for **all** peoples. Thousands of organizations promote the interests, values and heritage of non-White minorities. We promote ours.

We are the voice of the new, embattled White minority!

If this is your first visit, be sure to check out the Introduction to Stormfront. You are also welcome to browse our other ten million posts, but you must register before you can post anywhere except the Open Forums.

...support true diversity and a homeland for all people. Thousand of organizations promote the interests, values and heritage of non-White minorities. We promote ours. We are the voice of the new, embattled White

Stormfront (www.stormfront.org)

Does the Klan Hate Negroes

When talking about the Klan, one of the first things some people think of is that associa foundation of the Klan they will actually want to join for this very reason. How disappointe

Yes, those who want to associate with the Klan because they believe the Klan will be fert

The Klan attempts to be very careful so the only people who associate are those motival group. Those anti-White extremists who hate America and our people have given us the hatred.

The Klan, however is not a hate group, but we are a LOVE group. We are a love group b

The Klan does not believe in slavery and believes the Negro should have the right to se Negro is not being given this opportunity unless it is in the form of oppressing the rights of

The Negroes are unaware that they are merely the pawns in a gigantic "chess game" bei

The Klan, however, also believes in self determination for White People! If, as we are all be continually forced to bow and scrape before the demands of Negroes, Jews, Asians, Negroes, Negroes, Jews, Asians, Negroes, Ne

Instead of these "minorities" complaining and demanding more and more, they should get on homeland have none of the benefits they are enjoying here in America. Remember it is your

families while we support them with welfare, food stamps, public housing, Aid to Dependent Children, job quote much are you willing to pay and for how long?

So while we believe the Negroes have a natural right to study black history, our children should not be forced to do so. Our children should be encouraged to study OUR history and emulate OUR heroes.

...we believe you as a White person also has the right to have White Pride.

... where is the United White College Fund.

oraces, etc. and etc. Yet they are still unhappy, always demanding more and more. How

So while we believe the Negroes have a natural right to study black history, our children should not be forced to do so. Our children should be encouraged to study OUR history and emulate OUR heroes. If Negroes want to "worship" Martin Luther King as a great black hero, we really couldn't care less. But by what God given right does the federal government have to demand OUR children honor King.

While we believe Negroes have a right to have black pride, we believe you as a White person also has the right to have White Pride! There are Negro colleges supported by the United Negro College Fund which gets free advertising on TV and radio in an effort to generate contributions from Whites who are suffering some kind of neurotic White guilt, however, where is the United White College Fund. This is just one small example.

There are thousands of groups working for the interests of Jews, Asians, Negroes and Mexicans, yet if anyone work s for the interest of Whites they are called "haters," "bigots" and "Neo-Nazi terrorists." Those slick one-world types know that if they can make a label stick it will place an automatic barrier against open dialogue in the minds of most people. This is why we strive to associate only with those who base their feelings on LOVE for THEIR racial family not out of hatred for some other racial family.

You and I know that we are not haters, we simply want to preserve our precious heritage. We do have a rich history, one in which we can be very proud and we do not want to lose it!

White people often say, "Why can't White people stick together like Negroes do?

" My friend, this is your opportunity to "stick together" . We don't hate anyone and you can feel good about what you are doing for America's future.

sic

e"

iginal

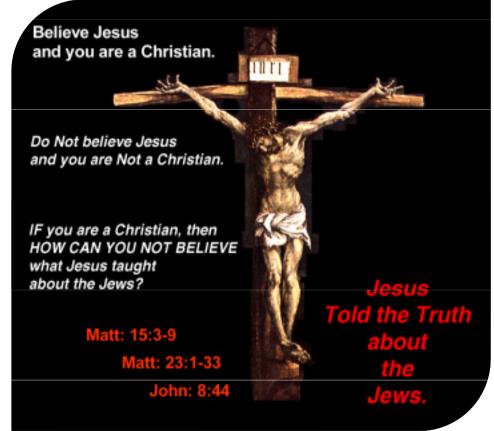
reed our

KKK na internetu

2. Kult árijského křesťanství

Silná křesťanská doktrína Citace z Bible a jejich selektivní interpretace Náboženská hierarchie





White Camelia Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (www.wckkkk.org)

Mississippi White Knights (mississippiwhiteknights.com)

