

# Novel Opportunities and Emerging Risks of Social VR for Online Interactions

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# Agenda

What is social VR?

Novel opportunities for social VR users

Emerging risks in social VR

New solutions to mitigate risks in social VR

Future directions for designing safer and inclusive social VR

# Trigger Warning

This talk involves descriptions and examples of risks and harassment in social VR.







# **Popular Social VR Platforms**











# Social VR and the "Metaverse"



# Fully or Partially Body Tracked Avatars



One's avatar's movements will correspond to the real time movements of their physical body

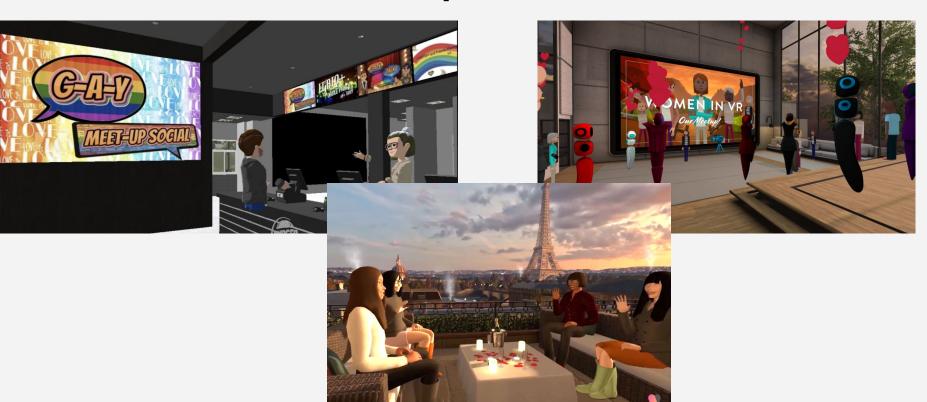


# Synchronous Voice Communication

# **Simulated Physical Touch**



# Social VR for Diverse Populations and Communities



# Our Foci

- How does social VR benefit diverse users by providing novel interaction dynamics and embodied experiences?
- How might the existing social VR paradigm also introduce emerging risks to various communities' online social lives?
- How can we develop technologies to mitigate said risks in social VR in a proactive rather than reactive way?



- 100+ interviews
- Participatory observation sessions
   100+ hours (ongoing)
- Two large scale online surveys (ongoing)
- Social media content analysis (ongoing)
- Highly diverse sample

