



Smart Social Listening

What to Look for and What to Do

August 2021

Agenda



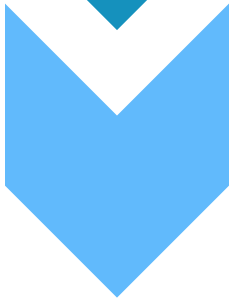
Defining the threat of mis/disinformation



Understanding right-wing tactics on social media



Assessing what *really* matters and adhering to best practices

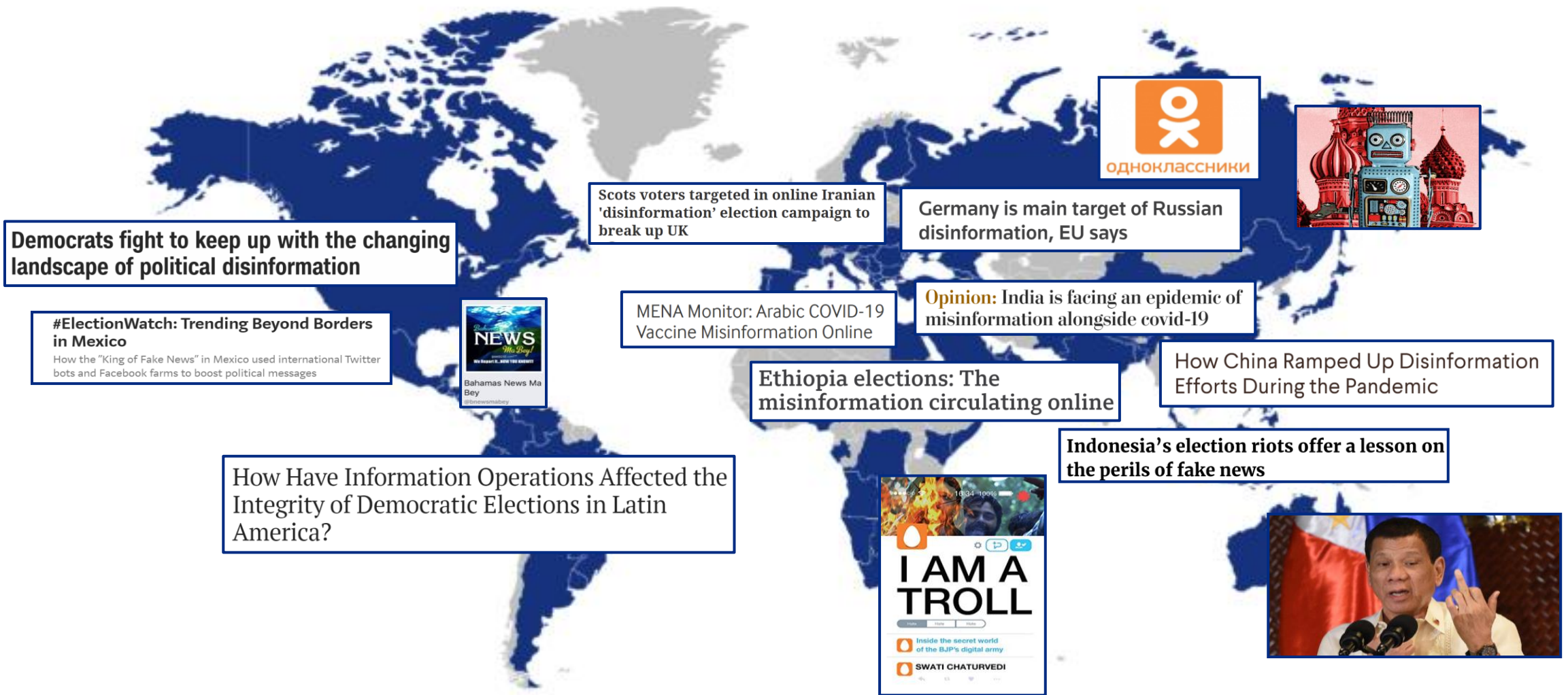


Discussion and possible next steps



DEFINING THE THREAT OF MIS/DISINFORMATION

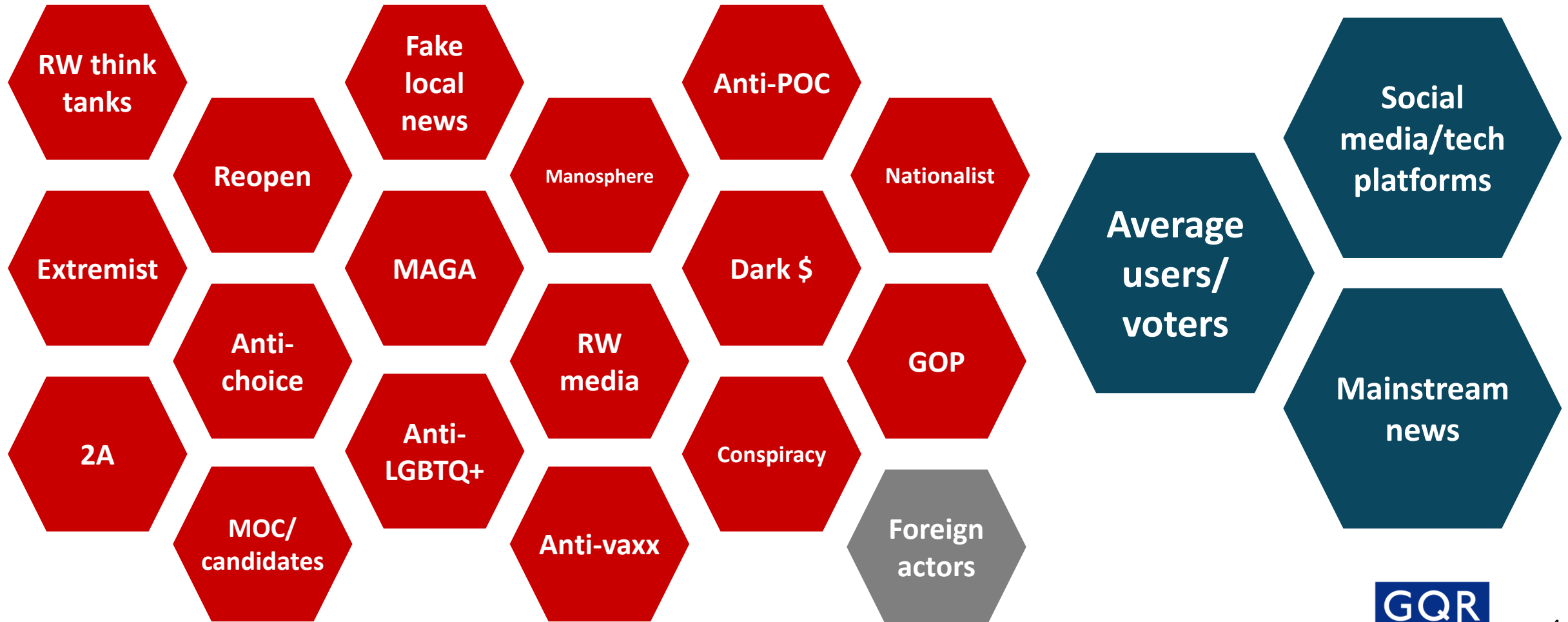
Global problem, constantly evolving, grim outlook



