



# **“Social Media and Forced Displacement: Big Data Analytics & Machine-Learning”**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	4
SUMMARY	
BACKGROUND	5
PROJECT OVERVIEW	
A COMPENDIUM OF MINI-STUDIES USING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA	6
Queries and Taxonomies	
Classification	
Iteration 1	7
Table 1: Initial Monitors Overview	
Hypotheses	
Setup	8
Insights	
Iteration 2	9
Table 2: Situational Awareness Monitors Overview	
Setup	
Categories	10
Insights 10	
LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED	
THE WAY FORWARD	11
ANNEXES	13
Annex I: Data Query Taxonomies per Hypothesis	
Annex II: Tweets found and catalogued by AI	16
Annex III: Data Visualizations (Quantitative inputs)	19
Annex III: Data Visualizations (Qualitative inputs)	21
Annex IV: Interactive map	23

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## SUMMARY

This white paper summarizes the initial findings and lessons learned from a project conducted by UNHCR's Innovation Service and UN Global Pulse<sup>1</sup> to inform on the viability and value of social media analytics to complement understandings of the Europe Refugee Emergency.

Ongoing conflicts and violence around the world<sup>2</sup> led over 1.4 million people to seek refuge in Europe between 2015 and the first part of 2017.

Data from social media offers a wealth of information that can be parsed to better understand what people think, and how people feel about things affecting their lives, such as the displacement and movement of large volumes of people. Researchers in turn, can use this data to inform topics of interest; decision makers can use such data as evidence on which to inform for example, programmatic responses and alterations.

The paper outlines the process, questions and methodology used to develop the project and presents preliminary observations on how aspects of the Europe Refugee Emergency are related on Twitter. The paper describes ten *quantitative social media mini-studies* that were developed as part of the project.

The project team initially set out to explore the value of social media both for monitoring Persons of Concern's (PoC), sentiment towards the provision of services, and their interactions with service providers<sup>3</sup>. However, based on inconclusive initial results and anticipating an increase in negative public views towards PoC following the 2015-2016 terrorist attacks in Europe, the project refocused on the analysis of host communities' sentiment towards PoC in reaction to incidents taking place in different European countries. Findings revealed that within local active Twitter communities, a small number of people connected PoC and the different terrorist attacks.

Being able to assess peoples' views in real-time provides a unique opportunity for UNHCR to counter non-conductive behaviour online. It also allows the Agency to better understand generalized perceptions vis-a-vis longer-term solutions for PoC.

The processes detailed herein are intended to serve as examples and to inspire other agencies looking to use social media and data analytics to inform on decision-making processes, operational responses and policy development in emergency-related contexts.

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<sup>1</sup> UN Global Pulse is flagship innovation initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General on big data. Global Pulse functions as a network of innovation labs where research on Big Data for Development is conceived and coordinated. UNHCR Innovation is a service unit to UNHCR dedicated to facilitating innovation and experimentation through future-oriented approaches and organizational change processes to make UNHCR more efficient and impactful for PoC.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, (2017). [Emergencies: Europe Situation](#).

<sup>3</sup> Including smugglers, NGOs, UN agencies, volunteers, Governments

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**Keywords:** *social media monitoring, big data, big data analytics, machine-learning, artificial intelligence, data parsing, forced displacement, refugees, asylum, migrants, Europe, sentiment analysis, xenophobia, data science.*

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## BACKGROUND

The Europe Refugee Emergency was a constantly, and rapidly-changing context. Ongoing conflicts and violence around the world<sup>4</sup> led over 1.4 million people to seek refuge in Europe between 2015 and the first part of 2017. This included increasing numbers of families, women, and unaccompanied and separated children—some seeking to reunite with other family members already in Europe. This new movement was challenging for many organizations, including UNHCR; people moved quickly, often across several international boundaries in very short periods of time; sometimes encountering changing protection risks, particularly when legal practices evolved, when borders closed, or when alternative routes begin to develop.

According to a report released by Social Media for Good<sup>5</sup>, social media monitoring can provide significant value to decision makers in such dynamic contexts, where humanitarian access is poor, the information landscape fragmented, and social media widely used. For example, UNHCR's report "From a Refugee Perspective" portrays the discourse of refugees and migrants and the use of social media.<sup>6</sup> Social media platforms are powerful communications tools for humanitarian organizations, both at a strategic corporate level and an operations level to directly interact with affected communities. They also contain a wealth of information that can be parsed to measure and monitor conversations and emerging narratives.

Further, sentiment analysis of social media content can be used to capture public perceptions of an organization and its activities in a particular context to not only help develop new strategies, but also to ensure that existing programmes and projects are re-aligned and course-corrected in real-time. Several pilot and research projects have shown the feasibility of using social media data to crowdsource topics of relevance to sustainable development and humanitarian action. However, there has been little effort in extending the quantification of online sentiment to inform on interactions between PoC and services providers. Similarly, organizations would benefit from understanding how host communities view PoC on social media to inform their decision-making processes.

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4 UNHCR, (2017). [Emergencies: Europe Situation](#).

5 Luege, T. (2015). Social Media Monitoring in Humanitarian Crises: Lessons Learned from the Nepal Earthquake. Social media for Good.

6 UNHCR (2016). [From a Refugee Perspective: Discourse of Arabic Speaking and Afghan refugees and migrants on social media](#)

UNHCR currently uses social media for two main purposes<sup>7</sup>: 1) to publicly portray the Agency's work, and digitally engage with public audiences; and 2) to communicate with affected communities (CwC)<sup>8</sup>. UNHCR has a strong influence among different audiences on platforms, such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, and it has clear guidelines on the use of these platforms for communication purposes. While the use of social media for CwC-supported activities is relatively new to the Agency, there are many promising efforts underway, both at Headquarters, and in field operations.

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

The work described in this paper was initiated by the UNHCR Winter Operations Cell<sup>9</sup> and UNHCR's Innovation Service in November 2015. UNHCR recognized that big data analytics could provide additional insights into understanding the protection environment within the Europe Refugee Emergency. However, it did not have vast in-house knowledge, skills, or the necessary tools to conduct large-scale analyses. Therefore, it was limited in its ability to feed potentially valuable information contained in big data into operational responses.

To validate the value of social media data in emergency situations, UNHCR's Innovation Service partnered with UN Global Pulse in January 2016. UN Global Pulse provided technical guidance, coaching and tools for the project. The joint-collaboration explored how alternative sources of data can and should play a role in pursuing humanitarian outcomes.

The project team identified two **opportunities** in which social media could be harnessed to better understand the Europe Refugee Emergency:

**O<sub>1</sub>: Monitor interactions** between PoC, and between service providers and PoC, in an aggregated form, and;

**O<sub>2</sub>: Understand the sentiment** of PoC, host communities, and communities through which PoC have transited, in aggregated form.

The project envisioned a near-real-time monitoring system that could inform operational responses in support of the Europe Emergency Regional protection strategy. This system would have a two-tier architecture, with a machine learning component in the backend that would process and classify social media

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7 Note that these two uses of social media are distinct from those described within this white paper.

8 UNHCR Innovation (2016). Emergency Lab definition: Communication with Persons of Concern ensures they have access to the information they need through the most appropriate and trusted channels, enabling them to make informed decisions to protect themselves and each other. For UNHCR, communication implies continuous listening to and dialogue with and between Persons of Concern. This contributes to their sense of connectedness and dignity while facilitating channels for their voices to be heard and acted-on.

9 For more details on UNHCR Winter Cell, please see [www.unhcr.org/news/.../big-chill-threatens-refugees-unhcrs-winter-cell-responds.html](http://www.unhcr.org/news/.../big-chill-threatens-refugees-unhcrs-winter-cell-responds.html)

posts according to predefined categories (e.g., posts related to abuse, or of xenophobic nature), and an information visualization interface that would enable UNHCR staff to routinely monitor, and analyze relevant social media feeds in six different languages: Arabic, Farsi, English, Greek, German and French.

To inform the feasibility of this system, and to ensure the opportunities identified were substantial, the project team iteratively conducted a series of ten *quantitative mini-studies* using Twitter posts.

## A COMPENDIUM OF MINI-STUDIES USING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA

The ten studies were divided into two main iterations. For each of the iterations, a methodology largely inspired by the Harvard Data Science curriculum<sup>10</sup> was used. The following sections detail the data and tools that were employed, discuss the main hypotheses, and share the general iterative procedure

### Data and Tools

*Twitter posts*, or *tweets*, are mostly public expressions of ideas and opinions<sup>11</sup>—as opposed to Facebook posts, which are mostly private. As of 2014, only 5.1% of Twitter accounts are protected<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, given that the majority of Facebook posts are private, and potentially a PoC could be the one expressing an opinion, the project chose tweets as the main source of data, complying with UNHCR’s data protection policy<sup>13</sup>.