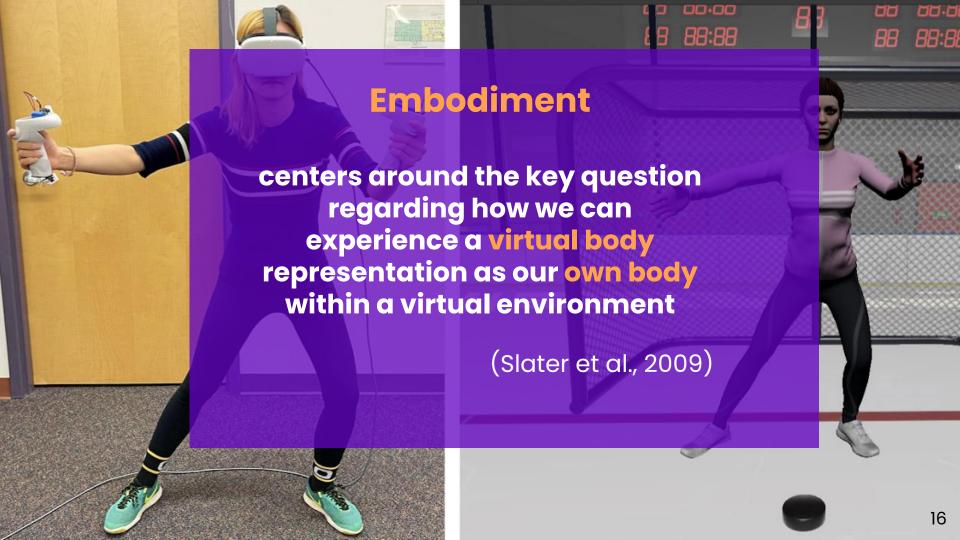


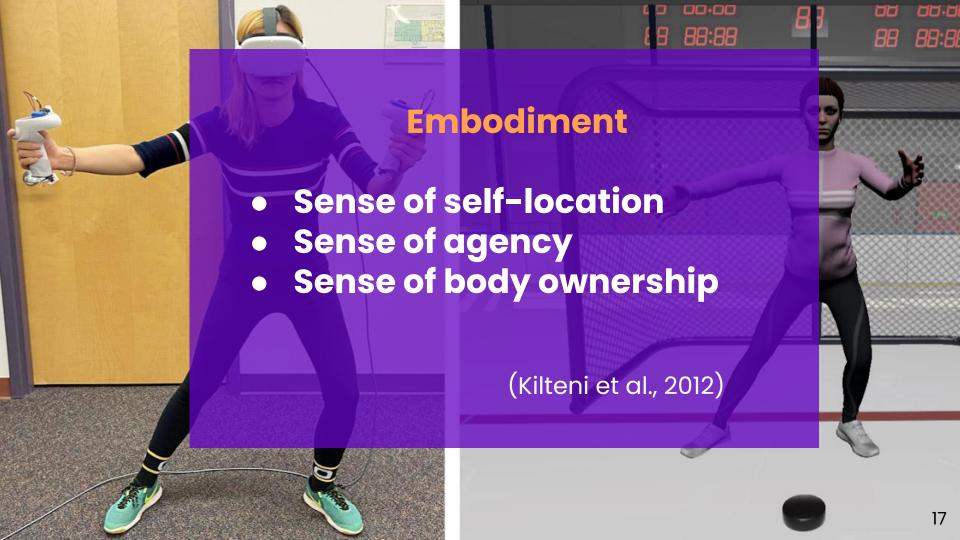
# Our Work Since 2020: Technology Design and Development

- Innovating consent mechanics in social VR interactions
- Human-Al Collaboration for moderating social VR interactions
- Al companions for mitigating harassment in social VR









### **Individual**

Novel Identity practices by (re)discovering the physical body online (CHI'22\*, CSCW'20, CHI'20 LBW)

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- Collaboration and relationship building through embodiment (IDC'21, GROUP'22\*, IMX'20)
- Seamlessly simulating the physicalized, offline social support (CHI'23\*, CHI'21 LBW)

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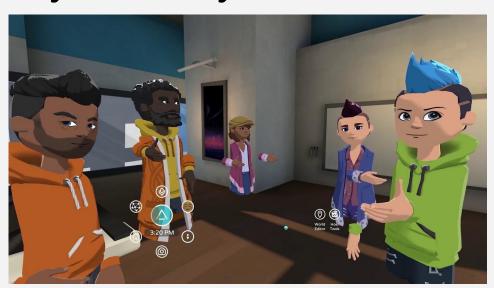
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### Community

**Embodied visibility** (CSCW'22)

# Novel Identity Practices by (Re)discovering the Physical Body Online



- Embodying full-body tracked avatars to experience gender identity in a realistic way
- Leveraging voice chat to train and validate a gender appropriate voice

"In real life, you're stuck with what you were born with. But in VR, you can be what you truly feel like you are inside. This experience actually gave me confident to start my [transgender] procedure in the real life." (P3, trans woman, 30, white)

# Conducting Embodied Collaborative Activities



- Collaborative creative activities
- Simulating physical collaborative gameplay
- Professional development events
- Replicating mundane daily tasks

"Building stuff in social VR requires so much work and effort. So I like to invite my friends into my realm and build stuff together there. It's fun to collaborate that way because you can really feel you are making something with others face to face since you are physically doing things together. This also helps you build trust." (trans woman, White, 32)