Many players in the “game,” with different incentives

Right-wing infrastructure is deeply connected, often overlaps

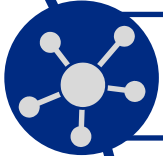
Other core players



Social media giants are good at PR, bad at solving issues



Policy violations are inconsistently labeled and removed



Content removal is slow, allowing widespread sharing before enforcement



Poor moderation of foreign accounts and in languages beyond English



Algorithms still actively recommend some mis/disinformation to users



Simple enforcement-evasion techniques are often effective



Consistently allow paid advertising with false or misleading claims

Impact on Latinx and Spanish-speaking communities

Targeted to Latinx Communities

- Broad, national right-wing narratives: anti-COVID, anti-Dems/Biden, harmful immigration framing, disinfo about media control, etc.
- Harassment and hate speech from fringe communities
- Propaganda around conservative issues
- Anti-socialism messaging
- Exploitation of information voids in Latino and Hispanic news; especially on popular apps like WhatsApp

About Latinx Communities

- Anti-immigration and anti-migrant fear mongering, sustained by the right-wing
- Attacks on Democrats for releasing “dangerous criminals,” using examples and images of Latinx individuals
- False information around relief and benefits offered to non-citizens
- Placing blame on immigrants for rising COVID-19 rates, esp in states like FL/TX



UNDERSTANDING RIGHT-WING TACTICS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

5 Tactics to Know

1 Prioritize major platforms

2 Cross-channel repetition

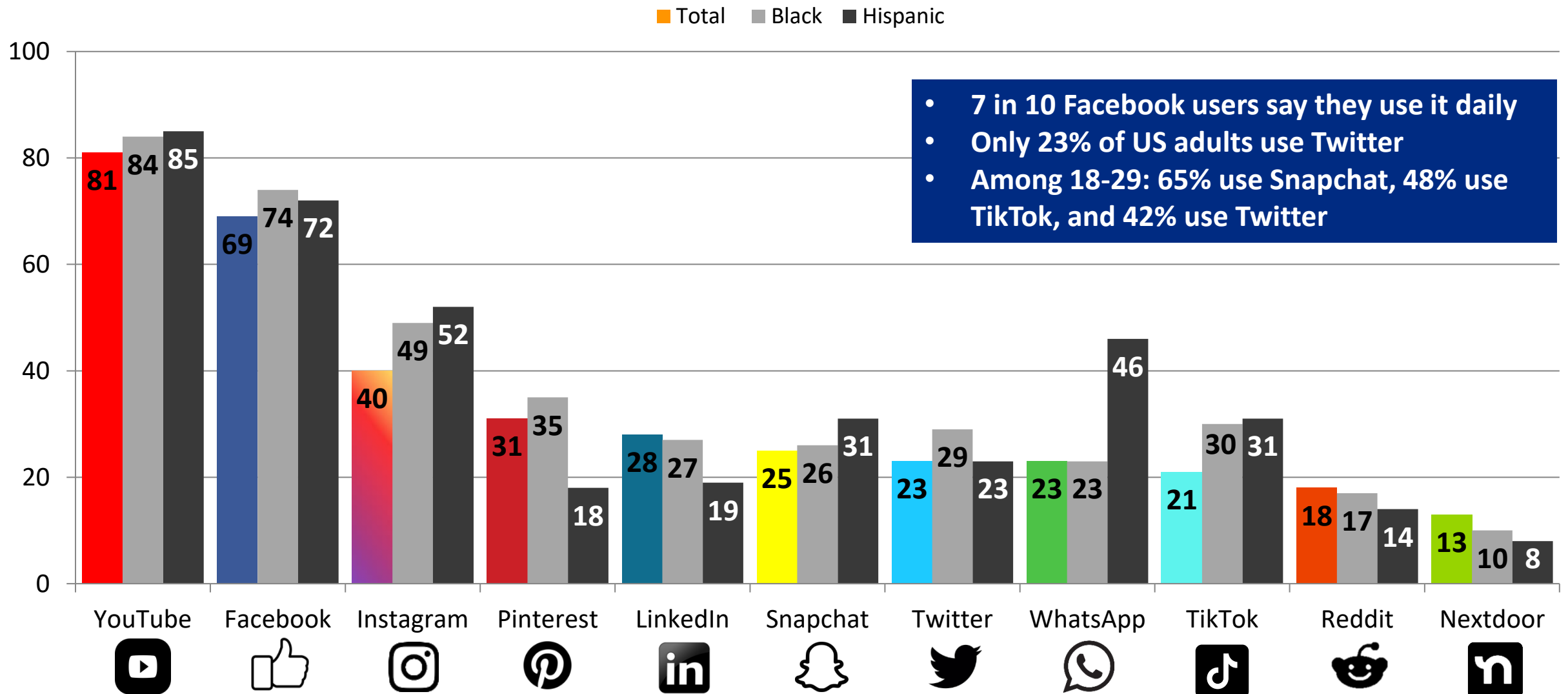
3 Build topic momentum

4 In-network sharing

5 Lean into algorithms



Most Americans are using YouTube and Facebook



*Note: Data sourced from 2021 Pew Research report on social media usage.

