



OPEN

Publisher Correction: The impact of toxic trolling comments on anti-vaccine YouTube videos

Kunihiro Miyazaki, Takayuki Uchiba, Haewoon Kwak, Jisun An & Kazutoshi Sasahara

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-54925-w>, published online 01 March 2024

In the original version of the Article, Figure 4 was a duplication of Figure 3. The original Figures 3 and 4 and accompanying legends appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

Published online: 26 March 2024

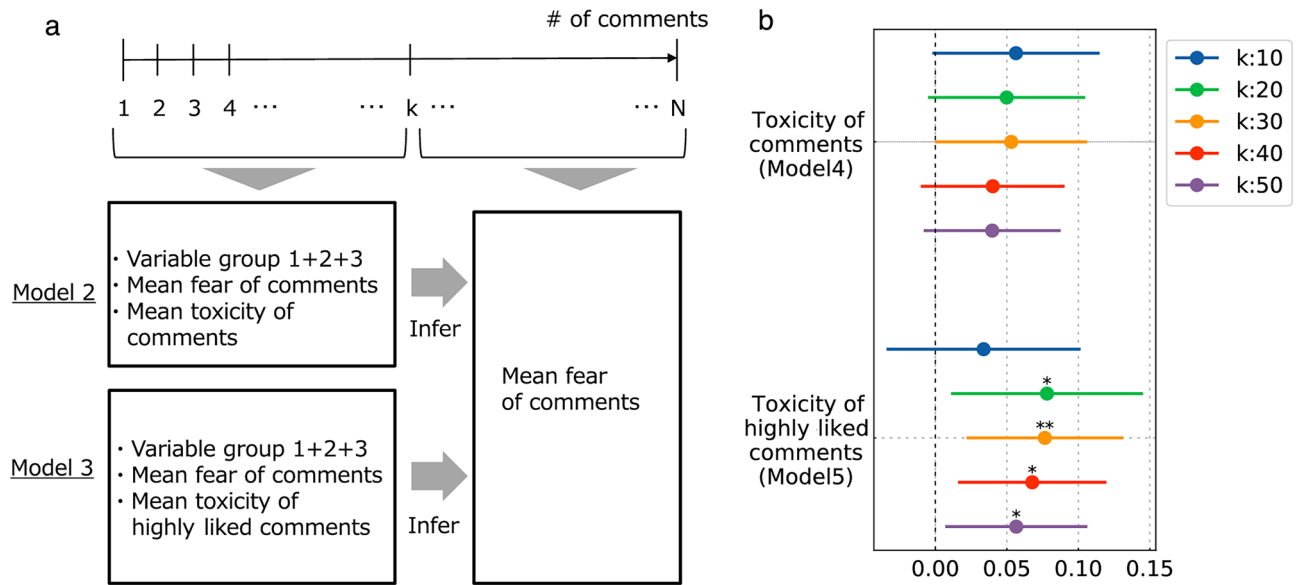


Figure 3. Measuring the association of toxicity of early comments with the fear in later comments. (a) Illustration of the problem setting. N comments in chronological order for a given video are divided into early and later halves, separated by k . Then, the average fear of comments in the comment range is predicted by the variables noted in Model 4 and Model 5, respectively, and the coefficients are obtained. (b) Forest plots showing the coefficients of average toxicity of comments and highly liked comments across window size $k = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50\}$. Both are positive regardless of k , but only the mean toxicity of highly liked comments is largely significant. The average toxicity of highly liked comments has a high coefficient compared to the average toxicity of all comments (1.3 times higher in the average value in the five windows).

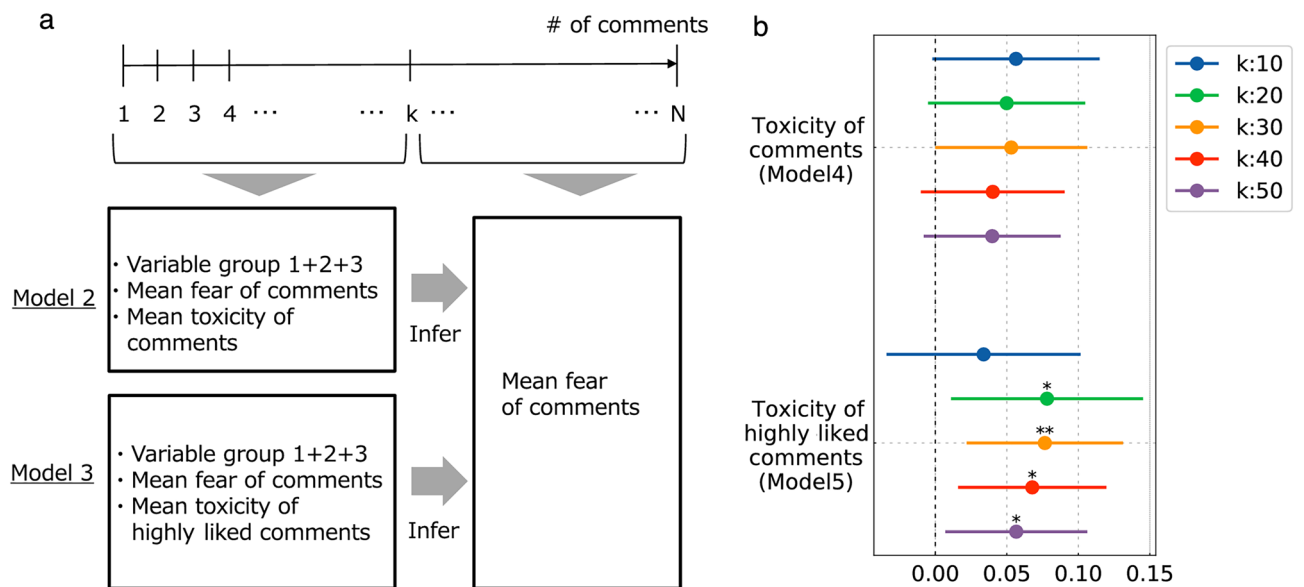


Figure 4. Measuring the association of the fear of early comments with the toxicity in later comments. (a) Illustration of the problem set. N comments in chronological order for a given video are divided into early and later halves, separated by k . Then, the mean fear in comments in the comment range is inferred by the variables noted in Model 6 and Model 7, respectively, and the coefficients are obtained. (b) Forest plots showing the coefficients of the fear in comments and the fear in highly liked comments, for $k = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50\}$. Only the coefficients for fear in highly liked comments are largely significant (3 out of 5 cases).



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2024