# Innovating Online Social Support for Marginalized Users



- Creating a sense of co-presence similar to face-to-face Interaction
- Simulating physical behaviors to demonstrate support
- Imitating offline LGBTQ+ centered events in a natural and immersive way

"Social VR allowed us as a long distance relationship to have physical interaction to an extent, which really helped when they were sad I could go up to them and give them a hug and they would feel better." (Cis Man, Gay, Indigenous Australian, 17)

# "Embodied Visibility"



 E.g., queer users' conscious choices on presenting and/or disclosing non-hetero or non-cisnormative identity expressions to others through a sense of embodiment about wearing and acting upon one's virtual body

"I do believe that the strength of social VR is cultivating the LGBTQ community and help them gain confidence. With the confidence about themselves, they can then have the power to advocate their rights on other platforms such as social media." (Genderfluid, bi-curious, mixed race, 25)



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Challenges for presenting diverse genders and sexualities (CHI'22\*, CSCW'20)

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### Interpersonal

- Growing harassment risks (CSCW'22, 23\*)
- Privacy and safety risks (VRST'20, CHI'22, CSCW'23)
- Tensions in children-adults interactions (IDC'21, CHIPLAY'20)

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### Community

"Embodied visibility" as a privilege (CSCW'22)

## Challenges for Presenting Diverse Genders and Sexualities



- Limited avatar design and customization for diverse identities
- Anti non-cisgender rhetoric in cisnormative public spaces
- The common behaviors of misgendering

"The social norm for most people is that 'everyone is a guy until proven otherwise'." (P5, Trans Woman, NH/PI, 15)

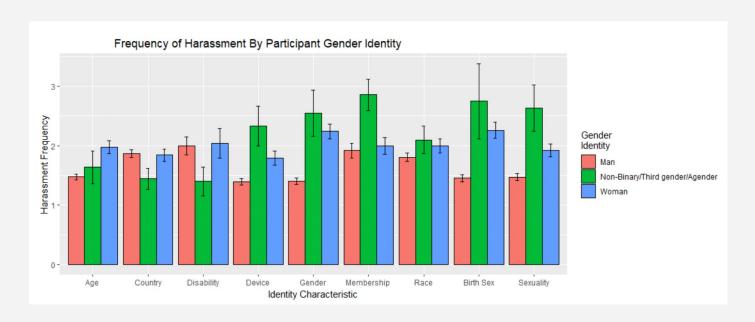
### "Embodied Harassment"



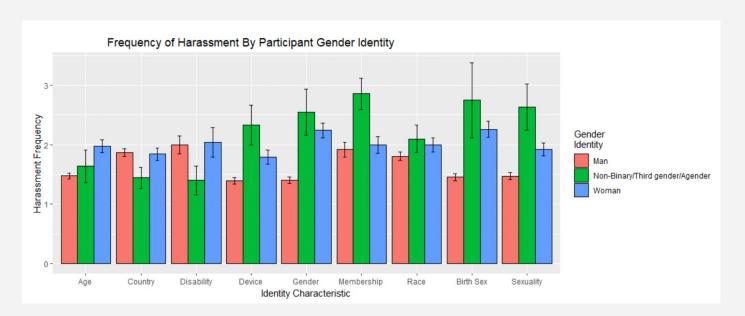
 Harassing behaviors are both conducted and experienced through a sense of embodiment about one's virtual body with a higher awareness of body ownership and more physical and transformative interactive experiences.