Share of U.S. adults who say they ever use the following*

Right-wing sources consistently perform better on Facebook

Top Web Publishers on Facebook: June 2021

1. Daily Wire	6. BBC
2. Daily Mail	7. The Blaze
3. Fox News	8. The Guardian
4. Rumble	9. NBC News
5. CNN	10. Western Journal

Data from NewsWhip



Right-wing accounts are also more active on Facebook

Top 10 pro-voting tweets

- **Only 1 tweet** has a corresponding FB post
- 4 of the 10 authors **do not have** an active FB account
- Average engagement is **lower** on FB post than corresponding tweets

Top 10 anti-voting tweets

- **5 of 10** have a corresponding FB post
- All 10 authors **have** an active FB account
- Average engagement is **higher** on FB posts than corresponding tweets

5 Tactics to Know

1 Prioritize major platforms

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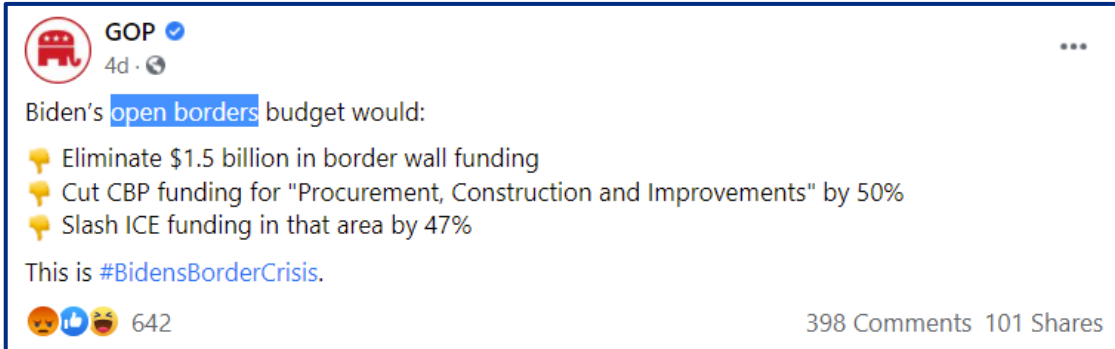
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Right-wing content often sees speedy cross-channel repetition



5 Tactics to Know

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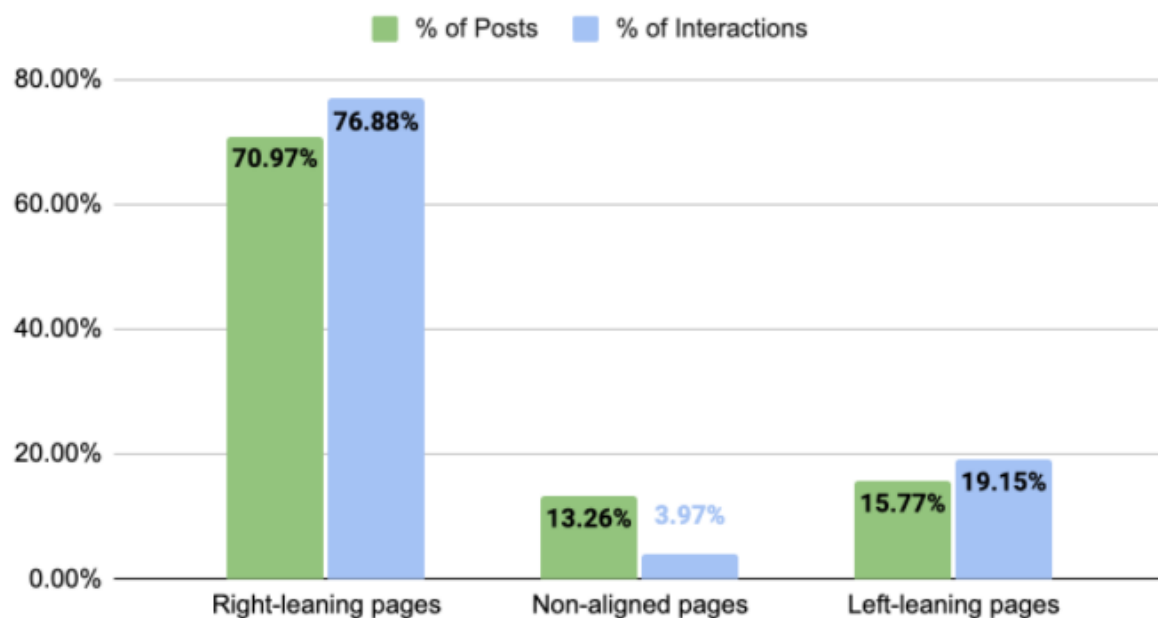
5 Lean into algorithms



