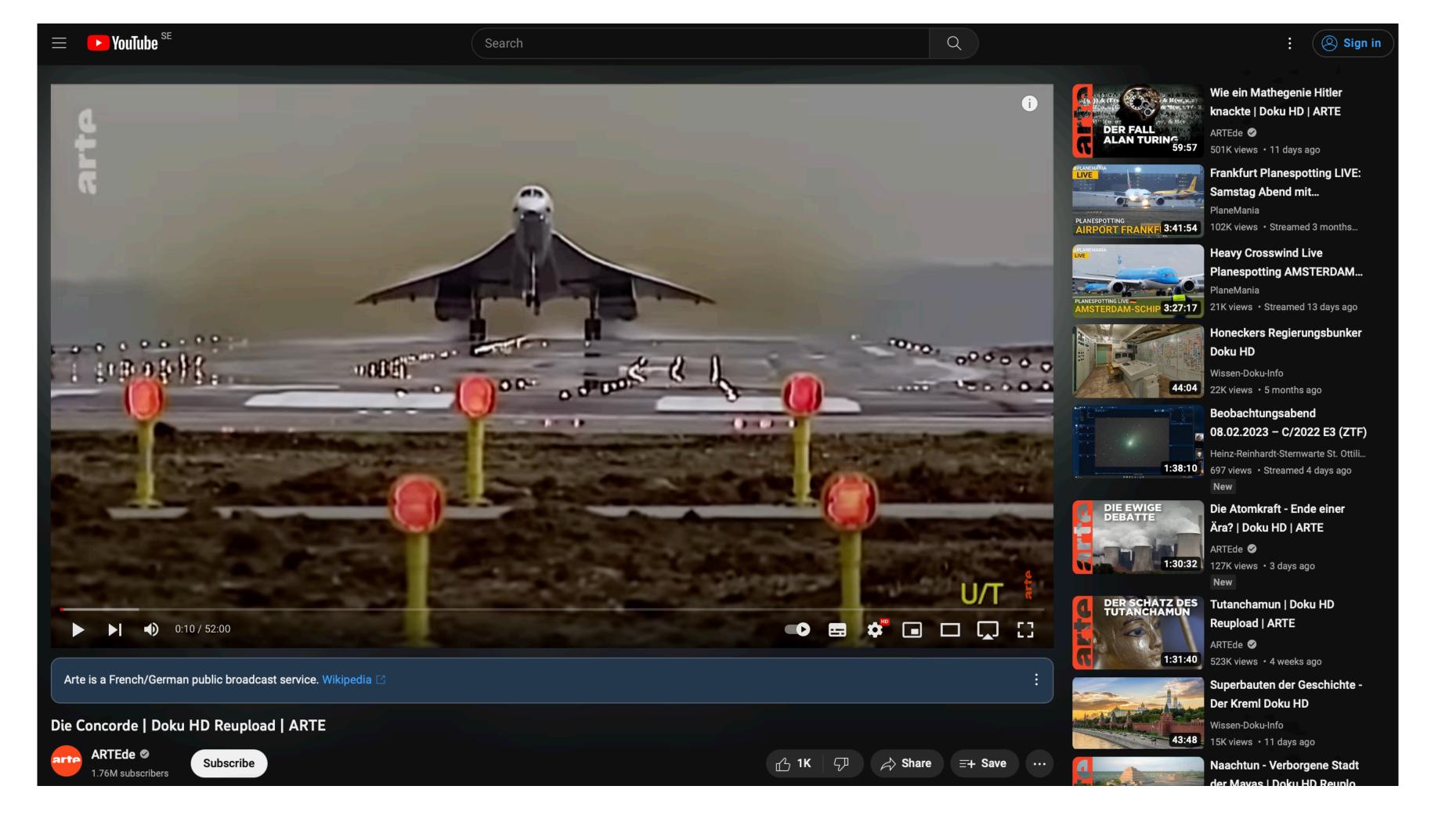
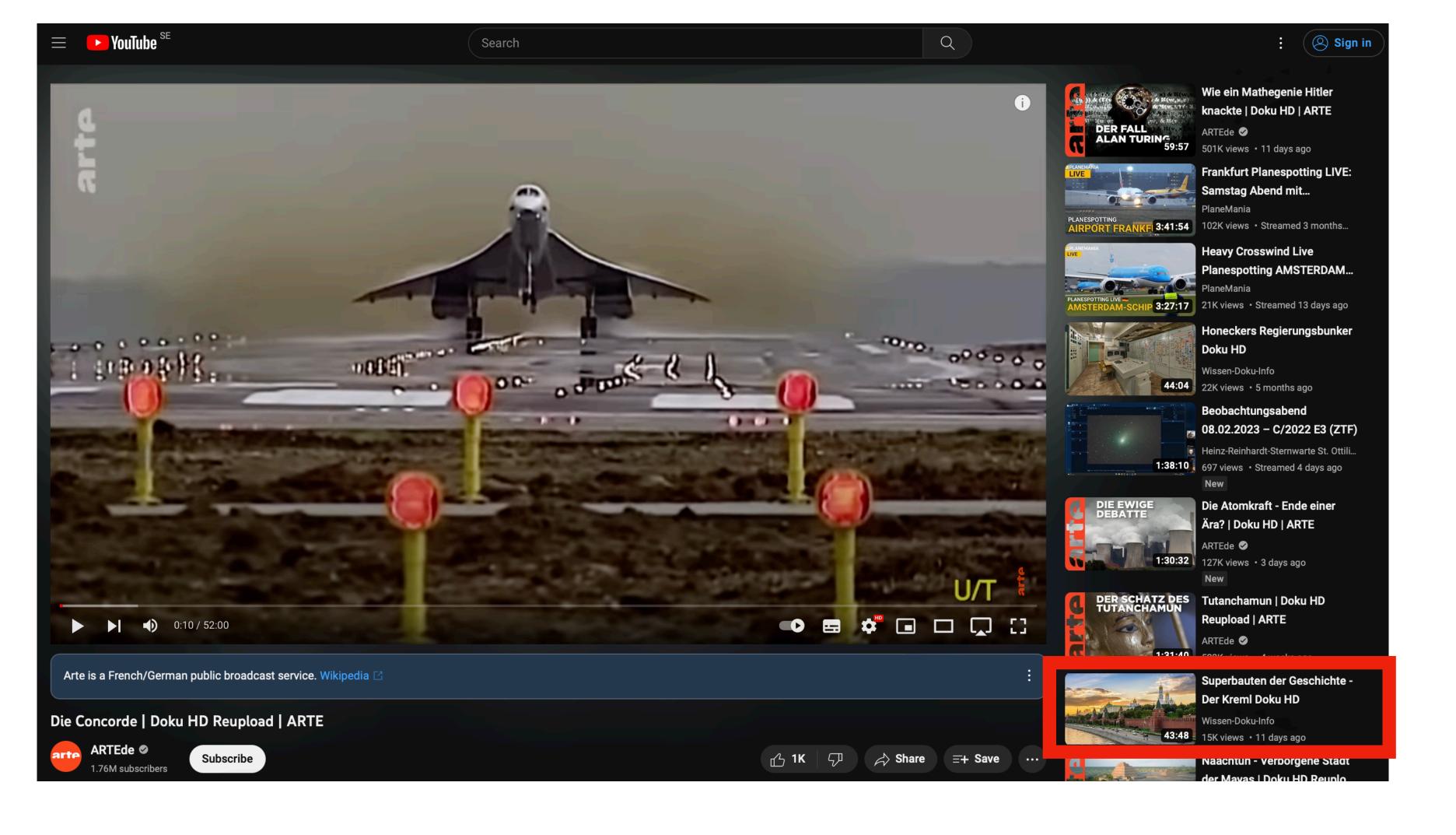
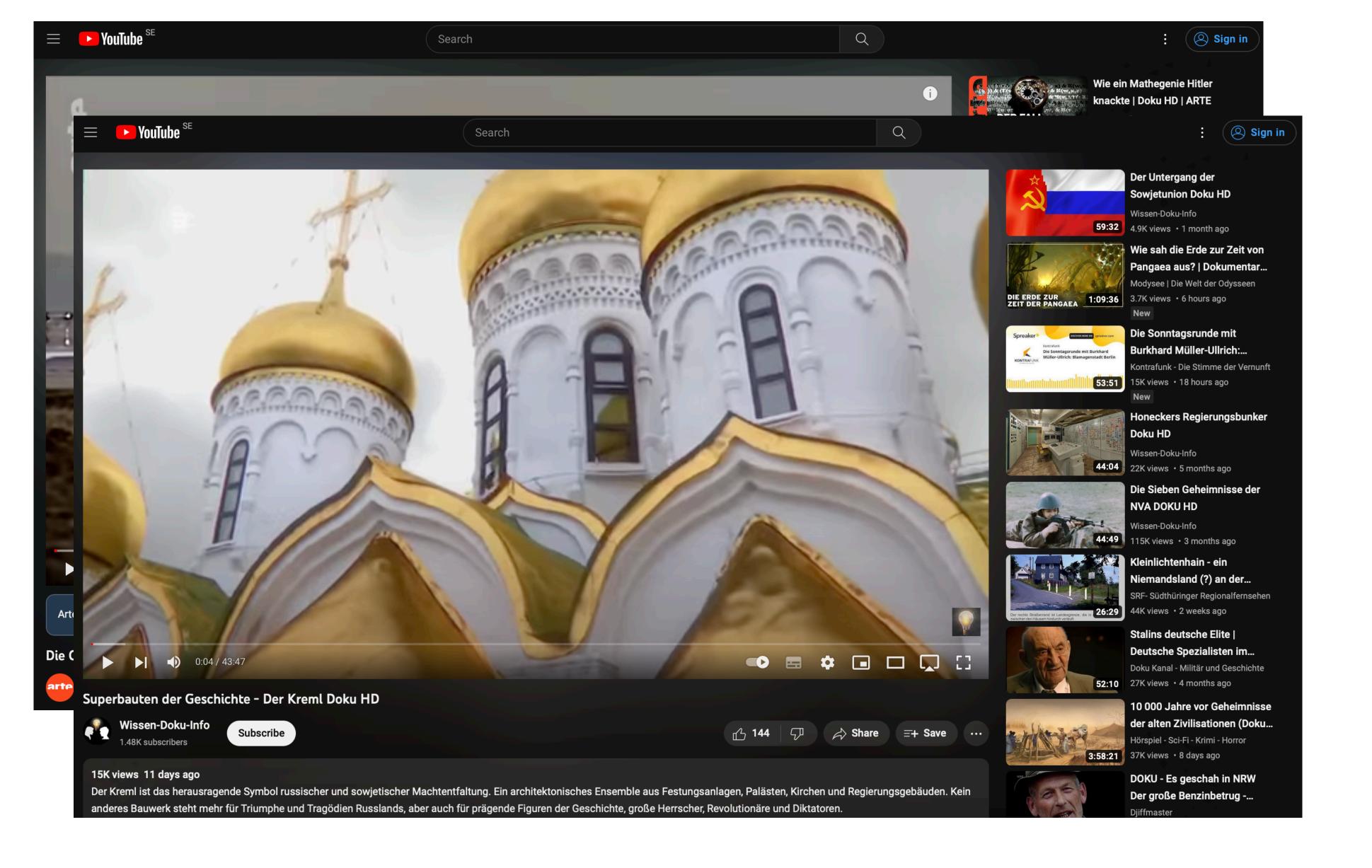
Reducing Exposure to Harmful Content via Graph Rewiring