Variables	Total (N=223)	Percentage (%)	Variables	Total (N=223)	Percentage (%)
Gender			Race/Ethnicity		
Cis Man	146	65.47	Asian	6	2.69
Cis Woman	69	30.94	Black/African American or African	50	22.42
Trans Woman	1	0.45	Hispanic or Latino/a	28	12.56
Non-Binary/Third Gender/Agender	6	2.69	White	129	57.85
Not Provided	1	0.45	Mixed	7	3.14
			Not Provided	3	1.34
Age					
18 - 24	116	52.02	Country of Origin by Region		
25 - 34	78	34.98	Africa	3	1.34
35 - 44	17	7.62	(except South Africa)		
45 - 54	6	2.69	Asia	2	0.90
55 - 64	4	1.79	Australia	2	0.90
65 - 74	2	0.90	Central America	36	16.14
			(e.g., Mexico)		
Sexuality		Europe	117	52.47	
Asexual	3	1.35	North America	11	4.93
Bisexual	10	4.48	South Africa	44	19.73
Gay	7	3.14	South America	8	3.59
Lesbian	8	3.59			
Pansexual	11	4.93	Country of Residence by Region		
Straight	178	79.82	Australia	2	0.90
Not Provided	6	2.69	Central America	37	16.59
			(e.g., Mexico)		
Disability			Europe	121	54.26
Yes, identified as having a disability	16	7.17	North America	12	5.38
No, not identified as having a disability	205	91.93	South Africa	43	19.28
Not Provided	2	0.90	South America	8	3.59

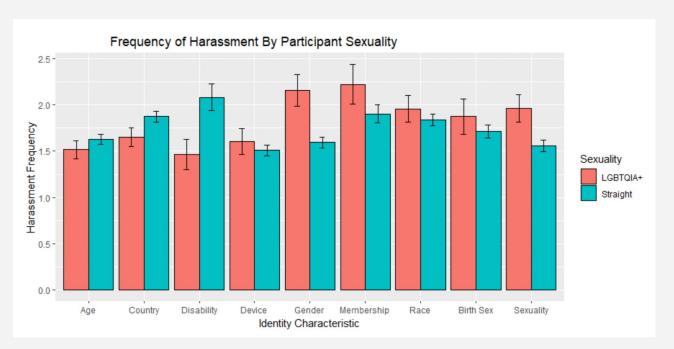
Table 1. Demographic information of 223 valid respondents



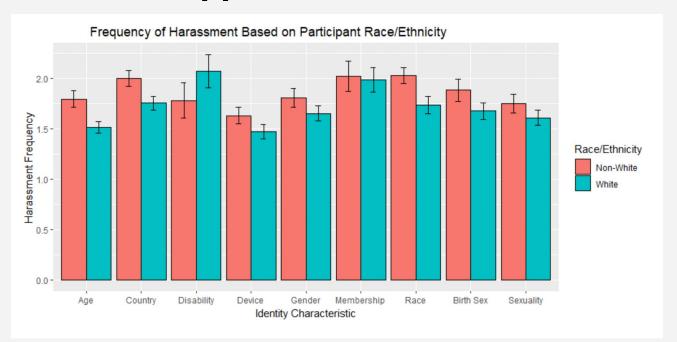
Women are harassed more frequently than men for Age, Device Used, Gender Identity, Sex Assigned at Birth, and Sexuality.



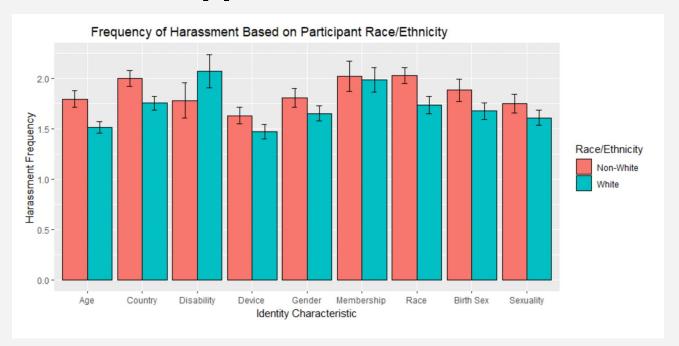
Nonbinary/third gender/agender individuals are harassed more frequently than men or Gender Identity, Sub-community Membership, Sex Assigned at Birth, and Sexuality, and more frequently than women for Sub-community Membership and Sexuality.