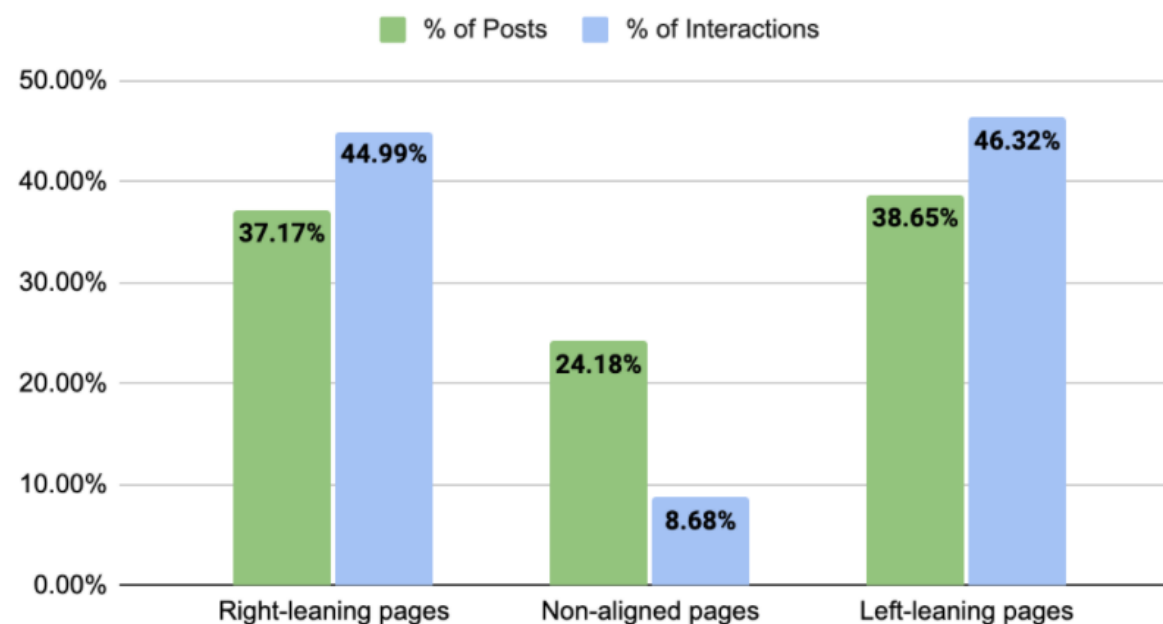
The Left leads on HR1/FTPA; the Right leads on voting. Why?

- Right/Left have similar post and interaction trends when it comes to HR 1 or state election policies.
- Right-leaning pages dominate more generic terms related to voting and elections.

