

How Digitization and Social Media affects Internal Security

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How Digitization and Social Media affects Internal Security input and output

Input -
*technological
infrastructuring
of security
debate*

Security debate

Recommendation
algorithms

Visual social
media

security

Output -
*technological
implementation
of security*

Security decisions

Computer vision

AI in administration

Input to security: Digital video in security and world politics



News and fake news



War and Propaganda



Popular mobilization



Timeline: saugmann.tumblr.com

Input to security:

- Images lead to "reality bias",
- Social media edits and filters reality by powerful recommendation algorithms



How Does Facebook Choose What To Show In News Feed?

$$\text{News Feed Visibility} = * I \times P \times C \times T \times R$$

Interest Post Creator Type Recency

Interest

Interest of the user in the creator

Post

This post's performance amongst other users

Creator

Performance of past posts by the content creator amongst other users

Type

Type of post (status, photo, link) user prefers

Recency

How new is the post

* This is a simplified equation. Facebook also looks at roughly 100,000 other high-personalized factors when determining what's shown.

**Input to
security:**

**Facebook leaks of
internal research
(2021)**

**-> conflict and
conspiracy bias
in the media
citizens use to
talk to each
other**

“We also have compelling evidence that our core product mechanics, such as virality, recommendations, and optimizing for engagement, are a significant part of why these types of speech flourish on the platform.”

“If integrity takes a hands-off stance for these problems, whether for technical (precision) or philosophical reasons, then the net result is that Facebook, taken as a whole, will be actively (if not necessarily consciously) promoting these types of activities. The mechanics of our platform are not neutral.”

Input to security recap: QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

- 'Reality bias' - images seem to show reality unmediated
- Conflict bias - social media promotes conflict

- What can you do to work proactively with reality and conflict biases in our visual / social media?
 - a. If you are a frontline worker, working directly with citizens
 - b. What can we do as a society?

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Output from security politics:

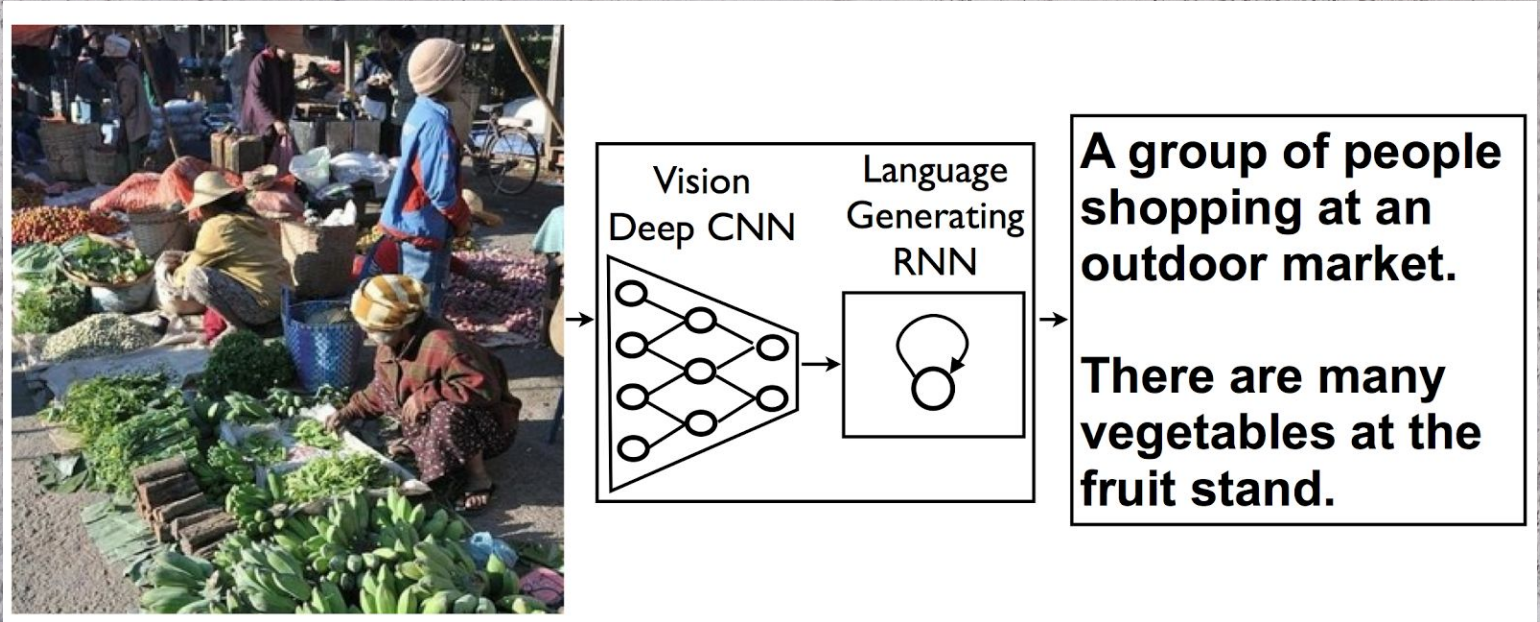
AI, computer vision and everyday security decision-making