UN Global Pulse has a long-term research partnership with Crimson Hexagon that allowed the project team to use the company’s ForSight tool to access and analyze social media posts. Crimson Hexagon provides an online social media monitoring platform that enables users to create *monitors*, which have built-in machine learning capabilities to semi-automatically classify and extract sentiment from posts. These capabilities are based on algorithms that are iteratively improved using a *training dataset*, i.e., a curated collection of posts that helps *train* the monitor to correctly interpret any new incoming post<sup>14</sup>.

The three main steps in setting up and training a monitor are: 1) *defining a taxonomy* to identify the keywords, hashtags, and phrases that will help retrieve the most relevant posts from the social media platform of interest (e.g., Twitter), 2) *formulating a query* using those terms to retrieve the posts; and 3) *manually classifying* an initial subset of the retrieved posts to establish the training dataset. Once a monitor

is trained, it provides different views of automatically classified posts, as well as of the sentiments extracted from them, which enable users to conduct a variety of quantitative analyses. While the project described in this paper was implemented with the ForSight tool, the methodology is generic and can be executed with other technological solutions.

### Queries and Taxonomies

Formulating appropriate queries is not always straightforward, and a significant amount of effort can be put into training a monitor before an inadequate query is detected. This is an iterative process that involves a certain degree of trial and error. For example, selecting the appropriate vocabulary can be difficult. Tweets abound with colloquial language and “internet-speak”—Arabic slang typically varies across countries and regions, and can be written in either Arabic *abjad* (which is *dextrosinistral*), or using the Roman alphabet (e.g., ArabEasy, which is *sinistrodextral*). The 140-character restriction on Twitter also encourages word abbreviation. As a rule of thumb, a lack of relevant posts can be indicative of a poor query, or a very restrictive combination of keywords based on the use of logical operators (AND/OR/NOT).

In addition, certain assumptions must be made regarding *tweeters*’ specific knowledge of the topic of interest. For example, a premise of this project is that, in general, people who tweet have little to no knowledge of the legal and protection differences between *migrants* and *refugees*. Both terms were used as synonyms in the queries, even though they have different implications for UNHCR. Contrary to migrants, refugees are specifically defined and protected by international law, particularly regarding *refoulement*<sup>15</sup>.

Finally, queries can be restrained in space and time. These two dimensions can be helpful for further bringing out the voice and opinions of for example, PoC vs. host communities. Geo-referencing of social media posts<sup>16</sup> can be done based on a combination of the location declared by the user in his/her profile, and the latest location(s) from where s/he posted.

### Classification

The classification process first requires determining a set of relevant categories, in which the queried posts will be filed. In initial explorations, the project team found that simple dichotomous categories are most effective, like *racist–non-racist*, or *positive–negative*. Categories for *irrelevant* and *neutral* posts are also useful, since all posts may not fit into the dichotomous pair, either because the content is inapplicable, or

10 Blitzstein, J. & Pfister, H. (2015). The Data Science Process. Harvard Data Science

11 Page, C. (2014). Twitter has almost 430 million inactive users. The Inquirer.

12 Idem

13 UNHCR (2015). Policy on the Protection of Personal Data of Persons of Concern to UNHCR. RefWorld.

14 SAS (2016). Machine Learning. SAS Institute.

15 Expel or return a refugee to the territories where her/his life or freedom would be threatened on the account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. UNHCR (1977). [Note on non-refoulement](#).

16 Crimson Hexagon FAQ: How does Crimson base its geographical data.

because it is incongruous<sup>17</sup>. All the categories determined in the mini-studies are presented in Annex I, along with their respective queries.

An initial subset of posts must then be filed manually to create the training dataset (or *training tweets*), which the monitor's underlying algorithms will use to automatically classify new incoming posts. This involves personal judgment as to whether content is relevant or not, and can turn out to be a lengthy procedure. Typically, the more categories there are, the more posts there are that need to be read, and manually sorted.

### Iteration 1

The project team conducted six mini-studies in this iteration. For each study, a unique monitor on Crimson Hexagon was created (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Initial Monitors Overview**

Monitor	Unit of Analysis: Geography	Unit of Analysis: Timeframe	Language	Number of Posts*	Identified Opportunity
1. Interactions Arabic	Greece	February 1, 2015– April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	Arabic	6,341	O <sub>1</sub>
2. Interactions Farsi	Greece	February 1, 2016– April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	Farsi	1,483	O <sub>1</sub>
3. Xenophobia Greek	Greece	June 1, 2015– April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	Greek / Greeklish (latin chars.)	248,691	O <sub>2</sub>
4. Xenophobia English	Greece	June 1, 2015– April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	English	26,466	O <sub>2</sub>
5. Xenophobia Arabic	Greece	February 1, 2015– April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	Arabic	196	O <sub>2</sub>
6. Xenophobia Farsi	Greece	February 1, 2016– April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	Farsi	160	O <sub>2</sub>

Source: Crimson Hexagon ForSight tool

### Hypotheses

The assumption for O<sub>1</sub> was that analyzing social media posts could provide insights into, for example, altered routes, or the conversations PoC are having with services providers, including smugglers; and that this could provide better situational awareness for decision making, and thereby better inform the orientation of resource allocations, and advocacy efforts.

The **hypothesis** for O<sub>1</sub>:

**O<sub>1</sub>H:** Monitoring interactions will reveal behavioral

patterns and intent of PoC with regard to service provision and access to territory and asylum. This can inform UNHCR programme design and planning strategies for Strategy Objective 1 of the Europe Emergency Regional Protection Strategy: *Access to territory and asylum is safe.*

The assumption for O<sub>2</sub> was that understanding the sentiment that host communities express on social media could help identify pockets of, for example, xenophobic attitudes towards PoC; and that this could help UNHCR to improve the conditions in which durable solutions may occur, by better targeting corporate communications, and advocacy-related actions around legislation in specific countries.

The **hypothesis** for O<sub>2</sub>:

**O<sub>2</sub>H:** Understanding PoC and host communities'

\* Number of post analyzed by the machine to the date: April 18th, 2017.

mutual sentiments will reveal how both groups view and react to asylum conditions and protection. This can inform programme design and planning strategies for Strategy Objective 3 of the Europe Emergency Regional Protection Strategy: *Access to protection systems and durable solutions are reinforced.* This will also provide a baseline for responses, their adjustment, and their possible improvement.

### Setup

The flexibility of language use on social media requires

<sup>17</sup> See Annex II for a detailed classification of racist, non-racist, neutral, and irrelevant tweets.

native speakers to query and classify the training tweets. Native speakers alone can understand the semantic nuances, colloquial, and even unusual uses of local language, as well as typical abbreviations discussed above. The project team relied on a group of English, Farsi, Arabic, and Greek native speakers, all of whom have basic knowledge in computer programming. This paper will refer to the team of native speakers as the *monitor trainers*. The monitor trainers were coordinated by UNHCR's Innovation Service's Data Scientist, and overseen by UN Global Pulse's technical team.

The project team concentrated on Greece for the first iteration, as the country has played many different roles throughout the Europe Refugee Emergency—it is now a host country for a static population of refugees and migrants. Based on UNHCR data from the Europe Regional emergency—which includes demographic population data—it was assumed that PoC would largely be Arabic or Farsi speakers, and that posts from Greece in these languages would likely be those of PoC.

To address **O<sub>1</sub>H**, the trainers set up two specific monitors to track interactions between PoC, service providers, and the general public regarding access to territory, asylum conditions, shelter conditions, transportation, and movement in Greece. The first monitor was set up for Arabic, and was called **Interactions Arabic**. The second monitor was set up for Farsi, and was called **Interactions Farsi**. A full description of the categories and queries used is provided in Annex I. Tweets were monitored from February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 or February 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 to April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017 (end of the study). February 2015 corresponds to a period of major influx of PoC in Europe. February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 is approximately one month prior the EU-Turkey Agreement.

