



Young voices on  
hate speech. A  
research on the  
characteristics of  
the hate speech  
among  
youngsters

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# CONTACT PROJECT

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The project aimed the creation of an online network, a monitoring team and a telephone application to counteract hate crime tactics with funding from the EU Justice Commission Rights, Equality and Citizenship Program 2014-2020) .

The C.O.N.T.A.C.T. (Creating On line Network, monitoring Team and phone App to Counter hate crime Tactics) is a two-year initiative (2015 – 2017) in which ten countries participate: Cyprus, Greece, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Poland, Denmark, Lithuania, Romania and Malta, through the synergy between 5 Universities and 7 NGOs.

# OBJECTIVES

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## CONTACT – PROJECT

The objectives pursued by this project are to improve, promote and analyze the reporting of hate crime and speech, as well as training and raising awareness about what hate crime is, how to prevent it and how to report it.

## OUR RESEARCH

The central objective of the research carried out within the framework of the project focused on deepening the perception and knowledge about hate speech present in Spanish youth.

# CONCLUSIONS 1

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- Young people see hate speech as part of communication on the internet and social networks.
- Although it is true that they do not recognize it with the same presence on the street, and that its reach and impact are seen as different from the online world, they understand that both are interdependent.
- They understand that the theoretical anonymity granted by social networks facilitates their dissemination and dissemination more easily. On the Internet, insults are the main form of online harassment (Romera et. Al., 2017).
- They understand that hate speech is used against social groups determined by their physical, cultural, ethnic, sexual orientation
- They may come to recognize that in the private sphere they themselves have used it in a humorous tone, they are not aware of having suffered that, though they have seen it.

# CONCLUSIONS 2

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- Initially, participants had generally heard of it, but had no idea what hate speech was, if and when it was punished, and if there were laws that would allow it to be prosecuted.
- They also know very little about the spaces and tools to report hate speech beyond those offered by the platform.
- Generally, they look for alternatives to deal with it rather than a police complaint or legal complaint, which they see as having little repercussion.
- Hate violence is considered to be the result of hate incidents and crimes that negatively impact the physical and mental health of victims in the short and long term (Gil-Borrelli et al., 2018; Gil-borreli et al. al., 2020).

# OTHER INTERESTING EXPERIENCES

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SHELTER Project (Support and advice through health system for hate crimes victims) that places health services at the epicenter of reporting hate crimes and of supporting and accompanying their victims to fight against racism, xenophobia and any other form of intolerance and whose objective is focused on increasing the capacity of health services and, in particular, of their personnel, such as doctors and nurses, to identify and advise victims about their rights (Moreno and Arroyo, 2021) .

THANKS FOR YOUR INTEREST

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