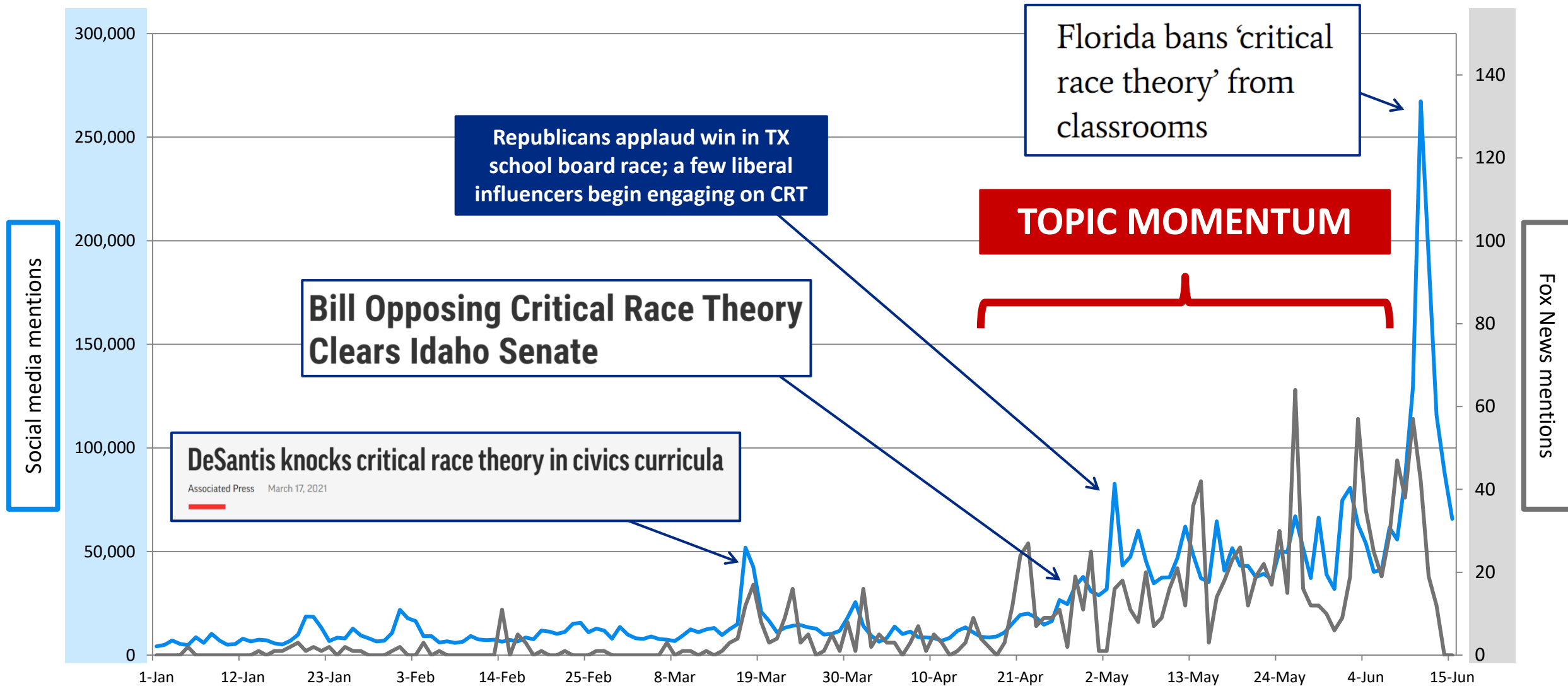
Generic voting



Policy specific



Topic momentum: building up a conversation steadily over time



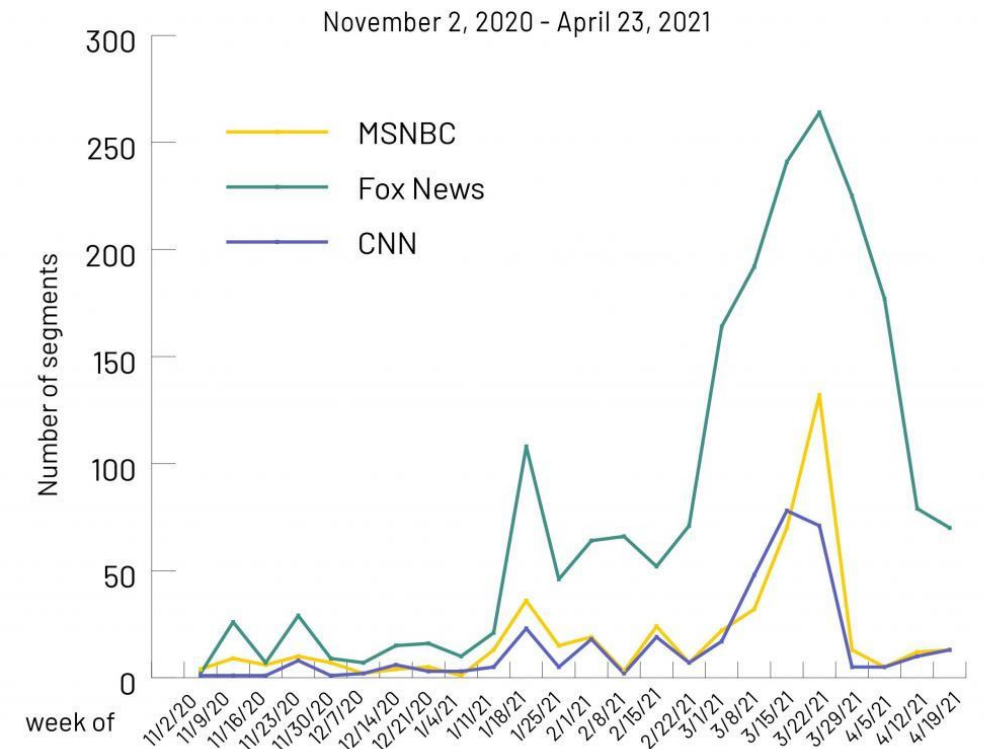
**Note: Social media data pulls from Meltwater firehose and other publicly available social data; Facebook and Instagram are under-represented; cable data courtesy of Media Matters for America*

Volume of conversation about critical race theory*,
January 1 – June 15, 2021

They use events to make *moments* and raise salience of their issues

- **Media Matters data shows:**
 - Fox News increases immigration coverage after Biden's inauguration
 - Fox amplifies, sets terms of the “border crisis” narrative.
 - Right-wing social media helps to amplify framing further.
 - CNN and MSNBC adopt framing, belatedly follow with “border crisis” mentions.

Immigration segments on weekday cable news programming



All original weekday programming from 6 a.m. EST through midnight. Media Matters determined segments to be about immigration when immigration was the stated topic of discussion or when two or more speakers in a multi-topic segment discussed immigration with one another.

MEDIAMATTERS
FOR AMERICA

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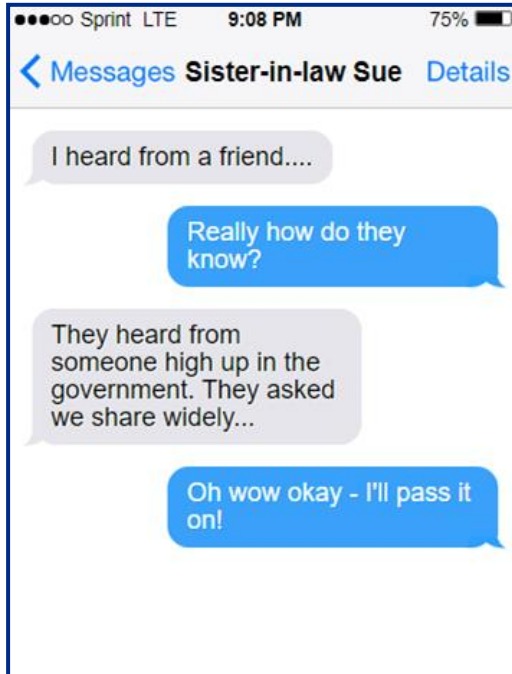
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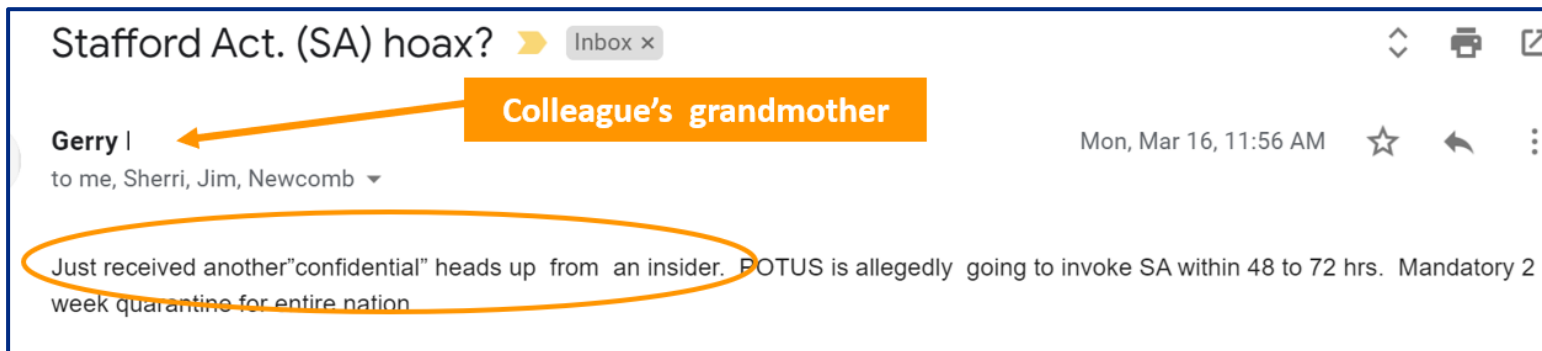
5 Lean into algorithms



Local and in-network disinformation is the most dangerous



- Bad actors want to bypass credible sourcing of information.
- Bad actors want us sharing the content within our networks – so it seems more credible.
- Breaking this down helps curb the spread of disinformation – people do not like to be conned but you cannot just call out the con – have to break down the con.