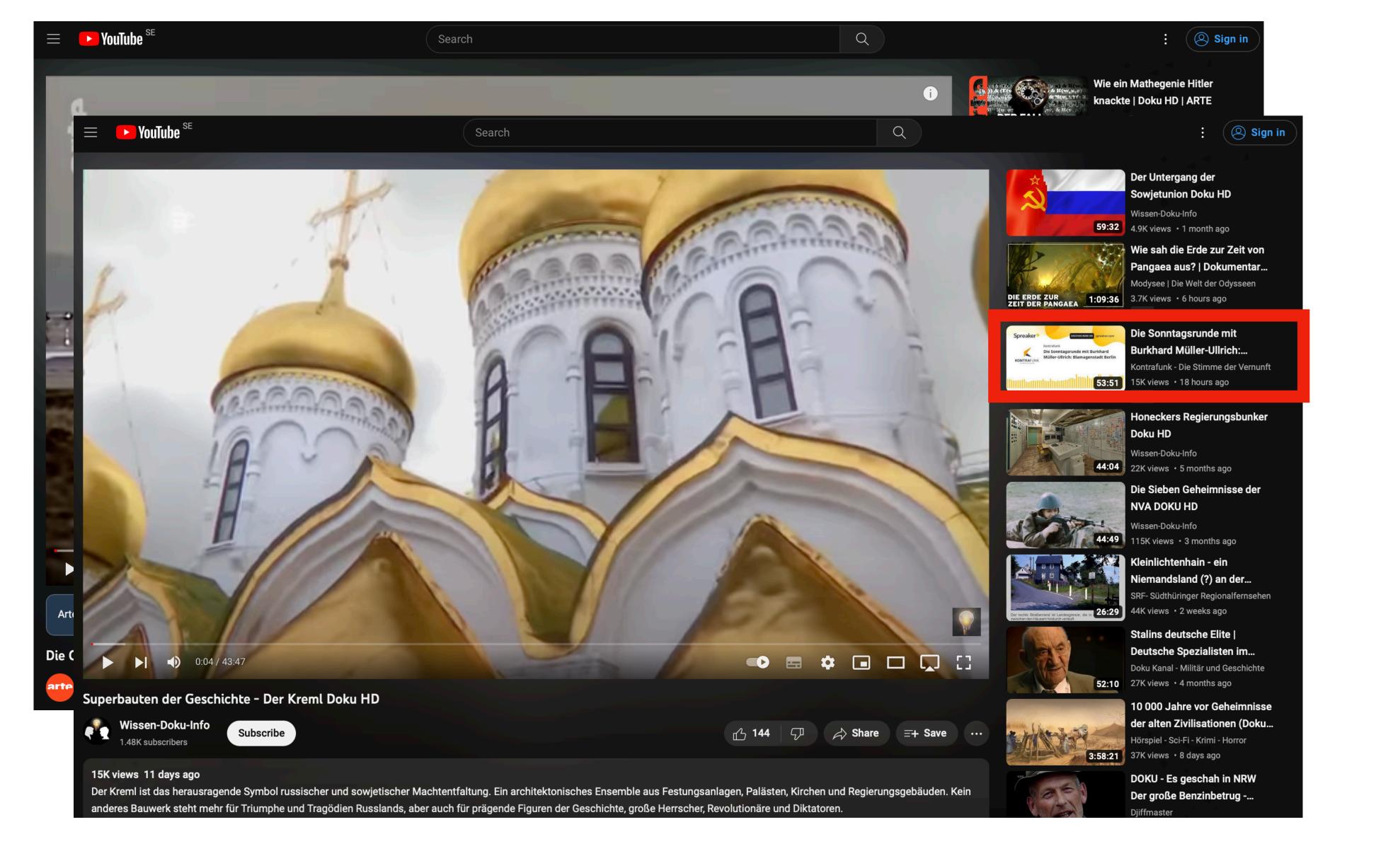
Corinna Coupette, Stefan Neumann, Aristides Gionis