To address **O<sub>2</sub>H**, the trainers set up four monitors to track negative sentiment and perceptions, like xenophobic, discriminatory, or racist sentiments, of host communities towards PoC for Greek, English, Arabic, and Farsi. The monitors were respectively called **Xenophobia Greek**, **Xenophobia English**, **Xenophobia Arabic**, and **Xenophobia Farsi** (see Annex 1). Tweets were monitored for the period February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 or February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 to April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

To build the Xenophobia monitors (**O<sub>2</sub>H**), the project used the following categories to classify the tweets:

**Xenophobic:** tweets that express negative attitude, prejudice, or hostile sentiment that vilifies PoC;

**Non-Xenophobic:** tweets that express explicit support, positive attitude, or friendly sentiment towards PoC;

**Neutral:** tweets that describe facts about PoC (for example, news articles) but that do not express a strong sentiment or any sentiment at all;

**Irrelevant:** tweets that are not related to PoC.

The monitor trainers identified posts as belonging to the xenophobic category based on the UNESCO<sup>18</sup> definition of xenophobia: “*xenophobic behavior is hostility based on existing racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, or national prejudice*”; and the UN Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery, OHCHR, declaration definition of xenophobia: “*attitudes, prejudices, and behavior that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity*”<sup>19</sup>.

The trainers also distinguished between factual, opinion-driven, rumor-driven, and breaking news tweets, in order to adequately train the machine for the neutral category. They further subtracted re-tweets (RT) from certain queries, following the findings of Mendoza *et al*<sup>20</sup>, especially for the monitors related to **O<sub>2</sub>H**, to avoid ‘inflating’ the number of xenophobic posts.

## Insights

The **Interactions Arabic** monitor was successfully trained but did not retrieve a large number of relevant tweets (<7,000—see Table 1). Annex II portrays a subset of these posts. The **Interactions Farsi** monitor, however, could not be trained, due to an apparent lack of tweets in Farsi (<1,500) regarding access to territory, shelter conditions, and transportation. These results did not provide enough data to confirm or refute **Q<sub>1</sub>H**, and could indicate that PoC—assumed to be either Arabic or Farsi speakers—a) simply do not use Twitter to inquire about, complain, or request services; b) do not have access to Twitter; or c) prefer other communications channels. The latter two possibilities seem further supported by the **Xenophobia Arabic**, and **Xenophobia Farsi** monitors, which also retrieved a very low number of tweets (<200 and <160, respectively).

The analysis also showed it is difficult to systematically separate tweets coming from PoC, host communities, and the general public for further analysis. Only few tweets described access to territory in Europe—including closing borders and entry restrictions—asylum conditions, and the economic challenges encountered during, and at the end of their journey, while many expressed the sentiment of host communities towards PoC. In hindsight, this could have been caused by improper querying and training of the monitors. Based on these early insights, the project

18 UNESCO (2016). Xenophobia. Learning to Live together. International Migration.

19 OHCHR (2011). Declaration on Racism, discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance against Migrants and Trafficked Persons. Asia-Pacific NGO Meeting for the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Teheran, Iran

20 Mendoza, M., Poblete, B. & Castillo, C. (2010). [Twitter Under Crisis: Can we trust the RT?](#) 1st Workshop on Social Media Analytics (SOMA '10), July 25, 2010, Washington, DC, USA.

decided to concentrate on **Q2**.

The analysis of the **O<sub>2</sub>H** monitors found few online signals for the Arabic and Farsi monitors. For English and Greek however, the number of posts was much bigger, in the order of thousands. Interestingly, only **5%** of the tweets retrieved by the **Xenophobia Greek** monitor (12,423 out of 248,691—see Table 1) were classified as xenophobic, compared to **15%** (3,969 out of 26,466) in the **Xenophobia English** monitor. Although the monitors (queries) retrieved a larger number of posts in Greek, the analysis did not reveal the absolute number of tweets. However, with the sample retrieved, there were more xenophobic posts in English than in Greek for this particular geographic location. See Annex 3 for a summary of the main topics discussed in tweets retrieved by the **Xenophobia Greek** monitor.

## Iteration 2

Four follow up studies were conducted in the second iteration. The project created a unique monitor for each study using Crimson Hexagon (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Situational Awareness Monitors Overview**

Monitor	Unit of Analysis: Geography	Unit of Analysis: Timeframe	Language	Number of Posts*
<b>7. Situation Awareness Nice</b>	Worldwide	Date of event (14 July 2016) – April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	English, French, Greek, German	3,748,198
<b>8. Situation Awareness Munich</b>	Worldwide	Date of event (22 July 2016) – April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	English, French, Greek, German	58,815,918
<b>9. Situation Awareness Saint-Étienne</b>	Worldwide	Date of event (27 July 2016) – April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	English, French	28,884,522
<b>10. Situation Awareness Berlin</b>	Worldwide	Date of the event (18 December 2016) – April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	English, French, Greek, German	353,580,956

Source: Crimson Hexagon Foresight tool

of posts that either blamed, or defended PoC to gauge public opinion and understand whether opinions were generally in favour or against PoC.

The **hypothesis** for **O<sub>3</sub>**:

**O<sub>3</sub>H**: Host communities and the general public may make a link between PoC and terrorist attacks.

## Setup

To address **O<sub>3</sub>H**, the monitor trainers created four additional monitors that covered the unforeseen incidents in Nice (FR), Munich (DE), Saint-Étienne (FR), and Berlin (DE), which occurred on the 14<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, and 27<sup>th</sup> of July, and on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2016, respectively.

Each was intended to gauge responses to the terrorist attacks, and how these might be related to PoC in the global Twittersphere. They were respectively called **Situation Awareness Nice**, **Situation Awareness Munich**, **Situation Awareness Saint-Étienne**, and **Situation Awareness Berlin**. All were trained in English, French, Greek, and German—except the **Situation Awareness Saint-Étienne**, which was only trained in English and French—using almost exactly the same query—only some local

## Hypotheses

Based on the first iteration, and in reaction to inconclusive results as well as in reaction to a number of terrorist attacks which occurred in Europe—resulting in refugees being mentioned in various media, including social media, in potentially concerning ways—the project refocused to explore whether social media could provide a way to:

**O<sub>3</sub>**: **Monitor the general public’s opinion** on possible mislead relations between PoC and terrorist attacks, in aggregated form.

The project team focused on measuring the volume

\* Number of post analyzed by the machine to the date: April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

references, and particular hashtags specific to each incident varied. Particular attention was given to employing the same vocabulary for each language to enable a relative degree of comparison between monitors. For example, “attack” in English was translated to “attaque” in French, “επίθεση” in Greek, and “Anschlag” in German.

The monitors were not restrained to specific geographic boundaries, but rather looked to understand global reactions and opinion. Nevertheless, the choice of language did concentrate the tweets retrieved to areas where those languages are spoken

(see Annex I for details on the categories and queries that were used for each language). Tweets in each monitor were tracked onwards from the date of the incident covered, i.e., in the aftermath of the terrorist attack, until April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

### Categories

The following categories were used for the situation awareness monitors (**O<sub>3</sub>H**).

**Blame:** tweets that explicitly blame PoC for the incident;

**Don't Blame:** tweets that advocate for not blaming PoC for the incident, or at least that attempt to de-attach them;

**No reference to PoC:** tweets that describe facts about the incident, but that do not mention PoC;

**Irrelevant:** tweets that mention PoC, but that are not related to the incident;

**Off-topic:** tweets that are neither related to PoC, or the incident.

### Insights

While the **Situation Awareness Saint-Étienne** monitor gathered a significant number of tweets (>28M—see Table 2), the religious nature of the incident tended to skew the results: PoC were rather linked with fundamental Islam, than with the event itself. As such, this monitor was discarded, and the project team further inspected only the incidents that did not specifically target religion.

Only **6%** of the tweets retrieved by the **Situation Awareness Nice** monitor, **11%** by the **Situation Awareness Munich** monitor, and **5%** by the **Situation Awareness Berlin** blamed PoC for the incident. There were also more don't blame tweets in the **Situation Awareness Berlin monitor** than in the other two, with 7% of posts expressing explicit support for PoC in German, condemning racism and xenophobia, and stating that terrorism and violence are the main reasons why PoC flee their homes in the first place. It is also important to note that while the percentages of posts blaming refugees for the incidents are small, they still represent between hundreds of thousands to several millions of spontaneous messages of this direction: **0.2M** tweets (Nice), **6.4 M** tweets (Munich), and **17.6 M** (Berlin).

The Situation Awareness Berlin monitor retrieved a significantly higher absolute number of tweets connecting PoC with the attack. These results could be attributed to several instances. First, because the police quickly identified and arrested a Pakistani asylum seeker as the perpetrator of the attack. Although he was later released when found innocent<sup>21</sup>, Twitter

users pursued the discussion on a possible relationship between the incident and PoC. Some even continued to associate the incident with the Pakistani suspect, even after the police had clarified there was a Tunisian suspect. Secondly, this was the third in a series of recent incidents in Germany, after the Munich attack, and the Würzburg train incident, the latter carried out by a 17-year old Afghan asylum seeker. Third, on September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Angela Merkel made some remarks regarding the integration process of PoC in Germany, in an interview aired on RBB-Inforadio, one of Berlin's main radio stations. In one comment, she stated that “drivers are needed everywhere” in Germany<sup>22</sup>. This comment fueled negative posts on social media, which drew a link with the lorry truck attack, and blamed Germany's Open Door Policy.

### LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

While the results of the second iteration provide some interesting insights into the way people perceive issues related to the European Refugee Emergency, they should be considered cautiously, as social media alone can seldom provide a comprehensive overview of needs and opinions. For example, tweets are generally not representative of socio-economic diversity and age. Only people with access to connectivity, and who have an account, can post, or respond on Twitter. In addition, although Crimson Hexagon's machine learning and geo-referencing capabilities are advanced, they may not always be entirely accurate. This means that the geo-based queries may have retrieved additional tweets posted from outside the determined geographic boundary (*false positives*) while omitting others posted from inside the geographic boundary (*false negatives*). Furthermore, machine classification is not always accurate. At the same time, the project assumed that the general public would not make the legal difference between *refugees* and *migrants*, and used both terms interchangeably in the queries.

Also, the project did not establish a clear, systematic distinction between *host communities* and *the general public*, in terms of language vis-à-vis geographical location. This means that there could be, for example, a French person posting opinions in German language, currently residing in Germany; or a German person, posting in German language, currently residing outside Germany. Either example could be categorized as both host community, or general public, depending on different perspectives and proximity to the community.

Furthermore, the automatic classification and sentiment extraction from tweets may have missed some important contextual cues, as both procedures use only the posts' textual content. Tweets may contain

<sup>21</sup> The Guardian (2017). Berlin Truck Attack: first suspect released as drive thought to be still at large - as it happened. February 17, 2017.

<sup>22</sup> Der Zeit (2016). Angela Merkel: Flüchtlinge sollen schnell in Arbeitsmarkt integriert werden. September 16, 2016.

links, or allude to other information. They may also be part of a broader, ongoing conversation. Overlooking, or omitting these contextual cues may result in a misinterpretation of certain uses of language, such as irony, satire, or metaphoric speech. This was observed in the **Situation Awareness Berlin** monitor, where there were many sarcastic references to the radio interview with Angela Merkel.

The project initially imagined it would be possible to filter out the voices of PoC by collecting posts in Arabic and Farsi, and by geo-locating their point of origin. However, it turned out to be extremely complicated to determine whether a person tweeting in these languages was indeed a migrant or refugee, or simply a person from the host community or local diaspora—especially seeing that the Arabic and Farsi monitors in the first iteration did not retrieve many tweets. This would induce a high degree of uncertainty in any attempt to address hypotheses related to PoC vs. host communities, which is why a deeper analysis of  $O_1$  was not employed. However, extending this research to other social media platforms like Facebook, which PoC use extensively<sup>23</sup>, might facilitate the distinction, and help better understand interactions.

The second iteration also showed the extent to which the comprehensiveness of the vocabulary used in a query could both increase the volume of retrieved posts, and their overall accuracy. Firstly, several iterations are needed to capture all the information. Secondly, the messages should be manually scanned to be able to re-classify and re-train the machine to include relevant words. Although it was generally similar, the query used for the **Situation Awareness Berlin** monitor was more sophisticated, and better tailored, than those used for the other situation awareness monitors (see Annex I). This was the result of immediate feedback received from end-users within Germany on specific language nuances. The project used colloquial which were also used by local media and the general public when referring to PoC. UNHCR's Innovation Service's Community and Content Manager also assisted, pointing to specific hashtags and keywords that were being used.

More generally, findings showed that working with social media requires a dynamic mindset. The project had to adapt and iterate rapidly. The hypotheses from the first iteration proved too broad, and for them to be of any tangible use to UNHCR, they had to be adjusted. The project also required more resources than initially identified within UNHCR, as linking social media monitoring with operational responses and planning is a new concept for the Agency—the mini-studies were typically inaccurately conflated with a range of other social-media-driven projects, including CwC efforts,

Information Management work, Communication and Public Information (PI) activities, and UNHCR digital brand marketing.

In addition, while this white paper refers to the current work as a series of “mini-studies,” it should be emphasized this was a labor-intensive process. UNHCR's Innovation Service had to resolve to recruit monitor trainers, all of whom had both relevant native language skills, and basic knowledge in computer programming. UN Global Pulse also invested the equivalent of a full-time staff member, in addition to providing the necessary partnership agreements, which enabled access to the data and tools. In the future, it will be important for UNHCR to have qualified and dedicated personnel to develop similar approaches to collecting, processing, and analyzing big data sources. These efforts should be integrated across different units, to further the Agency's understanding—as a whole—of the potential of social media and big data to inform operational decisions, advocacy activities, and strategic communications, as well as to improve listening to different affected communities, in order to demystify non-accurate information.

The limitations of the initial interactions and the lessons learned throughout the course of the project helped reshape its initial scope. The project set out to use social media posts to build a better, more nuanced understanding of different complex aspects of the Europe Refugee Emergency, that are otherwise difficult to assess with traditional tools—such as surveys. However, it now sees added value in trying to use social media to detect unexpected signals of ongoing events that could put PoC at risk, and that UNHCR may need to quickly respond to, or act upon.

The streaming nature of social media posts affords the detection of such signals in near-real-time, which could be useful in cases similar to the aftermath of the Berlin terrorist attack, where more than 17.6 million tweets linked the incident with PoC. There are few data sources that can facilitate such in-depth, rapid response mechanisms, and the project intends to continue exploring their potential.

## THE WAY FORWARD

UNHCR routinely collects massive amounts of data, through, for example, registration and information management exercises, programme and project implementation, and financial activities. The main challenge, and therefore an important opportunity for the Agency, is to find ways of accompanying the integration of new data sources into this culture, and to bring more data-driven evidence into decision-making processes and advocacy efforts, particularly in developing an institutional policy against xenophobia, discrimination, and racism against PoC. The current project intends to continue exploring this integration

<sup>23</sup> European Commission (2016). [Effective use of technology and social media for refugees' labour market integration](#).

with the development of a social media monitoring system (an early snapshot of which is presented in Annex IV), which will use streamed posts as a way to detect signals of ongoing events, which the Agency may need to act upon.

Beyond this, there are several other opportunities for UNHCR in the future like:

- Defining clear, rigorous methodologies and protocols to distill relevant information extracted from biased data sources like social media. Interpreting social media using quantitative methods and machine intelligence is complex, particularly when the context of the composite data<sup>24</sup> is nuanced and sometimes unclear from individual pieces of information;
- Integrating these new types of insights into operational workflows. Social media posts can typically feed into operations, policy or advocacy, and communications. This is another opportunity for UNHCR;
- Adopting the relevant ethical and privacy frameworks relating to data protection, privacy, anonymity, and security;
- Building internal data literacy and specialized capacities within the Agency. This last point should further help improve UNHCR's capacity to make data-driven decisions.

During the *Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination* in March 2011, UNHCR's Senior Legal Coordinator explained that "*Combating racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance against refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons is one of the principle objectives of UNHCR, and these forms of discrimination are one of the greatest threats to the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers, in Europe and elsewhere*"<sup>25</sup>. From impacting the right to seek asylum, to better understanding how xenophobia is related to the primary root causes of persecution or negatively affecting integration opportunities, this is an area of work UNHCR must be more proactive in. In fact, not addressing xenophobia towards PoC in a strategic way would constitute a shortcoming of UNHCR's overall protection mandate as an agency. The 2009 "Combating Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance through a Strategic Approach" along with the 2015 evaluation of UNHCR's Southern Africa Programmes "Protection from Xenophobia" layout specific guidelines on how the agency is addressing the issue.

However, confronting growing intolerance and xenophobia are just some of the many challenges that may lie ahead for UNHCR, in a world that is more

connected, and where ideas and words can be shared across many channels, including digital channels. The European Network Against Racism (ENAR) published a study that highlights an increase in protests, political/elections rhetoric, and formation of structured groups against refugees and asylum seekers in Europe<sup>26</sup>. They mention that "*social media is becoming increasingly crucial in forming opinions about migrants, and there has been a growing dissemination of fake ethnicity-related news about migrants with alarming and sensationalist headlines.*"

<sup>24</sup> Composite data or compound data is any data type which can be constructed in a program using the programming language's primitive data types. In summary, is any language data type that isn't a machine number  
<sup>25</sup> OHCHR (2011). Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Thematic discussion: "Racial discrimination against People of African Descent". UNHCR DIP

<sup>26</sup> ENAR (2016). Racism and Discrimination in the Context of Migration in Europe. ENAR Shadow Report.

