

Workshop on Aggression 2004

CYBERHATE THAT TARGETS PEOPLE WHO ARE PLUS-SIZE IN THE NEWS: ONLINE EXPERIMENT ON BYSTANDERS' ASSESSMENTS AND BEHAVIOURAL INTENTIONS

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WHAT AFFECTS BYSTANDERS' RESPONSES TOWARDS CYBERHATE IN SOCIAL MEDIA NEWS? AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF HATE AGAINST PLUS-SIZE PEOPLE













CYBERHATE AND SOCIAL MEDIA NEWS

CYBERHATE

Online hate speech, cyberaggression and content motivated by intergroup bias and attacking people due to their group membership

(Council of Europe, 2022; Kansok-Dusche et al., 2023; Mondal et al., 2017)

Increasingly present on **social media** and in **news** discussions

(Hawdon et al., 2015; Pöyhtäri, 2014; Reichelmann et al., 2020; Zannettou et al., 2020)

Physical appearance and weight

(Chandrasekharan et al., 2017; Jaron Bedrosova et al., 2024; Jeon et al., 2018; Puhl et al., 2013; Saleem et al., 2017; Sylwander, 2019)

Weight bias in media and society

(Pearl & Schulte, 2021; Selensky et al., 2021)



BYSTANDERS' REACTIONS

Their appraisal and reaction can influence the whole incident

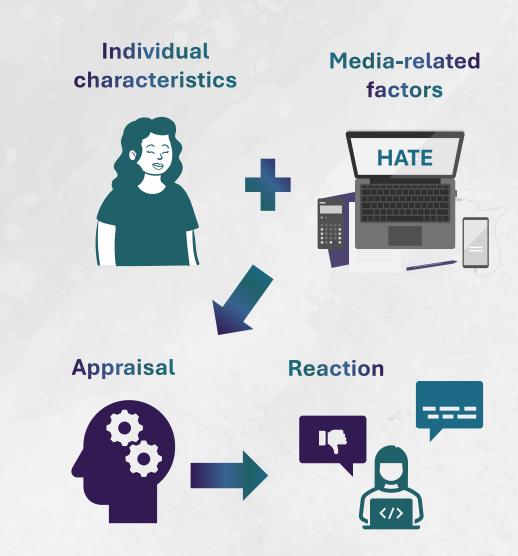
Joining in and proliferating hate

Engaging in **counter-speech** or **supporting victims**

Staying passive

(Domínguez-Hernández et al., 2018; Rudnicki et al., 2022; Wachs & Wright, 2018)

What influences bystanders' appraisals and active behavioural intentions?



STUDY CONTRIBUTION

Complex model of factors influencing bystanders' behavioural intentions

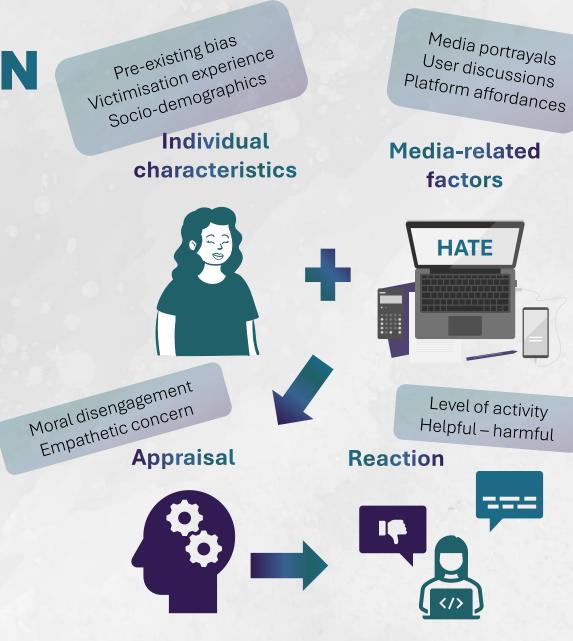
Compound role of individual- and media-related aspects

