

## Problem definition

- Interpretability/explainability of deep learning models is not well studied
- Now a requirement of GDPR to explain decisions regarding hate speech identification online

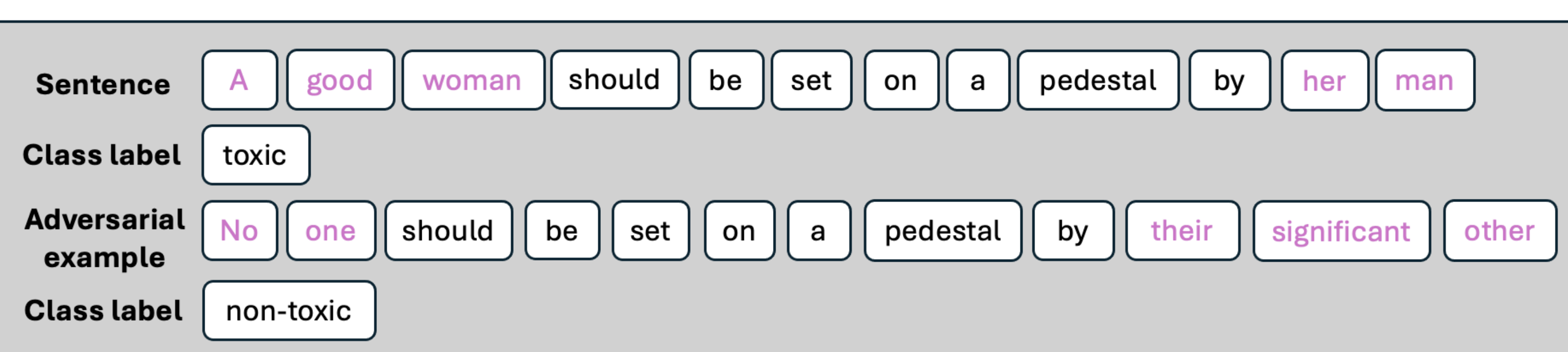
***Can we design a model capable of detecting sexism and provide an explanation behind its decision ?***

## Key Related Works

- ***HateXplain***: use human-annotated rationales to direct the attention of their model towards rationales prediction and thus better explainability.
- ***“Call me sexist but ...”***: comprehensive dataset for sexism detection labeled using psychological scales and containing adversarial examples.
- ***Eraser benchmark***: a framework to compute explainability of a model given human rationales.

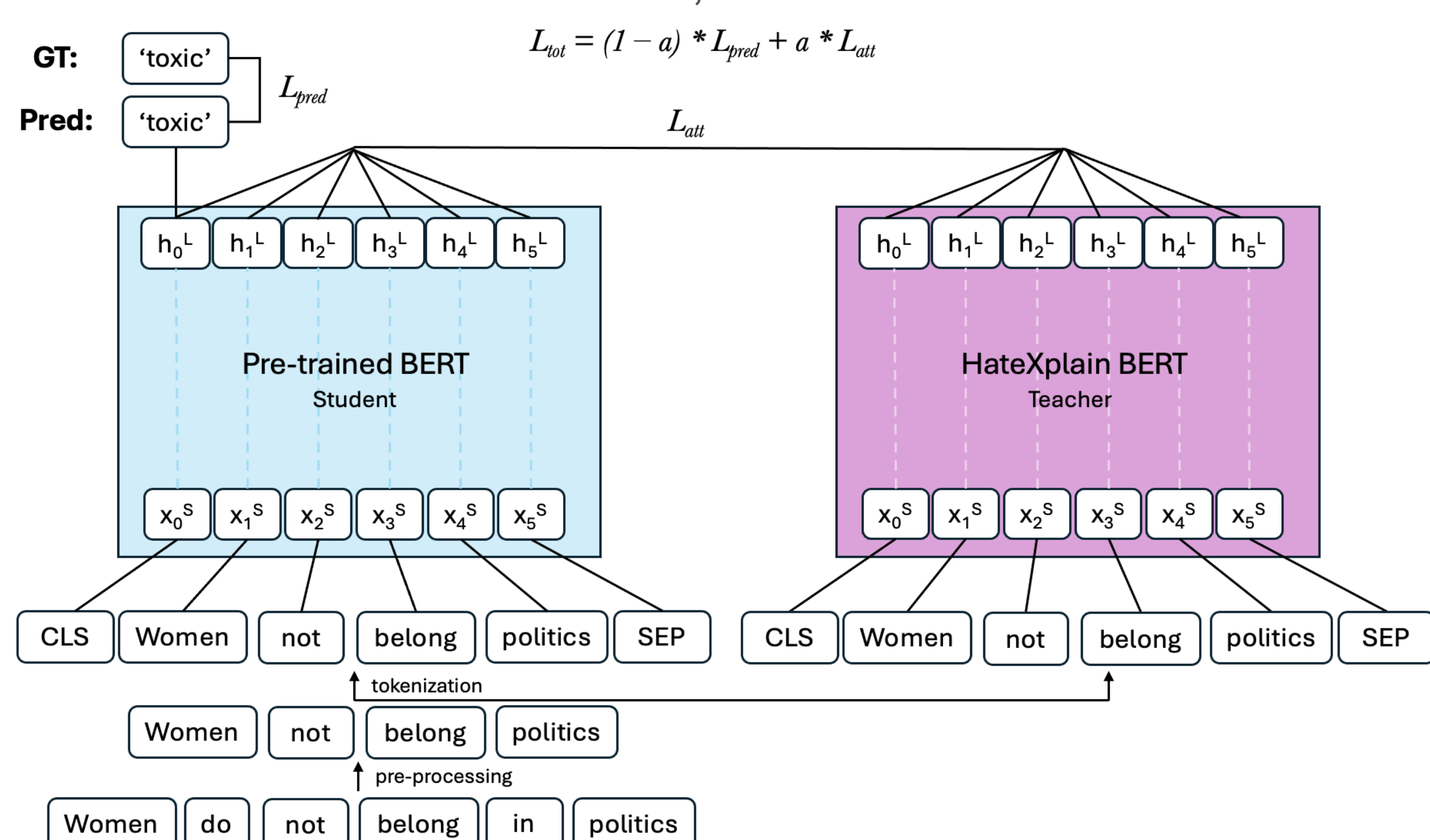
## Dataset(s)