**LGBTQIA+ individuals are harassed more frequently than straight** individuals for Gender Identity, Sub-community Membership, and Sexuality.



Non-White individuals are harassed more frequently than White individuals for Age, Device Used, and Race/Ethnicity, and almost significantly more for Country of Origin and Sex Assigned at Birth.



However, White individuals are harassed more frequently than non-White individuals for Disability.

## Tensions between Different Age Groups



- The coexistence of children and adults in social VR, but:
  - The absence of appropriate guidance
  - The mismatch between children's and adults' understandings of play

"Harassment happens quite a lot and most when there are kids. These kids would try to break the game and get super tall or super short or screaming and doing silly stuff. That's not the thing and I'm here for. So I will even go away from the room and go to another room." (cis man, Hispanic, 32)

# "Embodied Visibility" as "Privilege"



- Which community gets to be visible and/or more visible than others in embodied ways
- Who gets to build and engage in such communities safely

"When I was exploring, I didn't personally see a lot of LGBTQ. [...] I think one challenge is the price of those things [the VR headset]. I'm lucky that I was able to get a good discount but I don't know a lot of black people even myself can afford it." (Non-binary, sexuality unknown, Black, 28)



# Main Challenges to Build Inclusive and Safe Social VR Spaces



- Challenge 1:
- No consensus on what social behaviors are deemed to be harassment and risky rather than just inappropriate or "fun/play."

# Main Challenges to Build Inclusive and Safe Social VR Spaces



- Challenge 2:
- Existing techniques to prevent and mitigate harassment and risks are mainly "reactive."

# Main Challenges to Build Inclusive and Safe Social VR Spaces



- Challenge 3:
- How moderation, a common method for online safety, can be used to protect social VR users is unclear.



Preventing Interpersonal Harm in Social VR through the Lens of Consent



### **Our Work**



- Conceptualizing Consent & Consent
   Practices in social VR
- Identifying existing Consent Mechanics in Social VR Interactions
- Designing future Consent Mechanics in Social VR

(CSCW'23, Best Paper Honorable Mention Award)

## Conceptualizing Consent & Consent Practices in Social VR



- Boundaries as a Foundational Lens to Conceptualize Consent in Social VR
- Consent Practices in Social VR Revolve around the Negotiation of Boundaries

## Designing Future Consent Mechanics in Social VR





Al Companions as a New Harassment Mitigation Approach in Social VR



# Limitations of of Existing Safety Mechanisms for Protecting People in Social VR

# **Mute Others**

Press the button below to mute or unmute all other players. Other players will still be able to hear you.

**Mute Players** 





# Al Companion as a New Lens?





Companionship is crucial for people's everyday psychological wellbeing



Al companions such as NPCs have long been used to fulfill players' social † and emotional needs



Al companions have potential to support under-addressed harassment mitigation needs

### Our Work

- Understanding women's envisionings for leveraging AI as
   Accessible Companions, Informational Companions,

   Emotional Support Companions, and Protective
   Companions to better protect them in social VR compared to their existing safety mechanisms and strategies
- Also unpacking various sociotechnical complexities for designing and implementing such AI companions in social VR spaces

# Designing Future AI Companions to Protect Social VR Users

The importance of fostering mutual support, emotional bonding, and trust among social VR users rather than replacing their human connections

The importance of enhancing a sense of comfort rather than alienation

The importance of careful considerations of unintended use to prevent personal abuses









