

Research findings

Country code	Year	Reference details title	Reference details URL	Main thematic focus	Institution	Key findings - Short summary	Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc)	Sample details and representativeness	Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level
Spain	2024	Arcila Calderón, C., Sánchez Holgado, P., Gómez, J. et al. (2024). From online hate speech to offline hate crime: the role of inflammatory language in forecasting violence against migrant and LGBT communities. Humanities and Social Sciences Communicati	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-024-03899-1	Hate speech: Public incitement to hatred or violence	Spain, Humanities and Social Sciences Communications, Journal.	It analyses online hate speech and compares it to offline hate crime. It established a connection between social media content and criminal acts, provides scholars, authorities, and policymakers with a clear picture of how harmful online messages and haters are the breeding ground for hate crimes. Even if the vast majority of tweets or Facebook posts with inflammatory language against vulnerable groups such as migrants or LGBT people do not legally classify as hate speech or cybercrime, their emergence and propagation might follow regulatory patterns similar to those of online crimes related to children or terrorism. It highlighted the far-reaching influence of virtual interactions, which transcend the online environment and are interconnected with human behaviour offline, so the virtual interactions may serve as an early indicator of an increase in hate crimes.	Qualitative research	The dataset for this preregistered study included social media posts from X (previously called Twitter) and Facebook and internal police records of hate crimes reported in Spain between 2016 and 2018. After conducting preliminary data analysis to check the moderate temporal correlation, we used time series analysis to develop computational models (VAR, GLMNet, and XGBTree) to predict four time periods of these rare events on a daily and weekly basis. Forty-eight models were run to forecast two types of offline hate crimes, those against migrants and those against the LGBT community.	Not applicable - national level

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