- **HateXplain Dataset** : Over 20'000 posts with label, target community and human-annotated rationales.
- **Sexism Detection Dataset** : Over 13'000 posts, 3599 with automatically labelled rationales that we inferred from adversarial examples as shown below.



## Method

- **Aggregated datasets:** fine-tuning of BERT on union of HateXplain dataset and sexism detection dataset.
- **Knowledge distillation:** fine-tuning of BERT on sexism detection dataset using combination of distillation loss on attention and label loss, as shown below.



## Validation

- **Reproducibility** : similar results but not exactly the same due to wrong seed implementation in both papers.
- **Performance** :

Model (2 labels)	Accuracy	F1 score
BERT – HateXplain	0.7968	0.7908
HateBERT – HateXplain	0.7921	0.7877
BERT - AD	0.7968	0.7889
HateBERT - AD	0.7812	0.7717
Knowledge Distillation	0.8205	0.8197
HateXplain -Sexism Dataset	0.9114	0.9074

AD: Aggregated Datasets

- **Explainability :**

Model	IOU F1	Token F1	AUPRC	Comp.	Suff.
BERT - HateXplain	0.125	0.442	0.678	0.566	0.153
BERT - AD	0.133	0.469	0.681	0.609	0.110
HateBERT - AD	0.123	0.445	0.694	0.634	0.144

Model	Text	Label
Human Annotator	I do not listen to <b>niggershitbullshit</b>	toxic
BERT	I do not listen to <b>niggershitbullshit</b>	toxic
BERT AD	I do not listen to <b>niggershitbullshit</b>	toxic
Human Annotator	Always thought that <b>nigger was a faggot</b>	toxic
BERT	Always thought that <b>nigger</b> was a <b>faggot</b>	toxic
BERT AD	Always thought that <b>nigger</b> was a faggot	toxic
Human Annotator	This is a fucking disgrace <b>shameless cunts</b>	toxic
BERT	This is a <b>fucking disgrace shameless cunts</b>	toxic
BERT AD	This is a fucking disgrace <b>shameless cunts</b>	toxic

## Limitations

- Automatic labelling may differ from human annotations.
- Unable to compute explainability of knowledge distillation model.
- Current work is limited to the English language.
- No exploration of the hyper-parameter space of our models.

## Conclusion

- Knowledge distillation did not reduce performance while potentially increasing explainability.
- Finetuning of HateXplain had the best performance maybe because we are fine-tuning a model trained on similar data instead of simply BERT.
- Different attention aggregation and decay methods did not lead to better explainability.
- We were able to develop different approaches that could increase the explainability of sexism detection.

## References

- ## References
- [1] Mathew, B., Saha, P., S. M., Biemann, C., Goyal, P., & Mukherjee, A. (2021, May). Hatexplain: A benchmark dataset for explainable hate speech detection. In *Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence* (Vol. 35, No. 17, pp. 14867-14785)
- [2] Subramaniam, A., Mehra, A., & Kundu, S. (2022). Exploring hate speech detection with hatexplain and bert. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2208.04489*
- [3] Samory, M., Sen, I., Kohne, J., Flöck, F., & Wagner, C. (2021, May). "Call me sexist, but...": Revisiting Sexism Detection Using Psychological Scales and Adversarial Samples. In *Proceedings of the international AAAI conference on web and social media* (Vol. 15, pp. 573-584).