Leveraging Human-Al Collaboration to moderate Harassment Risks in Social VR



## Why?

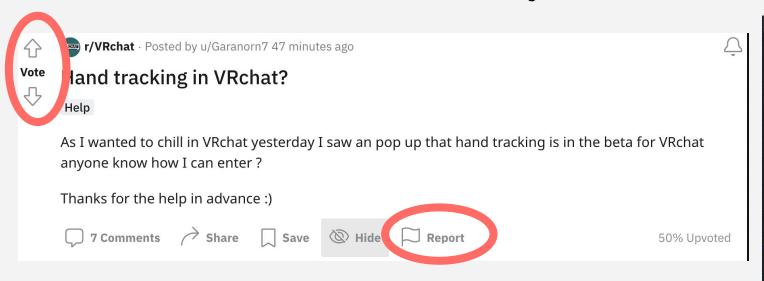
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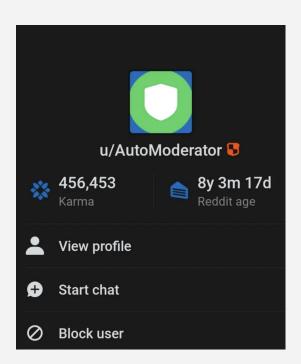
 Content moderation mechanisms have become crucial approaches to mitigate and prevent online harassment

## Human-Based and Community-Driven Moderation





### **AI-Based Moderation**



 Refers to the use of machine learning and decision making to monitor online spaces for violations and incidents of harassment



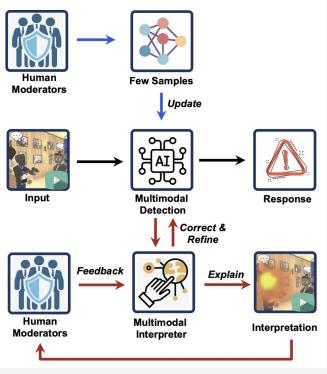


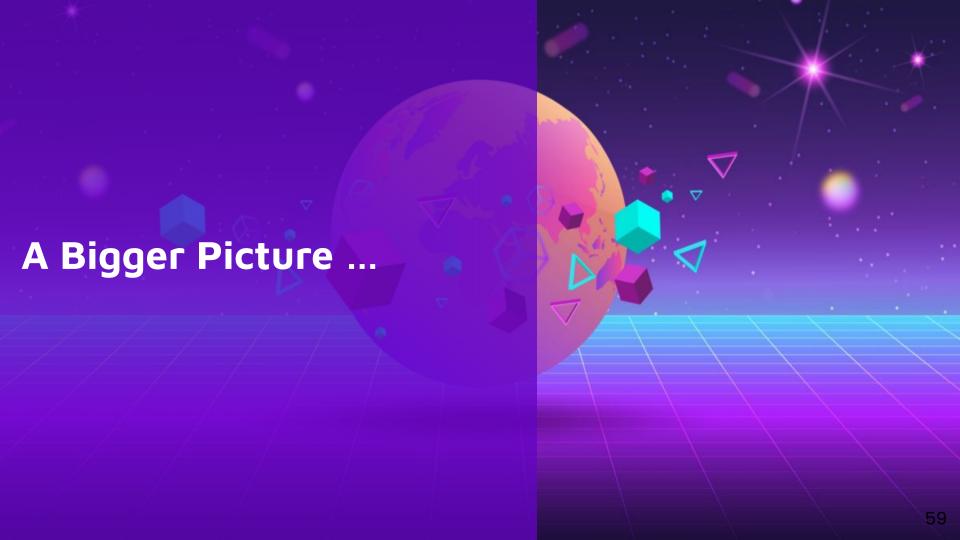
#### **Our Work**

- Perceived opportunities and limitations for AI-based moderation to address emergent harassment in social VR, especially vs. traditional human-based moderation
- Social VR users' own design recommendations to enhance these opportunities and remedy risks to implement AI moderators for social VR

(CHI'23)

# A New Moderation System (Collaboration with U of Buffalo)





# A Bigger Picture

- How can we create safe, inclusive, and supportive social
   VR spaces to empower diverse communities?
  - How can AI be leveraged to go beyond a moderator or a punisher in social VR to provide for under-addressed harassment mitigation needs?



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# Thank you!

**Questions?** 



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