# HatePRISM: Policies, Platforms, and Research Integration Advancing NLP for Hate Speech Proactive Mitigation

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## Hate Speech Mitigation

**1. Classification:** (i) Binary and (ii) Fine-grained

**2. Proactive Mitigation**

**a. Text Detoxification** **b. Counterspeech Generation**

## Summary of Survey

comprehensive evaluation

- 14 countries, 24 questions
- 14 platforms, 30 questions
- 38 papers, 20 languages, 34 questions

first work that

- presents survey at the **intersection** of **legal expert** and well qualified **domain researchers**
- questions **regulations** of **countries**, **policies** of **social media platforms** and **research datasets** in a holistic manner
- provides detailed **quantitative** as well as **qualitative** analysis of the questions asked; in the light of **content moderation**

**[24 questions asked]**
**14 considered countries**

**[30 questions asked]**
**14 considered platforms**

**Policies, Platforms** and **Research Integration**

**20 languages covered**

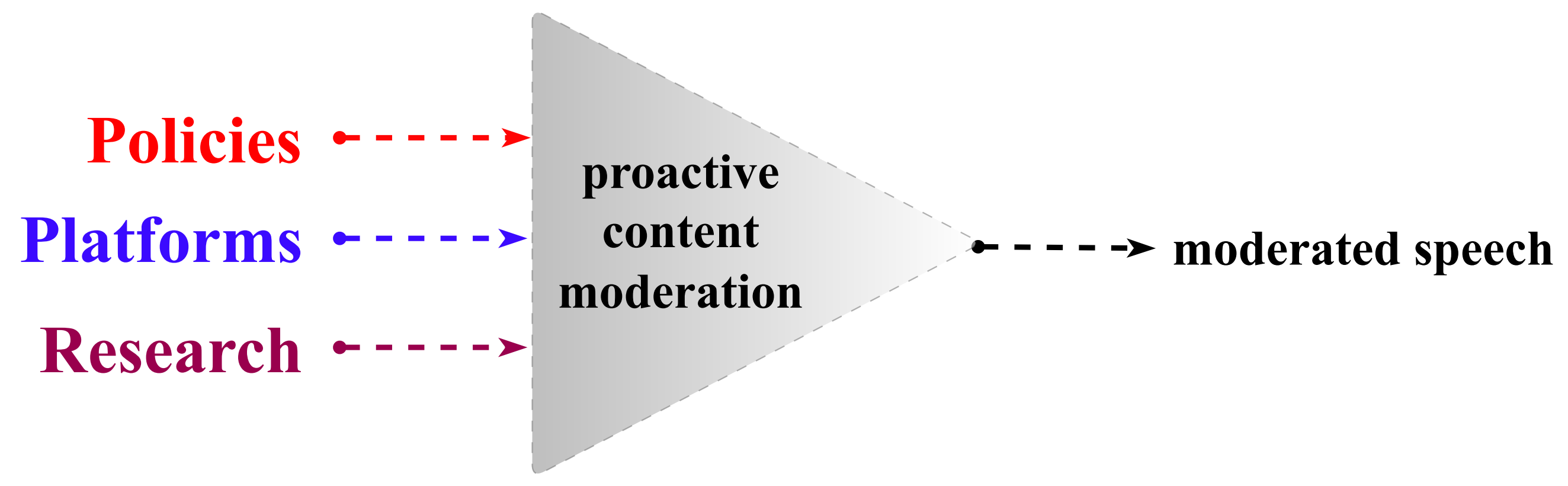
| | |
|---|---|
| Albanian | German |
| Amharic | Hindi |
| Arabic | Hinglish |
| Bengali | Italian |
| Chinese | Korean |
| Croatian | Polish |
| Danish | Portuguese |
| Dutch | Roman Urdu |
| English | Russian |
| French | Spanish |

**[34 questions asked]**
**38 research dataset papers considered**

**labels taxonomy in explored research datasets**

hate
offensive
harmful
sexism
SUD
homophobia
insult
abusive
cyberbullying
fearful
disrespectful
aggressive
incomprehensible
extremism
racism
defamation
irony
lookism
stereotype
blackmail
body shame
curse
exclusion
call-for-actions

## What is HatePRISM?



## Results & Insights

### Country Regulations

**93%** regulate hate speech

**86%** define hate speech officially

**USA** the only country tolerating hate speech

**43%** define online hate speech

**21%** encourage counterspeech/detoxification

types of punishment for hate speech crimes

**Ethiopia | Ukraine | USA** countries **not** having social media specific regulations implemented

**29%** have social or community service as punishment

### Social Media Platforms

**79%** have community guidelines

**93%** have age limit for account creation

platforms **without** hate speech definition

**79%** have regulations language updated per user's location

**79%** have dedicated employees for moderation

**57%** verify the mobile number or identity of users

**64%** provide data API access for research

**64%** encourage counter-speech or detoxification

### Dataset Research Papers

**annotation details**

| | |
|---|---|
| paid annotation 21% | language expertise 58% |
| religion mentioned 3% | race mentioned 16% |

**16%** mention alignment with countries' regulations

**8%** mention alignment with data source's' regulations

**42%** perform pilot annotation

**68%** had more than three annotators

**data sources**

Instagram, Youtube, Facebook, X, News Papers, Weibo, Reddit, Ask.fm, Gab, Rheinische Post, WhatsApp, NAVER, VK

## Categories of Questionnaire

### Country Regulations

- basic regulation queries
- generic hate speech queries
- hate speech definition
- hate speech punishment
- online hate speech queries
- online hate speech specific punishment
- moderation of social media platforms
- preventive measures and encouragements to mitigate online hate speech

Countries were chosen based on the team's familiarity and high prevalence of hate occurrences.

### Social Media Platforms

- general information
- platform access and verification
- transparency
- hate speech definition and queries
- content moderation
- basic regulations queries
- preventive measures and encouragements to mitigate online hate speech

Globally popular platforms with high monthly active users were prioritized.

Regionally popular platforms were also taken into account, with a focus on those that the research team is familiar with, to ensure a comprehensive and contextually relevant approach.

### Dataset Research Papers

- annotator details
- label details
- dataset details
- hate speech definition and alignment
- annotation details

Research dataset papers were selected based on popularity, with a focus on reputable venues like ACL, EMNLP, and relevant workshops such as WOAH.

The selection also ensured to include as many languages as possible, covering a wide variety of label types.

Additionally, datasets for low-resource languages that are less well-known or not published in prominent venues were also taken into account.

### KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. **Lack of consensus** among research, government regulations and social media platform policies.
2. Most NLP research **do not** align with platform or regulatory guidelines.
3. Many studies **do not** explore proactive measures in **operational settings**.
4. Social media platforms have **policy inconsistencies** - A fifth of the platforms fail to adapt hate definitions to local languages & cultures.
5. **Banning rather than proactive mitigation** is typically focussed upon by Social Media platforms.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Alignment:** Increase collaboration of research with government regulations and social media platform policies.
2. **Promote Proactive Mitigation Strategies:** Thoughtful combination of text detoxification, counterspeech generation and other proactive measures.
3. **Widely Accepted Taxonomy and Definition of Labels:** Brewed at the intersection of government regulations and social media platform policies.

Please refer to our paper for comprehensive details regarding the survey and the complete list of questionnaires.

**ThankYou**