United Northern and Southern Knights OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

ARTICLES

REALMS

FORUM

APPLICATION

People call us "racists". We are not racists but we are separatists. We believe God is His infinite wisdom created the races different with different characteristics and each with a different culture. By race mixing we are really destroying God's own work. We are also eliminating the white race and that is a fact. Whites are not reproducing in the numbers that others are. They are controlling their birth rates mainly because of financial responsibility. Add to this the fact that many are now engaging in open homosexual relationships and they do not reproduce, (thankfully) and others are involved in race mixed relationships and they do not reproduce whites either. We also have hundreds of thousands who are using abortion as a form of birth control, also eliminating more whites. These are all facts. Meanwhile we "reward" minorities by giving them increased welfare assistance for each child they have.

We are not racists but we are separatists. We believe God in his infinite wisdom created the races different with different characteristics and each with a different culture. By race mixing we are really destroying God's own work.

United Northern and Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (unskkkk.com)

KKK na internetu

3. Árijská klanová maskulinita

Hegemonní maskulinita

Maskulinizovaná terminologie na webech, marginalizace feminity

We as Klansmen should never entertain the idea of failure. Failure should be shameful to us. Once a situation has been undertaken, follow it through to the end.

Klan members as soldiers engaged in warfare on the front lines . . . taking the heat while standing up for White people.

Our women are asking 'Where are our White Men? Who will stand for us and our children?'

Women of KKK (1920), menší online prezence











The United Klans of America (www.theuka.us)

KKK na internetu

4. Heteronormativní hodnoty nukleární rodiny

Tradiční rodinné



35. Homosexuality is a crime against Nature. All Nature declares the purpose of the instinct for sexual union is reproduction and thus, preservation of the species. The overpowering male sex drive must be channeled toward possession of females, as well as elements such as territory and power, which are necessary to keep them.

The United Klans of America (www.theuka.us)



United Northern and Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

ARTICLES

REALMS

FORUM

APPLICATION

Home » Articles » Articles » Archive » Women in the 21st Century

Sunday, April 22, 2018

Our mission as women in the 21st century involves the renewal of our spirit and soul to penetrate our hearts, minds, and hands. One that serves as a change agent for social justice, healing of civil discord, and remedy for the crises that plague us. The renewal of our soul and spirit is not limited. It can become a worldwide phenomenon, with never ending perspective and potential that can empower actions locally, while planning and preparing for global outreach. As we seek to renew our spirit and soul, this can and will transform us into the women of substance and purpose that we strive so hard to achieve.

As women of the 21st century, we are able to use our purpose, substance, and mission to transform our community, state, and world. Imagine, a transformed world in the 21st century, one filled with men and women of faith, good will, common sense, and uncommon decency. A world filled with spirit and love, not hate and crime. We, as women in the 21st century, need to allow our creator to move us beyond the bad and evil of this country and into a new ever changing world that will generate a better future for our children.

We believe in family values. We strive to prepare a better future for our children. Teaching children family values helps them to understand the importance of family, to have an identity, and to live according to the practices and traditions followed in the family. A family is defined as one who is connected by blood, faith, love, and happiness. Family values mean culture, tradition, morals, and rituals practiced by the family.

We believe in family values. We strive to prepare a better future for our children. Teaching children family values helps them to understand the importance of family, to have an identiy, and to live according to the practices and traditions followed in the family.

to overcome the madness? The choice is ours.

Statistiky cyberhate



3 typy zkušeností:

Expozice – setkání se s cyberhate

Viktimizace – oběť cyberhate

Agrese – produkce nenávistných obsahů (hate stránek, příspěvků, komentářů, zpráv, obrázků, videí, ...)

Nejčastější témata a cíle cyberhate?

In the past three months, have you seen hateful or degrading writings or speech online, which inappropriately attacked certain groups of people or individuals?

Hawdon et al. (2015). Online Extremism and Online Hate: Exposure among Adolescents and Young Adults in Four Nations.

4 země; data 2013-2014; 15-30 let

Costello et al. (2016). Who views online extremism? Individual attributes leading to exposure.

USA; data 2015; 15-36 let

Nejčastější témata a cíle cyberhate?