Work currently under submission

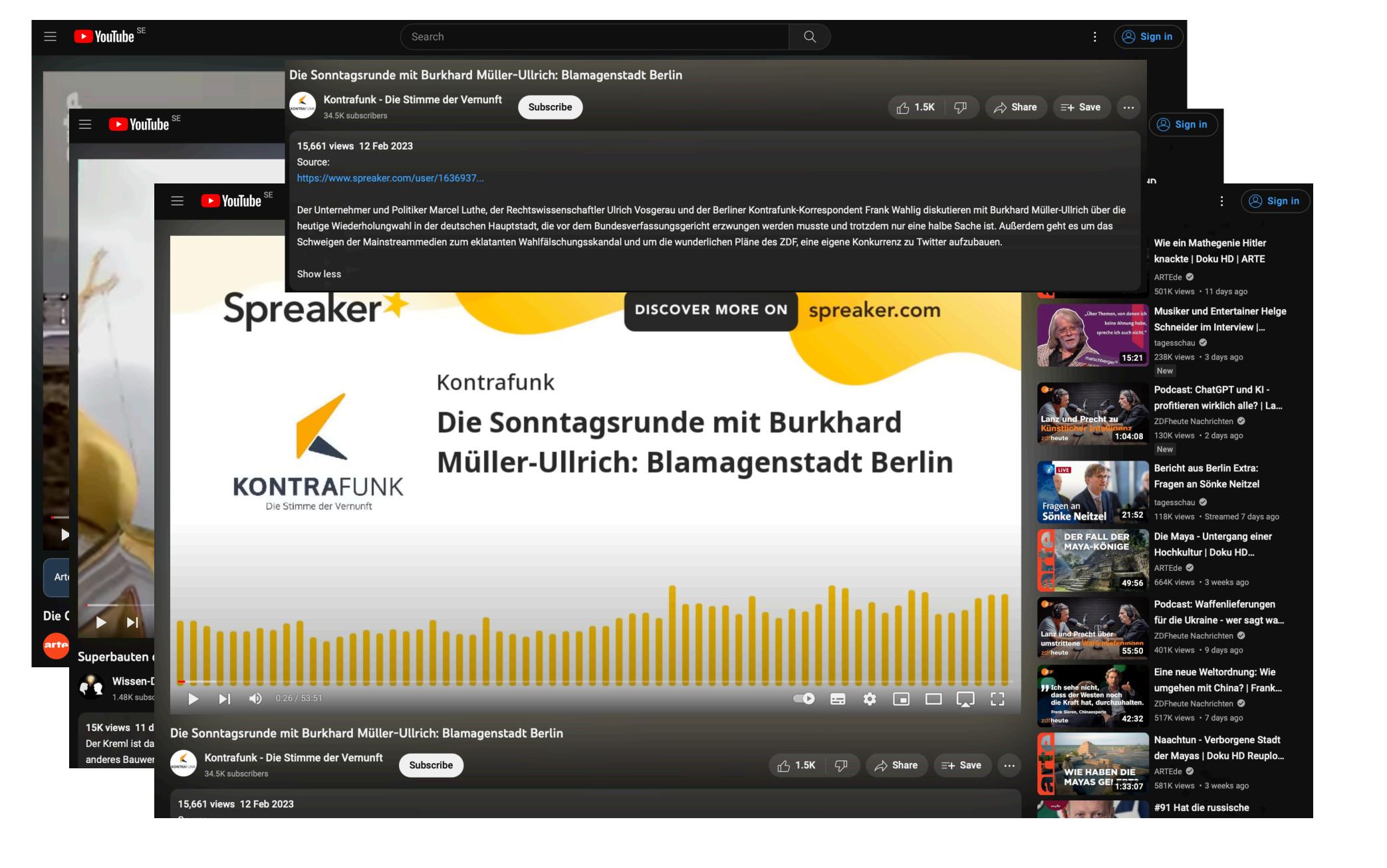


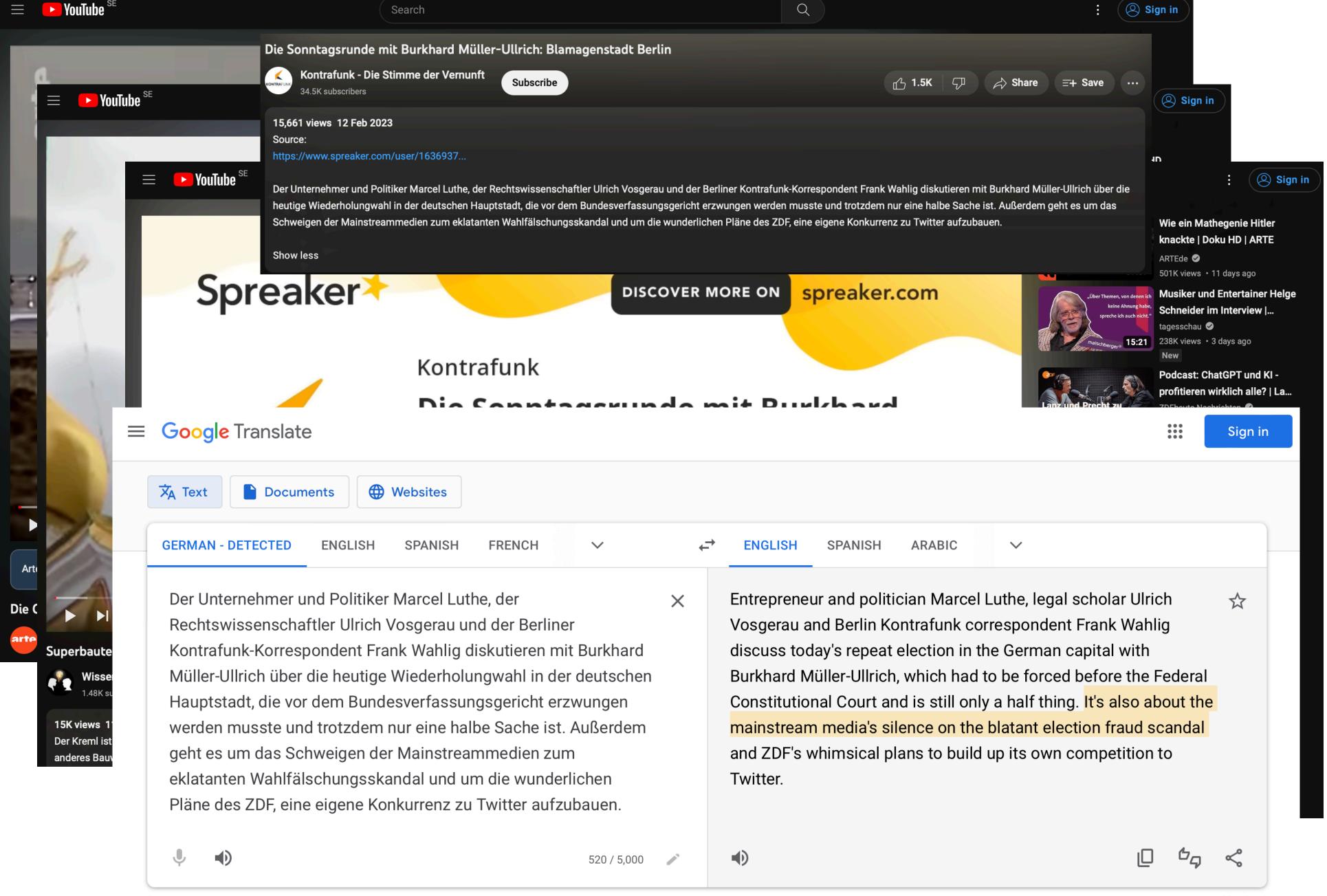


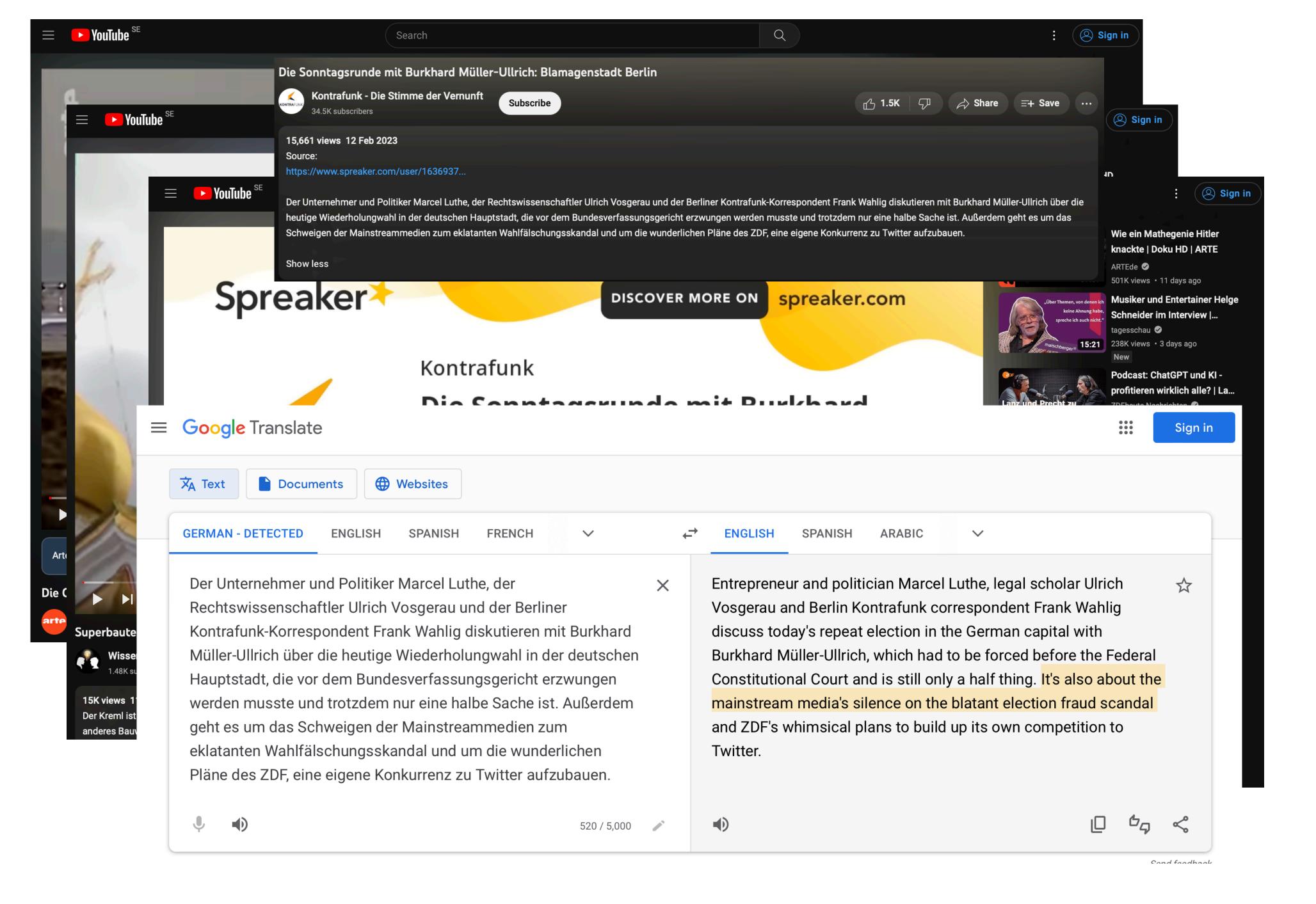