Cognitive and affective appraisals

Complexity of behavioural intentions

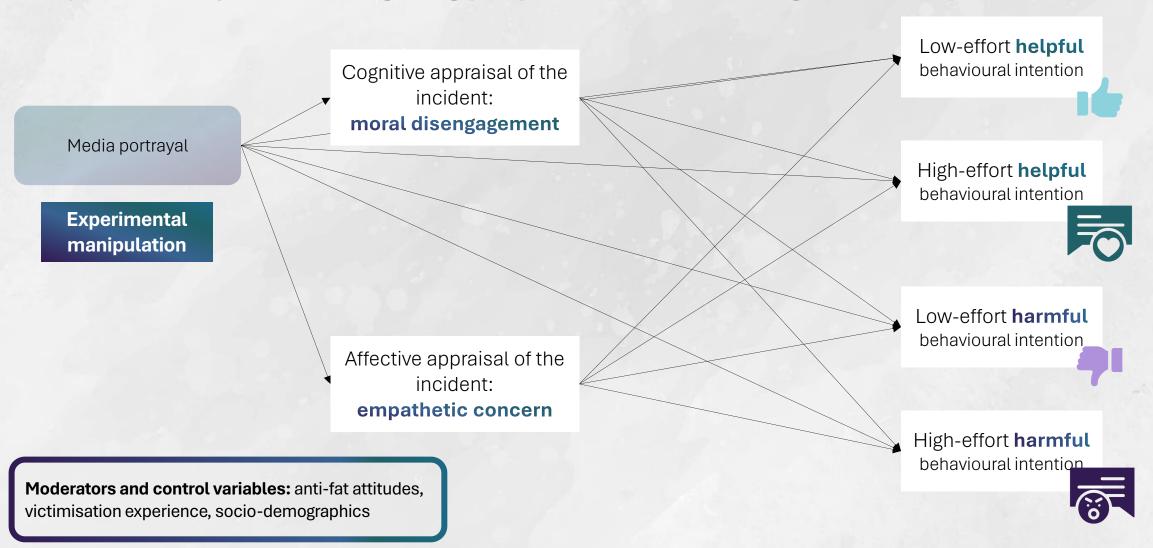
Level of **activity** (low-effort/high-effort activity)

Level of valence (helpful/harmful)



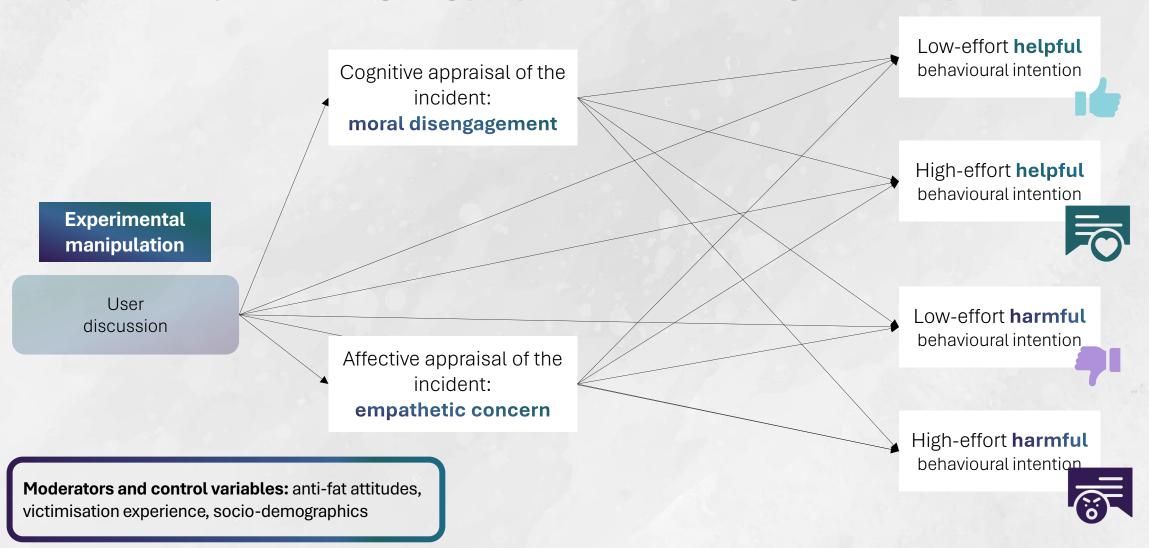
THEORETICAL MODEL - 2×2×2 EXPERIMENT

Exposure to cyberhate targeting people who are overweight in news posts on social media



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Moderators and control variables: anti-fat attitudes, victimisation experience, socio-demographics

METHODS









Online survey (CAWI)