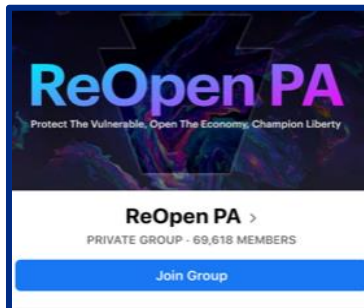
Rise in political Facebook groups to seed messaging locally

OPPOSING COVID RESTRICTIONS



~1.2K members
Based in AZ

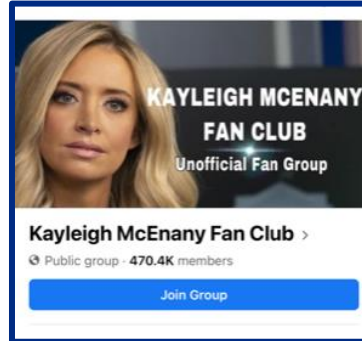
105K members
Based in PA



2.7K members
Based in VA

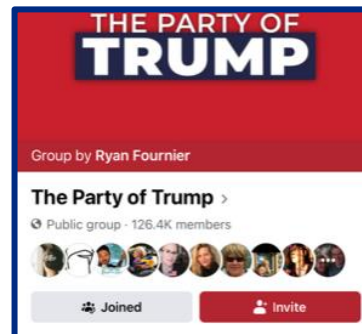


SUPPORTING TRUMP/GOP



470.4K members

2.7K members
Based in MI



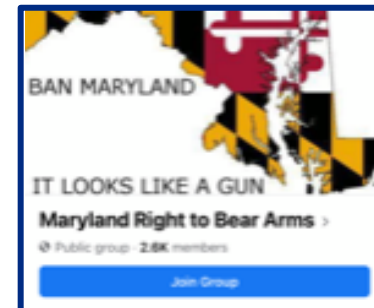
126.4K members

INTERESTS (E.G. GUNS)

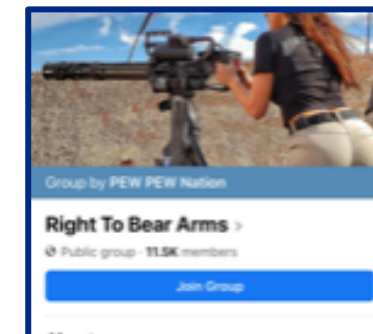


41.3K members

2.6K members
Based in MI



11.5K members



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Algorithms!

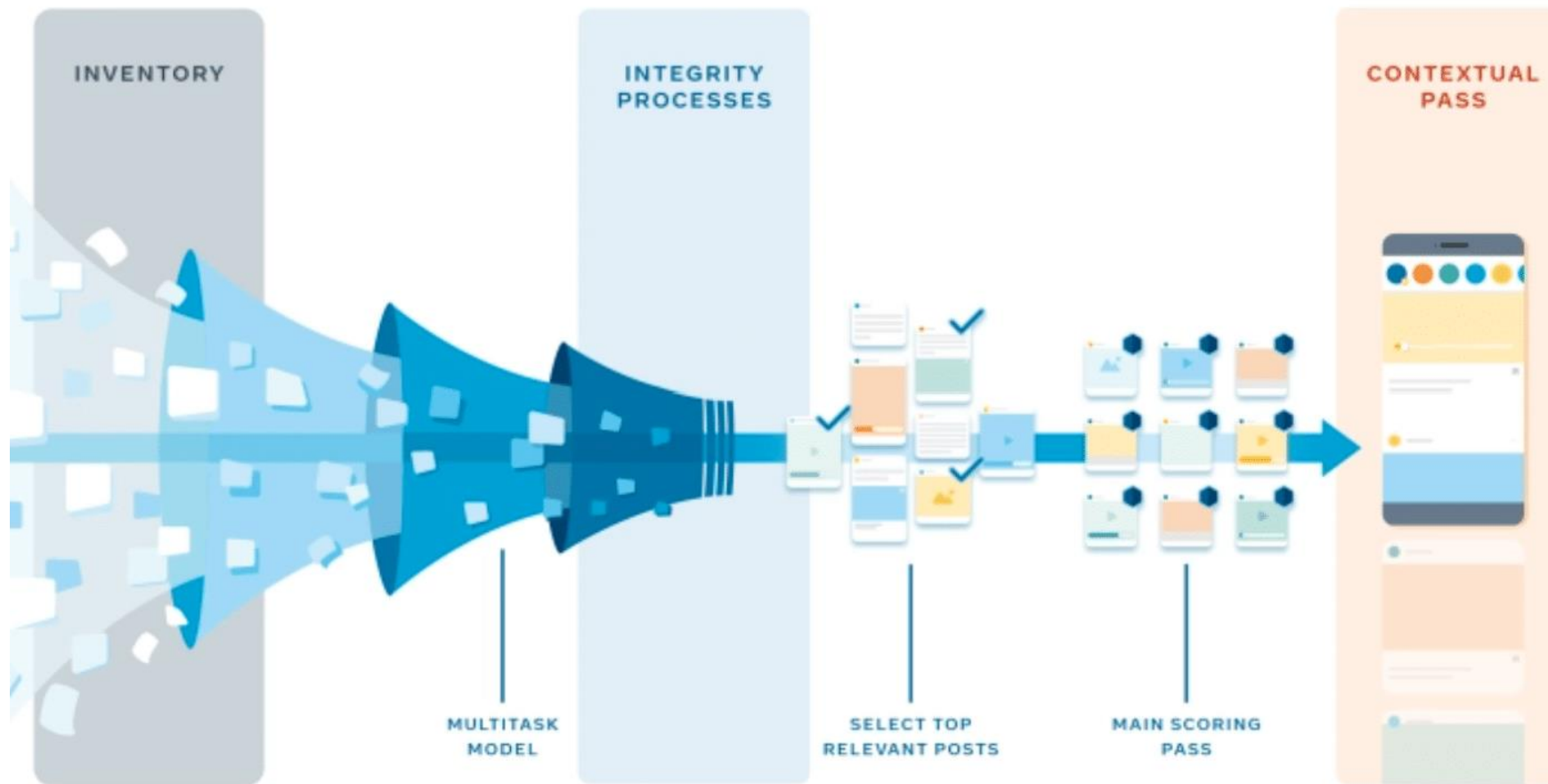


- The “secret sauce” or a fixed series of steps used by a computer model to make something happen.
- This is how social media platforms determine what will show up in your newsfeed, what is considered “trending”, what should be shown to fewer people, etc.
- Algorithms change all the time and it’s important to follow the news around changes.
- Algorithms can be and are often manipulated.