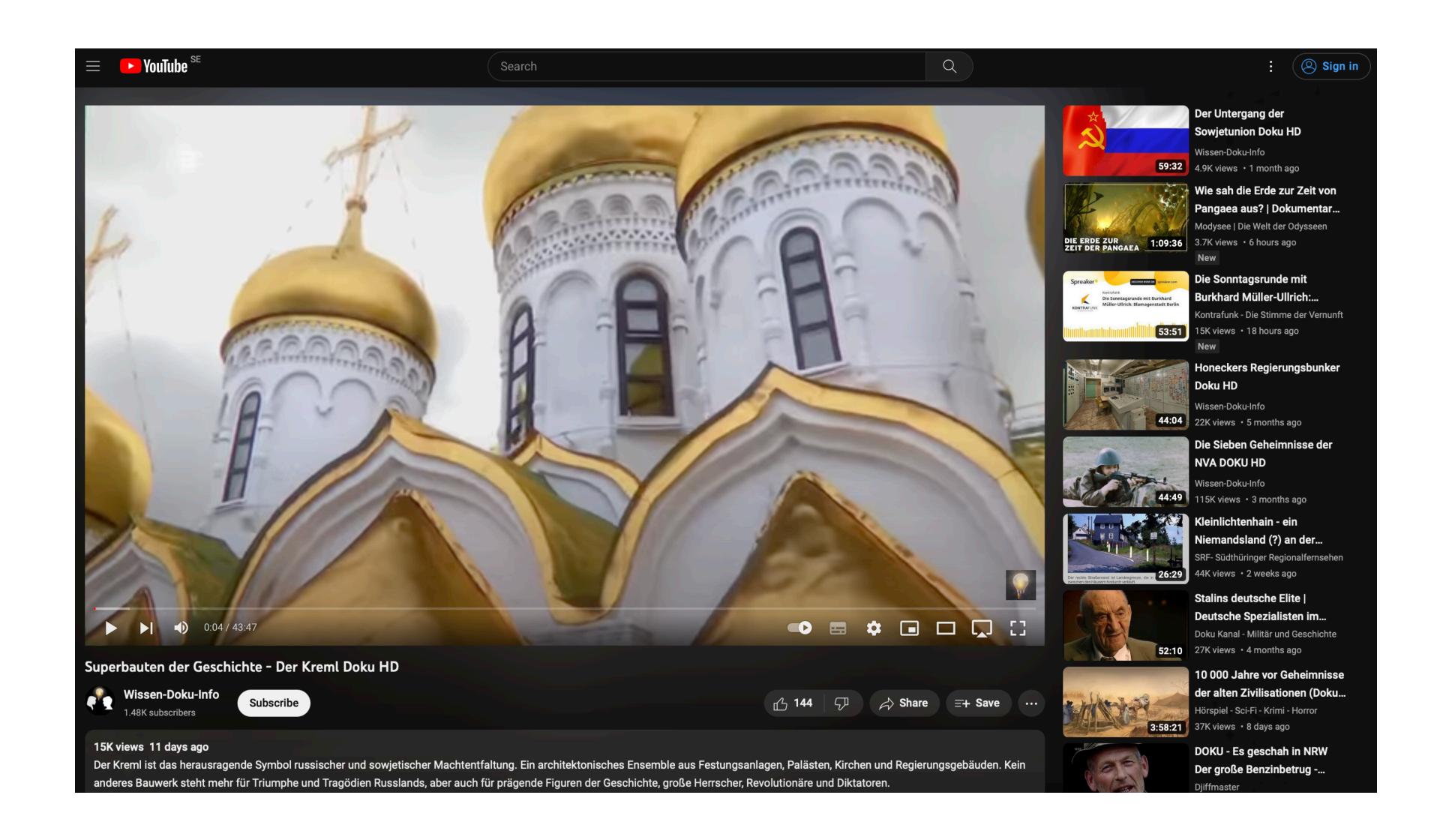




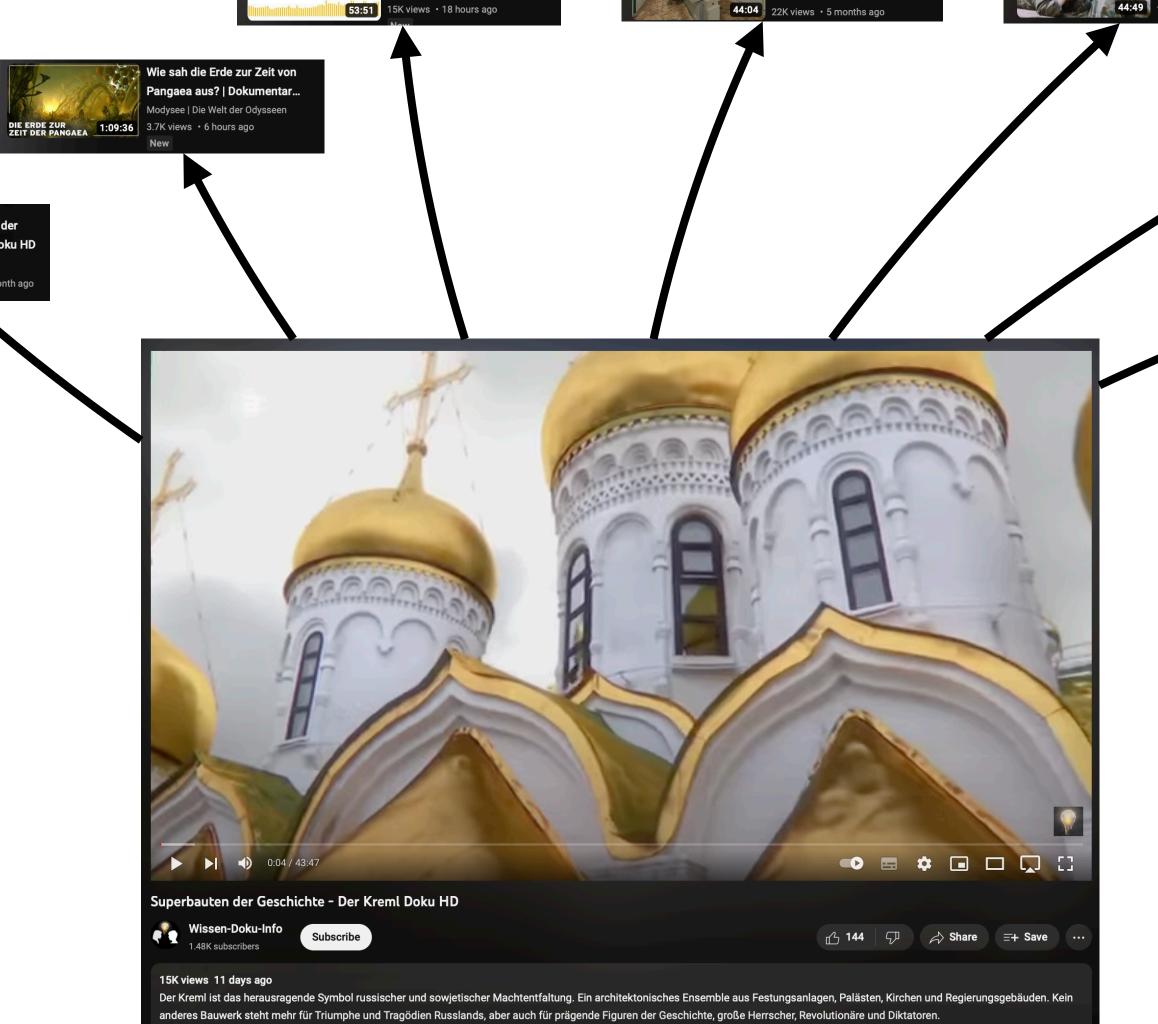




Following the recommendations has led us to alt-right content!