Table 2. Target of hate as witnessed by those exposed to hate material (per cent)

	Finland	US.	Germany	UK
Sexual Orientation	63	61	50	55
Ethnicity	67	60	48	57
Political Views	29	48	36	31
Religious Conviction/Belief	40	45	44	43
Gender	25	44	20	44
Physical Appearance	44	41	31	39
Physical Disability	17	13	17	18
Terrorism	18	22	15	19
School Shootings	9	21	6	10
Misanthropy or General Hatred of People	23	18	28	16

Table 3 Prevalence and type of negative material.

Seen or heard negative views about a group:	
Yes	65.4%
No	35.4%
Negative material described as:	
Stereotyping	45.7%
Scapegoating for personal problems	27.0%
Scapegoating for national problems	24.5%
Advocated hatred	24.8%
Advocating violence	19.9%
Called for discrimination	16.6%
Negative material pertained to:	
Ethnicity or race	46.3%
Sexual orientation	33.0%
Religious conviction	27.3%
Nationality or immigrant status	20.7%
Sex/gender	20.6%
Political views	19.4%
Other	1.8%

Hawdon et al. (2015). Online Extremism and Online Hate: Exposure among Adolescents and Young Adults in Four Nations.

4 země; data 2013-2014; 15-30 let

Costello et al. (2016). Who views online extremism? Individual attributes leading to exposure.

USA; data 2015; 15-36 let

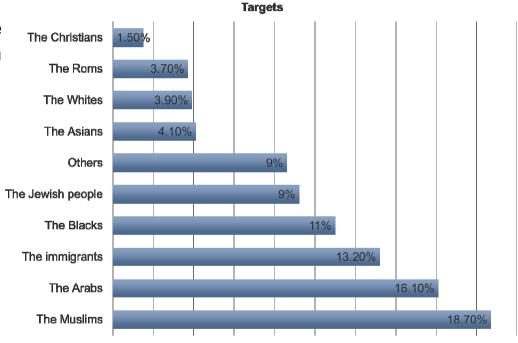
Nejčastější témata a cíle cyberhate?

• Blaya, C. et al. (2016). The involvement of the young people in cyberhate.

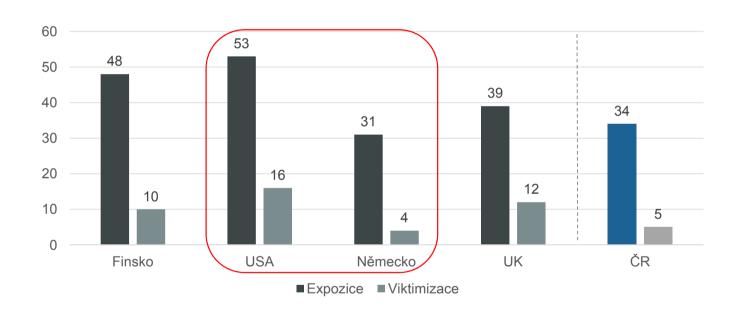
Francouzská studie

Online dotazník (studenti 11-20)

• Expozice: 35,2 %



Cyberhate expozice a viktimizace



Hawdon et al. (2015). Online Extremism and Online Hate: Exposure among Adolescents and Young Adults in Four Nations; data 2013-2014; 15-30 let.

Pouze pro srovnání, jiný výzkum: EUKO 2017-2018; 11-17 let.

Nejvyšší rozdíly mezi Německem a USA?

- Role svobody projevu a jeho významu ve společnosti a v legislativě
- Role rozdílné historické zkušenosti

- ..

- Další důvody?

Cyberhate expozice a viktimizace – "důsledky"

- Nižší sociální důvěra
 - Generalizovaná (online i offline)
 - Partikulární (rodina, přátelé, sousedi)
 - U expozice

- Nižší subjektivní pocit štěstí a spokojenosti se životem
 - U expozice i viktimizace

Näsi et al. (2015). Exposure to online hate material and social trust among Finnish youth.

Keipi et al. (2018). Exposure to online hate material and subjective well-being.

Kdo se s cyberhate setkává?

Online aktivita

Počet používaných sociálních s

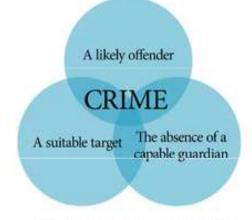
Čas strávený online

Navštěvování nebezpečných stránek (násilí, sebevraždy, pro-ana apod.)