1.1 O<sub>1</sub>H: Monitor Interactions

- **Negative perception:** bad conditions in access to services or to territory of asylum, police brutality, closed border, means of transportation
- **Taxonomy** for link: basic neutral, basic positive, basic negative
- **Geography:** Greece, national level

**Machine learning query:** untrained/discarded monitors

PoC Farsi:

پلیس | مرزا پناهنده | کوچگر  
اروپا | یونان  
ثبت نام | بازداشت | دستگیری | اردوگاه | پناهندگان | وضعیت | حال | بهداشت  
قایق | اتوبوس - بزرگراه  
راه | جاده | قیمت | ویزا | خشونت | سو استفاده  
ربایی | قاچاق

*Translation: Police OR Border OR Refugee OR Migrant Europe OR Greece*

*Register OR Arrest OR Capture/Apprehension OR Camp OR Refugees OR Situation OR State (of affairs, of well-being) OR Health/Sanitation*

*Boat OR Bus OR Highway OR Road OR Price OR Visa OR Violence OR Abuse*

*Kidnapping OR Smuggling/Contraband*

General Public: Arabic

مهاجر OR لاجئ OR لاجئين OR محاجرين OR أوروبا OR الحدود OR حدود OR وضع OR الوضع  
اليونان OR اليونانيين OR اليونانيين

*Translation: Mohajer (migrant), laje', (refugee) OR Laj'een (refugees) Mohajeryn (migrants) Europe OR borders border OR situation OR the situation OR Greece OR Greeks OR the Greeks*

General Public: English

"refugee" AND ("move" OR "movement" OR "move" OR "boat" OR "plane" OR "relocation" OR "resettlement" OR "removed" OR "returned" OR "reintegrated" OR "walk" OR "road" OR "bus" OR "train" OR "money")

1.2 O<sub>2</sub>H: Understanding sentiment

- **Negative perception:** racists, extremist or xenophobic comments from host communities in their native language, negative sentiment and feelings towards refugees and migrants.
- **Taxonomy:** racist, non-racist, neutral, irrelevant
- **Geography:** Greece, national level

## Machine-learning query

### A) Xenophobia English

((migrant OR refugee OR refugees OR immigrants) AND (Greece OR Greeks OR fear OR hatred OR racism OR xenophobia OR foreigners OR arrivals OR Syrians)) AND ((migrant OR refugee OR refugees OR immigrants) AND -(RT OR US OR America OR UK OR Trump OR Brexit OR Merkel))

### B) Xenophobia Greek

((μετανάστης OR πρόσφυγας OR πρόσφυγες OR μετανάστες) AND -(RT OR Βρυξέλλες OR Τσίπρας OR Μέρκελ OR Brexit OR Γερμανία)) OR ((μετανάστης OR πρόσφυγας OR πρόσφυγες OR μετανάστες) AND (φόβος OR μίσος OR ρατσισμός OR ξενοφοβία OR ξένοι OR αφίξεις OR Σύριοι)) OR ((metanastis OR metanasths OR metanastes OR profugas OR profuges) AND -(RT<sup>1</sup> OR Merkel OR Tsipras OR Brexit OR Germania)) OR((metanastis OR metanasths OR metanastes OR profugas OR profuges) AND (fobos OR fobos OR misos OR ratsismos OR xenofobia OR xenophobia OR afiksi OR xeni OR afiskeis OR Syrioi OR Surioi))

### C) Xenophobia Arabic

مهاجر OR لاجئ OR لاجئين OR مهاجرين

Translation: migrant OR migrants OR refugee OR refugees

### D) Xenophobia Farsi

پناهنده | پناهندگان | خوشامد | کوچگر | یونان | رسیدن | خارجی | خارجی ها

Translation: refugee, refugees, welcome, migrant, Greece, to arrive, foreigner, foreigners

## 1.3 O<sub>3</sub>: Incidents Linkage

- **Linking incidents:** blame refugees for attacks/incidents, terrorism activities in Europe, Munich, Nice, St. Etienne, #donot-blame refugees, #PrayforMunich, #offeneTür, Bastille, #BerlinAttack
- **Taxonomy:** blame refugees, do not blame refugee, neutral, irrelevant
- **Geography:** Worldwide

## Machine-learning query

### A) Situation Awareness Munich

(Munich OR MunichAttack OR PrayForMunich OR offeneTür OR Beschuldige OR Flüchtlinge OR Flüchtlingen OR Schuld OR Attacke OR Tod OR Töten OR Opfer OR Schießen OR Schiessen OR Attentäter OR Gewehr OR Pistole ) OR (attack OR killer OR kill OR killed OR dead OR deadly OR death OR shooting OR gun OR bullets OR victims OR killing) OR (Μόναχο OR Μόναχο OR επίθεση OR PrayForMunich

OR πρόσφυγες OR κατηγορούν OR πρόσφυγες OR ένοχος OR επιθέσεις OR θάνατοι OR θάνατο OR θυμάτων OR όπλο) OR (attaque OR attaques OR attentat OR attentats OR tué OR tueur OR assassin OR mort OR morts OR tournage OR fusillade OR pistolet OR fusil OR balles OR victimes)

### B) Situation Awareness Nice

(Nice AND (terrorist OR attacks OR France OR dead OR (Bastille AND Day) OR terror OR deaths OR blame OR refugees OR refugee OR deaths OR attack OR victims OR assassins OR gun)) OR (Νίκηια AND (τρομοκράτης OR τρομοκρατική OR Γαλλία OR νεκρός OR νεκροί OR (Bastille AND Day) OR τρόμος OR θάνατοι OR επίθεση)) OR (Nizza AND (terroristischen OR Attacke OR Frankreich OR Tot OR (Bastille AND Tag) OR terror OR Tötten OR Beschuldige OR Flüchtlinge OR Flüchtlingen OR Schuld OR Töten OR Opfer OR Schießen OR Schiessen OR Attentäter OR Gewehr OR Pistole)) OR (Nice AND (terroriste OR attaque OR attaques OR attentat OR faute OR attentats OR France OR mort OR morts OR (Jour AND de AND la AND Bastille) OR terreur OR mortes OR blâme OR réfugiés OR réfugiés OR blâmer OR attaque OR mort OR victimes OR assassin OR pistolet OR (14 AND juillet) OR terreur))

### C) Situation Awareness Saint-Etienne:

otage OR armés OR (Saint AND Etienne AND du AND Rouvray) OR mort OR morts OR (prise AND d'otage) OR église OR prêtre OR assaillants OR tué OR blessé

### d) Situation Awareness Berlin

(Berlin OR BerlinAttack OR BerlinTerrorAttack OR (Berlin AND Terrorist AND Anschlag) OR (Berlin AND Terroranschlag) OR Breitscheidplatz OR merkeldeutschland OR Weihnachtsmarkt OR (Weihnachts AND Markt) OR Anschlag OR offeneTür OR Beschuldige OR Flüchtlinge OR Flüchtlingen OR Schuld OR Attacke OR Tod OR Töten OR Opfer OR Weihnachten OR Attentäter OR Gewehr OR LKW OR Islam OR Pakistaner OR Pakistanisch OR Islamophobie OR Liberale OR Immigrant OR Asyl OR Lastwagen OR Asylant OR Asylanten OR Fluechtlingsbewerber OR Asylbewerber OR Lastkraftwagen OR Migranten OR Rassismus OR Fremdenfeindlichkeit OR (Beschuldige AND Flüchtlinge AND nicht) OR (Beschuldige AND Flüchtlingen AND nicht) OR Einwanderer OR vorwerfen OR (schieß AND Flüchtlinge) OR (scheiss AND Flüchtlinge) OR (scheiße AND Flüchtlinge) OR (scheisse AND Flüchtlinge) OR anschuldigen OR anklagen OR Vorwürfmachen OR Muslime OR (Die AND Schuld AND den AND Flüchtlingen AND zuschieben)) OR (attack OR blamerefugees OR (blame AND refugees) OR terror OR terroristattack OR terrorist OR killer OR Merkel OR (open AND door) OR opendoor OR kill OR killed OR dead OR deadly OR death OR ISIS OR islam OR Pakistani OR Christmas OR christmasmarket OR truck OR victims OR killing OR RefugeesWelcome OR liberal OR immigrant OR migrant OR asylum OR lorry