We can represent the recommendations as a graph



Die Sonntagsrunde mit

Kontrafunk - Die Stimme der Vernunft

Die Sonntagsrunde mit Burkhard
Müller-Ullrich: Blamagenstadt Berlin

Der Untergang der

59:32 4.9K views • 1 month ago

Sowjetunion Doku HD

Honeckers Regierungsbunker

Doku HD

NVA DOKU HD

Wissen-Doku-Info

115K views • 3 months ago

Die Sieben Geheimnisse der

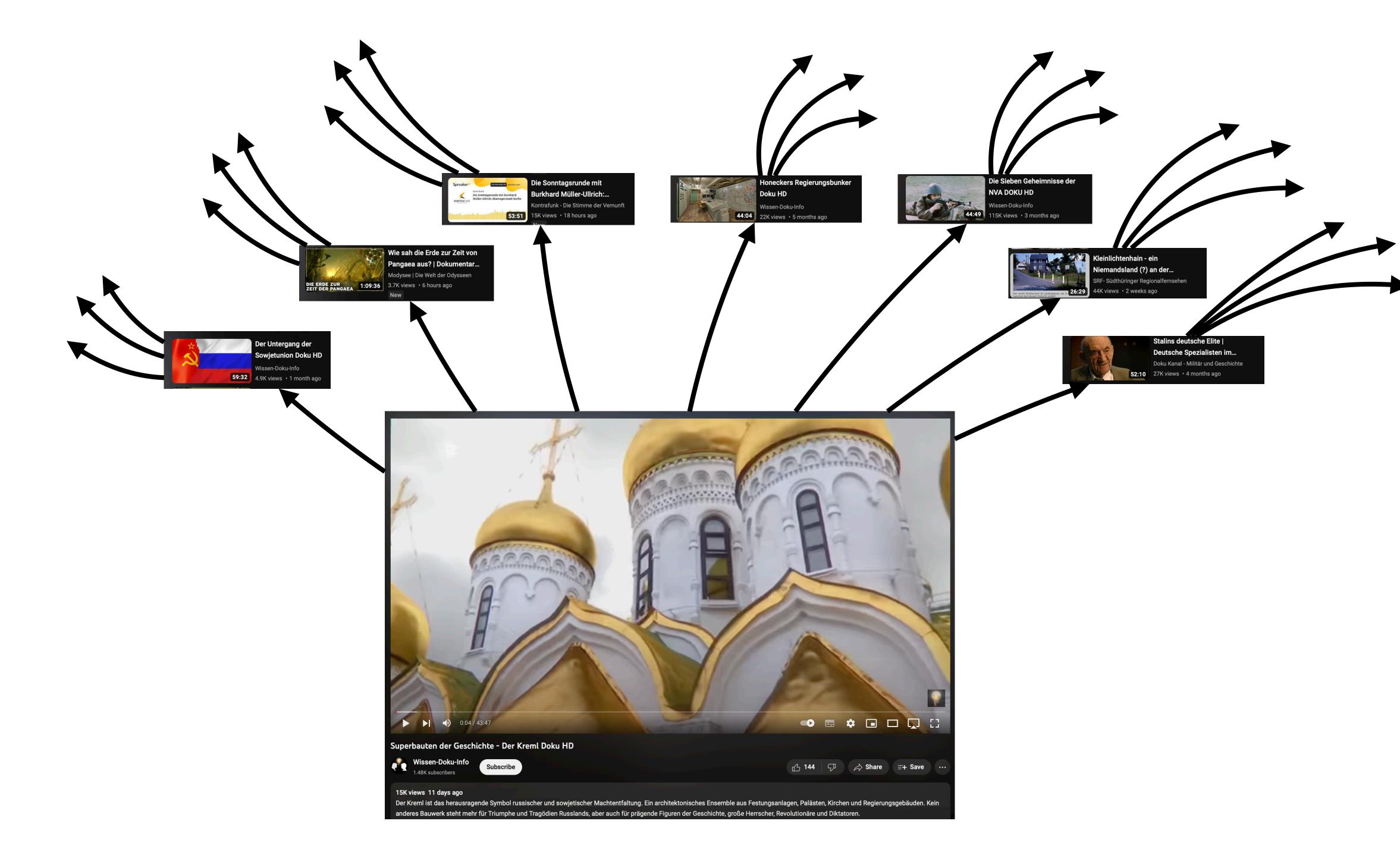
Kleinlichtenhain - ein
Niemandsland (?) an der...

SRF- Südthüringer Regionalfernsehen

26:29 44K views • 2 weeks ago

Stalins deutsche Elite |
Deutsche Spezialisten im...
Doku Kanal - Militär und Geschichte

27K views • 4 months ago

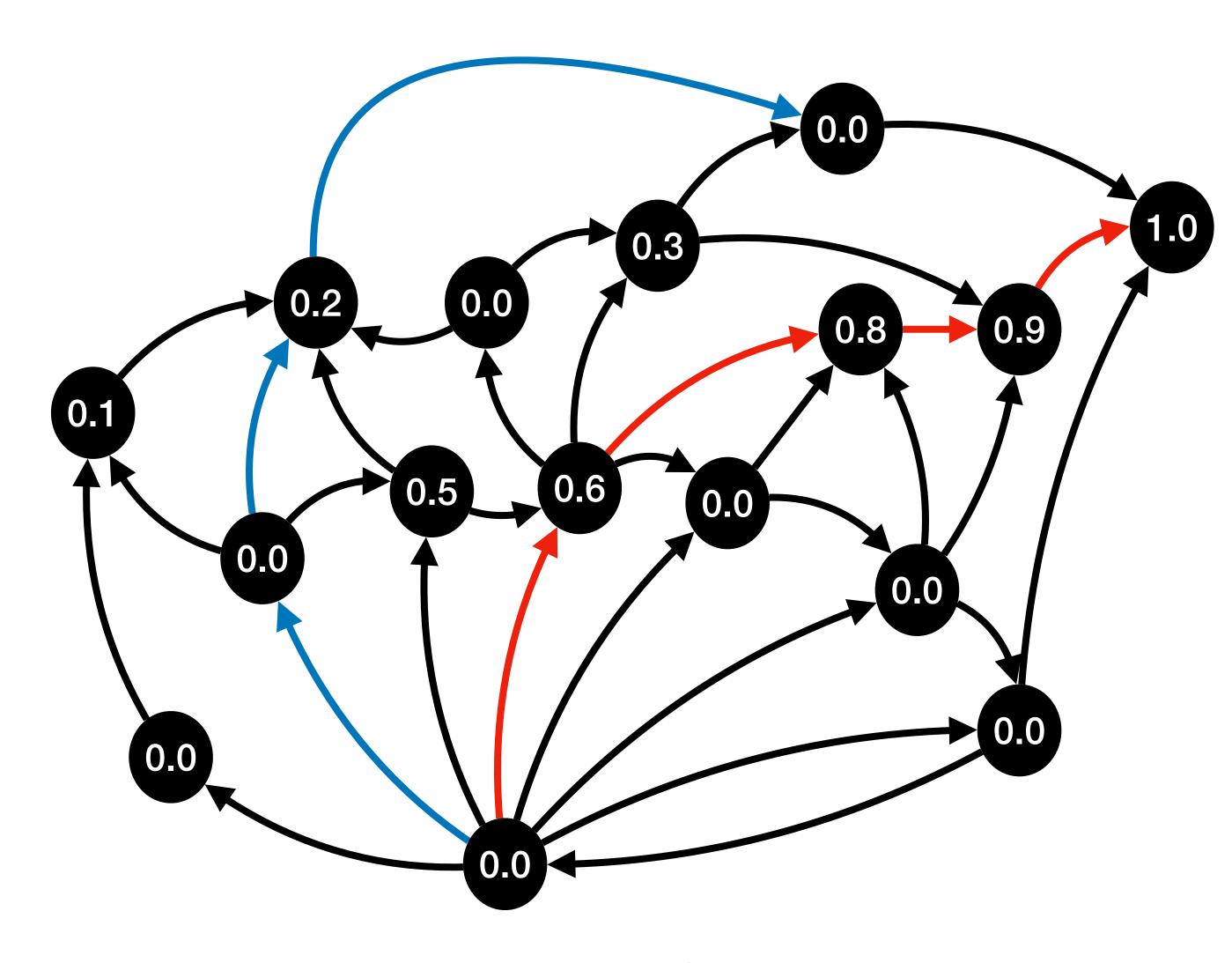






Recommendation Graph

- We can model the recommendations as a graph:
 - Nodes ~ videos
 - Edge (i,j)~ video j recommended when watching video i
 - Each node i has a harmfulness score c_i in [0,1]
 - → 0 = not harmful,
 1 = very harmful