Agresoři cyberhate (viktimizace)

Předchozí viktimizace (online i offline)

RAT – Routine Activity
Theory



Physical convergence in time and space

Kdo se s cyberhate setkává?

		Finland	US.	Germany	UK	
Onli	Facebook	48	63	77	64	
Pc	YouTube	37	48	44	37	
×	Twitter	4	21	9	26	
Ca	Tumblr	3	14	4	13	
Na	Wikipedia	2	5	4	5	
se	General message board	41	19	15	15	
36	Newspaper message boards	22	6	14	7	
Αç	Blogs	16	13	8	8	
Př	Home pages	5	5	6	2	
	Photosharing sites (e.g., Instagram)	4	7	3	4	sence of a
	Online games	5	6	5	4	guardian
	Instant messengers	2	4	4	4	
	Pop-up sites	2	6	2	5	

Vliv sociálních vazeb?

Oběti online hate

Nižší vazby na offline komunitu (přátelé, rodina)

Vyšší identifikace s online komunitou

Keipi et al. (2017). Social Tie Strength and Online Victimization.

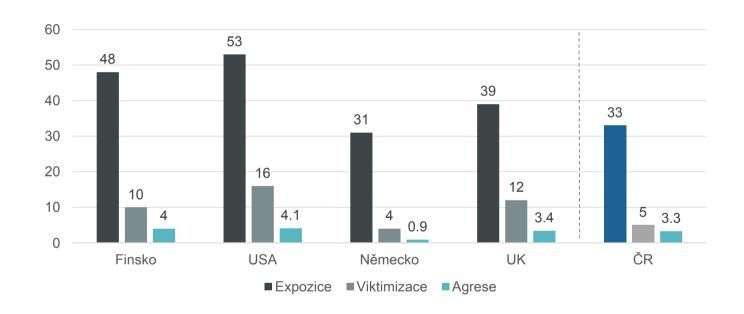


Agresoři online hate

Nižší offline důvěra Vyšší online důvěra, pocit přináležitosti k online komunitě Žijící sami Muži (o 3 % více)

Kaakinen et al. (2018). Social capital and online hate production.

Agresoři cyberhate



Kaakinen et al. (2018). Social capital and online hate production.

EUKO 2017-2018.

Hanzelka, Schmidt (2017). Dynamics of Cyber Hate in Social Media: A Comparative Analysis of Anti-Muslim Movements in the Czech Republic and Germany.

Uprchlická krize; **ČR** (Iniciativa proti Islámu), **Německo** (Pegic Analýza komentářů na Facebookových stránkách (2016)





Teorie meziskupinového kontaktu (intergroup contact theory) – 1954, Gordon Allport

Vznik předsudků

Kategorizace a generalizace

4 podmínky pro snížení předsudků:

Stejný status skupin (v momentě kontaktu)

Stejné cíle

Spolupráce

Podpora autorit, práva a zvyků

Rozdílná situace v ČR a Německu



Cyberhate komentáře a jejich cíle

	Pegida	Iniciativa proti Islámu
Cyberhate komentáře	7 %	20 %
Verbální	5 %	13 %
Násilné	2 %	7 %

	Pegida	Iniciativa proti Islámu
lmigranti, uprchlíci	58 %	35 %
Muslimové	6 %	26 %
Vlády	7 %	15 %
Politické elity (EU, USA)	-	7 %
"Příznivci" imigrantů	23 %	13 %
Ostatní	6 %	4 %

Spouštěcí události (trigger events)

Reakce na zločiny a kriminalitu

Reakce na azylovou politiku

Reakce na jiné specifické události (př. zrušení FB stránky, USA aktivita na Středním východě, obžaloba Martina Konvičky, diskuze o svobodě projevu, ...)



Sociální a politický kontext

Finsko; 15-30let

Data sesbíraná 2013 a 2015 (jeden měsíc po listopadových útocích v Paříži)



Table 2Exposure to online hate in general and by different hate categories (frequencies and percentages).