July 2024 Czech Republic N = 1,030

16-25 yo

51.5%

 $M_{\rm age} = 20.4$

women

SD = 2.8



Online experiment 2×2×2

3 experimental manipulations

Multiple-message design

3 social media posts = a series of articles on the same topic

PRE-REGISTRATION





osf.io/9wcfg

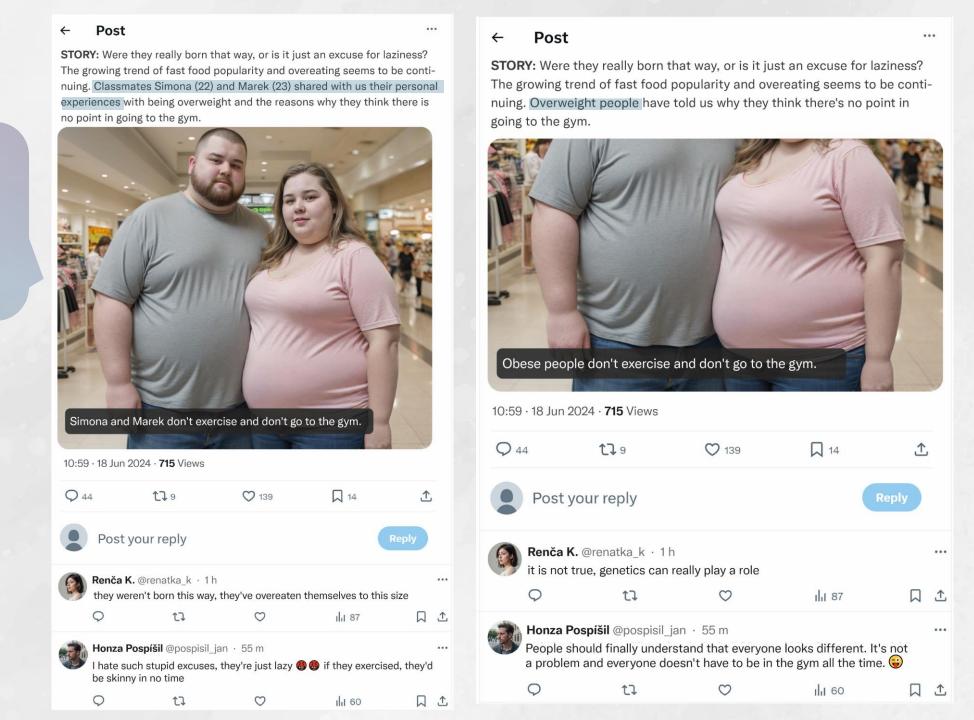


STIMULI

Personalised vs. **depersonalised** media portrayal

Names, age and personal information vs. "obese people"