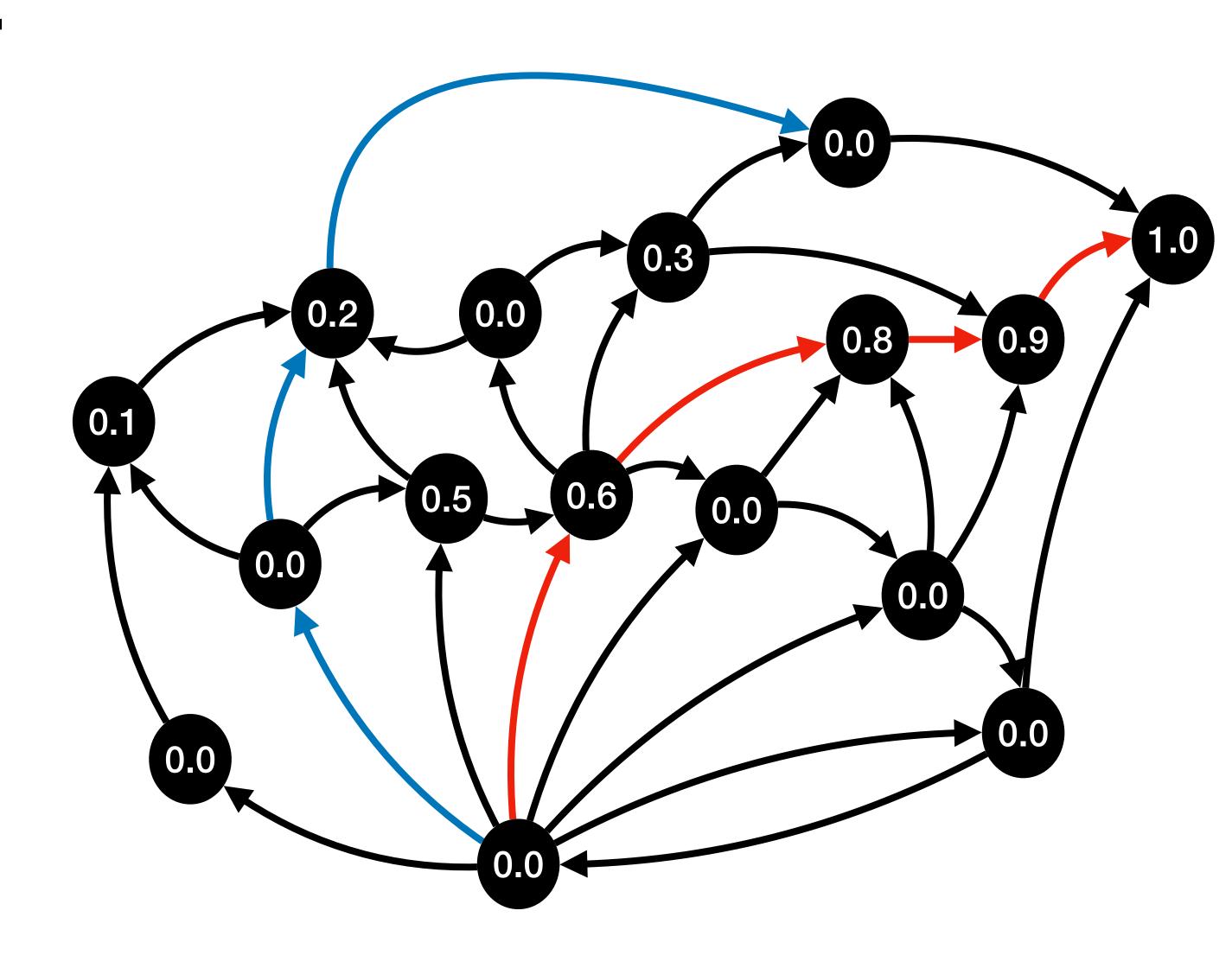
blue path: harmfulness 0.2

red path: harmfulness 3.3

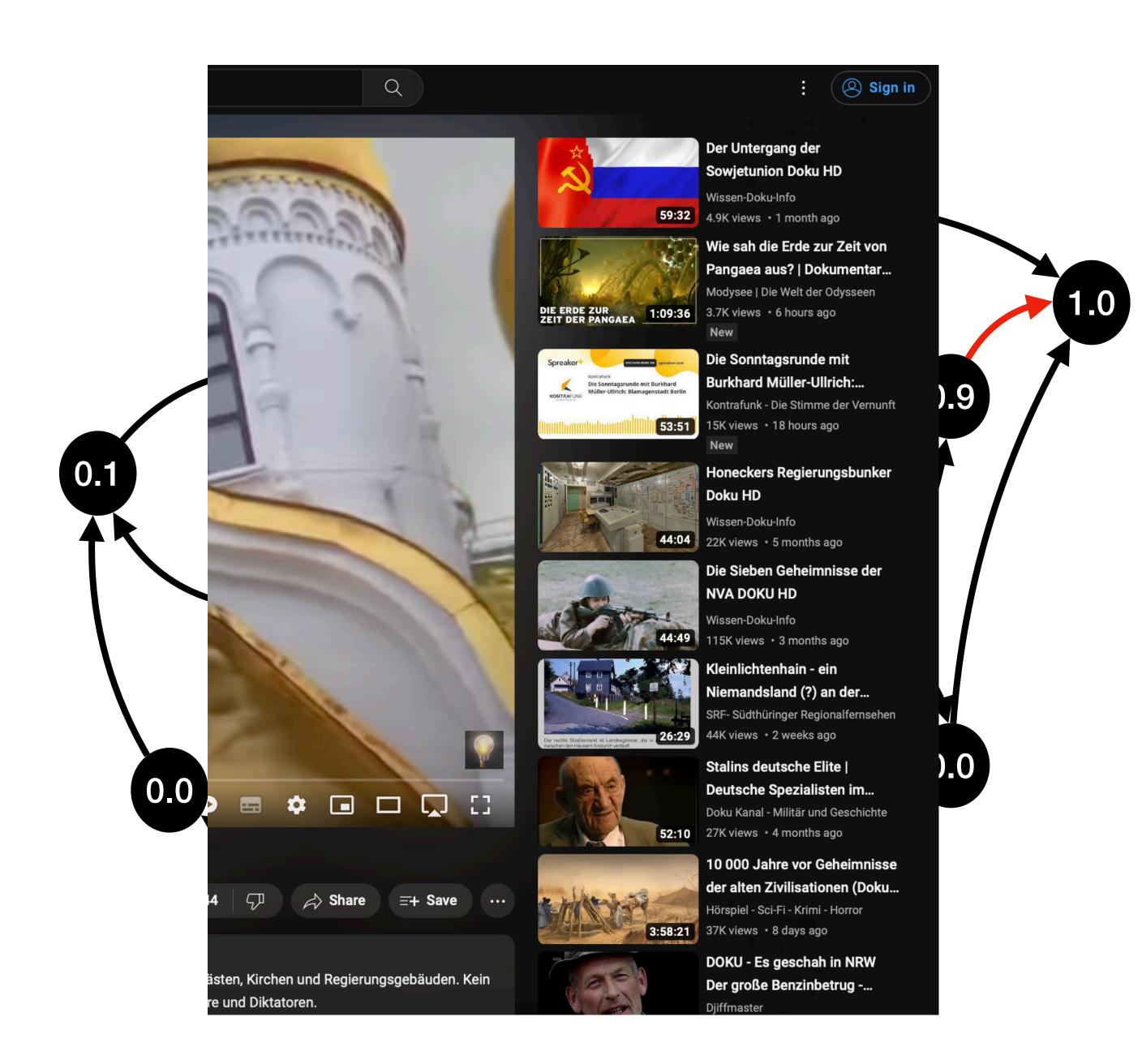
- Measuring harmfulness:
 Start random walks at all nodes and compute expected exposure to harm
- Problem statement:

Perform *r* rewirings such that the total exposure to harmfulness is minimized

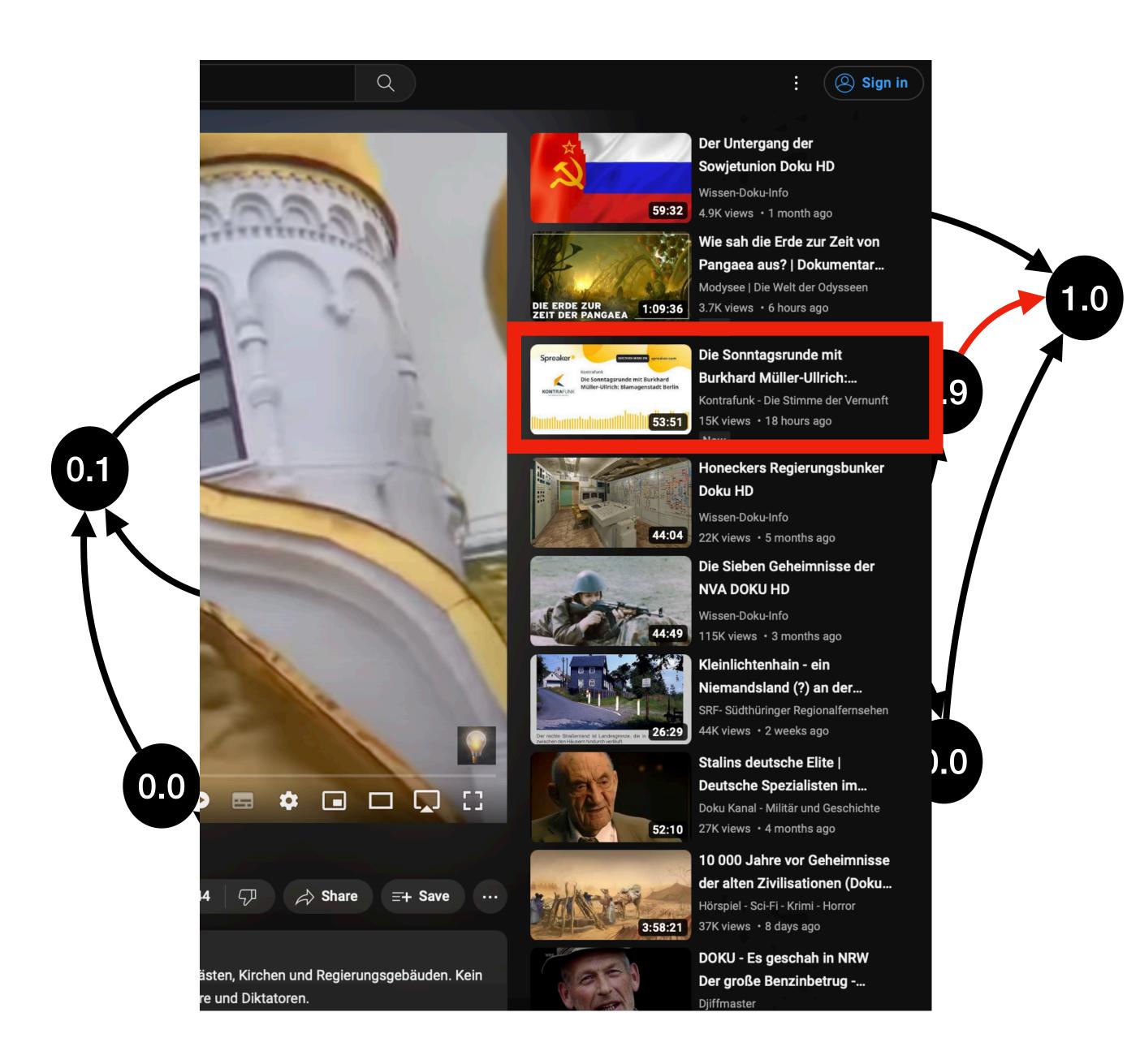
- "Rewiring": remove edge (i, j) and add edge (i, k)
- Corresponds to removing the recommendation of a harmful video and replacing it with a less harmful one