Automation bias - trusting machines more than warranted
(Bruner & Tagiuri 1954)

Output from security politics:

AI, computer vision and everyday security decision-making



Training database is the foundation of computer vision

- Has labelled data (images with descriptions)
- Becomes 'ground truth' for AI learning
- Difficult and expensive

Output from security politics:

Strange results in computer vision (adversarial attacks)

Su, Vargas & Sakurai (2018):
One-pixel-attacks

Adversarial attacks (Xie et al 2018):

"The success of adversarial attacks leads to security threats in real-world applications of convolutional networks, but equally importantly, it demonstrates that these networks perform **computations that are dramatically different from those in human brains.**"

AllConv



SHIP
CAR(99.7%)



HORSE
DOG(70.7%)



CAR
AIRPLANE(82.4%)

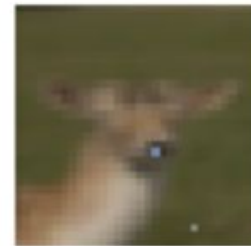
NIN



HORSE
FROG(99.9%)



DOG
CAT(75.5%)



DEER
DOG(86.4%)

Output from security politics:

Strange results in computer vision (adversarial attacks)

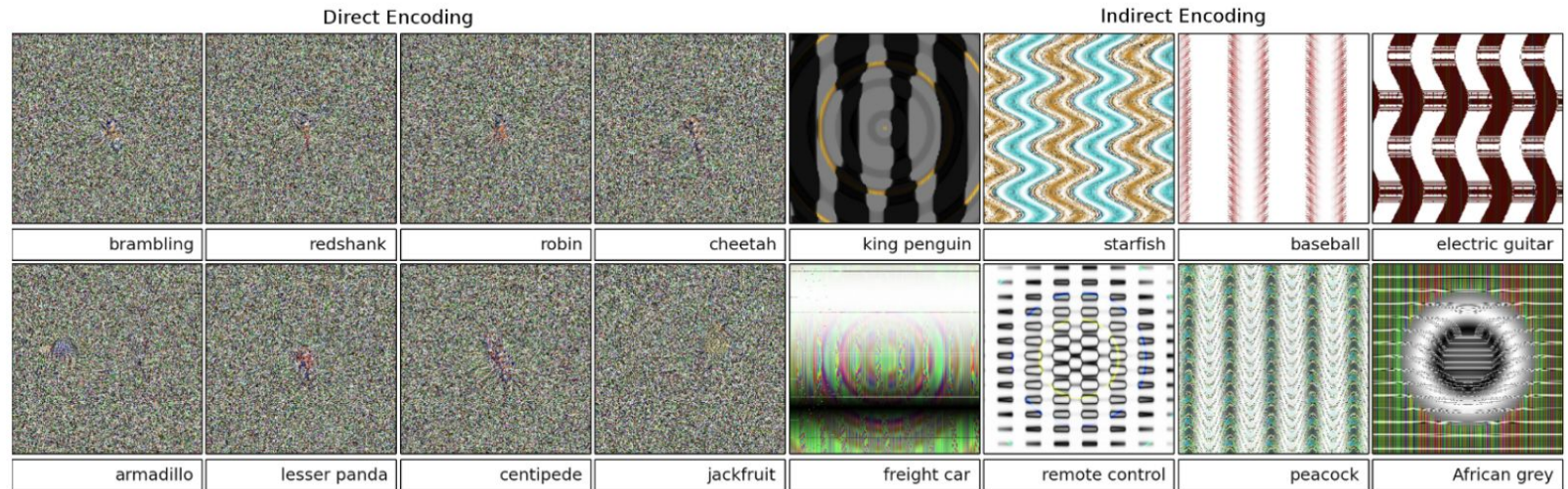


Figure 1: Evolved images that are unrecognizable to humans, but that state-of-the-art DNNs trained on ImageNet believe with $\geq 99.6\%$ certainty to be a familiar object. This result highlights differences between how DNNs and humans recognize objects. Left: Directly encoded images. Right: Indirectly encoded images.

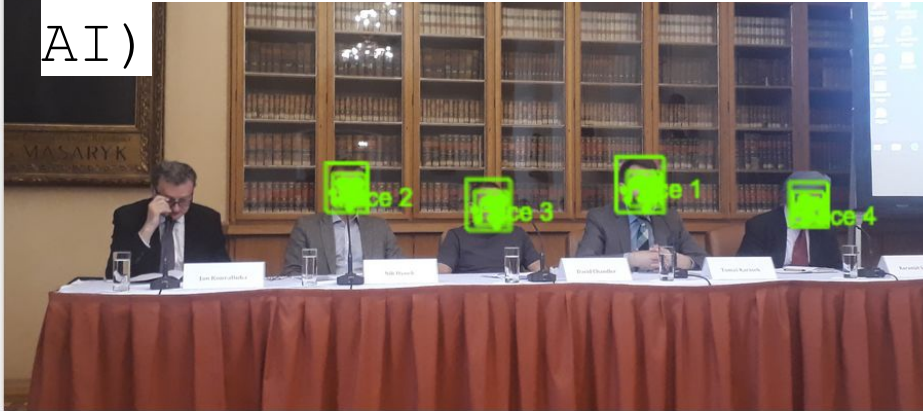
Output from security politics:

Bias in practice (experiment with Google Vision AI)



Output from security politics:

Bias in practice (experiment with Google Vision AI)



opening panel.jpg

Sorrow	■	Very Unlikely
Anger	■	Very Unlikely
Surprise	■	Very Unlikely
Exposed	■	Very Unlikely
Blurred	■	Very Unlikely
Headwear	■	Very Unlikely

Roll: 1° Tilt: 3° Pan: 9°

Confidence

100%

Face 4

Joy	■	Very Unlikely
Sorrow	■	Very Unlikely
Anger	■	Very Unlikely
Surprise	■	Very Unlikely
Exposed	■	Very Unlikely
Blurred	■	Very Unlikely
Headwear	■	Very Unlikely

Roll: 15° Tilt: 0° Pan: -6°

Confidence

58%

Different degrees of confidence often reflect systematic biases shown to be racialised, gendered, culturally dependent.

Is equal treatment possible?

Output from security recap: KEY POINTS, QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

- **Automation bias** - social media promotes conflict
- **'Reality bias' continues** - images seem to show reality unmediated, also with computer vision
- **Racial and minority bias** - technologies work best on majority population (representation in training data)

- **Potential equality before the state/law problems!**

Q1: If you are a frontline worker, working directly with citizens, how can you remember and counter-act biases (against minorities, in favour of tech)?

Q2: The state: How can we test, evaluate, counteract technological biases?

How Digitization and Social Media affects Internal Security input and output

Input - Security debate

Conflict bias in SoMe

Visual reality bias

Technologically mediated debate

security

Output - Security decisions

Bias in data > unequal tech

Automation & reality bias

AI in administration