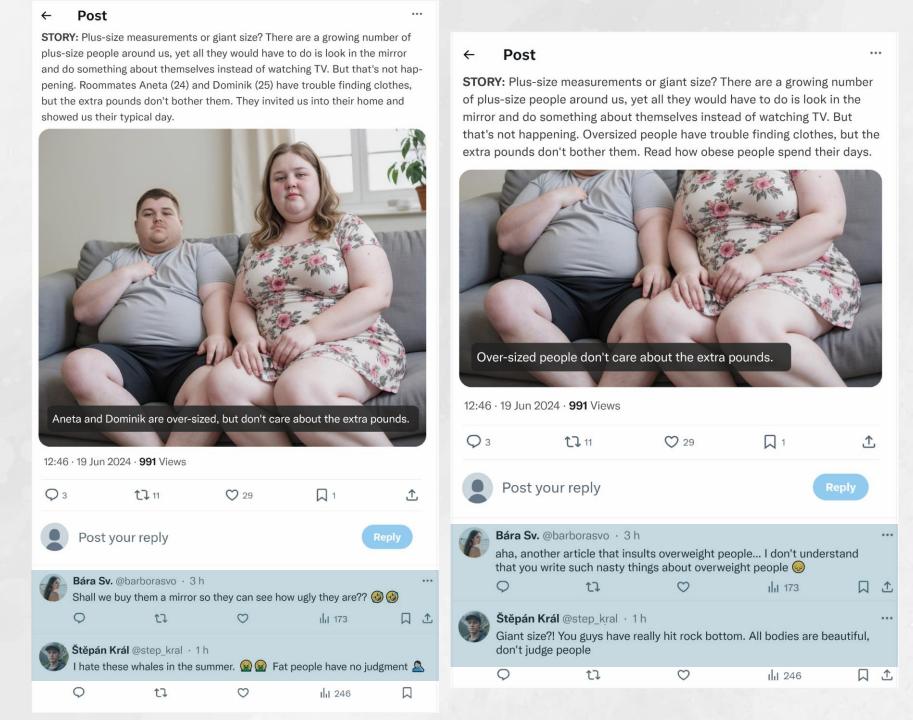
Photo with faces vs. only body



STIMULI

Bias reinforcing vs. **bias contradicting** user comments

"Helpful" vs. "hurtful" comments by other users in the discussion



STIMULI

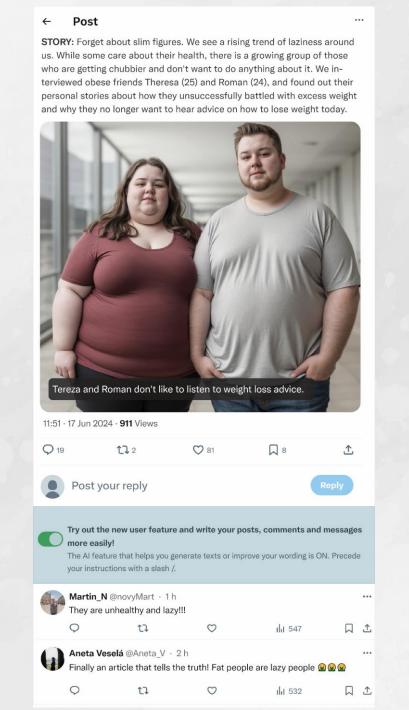
Al writing assissant vs. no Al assistant

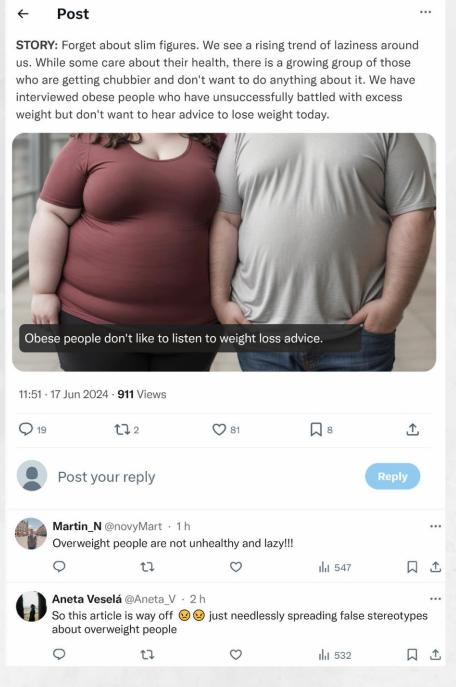
Al writing assistant included and turned on vs. not included



Try out the new user feature and write your posts, comments and messages more easily!

The AI feature that helps you generate texts or improve your wording is ON. Precede your instructions with a slash /.





MEASURES - MEDIATORS

MORAL DISENGAGEMENT

Victim blaming and minimising consequences dimensions

(Garland et al., 2017; Weber et al., 2013)

4 VB items + 7 MC items, 7-point response scale

E.g., It's overweight people's fault these articles were written about them; No one has ever died because of such articles.

 ω = .85. M = 2.88, SD = 1.16

Cognitive appraisal

EMPATHETIC CONCERN

(Knauf et al., 2018; Wachs e al., 2023)

6 items, 5-point response scale

E.g., Seeing these articles affected me deeply; I could well imagine how bad it must be for overweight people.

 ω = .91. M = 2.87, SD = 1.14

Affective appraisal

MEASURES - DEPENDENT VARIABLES

BEHAVIOURAL INTENTIONS

(based on DIGIHATE, 2024)

9 items

People who see such articles on social media may behave differently. Below you can see a list of some possible reactions to them.

How likely would react in these ways?

(1) definitely not – (5) definitely yes

OPEN-ENDED QUESTION

Could you please indicate the main reasons you considered when choosing your reaction?

M = 1.82, SD = 1.07



- 1) Writing a hurtful comment
- 2) Sharing and writing a hateful post

HIGH-EFFORT

_OW-EFFORT

3) Writing a hurtful message

4) Writing a helpful comment

- 5) Sharing and writing a helpful post
- 6) Writing a helpful message

M = 2.89,SD = 1.16



HARMFUL

M = 2.17, SD = 1.21



7) Liking the hateful post

HELPFUL

8) Reporting the hateful post

9) Blocking or muting the author

M = 3.04, SD = 1.22



MEASURES - MODERATOR

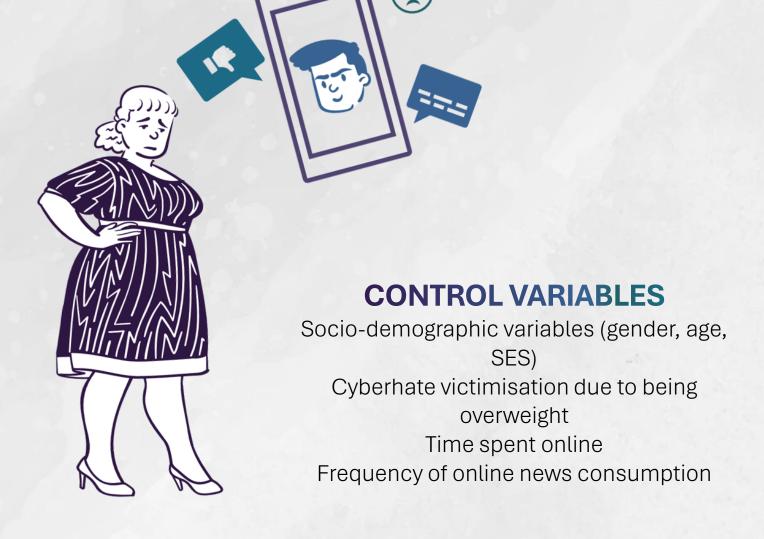
ANTI-FAT ATTITUDES

(Lewis et al., 1997)