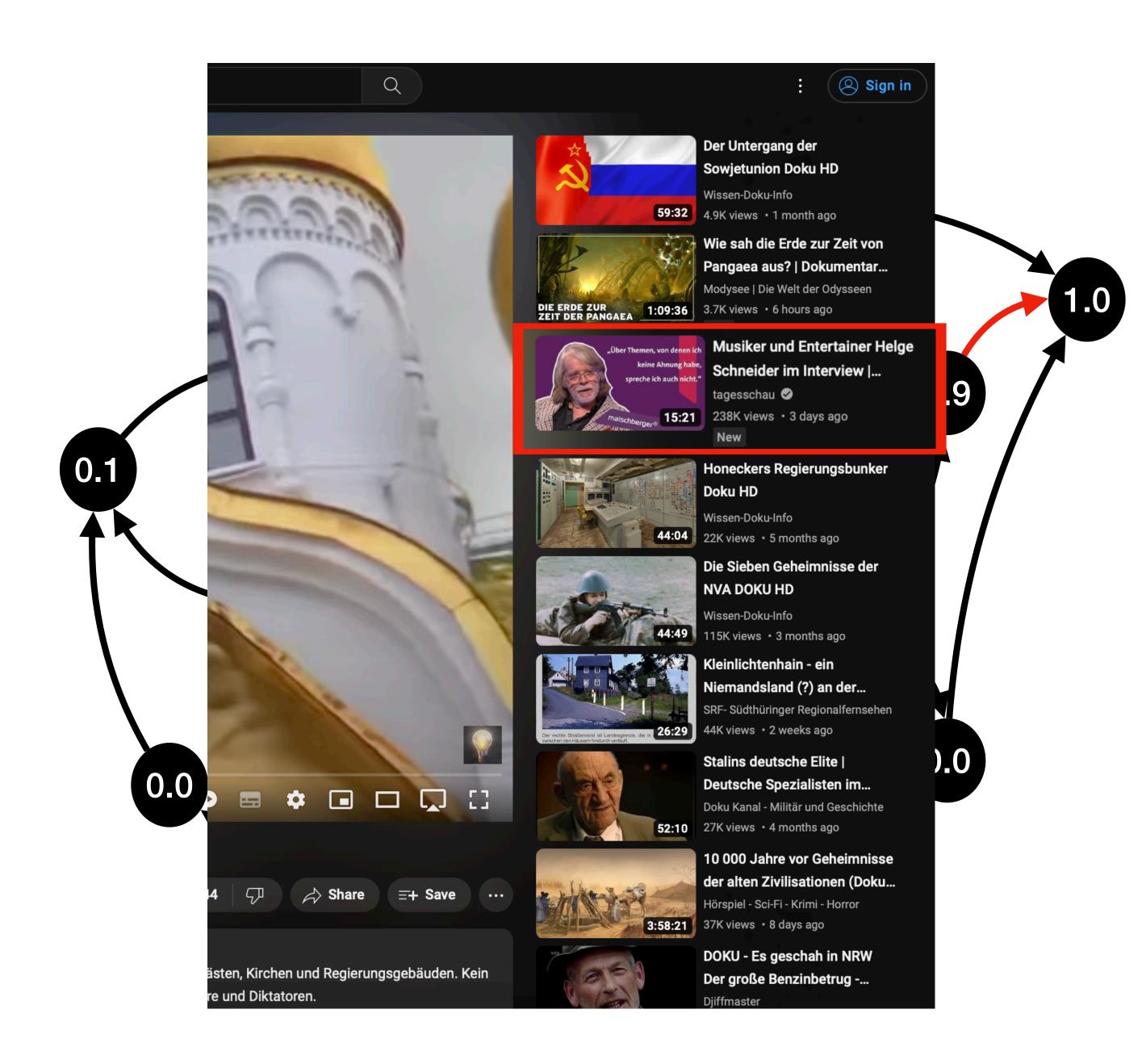
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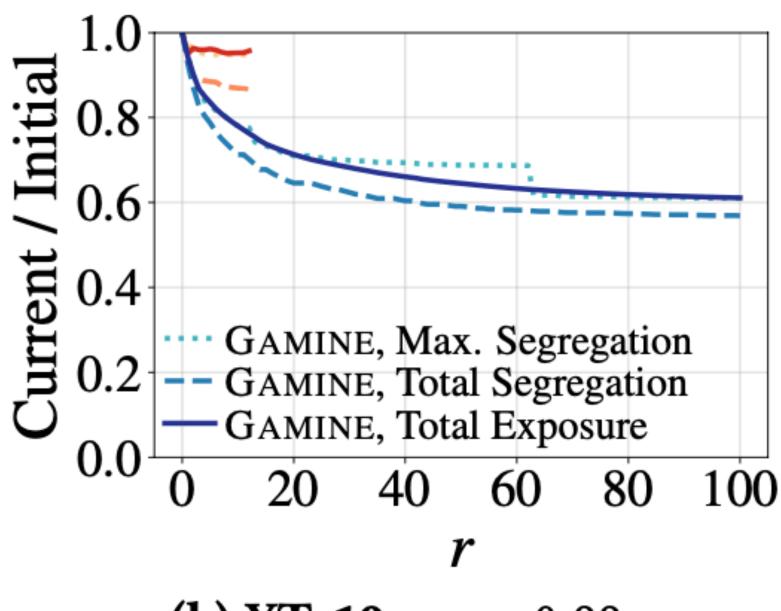


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Results

- We provide an algorithm that can significantly reduces exposure to harmful content
 - → Under mild assumptions, provides 0.63-approximation
 - → We prove NP-hardness
- On real-world YouTube datasets, we can significantly reduce harmful content even with ≤100 rewirings



(b) YT-10K, q = 0.99

Data

- Synthetic data (random graphs)
- YouTube dataset:
 - Real-world YouTube recommendation graphs, harmfulness scores based on channel categories
 - "Available upon request" by Ribeiro et al. (FAT*, 2020), shared via Dropbox
 - After receiving the data, we stored and anonymized it in the same way as if we had created the dataset ourselves
- NELA-GT-2021:
 - News articles with harmfulness score based on Media Bias/Fact Check
 - Publicly available, created by Gruppi et al. (arxiv, 2021)

Ethical Considerations

Intended usage:

- Our algorithm's goal is to reduce exposure to harmful contents
- Changing only "a few" recommendation is a milder intervention than censoring harmful content directly

Potential intended abuse:

- When using manipulated cost function for harmful contents, our algorithm can be used to discriminate against contents, e.g., by the political opposition
- However, the same manipulation could be made to the existing recommendation systems that are being deployed in practice

Potential unintended side effects:

- Deploying our algorithm in practice might lead to unexpected side effects
- Can be prevented by rigorous impact assessments and cost function audits before and during deployment

A ETHICS STATEMENT

In this work, we introduce GAMINE, a method to reduce the exposure to harm induced by recommendation algorithms on digital media platforms via edge rewiring, i.e., replacing certain recommendations by others. While removing harm-inducing recommendations constitutes a milder intervention than censoring content directly, it still steers attention away from certain content to other content, which, if pushed to the extreme, can have censorship-like effects. Although in its intended usage, GAMINE primarily counteracts the tendency of recommendation algorithms to overexpose harmful content as similar to other harmful content, when fed with a contrived cost function, it could also be used to discriminate against content considered undesirable for problematic reasons (e.g., due to political biases or stereotypes against minorities). However, as the changes to recommendations suggested by GAMINE could also be made by amending recommendation algorithms directly, the risk of intentional abuse is no greater than that inherent in the recommendation algorithms themselves, and *unintentional* abuse can be prevented by rigorous impact assessments and cost function audits before and during deployment. Thus, we are confident that overall, Gamine can contribute to the health of digital platforms.