What do algorithms reward?

- Platforms don't give us a clear explanation of how their algorithms work. But goal is to keep people on site.

Case in Point:



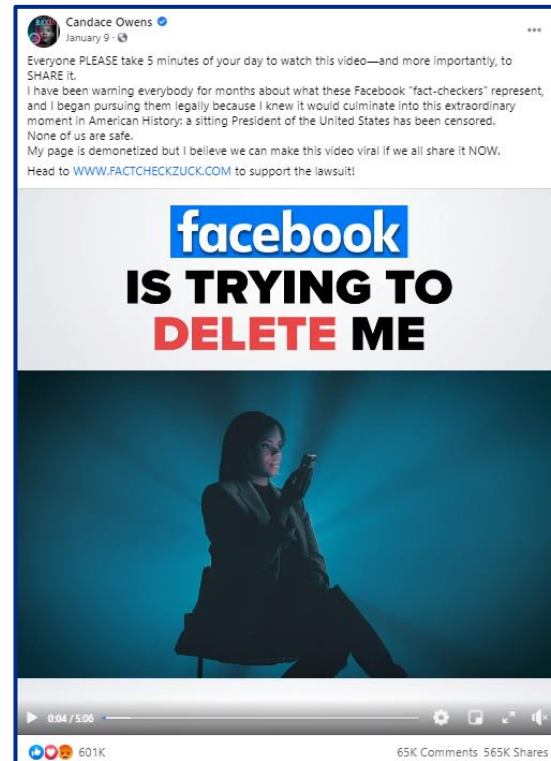
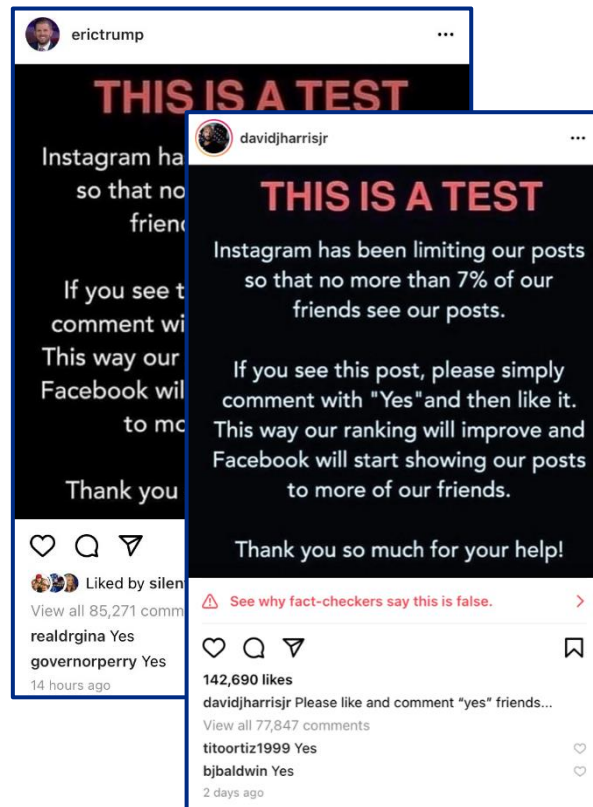
What do algorithms reward?

- Platforms don't give us a clear explanation of how their algorithms work. But goal is to keep people on site.
- On Facebook, organic reach is declining on average. Since 2018, branded content is deprioritized in favor of in-network sharing.
- Factors the algorithm considers:
 - ✓ Likes, shares, comments
 - ✓ View time
 - ✓ Amount and speed of engagement
 - ✓ Video content
 - ✓ New features (stories, reels, live video)
 - ✓ Relationships
 - ✓ Recency and timing
 - ✓ Groups



Example: Gaming platform algorithms

- Far-right influencers and other bad actors often experiment with algorithms, including asking followers directly for help getting an organic boost
- Includes direct asks for users to take new actions to engage with content in order to maximize reach – often feeds the “conservative tech censorship” narrative too