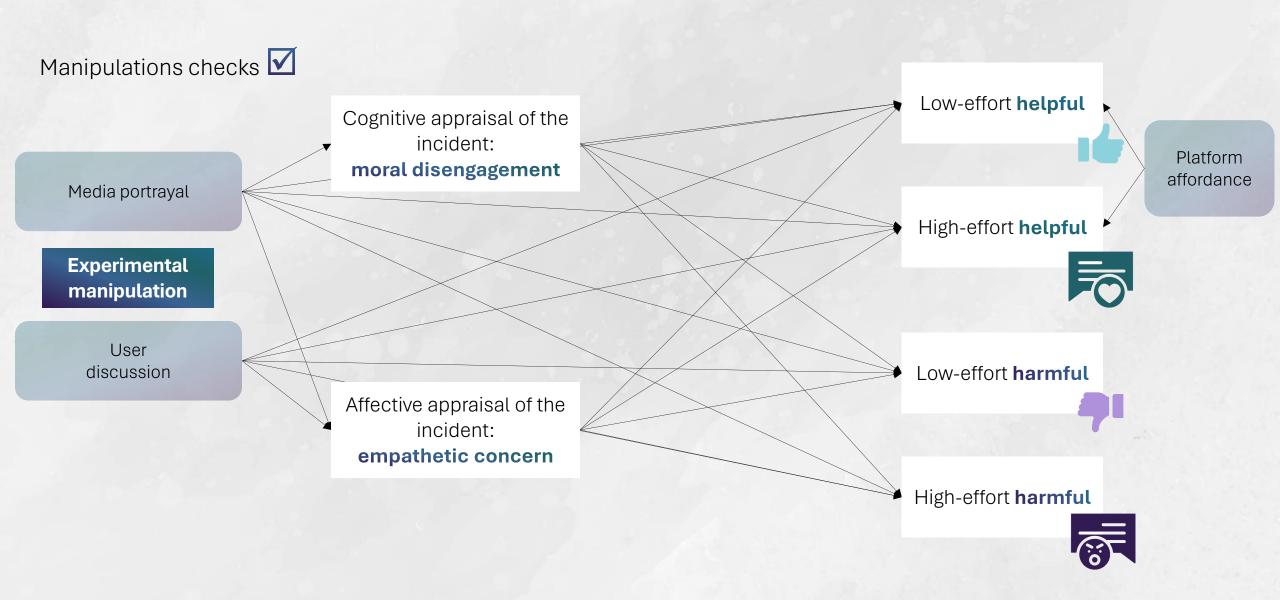
6 items, 7-point response scale

E.g., Most overweight people are lazy; If overweight people really wanted to lose weight, they could.