	2013		2015	
	n	%	n	%
Seen online hate	88	46.8	139	73.9
Categories related to uncertain	ty			
Ethnicity or nationality	58	56.9	112	80.6
Religious conviction	33	37.5	98	70.5
Political views	29	33.0	65	46.8
Terrorism	12	13.6	92	66.2
Categories not related to uncer	tainty			
Sexual orientation	58	56.9	45	32.4
Appearance	37	42.0	35	25.2
Gender	22	25.5	37	26.6
Disability	14	15.9	16	11.5
n	188		188	

Kaakinen et al. (2018). Did the risk of exposure to online hate increase after the November 2015 Paris attacks? A group relations approach.

Boj s cyberhate?









Boj s cyberhate?

Legální kroky?

Národní / mezinárodní úroveň? Svoboda projevu?

Anti-hate aktivismus, monitorování hate stránek a skupin?

Humor?



Cohen-Almagor (2011)

Speech vs. Speech

Vzdělávání ve školách

Hate Watch

Občanské inciativy proti nenávisti (NPO), uživatelské iniciativy

Obsahové filtry, blokovací software

Poskytovatelé internetu (nejen mazání, ale také prevence)

Zákony a mezinárodní konvence

Literatura

Bandura, A. (1999). Moral Disengagement in the Perpetration of Inhumanities. Personality And Social Psychology Review, 3(3), 193-209.

Blaya, C., et al. (2016). The involvement of the young people in cyberhate. Presented at the ECREA conference, Prague.

Bloch, K. R. (2016). "It is just SICKENING": Emotions and discourse in an anti-immigrant discussion forum. *Sociological Focus*, *49*(4), 257-270. Cohen-Almagor, R. (2011). Fighting Hate and Bigotry on the Internet. *Policy & Internet*, *3*(3), 89-114.

Costello, M., et al. (2016). Who views online extremism? Individual attributes leading to exposure. Computers In Human Behavior, 63, 311-320.

Douglas, K. M. (2010). Psychology, discrimination and hate groups online. In *The Oxford Handbook of Internet Psychology* (pp. 155-163). Offord, New York: Oxford University Press.

Hanzelka, J., & Schmidt, I. (2017). Dynamics of Cyber Hate in Social Media: A Comparative Analysis of Anti-Muslim Movements in the Czech Republic and Germany. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, *11*(1), 143-160.

Hate Speech. (2013). In *Council of Europe*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe. Retrieved from http://www.coe.int/en/web/freedom-expression/hate-speech

Hawdon, J., Oksanen, A., & Räsänen, P. (2015). Online Extremism and Online Hate: Exposure among Adolescents and Young Adults in Four Nations. *Nordicom-Information*, *37*, 29-37.

Hogg, M. A. (2000). Subjective Uncertainty Reduction through Self-categorization: A Motivational Theory of Social Identity Processes. *European Review Of Social Psychology*, *11*(1), 223-255.

Kaakinen, M., Oksanen, A., & Räsänen, P. (2018). Did the risk of exposure to online hate increase after the November 2015 Paris attacks? A group relations approach. *Computers In Human Behavior*, 78, 90-97.

Kaakinen, M., et al. (2018). Social capital and online hate production: A four country survey. Crime, Law And Social Change, 69(1), 25-39.

Keipi, T., et al. (2017). Social Tie Strength and Online Victimization: An Analysis of Young People Aged 15–30 Years in Four Nations. Social Media Society, 3(1).

Keipi, T., et al. (2018). Exposure to online hate material and subjective well-being. Online Information Review, 42(1), 2-15.

Mareš, M. (2011). Problematika Hate Crime.: Analýza pro Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky. Brno.

Näsi, M., et al. (2015). Exposure to online hate material and social trust among Finnish youth, 28(3), 607-622.

Responding to Cyberhate: Toolkit for Action. (2010). New York: Anti-Defamation League.

Schmitz, R. M. (2016). Intersections of hate: Exploring the transecting dimensions of race, religion, gender, and family in Ku Klux Klan Web sites. *Sociological Focus*, 49(3), 200-214.

Schoffstall, C. L., & Cohen, R. (2011). Cyber Aggression: The Relation between Online Offenders and Offline Social Competence. *Social Development*, 20(3), 587-604.

Suler, J. (2004). The Online Disinhibition Effect. Cyberpsychology & Bahavior, 7(3), 321-325.

Tajfel, H. (2010). Social identity and intergroup relations. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Děkuji za pozornost.