1 Excluding Retweets (RT)

OR Afghan OR jihad OR islamophobia OR racism OR (don't AND blame AND refugees) OR dontblamerefugees OR Asylmafia OR xenophobia OR thanksMerkel OR ThankyouMerkel) OR (Βερολίνο OR επίθεση OR τρόμος OR τρομοκράτης OR προσφύγων OR πρόσφυγας OR πρόσφυγες OR κατηγορούν OR πρόσφυγες OR ένοχος OR επιθέσεις OR θάνατοι OR θάνατο OR θυμάτων OR Χριστούγεννα OR φορτηγό OR (χριστουγεννιάτικος AND αγορά) OR Αφγανός OR Πακιστανός OR τζιχάντ OR ισλαμοφοβία OR ρατσισμός OR ξενοφοβία OR Μουσουλμάνος) OR (attaque OR attaques OR attentat OR attentats OR tué OR tueur OR terreur OR assassin OR mort OR morts OR tournage OR victimes OR camion OR Natale OR (marché AND de AND Noël) OR pakistanais OR asile OR (porte AND ouverte) OR refugeie OR réfugié OR xénophobie OR MerciMerkel OR Musulman OR (ne AND blâmez AND pas AND les AND réfugiés))

**Annex II: Tweets found and catalogued by AI**

**O<sub>1</sub>H:** Monitor Interactions

**Translation:** You are frustrated by all the refugees dying in the sea but words don't do us much, open the borders

Source	Post	Date
	<p>أنت المحرض على قتل كل لاجئ في بحر إيجة. الكلام لا يفيد، افتح الحدود الآن                      #OpenEUBorders#refugeesGr #OpenEvrosBorder #OpenEvros</p> <p><a href="#">View post</a></p>	October 30, 2015

**Translation:** The governor of Greek Central Macedonia: There are about 13,000 refugees are swarming to the Greek-Macedonian borders in miserable conditions

	<p>حاكم محافظة مقدونيا الوسطى اليونانية : هناك نحو 13 ألف لاجئ يحتشدون على الحدود اليونانية المقدونية في ظروف بائسة</p> <p><a href="#">View post</a></p>	March 6, 2016
	<p>ولأن اليونان تعيش أزمة اقتصادية كبيرة .. وأحوال اللاجئين تعد فيها الاصعب</p> <p><a href="#">View post</a></p>	June 22, 2016

**Translation:** Greece is currently facing a huge economic crisis.. and the circumstances for the refugees are even more difficult

**O<sub>2</sub>H:** Understanding sentiment

*Xenophobia English Monitor*

Category: Xenophobic

#RapeJihad continues in Greece : #Muslims #refugee arrested for #rape #islamistheProblem #FortressEurope NOW! <https://t.co...> Feb 18, 2016

[Follow](#)

#RapeJihad continues in Greece : #Muslims #refugee arrested for #rape #islamistheProblem #FortressEurope NOW! [twitter.com/hellenicpolice...](https://t.co/hellenicpolice...)

5:46 PM - 18 Feb 2016

↩️ ↻️ 4 ❤️ 2

Klout score:  
**51**

**RACIST**

REFUGEES OUT OUT OUT FROM GREECE #refugeeswelcome Mar 10, 2016

[Follow](#)

REFUGEES OUT OUT OUT FROM GREECE #refugeeswelcome

7:40 PM - 10 Mar 2016 · Attiki, Greece, Greece

↩️ ↻️ ❤️

Klout score:  
**50**

**RACIST**

Child abuse rife in Greece's #Muslims migrant camps #islamisSICK #DeportMuslims #StopIslam  
<https://t.co/c7UNAeggmC> <https://t.co/c7UNAeggmC>

Apr 27, 2016

Klout score:

50

RACIST

THE TIMES

Welcome to our new website. If you have any feedback please [let us know](https://t.co/c7UNAeggmC).

### Child abuse rife in Greece's migrant camps

Andrew Gheorghiu, Helsinki

April 22 2016, 10:01 am, The Times

Use our new website. By continuing to use our site you are agreeing to our [cookie policy](#). ACCEPT AND CLOSE

Follow

Child abuse rife in Greece's #Muslims migrant camps #islamisSICK #DeportMuslims #StopIslam thetimes.co.uk/article/greece...

12:08 PM - 27 Apr 2016

Retweet Like

### Non-Xenophobic

Solidarity kitchen today at #Elliniko #refugeeswelcome #Greece #refugeesgr #solidarity #refugees  
<https://t.co/hoN4QJMS8>

Mar 18, 2016

Klout score:  
44

NOT RACIST



Follow

Solidarity kitchen today at #Elliniko #refugeeswelcome #Greece #refugeesgr #solidarity #refugees  
12:49 AM - 19 Mar 2016

Retweet Like

Greeks showing exemplary solidarity to refugees across the country. We are proud of that. #Greece #refugeeswelcome #Hellas...

May 14, 2016

Klout score:  
53

NOT RACIST



Follow

Greeks showing exemplary solidarity to refugees across the country. We are proud of that. #Greece #refugeeswelcome

### Neutral

Substantial drop in migrant arrivals in Greece <https://t.co/Pqz5BYyQ00>

Mar 28, 2016

Klout score:

44

NEUTRAL

Follow

Substantial drop in migrant arrivals in Greece thetoc.gr/eng/news/artic...

11:49 AM - 28 Mar 2016

Retweet Like

### Irrelevant

Angelina Jolie in Greece for the refugees <https://t.co/dw2Bxi1gX> <https://t.co/vctyKvsuOW>

Mar 17, 2016

Klout score:  
26

IRRELEVANT



Follow

Angelina Jolie in Greece for the refugees nikisreviews.com/2016/03/17/ang...  
10:01 AM - 17 Mar 2016

Retweet Like

## O<sub>2</sub>H: Understanding sentiment

Xenophobia Greek Monitor  
Category: Xenophobic

Έτσι φέρονται στους Έλληνες! Τους πετάνε έξω για να βάλουν μέσα "πρόσφυγες"! <https://t.co/y4Fj4xGaD6>

Mar 21, 2016



Klout score:

29

RACIST

**Translation:** They treat Greek people Bad, to make space for 'refugees'.

Non-Xenophobic

Εγκρίθηκε η ανθρωπιστική βοήθεια στην Ελλάδα για τους πρόσφυγες:700 εκ.ευρώ για το 2016-2018 <https://t.co/UuvM6sAYaT> <https://t.co/owlyZgoCd>

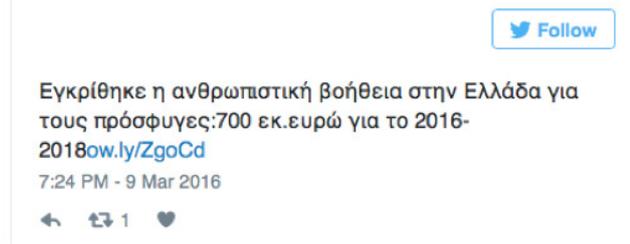
Mar 9, 2016



Klout score:

53

NOT RACIST



**Translation:** Humanitarian help for the refugees in Heraklio.

Neutral

Πάνω από 53.900 πρόσφυγες και μετανάστες ανά την επικράτεια <https://t.co/sfwuKu80F1>

Apr 14, 2016



Klout score:

62

NOT RACIST

**Translation:** More than 53,900 refugees and immigrants in the country.

Irrelevant

Τη Δευτέρα οι πρώτοι Σύριοι πρόσφυγες από την Τουρκία στη Γερμανία <https://t.co/6DjTVw7NMZ>

Apr 1, 2016



Klout score:

49

IRRELEVANT

**Translation:** On monday the first Syrian refugees will move from Turkey to Germany.

### Annex III: Data Visualizations (Quantitative inputs)

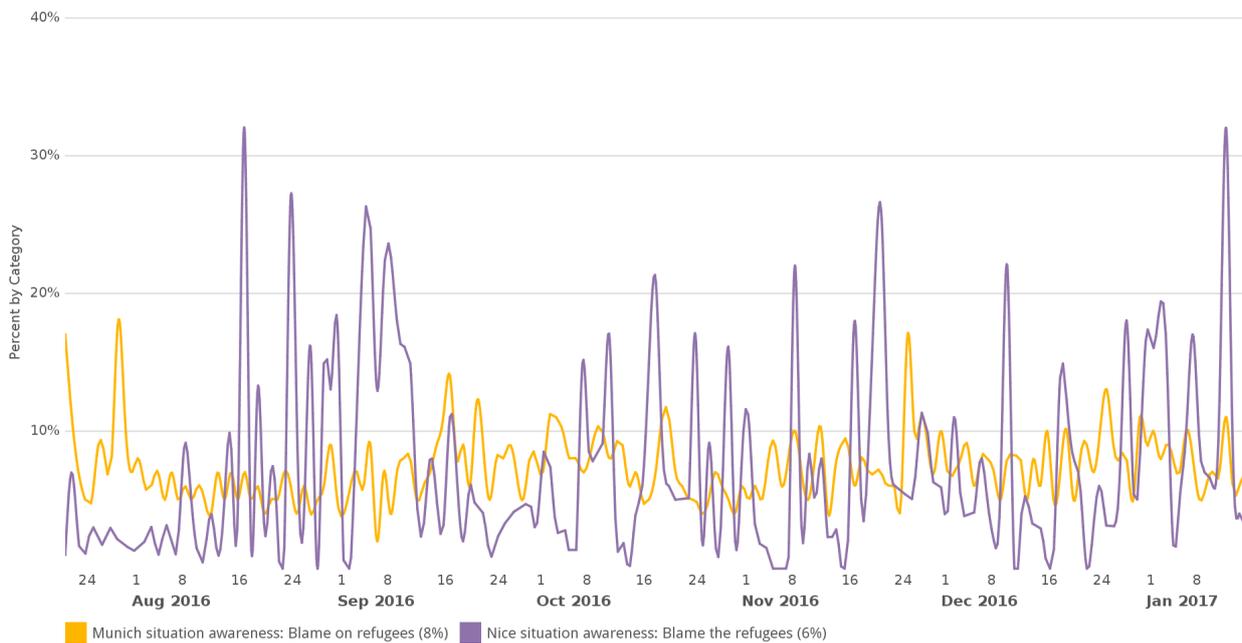
**O<sub>3</sub>H:** Incidents Linkage

**Total Number of tweets analyzed:** 3,433,800 (Nice) + 297,506,445 (Munich) = 300,940,245 posts up to Jan 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

**Xenophobic:** Munich (8%) in yellow and Nice (6%) in purple

**Geography:** Worldwide

*Xenophobic*



Category Trend Comparison from 7/22/16 to 1/16/17

Nice and Munich (January 10th, 2017)

**O<sub>3</sub>H:** Incidents Linkage

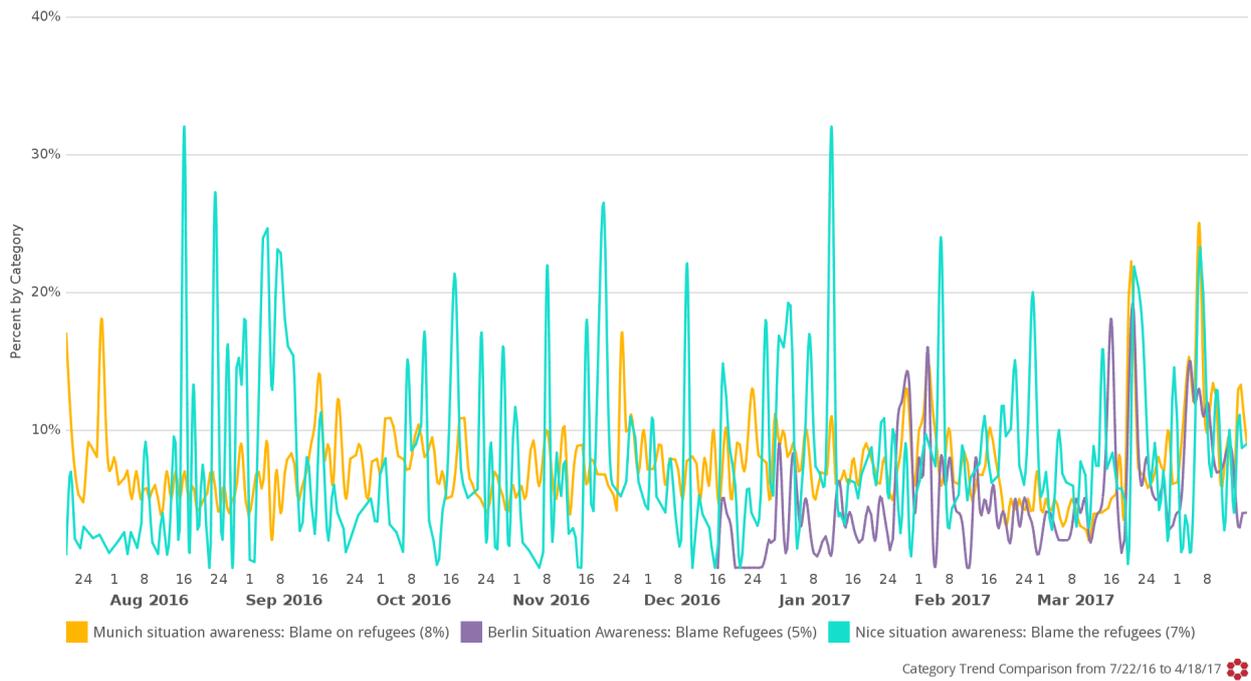
**Total Number of tweets analyzed:** Munich (58,815,918 posts), Nice (3,748,198 posts) and Berlin (353,580,956 posts) = total 416,145,072 posts

**Xenophobic:** Munich (8%) in yellow, Nice (7%) in green and Berlin (5%) in purple

**Geography:** Worldwide

*Xenophobic*

Including Berlin (April 18th, 2017)