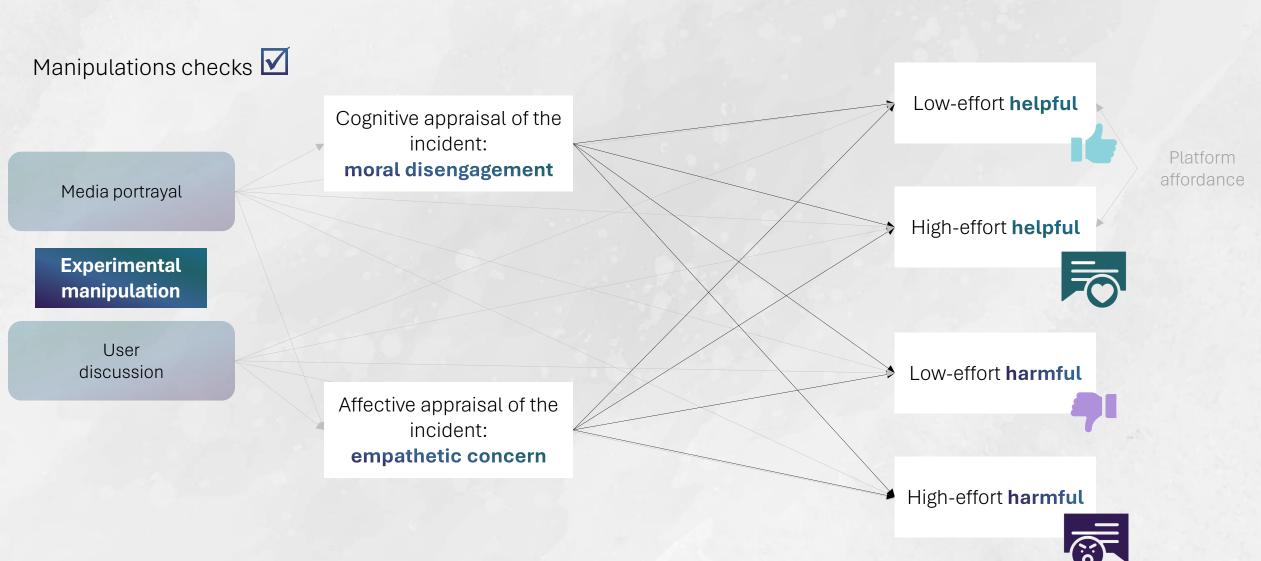
 ω = .85. M = 4.07, SD = 1.13



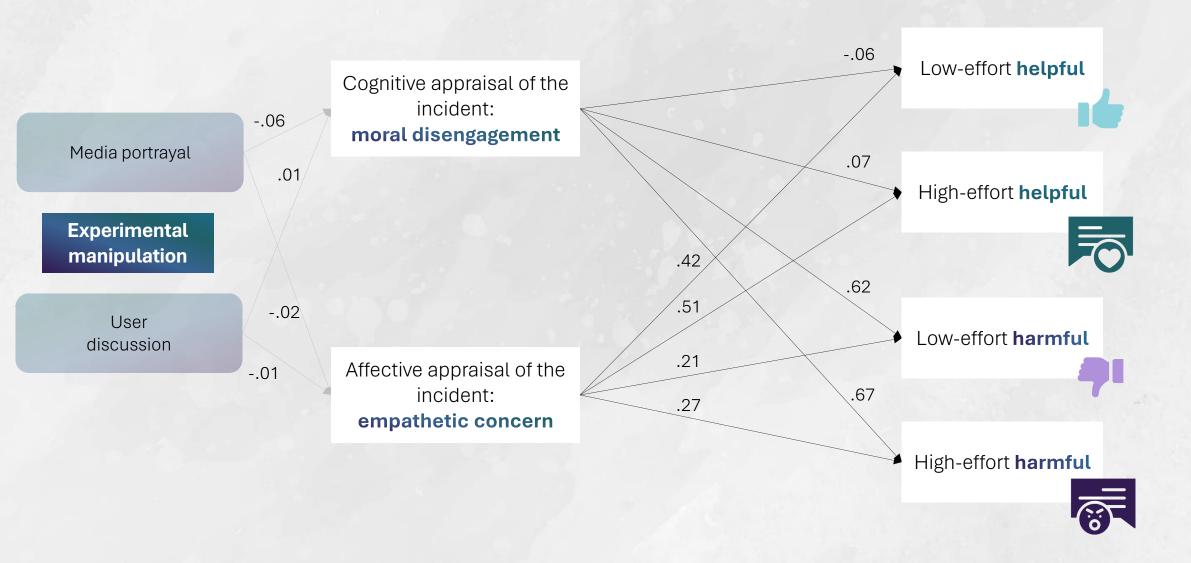
RESULTS – EXPERIMENTAL MANIPULATIONS

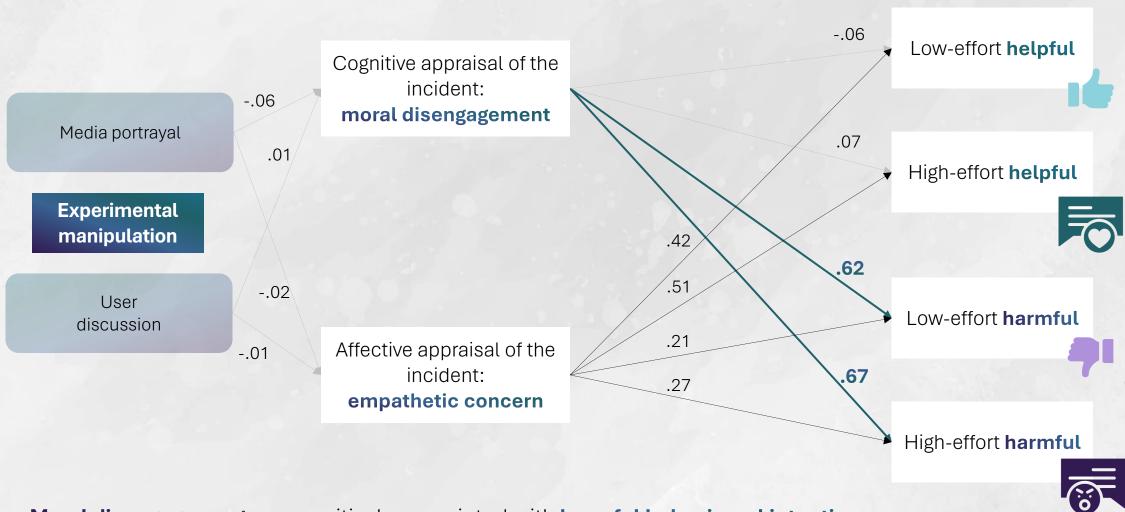


RESULTS - EXPERIMENTAL MANIPULATIONS