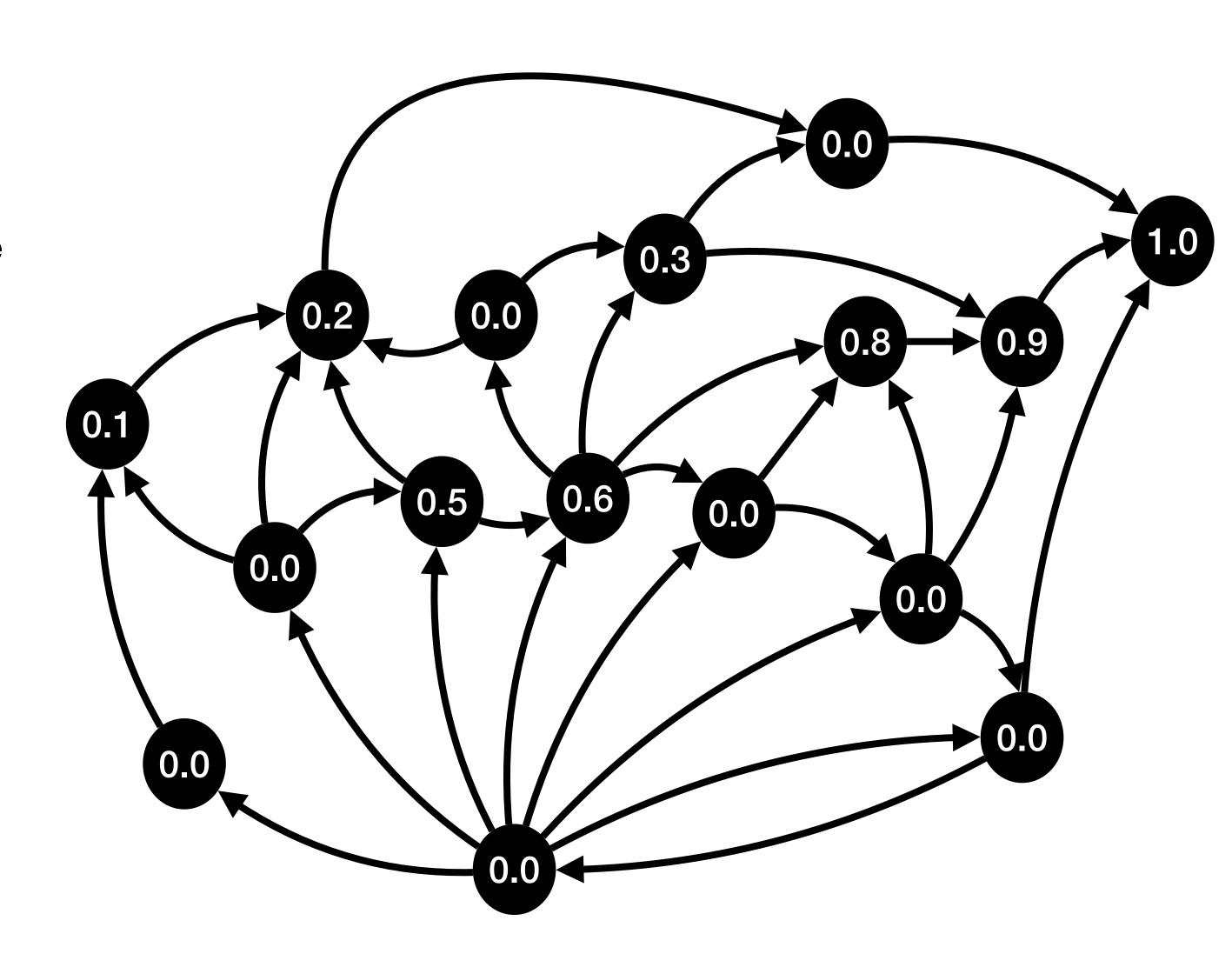
Appendix

Exposure to Harmful Content

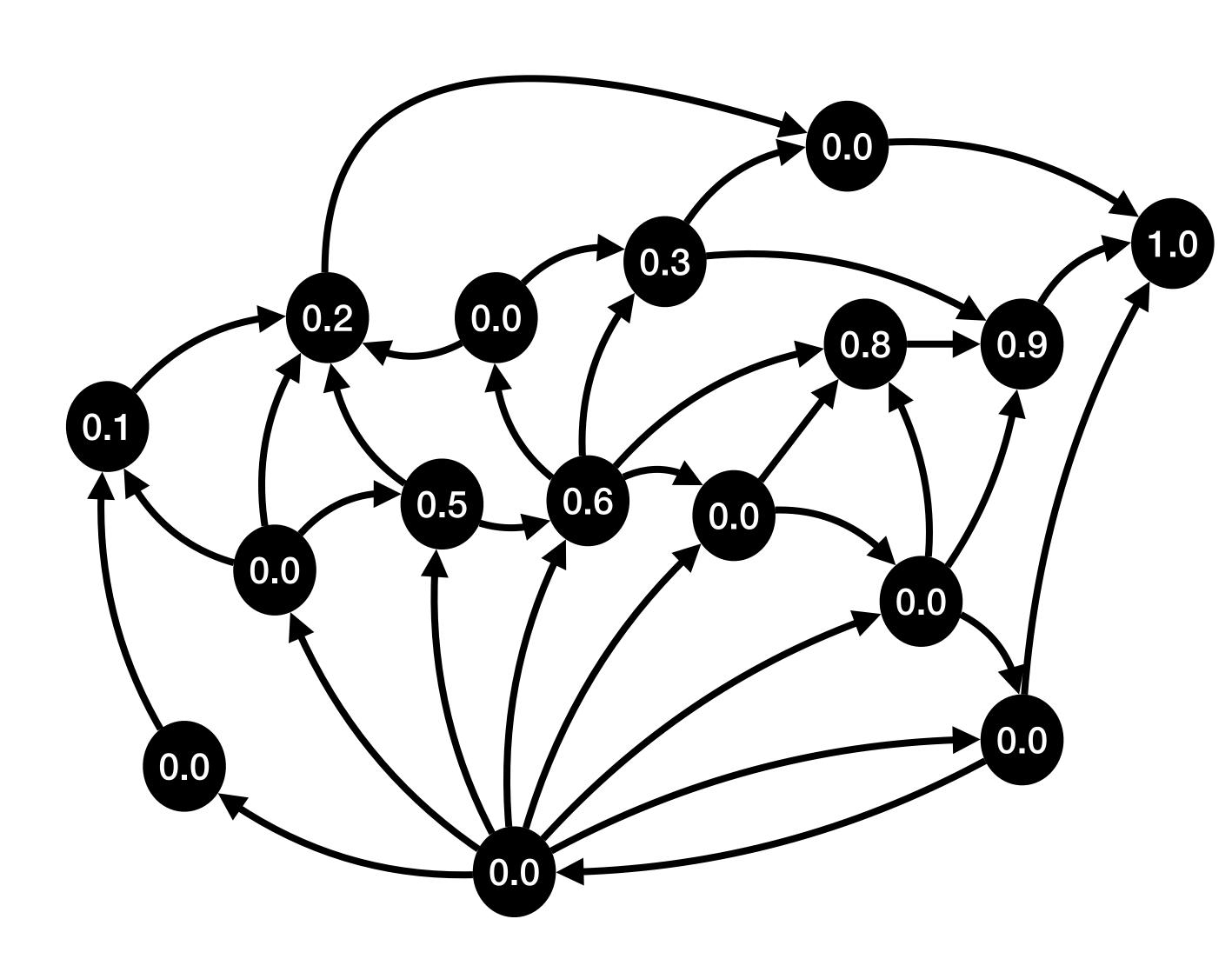
- Random walks correspond to users who follow the recommendations
 - Consider walk $w = (i = u_0, u_1, ..., u_k)$
 - Harmfulness of walk w starting at node i:

$$H_{i,w} = \sum_{i} c_{u_i}$$

- For each video, with probability α we stop the random walk
- Exposure of user i is given by $\mathbb{E}_w[H_{i,w}]$, where the randomness is taken over all random walks w
- Total exposure for network: $\sum_i \mathbb{E}_w[H_{i,w}]$



- Perform k rewirings such that the total exposure for the network $\sum_{i} \mathbb{E}_{w}[H_{i,w}]$ is minimized
 - "Rewiring": remove edge (i, j) and add edge (i, k)
 - Corresponds to removing the recommendation of a harmful video and replacing it with a less harmful one



Harmfulness Scores for YouTube Dataset

 anti-feminist channels (Incel, MGTOW, MRA, and PUA)

Table 7: Costs of videos from each channel under our four different cost functions.

Category	c_{B1}	c_{B2}	c_{R1}	c_{R2}
Alt-lite	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Alt-right	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Incel	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
IDW	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2
MGTOW	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
MRA	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4
NONE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUA	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4
center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
left	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
left-center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
right	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
right-center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0