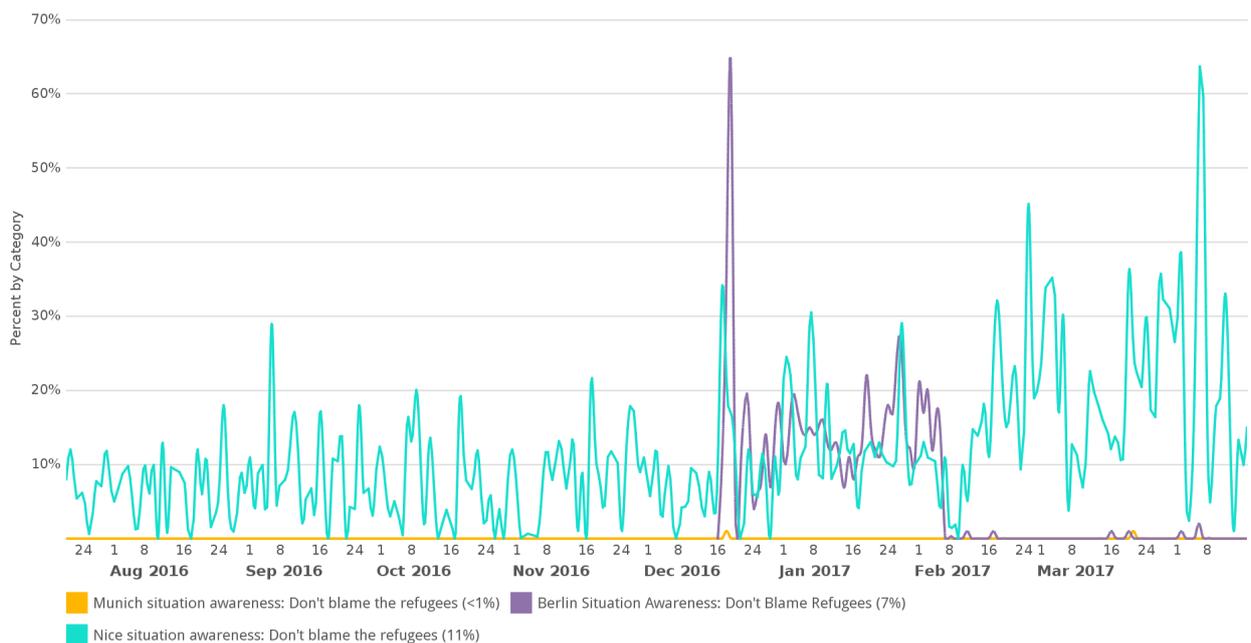
Not-Xenophobic

O<sub>3</sub>H: Incidents Linkage

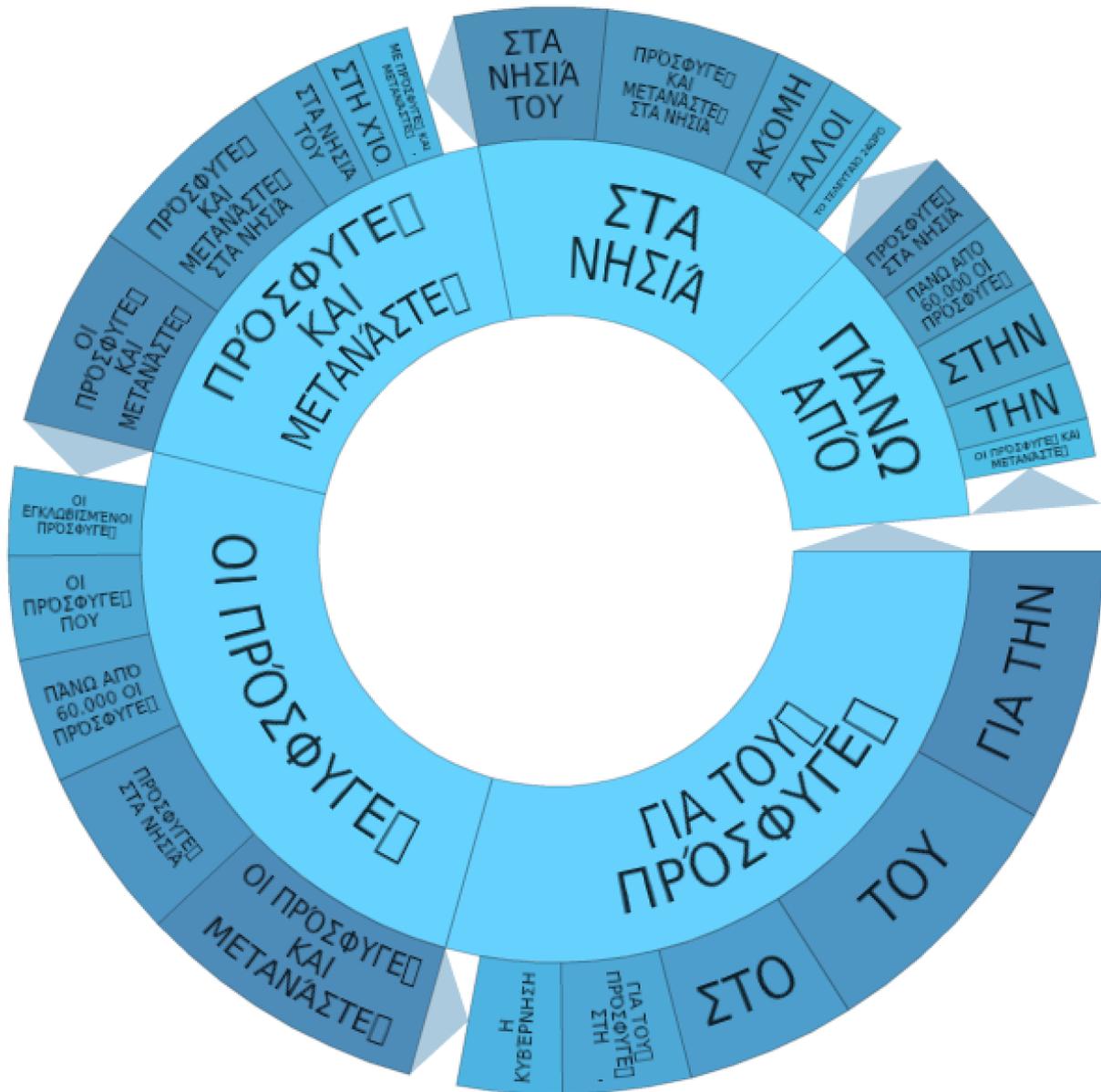
**Total Number of tweets analyzed:** Munich (58,815,918 posts), Nice (3,748,198 posts) and Berlin (353,580,956 posts) = total 416,145,072 posts

**Non-Xenophobic:** Munich (<1%) in yellow, Nice (11%) in green and Berlin (7%) in purple

**Geography:** Worldwide



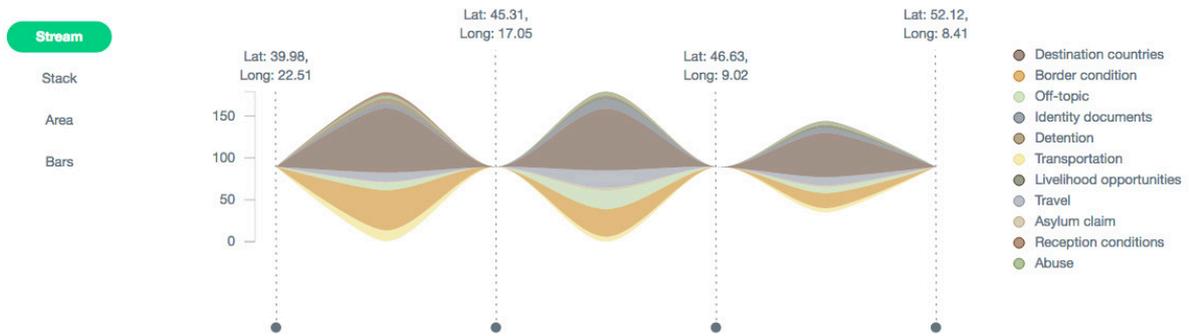
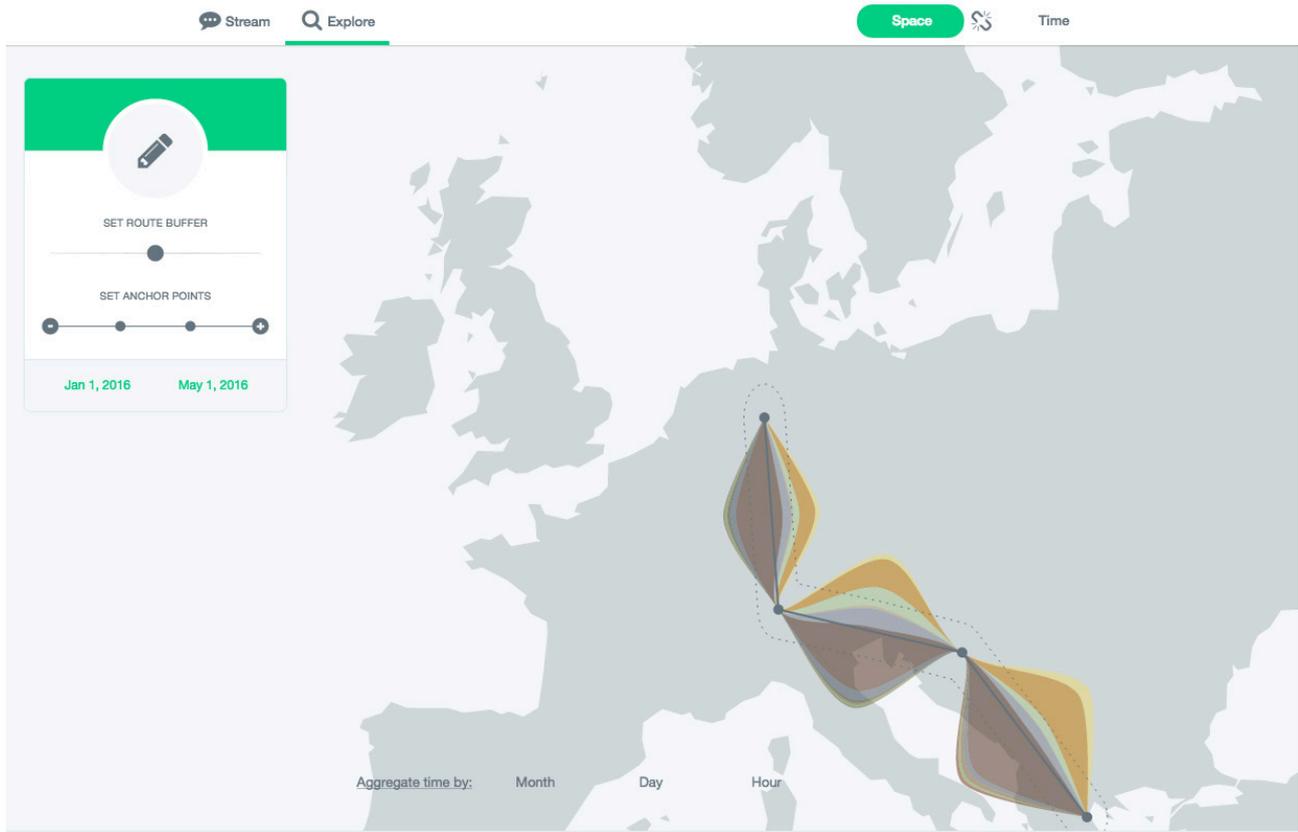




Xenophobia Greece Greek — Topics from 9/9/16 to 10/10/16 

Data Visualization type: Topic Wheel, Xenophobia Greece in Greek monitor

**Annex IV: Interactive map**  
(under-construction by UNGP)



*Tweets geo-located by route, interactive map (under construction), Python based*

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Data Analytics & Machine-Learning', 2017

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those of the authors and do not necessarily  
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UNHCR.