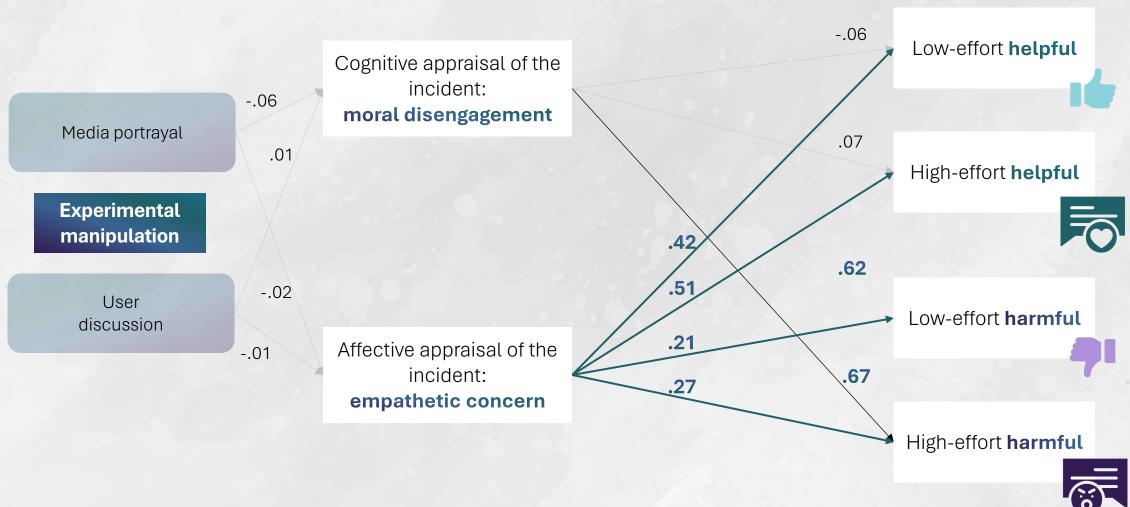


Manipulations had **no significant effects** (direct or indirect)

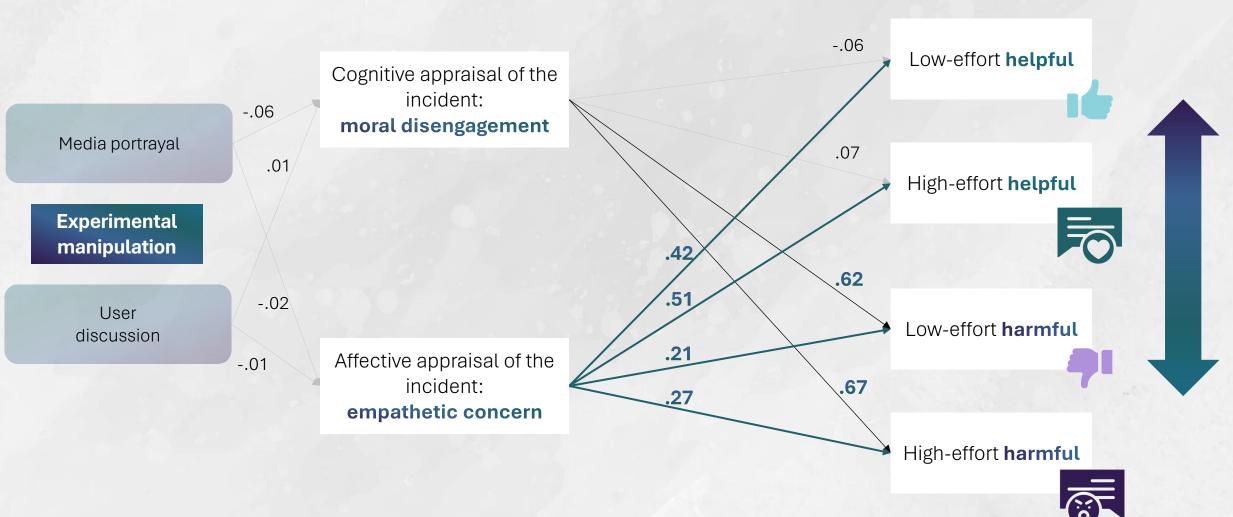




Moral disengagement was positively associated with harmful behavioural intentions