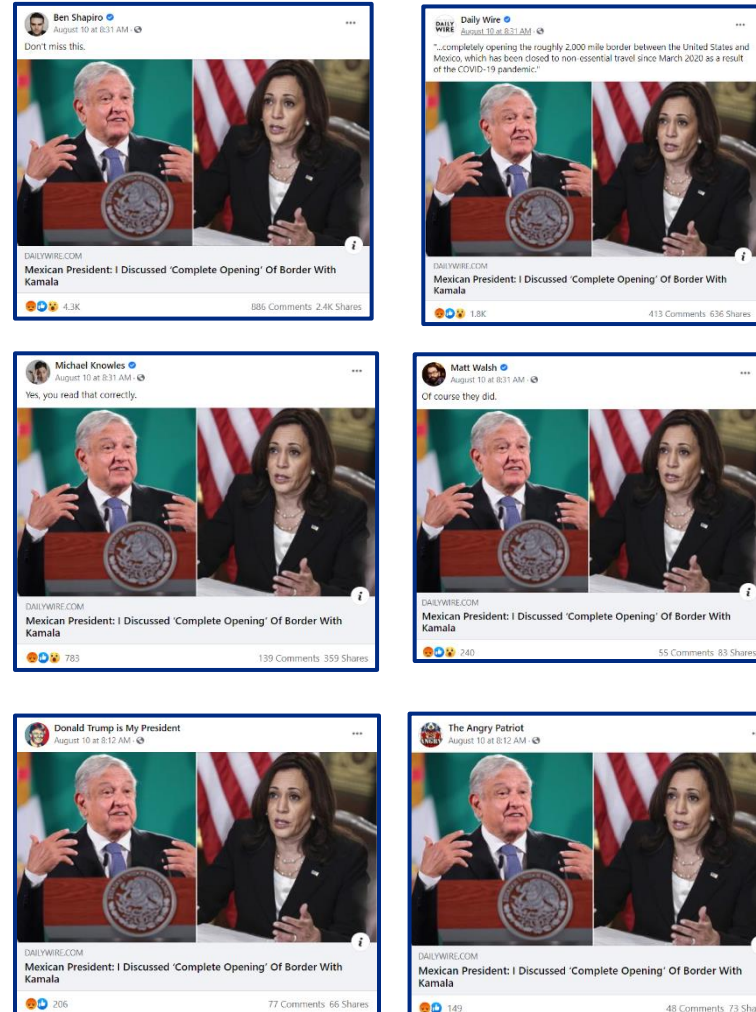


Example: Coordinated network sharing

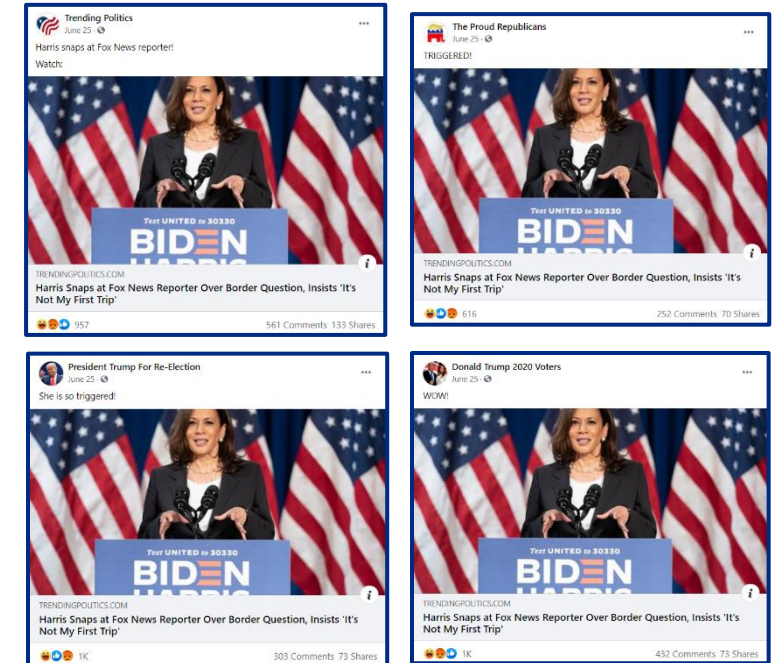
24 Western Journal Pages



9 Daily Wire Pages



4 Trending Politics Pages



Posts shared at nearly the same time, with nearly the same caption, across networks



ASSESSING WHAT *REALLY* MATTERS AND RESPONDING



Please do not panic.

First decision: How bad is it? How bad could it be?

Most important criteria: REACH vs. IMPACT

REACH = Are real people seeing it, or is it stuck in partisan spaces?

IMPACT = Will it change the offline situation: turnout, reputation, support?



Considerations within Reach/Impact

- Time horizon? Immediate vs. long-term impact
- Who are the actors? GOP, far-right, foreign, conspiracy theorists, etc.
- Types of accounts? Bots, fake news, trolls, deep fakes, etc.
- Type of disinfo? True, false, out-of-context, character attacks
- Platform violations? Behavior vs. content
- Impact? Effective vs. attempted



Have a plan and a framework for responding

REACH: Likelihood of disinformation, etc. targeting key constituencies*			
IMPACT: Likelihood we are losing support or will lose support **	High	Med	Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform takedown request Change the subject Attack messenger Outreach to communities Press statement or earned media play Run paid campaign Deploy digital organizers or field Response from allies or influencers or media coverage Monitor for topic momentum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid response/Change the subject Damage control with journalists/donors Arm organizers with talking points and inoculation messages Consider targeted response to impacted communities Explore takedown options Monitor for escalation/suspect features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid response/Change the subject Monitor for suspect features Outreach to experts/allies to ask them to explore further attribution and take down options; pursue platform pressure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine strategy on messenger Consider content campaign options Arm organizers with talking points and inoculation messages Consider reaching out to the press Consider engaging allies Put leads on alert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult available experts Arm organizers with talking points and/or inoculation messages Get handle on press/opinion elite if needed Check in with regional/target influencers on the ground Monitor for escalation; put field leads on alert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag for experts Monitor for escalation Do nothing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send in incident Flag for issue experts, policy experts, other Request outreach to affected communities for awareness ONLY if appropriate/time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag for someone else Do nothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do nothing.

When should we issue a more direct response?

When reach/impact is high

- People are the victim, not you! This is an opportunity to connect with voter frustrations
- Take action to expose the source and motive
- Communicate in a way that will actually reach supporters
- Give information from trusted sources
- Change the narrative – do not overly harp

When you are a DIRECT target

- Sometimes a direct, simple denial can shut it down

When the potential impact is severe

- Always report threats to platforms and authorities

Effective messaging for disinformation

Always avoid arguments and confrontation; you may deepen their belief.

1. Acknowledge shared concerns.

- “This pandemic has been hard on everyone...”
- “I also get frustrated when health guidance changes...”

2. Undermine the messenger.

- “That source actually has a history of lying and promoting biased information. I prefer to trust...”
- “Some people are trying to make it seem like this vaccine does XYZ because they benefit from the confusion and division, but health officials agree...”

3. Return to the truth and share positive, proactive information.

- “This is why it’s so important that people like you and me get vaccinated.”
- “That’s why I think you should just talk to your doctor about what you heard.”

Goal is always to pivot to a more positive, proactive story.



Thank you

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