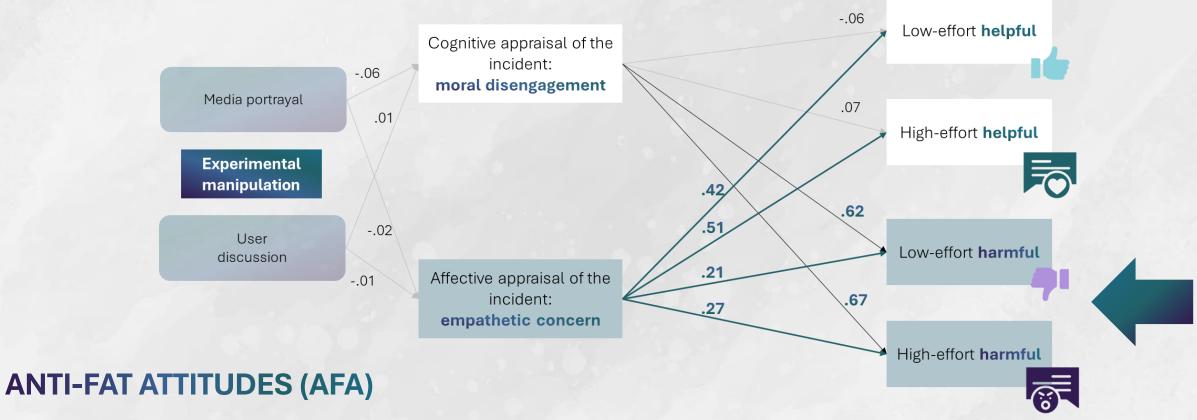


Empathetic concern was positively associated with helpful and harmful behavioural intentions



All behavioural intentions were positively correlated

RESULTS – ANTI-FAT ATTITUDES



High AFA \Rightarrow **stronger effect of empathy** on harmful reactions ($\beta_{low-effort}$ = .34; $\beta_{high-effort}$ = .31)

Low AFA \Rightarrow **lesser effect of empathy** on harmful high-effort intentions (β = .19); **no effect of empathy** on harmful low-effort intentions (n.s.)

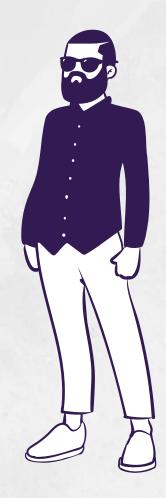
RESULTS – OTHER VARIABLES

GENDER

Men ⇒ less helpful intentions and more harmful intentions

CYBERHATE VICTIMISATION EXPERIENCE

Positively connected to both helpful and harmful intentions



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Cognitive and affective appraisals

Moral disengagement and harmful intentions

A surprising role of empathetic concern – linked to all types of intentions

Nuanced role of empathy

Protective role: negative association with MD

But: when we control for this association in the model, empathy can increase harmful intentions

Harmful and helpful intentions were connected

Cyberhate victimisation experience

was connected to both types of intentions

For some people it's an insult, for some it's a motivation to improve.

Man, 19 yo

I was able to change my weight only thanks to these "reminders".

Man, 18 yo

By pointing this out, I think they might realise it and improve their lives.

Man, 25 yo

Such posts can motivate a certain group of people to improve.

Man, 16 yo

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The intersection of appraisals and attitudes – the dual role of empathy

→ The role of other attitudes (body diversity, acceptance)?

Gender aspect of weight-based cyberhate

→ Gender of the victim?





FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Bystanders' perspective – limited influence of media portrayals

→ Victims' perspective?

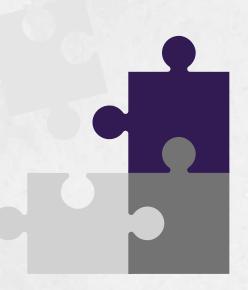
→ Stronger forms of manipulation, e.g.:

Articles with more photos and information

Comments made by friends, not strangers

Simulation of ,real' reactions or interaction with Al







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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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Interdisciplinary Research Team on Internet and Society

